THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 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.*

☞ V. B. PALMER, Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)
BOSTON, No. 12, State street.
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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.

☞ Six cents per copy will be paid to any person furnishing the following numbers of the "Daily Post"—No 1 (July 22, 1845) to No. 14, 112, 174, 214, 248, 250, 264.—

Persons having any of the above numbers, will much oblige us by leaving them at our office, as we wish to complete our files.

McKay's Tariff Bill.

The leaders of the whig party though professing great friendship for the Tariff policy, really, we believe, desire the passage of M'Kay's bill, believing that it will effect a political revolution, and give their party the ascendency in the State. All sheer nonsence—the passage of M'Kay's Bill, will not, we are confident, drive a single true Democrat from the ranks of Democracy, and the whigs at the coming election as usual, will be badly beaten in the Keystone state.

The people, we are assured, have not been inattentive observers of the conduct of the whig leaders during the past month, and we think are now fully satisfied that their professions of friendship for the Tariff policy are sincere, and that they are much more anxious to gain political power, than to promote the prosperity of the people of Pennsylvania.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, we have conversed with a very intelligent gentleman direct from Washington city—he is confident that McKay's bill will be defeated, unless those who believe that *whig political capital* will be made in Pennsylvania by its passage, can induce Mr. JARNAGIN, the whig Senator from Tennessee, to vote for it.

The Tariff Resolutions.

We clip the following from the Commercial Journal of yesterday:—

"On last Saturday evening he consented, unwillingly we may presume, to act as Secretary to the Democratic Tariff meeting." A series of resolutions were introduced and adopted, upholding in strong language the rights and wishes of Pennsylvania, without reference to the dogmas of Polk and his followers. These were directed to be published in the Post, and we awaited patiently until Tuesday morning to see *how* printed.

Even the expression of free opinion, it appears, is denied to the Democracy, for the resolutions are totally unlike those reported. Some of them are left out altogether, some mutilated, and in one or two cases two or three of them are condensed into one after extracting all the meaning and pith.—It was evidently the intention, to make the resolutions mean nothing, and to accomplish this result they have been literally cut to pieces."

It is well known to all who were at the meeting, and not so intent on creating confusion as to prevent them from hearing the remarks of the different speakers, that on motion of the gentlemen who presented the resolutions they were so amended as to exclude from them all reference to the act of 1842, and that as amended they were passed by the meeting; this amendment, of course, rendered a modification of the resolutions necessary.

Senatorial Conferees.

We have been requested to state that the Democratic Senatorial Conferees of the counties of Allegheny and Butler, will meet in Bakerstown on Tuesday, August the 11th, at 11 o'clock A. M., to place in nomination a suitable candidate for State Senate.

The Butler conferees we learn, are instructed to support the nomination of ARTHUR M'GILL Esq., of Glade Mills.

THE TROOPS ON THE RIO GRANDE.—An intelligent correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, at Fort Polk, estimates the number of volunteers actually in the field on the 9th inst., as exceeding considerably ten thousand men, and thinks it would be reasonable to set down Gen. Taylor's entire force at fifteen thousand men. Since the date of his latter, large accessions for his army have arrived at this point, who have not yet gone forward, but shortly will do so.

MORE PUBLIC LANDS.—It appears that the tract purchased by the United States from the Potawatamies, west of the Missouri in Iowa, contains 5,000,000 acres and a branch of the tribe have sold 1,000,000 acres on the Osage, making in all the immense amount of 6,000,000 acres! The Indians all move west.

NEW WORK.—We understand that Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, author of the "*Smoky City*," is engaged in preparing a romance for publication, entitled, "*Tom Hanson the Avenger; a tale of the Backwoods*".

BENJAMIN H. LATROBE, Esq., of Maryland has been appointed Engineer in Chief of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, by the Board of Directors. Mr. LATROBE, we understand, will enter upon the duties of his office immediately.

NEW-YORK CONVENTION.—An important principle was settled by the Constitutional Convention of New York, on Thursday last: Single Senate districts, and each Senator to be elected for two years. The number of Senators is to be thirty-two, as at present, and all are to be elected at once.

THEATRE.—Mr. PORTER, the tasty, and industrious Magager of this popular establishment, is now engaged in making some very necessary and beautiful improvements, and by the opening of the next season, (which will be about the 1st of September,) he intends giving the interior quite a new and interesting appearance.

Mr. Porter, is very popular with the people of Pittsburgh; his profound knowledge of the stage, together with being a good actor, has made him hosts of friends among the admirers of the drama, while his polite and gentlemanly deportment, has made him respected and esteemed by all who know him.

Without wishing to interfere in the worthy manager's arrangements, we wish to make a single suggestion, it is this:—we think, that the abolition of the sale of Liquor at the Theatre, would contribute materially to the success of the performance—as long as it is tolerated in the Theatre, you must expect some to take too much occasionally, and by this means not only annoy the audience who go there to see and hear, but very often the performers themselves have to suffer, by being interrupted when on the stage, playing perhaps, an important part. We hope the manager will reform this evil; it is extremely annoying, to an audience, during a good performance, to be aroused by the rushing of a half dozen up and down the stairs, with the fuss and rapidity of a railroad car, creating more confusion and noise than did the "Wild Horse Vulture" in carrying "Mazeppa" down the wooden precipice.

HON. AMOS KENDALL.—Among the private bills which passed Congress on Saturday, was a bill for the relief of Amos Kendall, formerly Post Master General. It provides that the Comptroller of the Treasury be directed to settle the account of Mr. Kendall for all expenses incurred by him in defending the suit against him by Stockton & Stokes, for tee purpose, as one of them stated of "punishing him." The bill was passed by unanimous consent, its merits being too apparent to elicit opposition. This will have a salutary effect, for had the bill been rejected, public officers would henceforth be affraid to do their duty from fear of personal loss. It is a well settled principle, that where a public officer, in the *faithful* discharge of his duty, or of what he deems to be his duty, commits an error of judgement, by which he renders himself personally responsible in damages to an individual, the government for which he is acting, is bound to indemnify him.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.—This important bill, says the Baltimore Sun, has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress, and now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The bill provides very generally for the improvement of the harbors of the principal ports of the Union. Among them is one of $20,000 for improving the harbor of Havre de Grace, in Harford county—a very important object; another is the usual annual appropriation of $20,000 for the harbor of Baltimore. It also appropriates $320,000 for, the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, $75,000 for clearing the bar from the river at St. Louis, which is a very desirable work and of vast importance to the whole West; $75,000 for the Delaware breakwater; $80,000 for the Red river, and generally for all the harbors of the Union.

☞ Those in want of a splendid Piano Forte should attend the furniture sale at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms this day at 2 o'clock.

OREGON AND ENGLAND.

The *New York Albion*—the leading British paper on this continent—does not like the Oregon treaty it appears. The following extract is a very forcible commentary upon the effort made in certain quarters to show that the Administration, in settling the question, has compromised our rights, and yielded the best portion of the territory:—*Pennsylvanian.*

"All that has been done for that vast country has been done by England. British enterprise and treasure have made it what it is, and it is now handed over—the most valuable part, to the United States, without an equivalent, save that of peace. To avert the calamities of war, England has consented to give up a territory of prodigious extent and inconceivable value, retaining only a small interest for a few of her subjects, who could not be lawfully dispossessed of it. Surely the right of way to this small fragment of what she did once possess, will not be dispited by a nation calling itself just and magnimanous.

The settlement of the question has given universal delight and satisfaction throughout England, notwithstanding the disadvantage of the terms; let nothing then be said to mar that satisfaction, or to lessen the value of the peace the treaty has secured. All persons look forward to a long period of peace and prosperous trade between the two countries. Even the belligerent Lord Palmerston has expressed himself satisfied."

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The London Morning Chronicle after speaking of the blessings of peace at the present juncture, proceeds as follows:

"All this is favorable. Nevertheless the plain truth that, in respect to the details of the negotiation, *England has been over-reached*, must not be concealed from us. A national lie on the part of America has won her the boundary that she has obtained. The national lie, repeated and repeated, until it passed current as a gospel truth, that the whole Oregon was the right of America, made every demand short of that enormous pretension look like a concession. This is the secret of the extent of territory that America has thereby secured. We have insisted upon this too often again to urge it. All that can now be hoped is that so gross a manouvre may not deceive us a second time. As things stand, the peace of the world is undisturbed. The price of this is a maximum *amount of concession on the part of England.* Such credit as she claims for the conduct of the affair is the credit, *not for skill, but for moderation.*"

The Whigs and the Tariff of 1842.

The New York Courier and Enquirer the organ of the whig party in the city of New York is opposed to the tariff of 1842, and in favor of its modification. The editor says:

"That we never approved of the tariff of 1842, our readers well know; and they know too, that were greatly abused by the tariff press for calling upon the same Congress which passed it and that which immediately followed, so to modify its provisions as to secure its permanency. * * * A *reduced* compromise tariff, would be the greatest blessing that Congress could confer upon the country, because it would render legislation on this subject permanent, and that alone is necessary, to secure the future prosperity."

Another Picture of Gen. Taylor.—An officer, who served under Gen. Taylor in the Florida war, in a conversation with us, remarks that his kindness to his men and officers in illness in that sickly climate, endeared him to them even as much, if not more, than his gallantry in the field. During the dreadful summer of 1839, when the troops were more than *decimated* by the yellow and congestive fevers, he was ever to be found walking through the wards of the hospital, looking out with a keen eye for the comforts of *all*, soldier and officer alike.

Poor Lieut. Griffin, his favorite aid, died in the August of 1839, in the arms of our informant, and Taylor stood by his side in his last agony, and when the suffering spirit of that noble officer sprang up from its tenement of clay, Taylor *knelt down by the rude couch of the deceased soldier, and burst into tears.* A heart at once so full of true bravery and tender feeling, formed for daring deeds, and still capable of softness and tears, is not often seen in this iceburg world of ours, and when it is seen it is to be appreciated.—*Trenton News.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 8 P. M.

We have had a clear and pleasant day, the thermometer not realizing a higher point than 82 degrees fahrenheit.

A man named Irvine Worthington, employed at the Fairmount rolling mill, yesterday slipped and fell between two rogg wheels, and was drawn in, being literally torn from limb to limb.

FROM HAVANA—*Santa Ana and Almonte.*—The barque Louisa, arrived here to day from Havana, whence she sailed on the 12th ult. Santa Ana and Almonte were still there, and apparently had given up all idea of returning to Mexico. He had disposed of his game cocks, sold his furniture and given up his house, preparatory to his return, but the news received from Vera Cruz by the Clyde had changed his purpose, and that he will remain in Havana till something more favorable to his hopes turns up.

There was a slight decline in sugar and from the abundance on hand, further anticipated. Freights had advanced; but American vessels commanded lower rates than others. F.

Later from the Army.

Great Flood on the Rio Grande—Deputation of British Naval Officers to Gen. Taylor—Murder in Matamoras, &c.

The steamship Sames L. Day, Cap. Griffin, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst., from the Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The news is four days later, and of some interest, especially is the announcement of a correspondent of the Picayune, that a deputation from the British navy arrived at Fort Polk, upon business with Gen. Taylor, calculated to excite curiosity and speculation. This letter says—

"Curiosity runs high" to know the object of a visit of two British naval officers to Gen. Taylor, who arrived here in a vessel of war from Tampico. Communication being cut off, they sent their despatches by mail to their Consul at Matamoras, to be laid by him before the consul General. *Nous verrons.*

Appearances indicate a move of the army into the interior as soon as the waters subside.

Report says Gen. Paredes has sent a proclamation to the people of Matamoras, calling upon them to treat our regulars with every kindness and consideration, because of the unparallelled kindness and attention to his wounded, as well as prisoners and citizens. He takes occasion to score the Texans, &c,

The troops were being sent forward as fast as the means of transportation and the high waters would allow.

The Andrew Jackson Regiment left for Reynosa on the 9th, and Col. Davis moved up the river on the 10th inst.

Majors Dimmick and Morris, Capt. Burke, and Lieuts. Fremont and Magruder, of the U. S. Army came passengers in the Day.

An article in the American Flag, of the 10th instant, informs us that broils occasionally break out amongst the volunteers and Mexicans, resulting in death. That paper states that Gen. Taylor uses every exertion to prevent persons attached to the army from disturbing the citizens of Matamoras. The Mexican authorities are urged to more attention in keeping their citizens in order and dispersing them when engaged in riotous proceedings. Some of Canales men are supposed to be lurking about Matamoras for purposes of rapine and murder.

A young American soldier was found near the office of the American Flag, on the 9th inst, with his throat dreadfully cut and his heart pierced with several dagger wounds. The murderer has not been discovered.

The Rio Grande was yet rising on the 10th. In several places about Matamoras it had overflowed its banks.

A letter dated Reynosa, July 8, says:—

We learn here that the city of Camargo has suffered much from the overflow of the river, different accounts give the number of houses washed a way or destroyed as being between one and five hundred. That the place has suffered much there can be no doubt, but the full extent cannot be known until we reach the place.

The high water has been of incredible injury to the crops on the Rio Grande, some asserting that even three fourths of the cotton and corn in the bottoms have been destroyed.

They have been expecting an attack from Canales again here, and the *Plaza* has been placed in a stronger state than ever, but no Canales has appeared. Report had it that he was coming in last night, with fire and sword, but the different watches passed off quietly. He is not coming into this place.

The Reverend gentlemen appointed by the President of the United States as chaplains for the soldiers professing the Roman Catholic religion, McElroy and Ray, arrived at Matamoras on the 8th inst., in the steamboat Troy from Point Isabel.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Declaration of war against the United States—preparations for carrying on the war.

By the brig Hope Howes, at New Orleans from Havanna, we have fuller and more satisfactory accounts of the Mexican news received there by the British mail steamer Clyde, which had arrived from Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. It confirms all the intelligence received by way of New York last week, and brings the following additional intelligence—

Gen. Paredes took the oath of office on the 12th as Provisional President, and at the same time pronounced another discourse, in the most notable passage of which he expresses his confidence that Congress will grant all the supplies, and make every effort necessary to defend the national cause. He reviews at length, the wrongs which Mexico has endured at the hands of the United States, and concludes with desiring permission to assume the command of the army in the field. In the absence of Senor Bustamente, who was ill, Dr. D. Louis Gonzago Gordoa presided over Congress. He replied to the President in substance, that every question of domestic policy shrunk into insignificance, compared with the invasion of the country on the frontier of the Rio Bravo; that the Mexican who should think of ought else than the injustice and treachery with which their soil was trampled; and the necessity of avenging their outraged honor, had no right to claim a share in their patriotic devotion.

The committee of Congress upon Foreign Relations and upon War made a joint report upon the 16th upon that part of the message of Paredes relating to the United States. The report recommends the passage of a bill declaring Mexico to be "in a state of war with the United States."—We do not find that the bill had actually been passed.

The General left in command of Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., formally declared that city to be in a state of seige, in order to prepare all the people for an anticipated attack upon it. The garrison of the Castle had received orders to be on the alert, particularly at night, as the danger of a night attack was thought imminent.

The movement of Gen. Taylor's troops towards Reynosa and Camargo is duly chronicled, though the numbers which had actually taken up their line of march is exaggerated. The papers appear to be fully apprised, too, of his ultimate design upon Monterey and Saltillo.

Gen. Arista was at Linares on the 4th of June, and upon giving up the command of the troops to Mejia he issued an address to the troops, in which he expresses his regret at separating from them. He is to be tried by a council of war.

Gen. Tornel has again assumed the functions of Minister of war.

The papers are full of individual tenders of money to aid in carrying on the war.

The Mexican Government has declared the ports of Mazatlan and Matamoras closed to foreign commerce.

Complaint is made in the same paper, of the 19th ult., that two boats from our squadron had landed at the point Anton Lizardo, and there endeavored to purchase some cattle. The owner of the property refused to sell them any thing, but the boats, in spite of his resistance, carried off a cow and three lambs! A detachment of cavalry was thereupon ordered to the Point to prevent any further depredations there.

An American sloop of war arrived off the port of Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., and an American brig of war at the same date was seen sailing towards Isla Verdes. On the 18th ult., there was an American frigate at Sacrificios, and a brig of war. On the 20th the Spanish ship Flor de leagues from Vera Cruz, seen a ship which he supposed to be the flag ship Cumberland.

We annex a translation of the *project de loi*, or bill reported in relation to the war, by the committee to which it was referred, Bocanegra and Valencia were among the members of this committee. After a short report upon the circumstances of the case, the committee proposed the following:

The Extraohdinary National Congress of the Mexican Republic considering:

That the Republic of the United States of America, with notorious violation of all right, has instigated and protected openly and perseveringly the insurrection of the colonists of Texas against the nation which had admitted them upon their territory and generously shielded them with the protection of its laws:

That it has incorporated the same territory of Texas into its Union by an act of its Congress, notwithstanding it has always belonged by undisputed right to the Mexican nation, has been recognized as such, by the United States themselves, as appears by the boundary treaties of 1832 and 1835.

That it has not maintained the solemn assurances and reservations in regard to the rights of the Mexican Republic, where by means of its agents it had made in conformity with those treaties.

That it has also invaded the Department of Tamaulipas, introducing an army on the left bank of the Rio Bravo, giving occasion and origin to the battles of the 8th and 9th of May of the present year:

That in time of profound peace, and during established relations of amity between the two countries, it has invaded by land and sea the territories of the Californias.

That it has blockaded the ports of Matamoras, Vera Cruz, and Tampico of Tamaulipas, opening its fire upon the defence of the latter.

That it has authorized a levy of troops against Mexico:

That it has declared war against the Republic under the pretext that the said States had been invaded, when in fact they made the invasion:

And lastly, considering that the nationality of the Mexicans is seriously compromised by the power and the spirit of usurpation, flagrantly manifested by the neighboring nation of the United States—DECREES,

1. The Mexican nation, in the exercise of its natural defence, is actually in a state of war with the United States of America.

In consequence thereof, the Government will employ all its resources and powers to render the war effectual to the reparation of the injury done to the Mexican nation it will complete the bodies of permanent militia, and levy new forces at once to the extent it shall deem necessary, both to fill up the bodies at present on foot, and to create others of the same description; and if it shall meet other special powers, Congress will confer them.

This report bears date the 16th ult., but we find it in a paper of the 27th, and we know not at all what action was taken by Congress upon it.

TRUSTING AN INDIAN CHIEF.

One of the first settlers of Western New York was Judge W.——who established himself at Whitestown, about four miles from Utica. He brought his family with him, among whom was a widowed daughter with only one child. You well recollect that the country around was an unbroken forest, and that this was the domain of the savage tribes.

Judge W. saw the necessity of keeping on good terms with the Indians, for as he was nearly alone he was completely at their mercy. Accordingly he took every opportunity to assure them of his kindly feelings and to secure their good will in return. Several of the chiefs came to see him, and all appeared pacific. But there was one thing that troubled him; an aged chief of the Seneca tribe, and one of great influence, who resided at the distance of half a dozen miles, had not yet been to see him, nor could he by any means ascertain the views and feelings of the sachem in respect to his settlement in that region. At last he sent him a message, and the answer was that the chief would visit him on the morrow.

True to his appointment, the sachem came. Judge W. received him with marked respect, and introduced his wife, his daughter and little boy. The interview that followed was interesting. Upon its results, the Judge was convinced his security might depend, and he was therefore exceededly anxious to make a favorable impression on the distinguished chief. He expressed to him his desire to settle in the country; to live on terms of amity and good feeling with the Indians, and to be useful to them by introducing the arts of civilization.

The chief heard him out, and then said, "Brother, you ask much, and you promise much. What pledge can you give of your good faith?"

"The honor of a man that never knew deception," was the reply.

"The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is hot wind when spoken to the Indian," said the sachem.

"I have put my life into your hands," said the Judge, "is not this an evidence of my good intentions! I have placed confidence in the Indian, and will not believe that he will abuse or betray the trust that is thus reposed."

"So much is well," replied the chief, the Indian will repay confidence with confidence: if you will trust him, he will you. But I must have a pledge. Let this boy go with me to my wigwam; I will bring him back in three days with my answer!"

If an arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother, she could not have felt a deeper pang than went to her heart, as the Indian made this proposal. She sprang from her seat, and running to the boy who stood at the side of the sachem, looking in his face with pleased wonder and admiration, she encircled him in her arms, and pressing him close to her bosom, was about to fly from the room. A gloomy and ominous frown came over the sachem's brow, but he did not speak.

But not so with Judge W. He knew that the success of their enterprise, the lives of his family, depended upon the decision of that moment. "Stay, stay, my daughter," said he, "bring back the boy. I beseech you. He is not more to you than to me. I would not risk a hair of his head. But my child, he must go with the chief. God will watch over him! He will be as safe in the sachem's wigwam as beneath our roof and in our arms."

The agonized mother hesitated for a moment, she then slowly returned, placing the boy on the knee of the chief, and kneeling at his feet burst into a flood of tears. The gloom passed from the sachem's brow, but he said not a word. He arose took the boy in his arms and departed.

I shall not attempt to describe the agony of the mother for the three ensuing days. She was agitated by contending hopes and fears. In the night she awoke from her sleep, seeming to hear the screams of her child; calling upon its mother for help! But the time wore away—and the third day came. How slowly did the hours pass! The morning waned away; noon arrived, and the sachem came not. There was gloom over the whole household. The mother was pale and silent, as if despair was settling coldly around her heart. Judge W. walked to and fro, going every few minutes to the door, and looking the opening of the forest towards the sachem's abode.

At last, as the rays of the setting sun were thrown upon the tops of the forest around, the eagle feathers of the chieftain were seen dancing above the bushes in the distance. He advanced rapidly, and the little boy was at his side. He was gaily attired as a young chief—his feet being dressed in moccasins; a fine beaver skin was over his shoulders, and eagle feathers were stuck in his hair. He was in excellent spirits, and so proud was he of his honors, that he seemed two inches taller than before. He was soon in his mother's arms, and in that brief minute she seemed to pass from death to life. It was a happy meeting—too happy for me to describe.

"The white man has conquered!" said the sachem, "hereafter let us be friends. You have trusted the Indian; he will repay you in confidence and friendship." He was as good as his word, and Judge W. lived for many years in peace with the Indian tribes, and succeeded in laying the foundation of a flourishing and prosperous community.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—The following are the nominations, so far as they have been made, in the various Congressional Districts of Illinois. The election takes place next Monday.—

Dist	Dem.	Whig.
1st,	Lyman Trumbull,	Robert Smith,†
2d,	John A. McClernand,†	
3d,	Orlando B. Ficklin,†	R. L. McLoughlin,
4th,	John Wentworth,†	John Kerr,
5th,	Stephen A. Douglass,†	I. Vanderventer,
6th,	Thomas J. Turner,	John Knox,
7th.	Peter Cartwright,	Abraham Lincoln.

† Members of present Congress.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.

The Governor's Answer to Commodore Sloat.—By late arrival at Havana, Yucatan papers were received to the 22d ult. The Yucatan correspondent of the Diario gives the following which may be read with some interest. Governor Barbachano gave his answer to the commander of the American brig of war in the following manner:

"That although Yucatan had declared herself independent from and of the rest of the Mexican Republic, since the 1st of January, it was not their intention to be entirely separated from the nation, and consequently the department of Yucatan should continue to form a part of the Republic, whether she should submit to the actual Government or not: that as to the position which Yucatan should preserve during the war, that would depend entirely upon the result of the pending negotiations with the Mexican Government: and that at all events it was the duty of the Supreme Congress, which had just met, to decide what should be considered most proper and convenient to the interests of the Peninsula."

The commander of the U. S. brig of war seemed perfectly satisfied with this answer from Senor Barbachano, and after paying his compliments to him, departed the next morning.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Benjamin H. Brewster of Pennsylvania, and Edward Harden of Georgia, to be commissioners to examine claims under the treaty with the Cherokees of 1835—36.

A GREAT DESIDERATUM, to those of a bilious tendency, and to travellers in the West and South, it is very desirable to have an efficacious, yet mild anti-bilious medicine. B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS possess those qualities, and may be relied upon as a safe and excellent remedy. They are compounded with great care from the very best ingredients, and will not, like other cathartics, create distress in the bowels. Those who use them speak in the highest terms of their efficacy and value. For sale wholesale and retail, by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of 6th and Wood streets.
jy30

For Sale.

A DESIRABLE House and farm of land containing ninety acres more or less, situate 4 miles from the village of East Liberty, Allegheny Co., Pa.—The house contains ten apartments, two of which are brick, and recently built: on the farm is an orchard of excellent fruit trees, with stable, carriage-house, &c. and a never failing spring. The terms will be moderate; one half of the purchase money in hand, the other half to be paid within three years with interest from the time of sale. Application to be made to the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL BRYSON,
East Liberty, July 29, 1846. jy30-d1w&w6t

MORE NEW BOOKS at Cook's Literary Depot, 85, Fourth street—
The Statesman of the Commonwealth of England, with a treatise on the popular progress in English history, by John Forster, of the inner temple. Edited by J. O. Choules.
Columbian Magazine for August, containing a splendid engraving of the fall of Major Ringgold at the battle of Palo Alto.
Louis Goillard, or the Secret Practitioner a novel by Dumas, author of the three Guardsmen.
Temper and Temperament or Varieties of Character, by Mrs. Ellis, author of the women of England.
Napoleon and his Marshalls, by Headly, new supply.
Living Age, No. 115.
Illustrated Shakspeare, No. 96.
Maymaduke Wyvil, a novel by H. W. Herbert, new supply.
Female Bluebeard, a novel, by Lee, new supply.
Three Guardsmen, by Alexander Dumas, new supply.
Pennsylvania State Reports, by R. M. Barr, vol 2.
Mary Morris and other tales, by H. N Moore.
Lessler, or the Rebel, a novel, by J. H. Ingraham.
Omnibus for this week.
A great assortment of cheap publications can be found at Cook's Literary Depot, 85, Fourth street.
jy30-1th.

SOLE LEATHER AND PIG METAL:—110 sides Baltimore tanned sole leather first quality;
7 tons pig metal from Greenupsburg, Ky.
For private sale low prices by
JOHN D DAVIS, Auctioneer.
South east corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

BACON SHOULDERS—6 hhds Bacon Shoulders, in prime order, for sale low by
P. C. MARTIN, 60 Water st.
jy30

THE following articles are just received at Hays & Brockway's, together with a large assortment of other "*firsts*," which we are able to exchange on as good terms as any other House in this city, for "*the root of all evil.*" viz:
4 sacks Root Ginger, 3 bbls Spr. Turpentine,
2 cask ass'd Lamp black, 3 do ground Log Wood,
6 bbls Linseed Oil, 3 do Glue,
1 cask winter white Oil, 1 cask Madder,
1 do do Sperm do., 100 lbs Indigo.
Also, a general assortment of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, and Patent Medicines. A splendid assortment of French and American Perfumery—wholesale and retail, No 2, Commercial Row, Liberty street.
jy29-1m

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, FIXNIPORTE, &c. at Auction. At M'Kenna's New Auction Rooms, No. 111 Wood street 3d door from 5th street to-morrow, July 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M. will be sold the furniture of a private family leaving the city, of which the following articles constitute a part, viz:
1 splendid pianiforte of exquisite tune and beautiful workmanship; it has been in use but twelve months.
Mahogany and Maple Bureaus.
Dining and Breakfast Tables.
Fancy Stands and Settees.
Fancy and plain Chairs.
1 right day mantel Clock, a beautiful article.
Ingrain Carpetting.
High Post Bedstead.
1 Refrigerator, a lot of Queensware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. P. M'KENNA,
jy29 Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES, By John D. Davis, Auctioneer, Southeast corner of Wood and Fifth sts.
At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the 30th inst., will be sold without reserve to close consignment, an extensive assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Sunshades, Parasoletts, fine table and Pocket cutlery, &c.
At 2 o'clock, P. M., 10 boxes of Lemons, 10 bbls No 1 Trimmed Shad, 1 half pipe 4th proof Cognac Brandy, 2 do American good quality, 5 caddy boxes Young Hyson Tea, 2 do do Gunpowder do.
Queensware, Glassware, Carpeting, Looking Glasses, Hair and Husk Matrasses, Mantle Clocks. A large assortment of new and second hand household and kitchen furniture, &c.
At 7½ o'clock, P. M., by order of Administrator, a quantity of wearing apparel, 1 Traveling Trunk, 1 Carpet Bag, Saddle, Bridle, Gold and Silver Watches, &c. Also Rifles, Shot Guns, Pistols, Musical instruments, New ready Made Clothing, fine Shirts, Shirt Collars, and a retail stock of Dry Goods, &c.
july 29.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPORTS, Second Volume, containing cases adjudged in the Supreme Court during December term 1845, March term, and part of May term, 1846; by Robt. M. Barr, State Reporter. Just received and for sale at J. W. Cook's, 85 4th street, only agent for this section.
jy28

Great Bargain for Sale.

WE have for sale an excellent Frame House, built and finished expressly for the occupancy of the owner, containing fine finished rooms and parlors, cellar, &c., with a Garden well stocked with fruit trees and vines, lot 30 feet front running back to the Mannor line. The lease has 9 years unexpired and no ground rent. It is situated in the neighborhood of the business part of the city, and will be sold very low and immediate possession given.
Apply to BLAKELY & MITCHEL.
je6-d&w.

200 ACRES very superior farming land at Auction. At 8 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 5th August, at the Commercial Auction rooms corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold that very valuable farm adjoining the town of Baden on the Ohio river, 3½ miles below Economy, having an extensive front on the Beaver road, containing about 200 acres, of which 70 to 80 acres is cleared and under cultivation, and on which is erected a good brick dwelling house 33 by 43 feet, a large bank barn 33 by 72 feet with other improvements, also an abundance of limestone coal, &c.
Title indisputable, Terms $1000 cash, balance payable in six equal annual payments with interest.
jy23 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
(American copy.)

WHITE DRESS GOODS—A large assortment of White dress goods, such as Nansook, Jackonett, Mull and Swiss Muslins. Just received and for sale very cheap by
ALEXANDER & DAY,
jy13 75 Market st., n. west cor. Diamond.

MADEIRA WINES—Blandy, Blackburn, Oliveira & Co., Loudon Particular Star, Tinta, Canary and Malmsey Madeiras. A supply of the above fine wines in store and for sale by
STERETT & Co,
jy28 No. 18 Market st.

PORT WINES—16 quarter casks various brands Port Wines, in store and for sale by
STERETT & Co,
jy28 No. 18 Market st.

CLARET WINES ON DRAUGHT—We will tap a cask of Claret wine to sell by the gallon on Tuesday, Aug. 3d, provided we have orders sufficient to justify. Those in want of a superior article on draught will please leave their orders prior to that day, at the wine store of STERETT & Co,
jy28 No. 18 Market st.

OATS—100 bushels oats on consignment for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
jy28 110 Wood st.

CHOCOLATE.—10 boxes chocolate;
6 boxes cocoa and cocoa paste;
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS

SUGAR—10 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
10 bbls. loaf "
5 " crushed and pulverized,
1 case lovering D. R.
For sale by jy28 J. D. WILLIAMS.

MOLASSES—30 bbls. N. O;
5 bbls. sugar house;
For sale by jy28 J. D. WILLIAMS.

SOAP.—20 boxes No. 2 rosin soap;
5 " castile "
2 " hydes palm;
10 " fancy;
For sale by jy28 J. D. WILLIAMS.

EPSOM SALTS—2000 lbs Baltimore, just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS,
jy28 57 Wood st.

GLAUBER SALTS 1000lbs just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS.
jy28 57 Wood st.

POWD. RHUBARB—100lbs. just received and for sale by R. E. SELLERS.
jy28 57 Wood st.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—20 bbls just rec'd, for sale by R. E. SELLERS,
jy28 57 Wood st.

SWEET OIL—91 gallons just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS,
jy28 57 Wood st.

WINTER SPERM OIL—1 cask just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS;
jy28 57 Wood st.

WINTER WHALE OIL—1 cask bleached just received and for sale by
R. E. SELLERS;
jy28 57 Wood st.

FLOUR SULPHUR—658 lbs just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS;
jy28 57 Wood st.

KEP'D BORAX—500 lbs just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS;
jy28 57 Wood st.

ROSE PINK—217 lbs just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS,
jy28 57 Wood st.

SALTPETRE REF'D—500 lbs just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS,
jy28 57 Wood st.

VENETIAN RED ENG—1069 lbs just rec'd and fore sale by R. E. SELLERS,
jy28 57 Wood st.

POT ASH—15 casks Potash, No. 1 article, on hand and for sale by
MARTIN & SMITH,
jy27 56 Wood st.

NUTS—20 bushels Ground Nuts;
1 sack Almonds, prime article;
Received and for sale by
MARTIN & SMITH,
jy27 56 Water st.

SALERATUS—1000 lbs Saleratus in bbls and bxs, No. 1 article, on hand and for sale by
MARTIN & SMITH,
jy27 56 Water st.

MUTTON HAMS—500 lbs Mutton Hams, prime article in store and for sale by
MARTIN & SMITH,
jy27 56 Water st.

BRANDY—3 half pipes Lazarac Champaigne Brandy;
2 half pipes A Seignette Cognac Brandy, 4th proof; just received and for sale, by
jy27 MILLER & RICKETSON.

LINSEED OIL—20 barrels Linseed Oil; just received and for sale by
jy27 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINE SALINA TABLE SALT—50 bags (small size) very fine Salina Salt, fit for table use and Dairies, for sale low by P. C. MARTIN,
jy27 60 Water st.

Siege of Londonderry.

A HISTORY of the seige of Londonderry, and defence of Enniskillen, in 1688 and 1689, by the Rev. John Graham, M. A. Rector of Tamlaghtard in the diocese of Derry. For sale by
jy23 LUKE LOOMIS, Agent.

Prescott Printing Ink

CONSISTING of black, blue, red, superior book and card ink, warranted a superior article, for sale by LUKE LOOMIS, Agent.
jy23 (Journal copy.)

Storage.

HAVING a very large and commodious warehouse, we are prepared to receive (in addition to freight for shipment) a large amount of Produce, &c. on storage at low rates.
C. A. McANULTY & CO,
jy23 Canal Basin.

FAMILY FLOUR—A few bbls of family flour, of a very superior quality, in store and for sale by MARTIN & SMITH,
je18-d&w 56 Wood street, bet. 3d and 4th.

20 BUSHEL 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