THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1846.

Allegheny County Democratic Ticket.

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

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

Sheriff,
RODY PATTERSON, *of Lawrenceville*

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

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

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.*

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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, 218, 250, 261.—

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

READ! READ!! READ!!!
Whig Love for the Tariff.

The whigs in Congress have given another evidence to the world. that they really care but little about the Tariff policy, though very boisterous in their professions.

In the Senate on the 4th inst., a bill was passed *"to remit the duties which have been paid, or have accrued upon the importation of Railroad iron, in certain cases."*

It will be seen by the yeas and nays that every whig present in the Senate, when the vote was taken, save one, voted for the bill. This bill would have taken out of the Treasury, according to the statement of Senator CAMERON, perhaps a "MILLION OF DOLLARS." But in order that our readers may better understand the subject, we give the remarks made by different Senators, *for*, and *against* the bill.

Mr. *Evans* spoke at some length in favor of the refunding of the duty. He described the hardships of exacting the duty in those cases where the iron had been imported, but was not laid down in consequence of the embarrassments of 1837,-38, and '39. In those years many of the States were obliged to suspend these works; and that had been the case of course with *many incorporations* also. It had been supposed by some that it was inconsistent to advocate the tariff of 1842, and to act at the same time willing to relieve this description of articles from duty. His justification was, that he regarded the railroad iron as an article on which the domestic labor of the country was to be expended. It required the expenditure of domestic industry to make the article valuable and use ul. It was estimated that one hundred and fifty millions of dollars had been expended in the construction of railroads in the U. States. These works increased in calculably the general prosperity, and augmented the revenue. *All that had been done for them by the general government was the remission of about five millions of duty.* He maintained that the U. States had not done enough to encourage those works, from which it had received so much benefit. But the proposed measure was not protective. It was intended only to enable those companies which were at the present struggling on, and whose roads were in an unfinished condition, to prosecute their enterprise to a successful termination. It had been sometimes asked, why refund to States and incorporations, and not to individuals who buy iron? But that would be impracticable and impossible. He would refund to the railroad companies, because, by doing so, he would directly benefit the farmer.

Mr. *Dickinson* remarked that the State which he had the honor in part to represent was interested in this subject, and with the view of testing the sense of the Senate, he offered the following amendment

And be it further enacted, That when any iron in bars weighing not less than fifty pounds the lineal yard, fitted and prepared without any further manufacture to be laid down for permanent use on any railroad or inclined plain, shall be imported into the United States within the period of two years from the passage of this act by any State or incorporated company, the same shall be admitted to entry upon the giving by such State or company, or its authorized agents, good and sufficient bonds with sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of the port where such iron may be imported, for the payment of the duties chargeable thereon in three years from the time of such importation; and whenever it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that any such iron has been actually permanently laid down for use (in the original construction) of any railroad or inclined plane, now authorized by law to be made in the United States within the said period of three years, said secretary shall cause the bond given on the importation of such iron so laid down, or so much thereof as is applicable to said iron, to be cancelled and discharged upon the payment of all custom-house fees and charges incurred by such importation.

M. Cass asked if the gentleman from Maine was able to state any estimate of the amount which would be abstracted from the treasury by refunding these duties?

Mr. Evans replied in the negative, adding that he supposed the sum would not be great. The law would apply only to iron imported since the 3d of March, 1843.

Mr. Dayton was sorry to differ with his friend from Maine on any subject, but in this instance he was constrained to look on the question before the Senate in an opposite light to that in which he [Mr. EVANS] regarded it. It was no new question and he (Mr. D.) had on more than one occasion been called upon to meet it. The subject was to be regarded in two aspects—in the first place, as it appertained to the treasury of the United States; and in the next place, as it related to the domestic manufactures of the country. Although he did not profess to be indifferent to the first consideration; yet perhaps gentlemen opposite would feel more interest in it, and therefore he commended it to their particular notice. A very considerable sum would be thus taken from the treasury. The question of the senator from Michigan [Mr CASS.] was very pertinent and proper. He was at a loss to know why this iron should be regarded a "raw material," and as such a proper subject of exemption from duty. If the argument was that it was right and proper in this way to cheapen the means of transportation, he would ask where were they to stop? Why stop at this or that year?

Mr. Calhoun said that he had been informed on reliable authority that this bill would not injuriously affect the iron establishments of this country, as they were not in a condition to supply the demand for railroad iron. Neither did he think that the treasury would be injuriously affected.

Mr. Cass said he would not vote for the bill, unless he was furnished with some estimate of, or approximation to, the amount that would be taken from the treasury. In the present circumstances it appeared to him absolutely necessary that such an estimate should be made.

Mr. Cameron remarked that the senator from South Carolina [Mr. Calhoun] must have been misinformed as to the capability of the iron establishments of the country. They were quite able to supply all the demand. He (Mr. C.) was somewhat astonished to find gentlemen ready to support this bill, *which would take, perhaps a million of dollars out of the treasury, and thought that it was somewhat inconsistent to advocate this measure, and at the same time contend for protection to domestic manufactures.* He hoped the measure would be postponed.

Mr. Calhoun observed, in reply to the remark of the last speaker, that if he were at liberty to give his authority for the statement which the senator from Pennsylvania appeared to doubt, he would be convinced that his means of information were extensive and accurate, and that his opinion was not likely to be erroneous.

Mr. Bagby briefly stated his opposition to the bill, and moved to lay it on the table; but at the request of

Mr. H. Johnson, the motion was withdrawn, in order to allow him to offer the following amendment.

Remit to West Feliciana Railroad Company duties on certain Railroad iron imported into New Orleans, and sunk and wholly lost while on passage from that port to Bayou Sara, provided it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the iron was so lost. Also allowing to the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company, on any outstanding bonds given by said company, upon the importation of railroad iron, an amount equal to all the duties upon certain railroad iron imported by the Nashville Railroad Company, and laid down by said Mexican Gulf Railroad Company within three years from the period of its importation, for which the United States hold the bonds of said Nashville Railroad Company *Provided*, It shall satisfactorily appear that said iron has been so laid down by said Mexican Gulf Railroad Company, and that no remission or allowance of said duty has been made; *And provided further*, That the parties entitled to the remission, &c., shall first pay all costs and expenses incurred by the United States in the premises.

Mr. Evans stated that it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impracticable, to obtain speedily an estimate of the amount to be refunded.

Mr. Bagby withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Allen opposed the bill with much earnestness. He contended that it was unconstitutional and unjust. It was taxing the honest, hard-working farmer for the benefit of monopolizing corporations.

Mr. Arthorton opposed the bill in a forcible manner.

Mr. Bagby renewed his motion to lay on the table; and on that question the yeas and nays were asked, ordered, and taken, with the following result.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Arthorton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dayton, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Miller, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, and Turney—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Cilley, J. M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Davis, Dickinson, Greene, J. Johnagin, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Maryland, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Phelps, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulee—26.

So the bill was not laid on the table; and the question then recurred on a verbal amendment offered by the senator from Delaware, [Mr. J. M. CLAYTON,] (which the reporter was not able to obtain,) and it was rejected.

The question was then taken on the amendment of the senator from New York. (Mr. Dickinson.) and it also was rejected.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by the senator from Louisiana, [Mr. Johnson.) and it was agreed to.

Mr. Ashley then offered the following amendment:

Provided, That such State or incorporated company, in consideration of such remission of duty, shall agree to and bind themselves to transport the United States mail on such Railroad or inclined plane on such reasonable terms as shall be fixed by the Postmaster General.

Mr. Evans could not vote for the amendment—It proposed an altogether one-sided argument—there was not any mutuality about it.

Mr. Dayton was opposed to the bill at any rate and he certainly had no idea of riding it with such an amendment. If the bill were right it ought to be passed as it was—if wrong it ought not to be passed at all.

Mr. Ashley rail in reply that his object in offering the amendment was not to destroy the bill but to compel the companies to make a reasonable contract with the Postmaster General, if they received the loans from the government. They had no claim on the government for this remission of duty, and certainly in case they received that gratuity it was only fair that they should be obliged to make a reasonable contract for carrying the mails.

Mr. J. M. Clayton hoped the amendment would not prevail. The effect would be to destroy entirely the beneficial operation of the bill.

The question was then put, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. H. Johnson expressed himself in favor of the general objects of the bill.

The bill as amended was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments were concurred in.

The question was then put on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Sturgeon asked for the yeas and nays, and they were seconded, ordered, and taken, with the following result?

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Evans, Greene, Jarnagin, Johnston of La., Johnston of Md., Lewis, M Duffie, Mangum, Phelps. Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge and Yulee—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton. Bagby. Benton, Bright, Cameron. Cass, Cilley, Dayton. Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield. Hannegan, Houston, Miller, Rush, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, and Turney—21.

So the bill was ordered to be read a third time. Mr. Evans moved that it be read a third time by its title.

Mr. Atherton called for the reading of the entire bill; and it was read.

The question being on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Atherton rose and asked the senator from Maine [Mr. Evans] why the 20th of August, 1843, had been named in the bill?

Mr. Evans replied that that was a mistake in the engrossment. It should be 1842, and was intended to meet the tariff law of that year.

Mr. Atherton then went on to remark that there was no limitation as to the quality of rail The bill of last session contained a proviso with regard to the weight of the rail for the exemption of which the bill was framed. It has been regarded as a matter of much importance that the heavy T rail should be laid down by companies. In the present bill there was no such limitation or restriction. He would also observe that this bill permitted the duties on rails imported for the purpose of replacing others. There was no provision restricting companies from obtaining a remission of duties on rails imported for the purpose of replacing rails which they had taken up. It did not apply strictly and solely to the rails originally laid down. This bill appeared to be freed from all restrictions whatsoever. He did not wish to detain the Senate by any extended remarks, and would only refer, in the most cursory manner, to one or two observations urged by the Senator from Maine [Mr. Evans] in favor of the bill. It was contended that the railroad companies ought to be placed on an equal footing with the act of 1842. Since that time, however, the price of iron had been very much reduced. With the duty it now cost no more than formerly without it. The argument in favor of the bill that the railroads benefited the farmer by affording means of transportation for his products, might be with equal justice urged in favor of remitting the duty on iron employed in the construction of steamboats. Why, then, not exempt that also? That showed that this was a piece of partial legislation for the exclusive benefit of railroad corporations.

Mr Evans replied He would not detain the Senate more than a moment. The gentleman opposite, [Mr. Atherton] desired to know why the provision regarding the weight of the rails had not been retained. The senator was mistaken in supposing that it was prospective—looking to the future and not to the past. They did intend by the bill to remit the duty on the lighter rails, because they had been brought in. The imports free hereafter were to be confined to the heavier kind of rail. In regard to the reference to the iron employed in the construction of steamboats, the answer would be obvious. Railroads could not be moved from Maine to New Orleans. Steamboats could seek profitable employment wherever it offered. He would ask, in conclusion, that by unanimous consent, the error in engrossing should be corrected.

The error was accordingly by unanimous consent rectified; and then the bill was put on its passage.

Mr. Bagby said that his objection to the bill was that it would take, as he understood, *upwards of a million of dollars from the treasury for the benefit of certain railroad companies*, while every other citizen of the country had to pay duties on all the imported iron he consumed, even for the most necessary purposes. *The proposition was too monstrous to be entertained for a moment.*

Mr. Atherton asked for the yeas and nays, and being seconded and ordered, they were taken, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Evans, Greene, Jarnagin, Johnson of La., Johnson of Md., McDuffie, Mangum, Phelps, Rusk, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulee—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dayton, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, Miller, Semple, Sturgeon, Turney, and Westcott—20.

So the bill was passed.

The bill above referred to, and for which *every whig Senator present voted*, save one, would not only have taken a MILLION OF DOLLARS from the Treasury, and given it to the stockholders in certain large Railroad corporations, without any equivalent, but would have been very injurious to those engaged in the manufacture of Railroad iron, and unjust to every other interest in the country. The amendment of Mr. ASHLEY, requiring the corporations benefitted, or rather we should say, *enriched by it*, to bind themselves "to transport the United States mail on such Railroad or inclined plain, *on such reasonable terms*, as shall be fixed by the Postmaster General." was opposed by Messrs. EVANS, DAYTON, and CLAYTON, whigs, and voted down.

The people, we hope, will give this subject a careful investigation. The action of the whigs in the Senate, show that when *corporations are to be benefitted*, they are found entirely willing not only to remit duties which have accrued but actually to refund to them a MILLION OF DOLLARS from the Treasury of the United States. To *benefit* or rather *enrich* Railroad CORPORATIONS, the whigs were willing to go in for *unrestricted free trade*—entirely willing that British Rail Road iron should come into the country *free of duty!* This unjust project to take from the treasury of the nation A MILLION OF DOLLARS, and pay it to certain *corporations*, we rejoice to say, was promptly put down by the *Democrats* in the House of Representatives.

On the same day the bill was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. A motion to lay the bill on the table was carried in by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, Benton, Biggs, James A. Black, *Blanchard*, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Milton Brown, Buffington, Cath, cart, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clark, Cocke, Collin, Constable, Cullom, Cunningham, Daniel De Mott, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Edsall, Ellsworth, *Erdman*, Farran, Fickin, *Foster*, Fries, *Garvin*, Goodknight, Hendon, Gregg, Hamlin, Harris, Hilliard, Hoge, Hopkins, Houck, Elias B. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, George S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubbard, Samuel D. Hubbard, James B. Hunt, Hunter, *Charles J. Ingersoll*, James H. John on, Joseph Johnson, Andrew John son, George W. Jones, Kaufman, Preston King, Lawrence, Leake, *Leib*, Lay, *Levin*, Lumpkin, Machay, *M'Clure*, M'Clernand, M'Connell M'Gaheg, Joseph J. M'Dowell, James M'Dowell, *M'Henry*, M'Kay, Marsh, John P. Martin, Barclay, Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perry, Pettit, Phelps, Pillsbury, *Pollock*, *Ramsey*, Rathbun, Reed, Rele, *Rider*, Robbins, John A. Rockwell, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Seammon, Seddon, Severance, Alex. D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Thomas Smith, Stanton, Stackweather, St. John Strong, Sykes, *James Thompson*, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbats, Towns, Trumbo, Vinton, Wentworth, Wheaton, White, Wick, Williams, *Wilmot*, Woodward, Woodworth, and *Yost*—131.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Arnold, Barringer, J. *Black*, Burt, Wm. W. Campbell, *J. H. Campbell*, John G. Chapman, Cobb, Cranston, Crozier, Culvert, Garrett, Davis, Dockery, *John H. Ewing*, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Giles, Grider, Grinnell, Hampton, *Harper*, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, John W Houston, Washington Hunt, Seaborn Jones, Daniel King, Lewis, Long, M Gaughey, McHenry, Miller, Mosely, Pendleton, Rhett, Root, Runk, Seaman, Truman Smith, Stephens, *Stanton*, Thomaston, Benjamin Thompson, Tilden, Toombs Winthrop, Wright and Young—79.

So the bill was *laid on the table.*

The vote to lay on the table was a test vote—those *opposed* to the bill, of course voted in the affirmative—those *in favor of it* in the negative—Of the 19 votes in negative, 12 are whigs.

Final Passage of the Tariff Bill.

The whigs, we learn, in some sections of the country, stoutly deny that Mr. JARNAGIN, the *whig senator* from Tennessee, voted for McKay's Bill on final passage, and that his vote given in the negative would have defeated it. It will be seen, however, by the yeas and nays on its final passage, which we append, that Mr. Jarnagin did vote for the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley. Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers. Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, *Jarnagin*. Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker. Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson of Louisiana. Johnson of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster and Woodbridge—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers. Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, *Jarnagin*, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker. Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott and Yulee—28.

In justification of the vote of Mr. JARNAGIN, and which if given *against the bill would have defeated it* the whigs allege that he was instructed by the Legislature of his own state. All very true; but the whigs as a party *deny the right of instruction*. Mr. JARNAGIN, if opposed to the bill, in voting for it has not only acted in opposition to his own judgement, but has also repudiated a favorite doctrine of the whig party

Hon. Judge Grier.

The translation of this eminent Jurist from the District Court of Allegheny County, to the Supreme bench of the United States, is a subject of no inconsiderable felicity to his numerous friends in Pennsylvania; and we may add, that in a very brief period, his appointment will be hailed by the profession throughout the Union, as an accession of moral, intellectual and legal power, to the defenders of the "last strong hold of public liberty;"—the federal judiciary.

Judge GRIER happily enters upon the duties of his elevated station as a sound constitutional lawyer. His fine powers of intellect—varied learning—great legal attainments—and capacity of attention, will command the respect of his associates, and secure to him the veneration of the intelligent practitioner in the Courts where he may preside.

But apart from the essential qualities of a great Judge, his primary characteristic, and that which gave him peculiar weight in this community, was the force of moral and religious principle, which his past life has exhibited as a member of a Christian church. Neither bigotry nor fanaticism found favor in his presence; his views on theological subjects gave evidence of enlarged and enlightened sentiments, worthy of a strong and vigorous mind. To the young lawyer, he was, in this section, as a "nursing father" in the law, always encouraging manifestations of industry, and commending mental efforts, where the light and strength of intellect seemed to require the fostering care of experience.

He certainly possesses a peculiar characteristic of exalted moral and virtuous integrity. In the discharge of the official relations of a Judge, he traced with eagerness the *moral* relations of things, availing himself of the purifying influences of truth, irrespective of the subtle pleadings of the day. Accordingly, in all his opinions and charges, we may perceive the distinctive marks of a powerful intellect, surrounded by a clear and warm moral atmosphere. Let us hope, that his mantle may fall upon some member of the profession worthy of his place in our District Court.

August Elections.

We have received a few returns from Kentucky, Louisiana and Indiana. The Democrats have gained quite a victory in the city of Louisville.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

State Legislature—City.

	(Democrat.) Irwin.	Haggin.	(Whig.) Page.	Craig.
1st Ward,	273	206	151	101
2nd "	228	168	208	168
3d "	211	167	239	199
4th "	150	128	279	247
5th "	219	185	327	296
6th "	166	145	319	282
7th "	191	164	211	176
8th "	211	159	161	137
	1641	1355	1898	1611

The Democrat says—"We have not the returns from Jefferson county this morning, but we understand that Messrs. Merriweather, (Democrat,) and Hobbs (Whig) are elected.

In Kenton and Campbell counties the Democrats have elected their tickets, but by what majority is not known.

INDIANA ELECTION.

For Governor.

Marshall. (Whig)	Whitcomb, (Dem.)	
Marion Co. 82 maj.		
Johnson Co	400 majority	
Morgan "	35 "	
Shelby "	110 "	
Bartholomew	165 "	
Hendricks 400 majority		
Vigo 550 "		
Richey 500 "		
Jennings "		
Clark county,	125 "	
Jackson "	300 "	
Scott " 70 "		
Dearborn "	300 "	
Hancock 50 "		
Union 20 "		
Wayne 590 "		
Henry 383 "		
Rush 130 "		
Montgomery	90 "	
Floyde	8 "	

Columbus Ind.—Democracy Triumphant.—The following is the result of the special election in the parish of Ascension for a representative in the Legislature, to fill the vacancy of the Hon. D. A. Randall.

A. M. Templet. (Democrat)	241
W. H. Gulbert, (whig)	232
Democratic majority	59

Mr Templet was the regular nominee; he is the right kind of a democrat and will make a first rate member. His antagonist is a popular and estimable gentleman, but was no match for our friend Templet and democracy.

We learn from the *Louisianian*, that the parish of Assumption has likewise done credit to herself by electing the veteran Andre Le Blanc, one of the fathers of Democracy, by 187 votes.

N. O. Jeffersonian.

WELL DONE, STEUBENVILLE!!

On Saturday, an election took place in Steubenville, for Justice of the Peace, which resulted as follows:

James M'Kenney, (Dem)	560
John C. Kiddoo, (Fed.)	252
Democratic majority,	197

LECTURE.—Mr J. H. GREEN, the "reformed Gambler," lectures on the "evils of Gambling" in Birmingham tonight. All those who wish to hear a highly interesting and instructive lecture will turn out.

FOUND.—A piece of patent leather for harness, marked Wm. BAILY, was found by a gentleman on Saturday and left at the Mayors office, where the owner is requested to call and get it.

LARCENT.—A lad named Thos. Lawler was arrested on Friday charged with stealing twenty-three copies of the "Daily Gazette." Dan Williams, his accomplice, has not yet been arrested.

CONCERT.—Remember the Concert of the BAKER FAMILY, at Philo Hall this evening.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The *Senate* passed (among a large number of others) a bill in amendment of an act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the preven ion of frauds on the Post Office Fepartment, which will be found at length in another column.

A large number of private bills from the House were taken up and passed.

The Senate then took a recess until 6 o'clock in the evening.

The *House* was engaged in disposition of sundry matters, principally connected with the various appropriation bills.

At three o'clock the House took a recess until five o'clock. After the recess the committee were engaged with the amendments to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, which were reported to the House; and not disposed of. The residue of the day's proceedings we will give in our next.—*Washington Union, Aug 7.*

PROPERTY OF FEMALES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A law has passed, intended to secure to married women rights in property, real and personal, which they have in their own right, protecting them from the debts of their husbands. The property of the wife is held liable for her own debts contracted before and after marriage. It also grants to females the right of disposing of their own property.

MAINE BOYS—YANKEE SPIRIT.

Among the first who arrived here of those who participated in the glorious victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, were four discharged soldiers belonging to the State of Maine. We regret that it is out of our power to publish their names they were not recollected by our informant, himself a U. S. officer, honorably mentioned in the despatches of Gen. Taylor.

But about those Maine boys. They were active, able, intelligent; or perhaps we should rather say *cute* young men. They enlisted—not in fun—not out of a frolic; but when, after an elaborate inquiry of the recruiting officer into every particular in relation to pay, rations, clothing, duty &c. they found, that by enlisting, and observing while in the army a rigid system of sobriety and economy, they would rather improve than dissipate their fortunes. As comrades they entered the army, and as comrades they continued in it; doing their duties like good soldiers, but husbanding their pay like provident men who looked forward for a hereafter.

It so hapend that a few days previous to the battle of Palo Alto the term of their enlistment expired. They claimed their discharge, and they got it; they called for their back pay; and it was given to them. With caracters unsullied they entered the army—without reproach they were about to leave it. They had each of them, some three or four hundred dollars, which with their thrift, intelligence and industry, was a capital quite sufficient to insure them an independence in the lumber business of their native State, and to embark in which, on their return, was their fixed purpose.

After, however, having doffed their regimentals, with their discharge and the money in their pockets, and when about to bid farewell forever to the service, they learned accidentally, that old "Rough and Ready," and the boys, were on the eve of having a brush with the enemy—and a brush in which many of them were likely to be rubbed off too.

It took the Maine boys but little time to reflect on their course. They again deposited their money with the Paymaster, asked permission to take their old place in their respective companies, and to be suffered to take part in the performances just so long as they would last.

Their request was granted; they nobly sustained their parts in the military dance of the two glorious days—the 8th and 9th of May. The deadly strife over, they called for their temporarily deposited pay—it was cheerfully given them; they bid a long farewell to the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," left on board the first boat, and they are by this time "up to their eyes." in the lumber business in the State of Maine.

[*N. O. Delta.*]

Attend to your health!—Impurity of the blood.—Great European Panacea—This wonderful medicine for the cure of all chronic affections that have arisen from an impure state of the blood, and obstruction of the glandular system, viz. Scrophulia, white swelling and ulcers of every kind, tumors, mercurial syphilis, obstructed and enlarged glands, swellings of the lower extremities, eruption of the skin, diseased kidneys, and bladder, rheumatism, piles, costiveness, weakness and debility, irritation of the spine, female complaints, obstructions and derangement of the urine system, &c., has gained for itself a reputation in the "Healing Art," both in Europe and the United States, that astonishes the whole medical fraculty. The vast amount of inefficient mixtures of Sarsaparilla and other compounds are daily falling back upon their compounders. Both the faculties and their patients have tasted fully the faint virtues of the Sarsaparilla root, and discontinuing its use; those who have not fully tested this root, and are spectical, let them procure the Solid Extract and make into pills of 3 grains each, take three times a day, which will be equal to one large bottle of the Syrup now in use; this experiment will convince those who make it, that the root of the Sarsaparilla so much used, is nearly inert.

Then use the

GREAT EUROPEAN PANACEA.

One bottle will in many cases be found to take hold of disease and in a very short time by continuing its use, complete the good work that it so nobly can mend. Persons whose constitutions have been drugged with mercury and other mineral poisons, the deleterious left to gnaw in their systems, should at once procure Dr. Duncan's European panacea.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Drug Store, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Only Agent.

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

Sold at JACKSON'S Patent Medicine Warehous 89 Liberty street, head of Wood. aug1e,

Stray Cows

COME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Peebles township about the first day of August, THREE COWS:—one is red with white spots, another is spotted white brindle; the other has a white face, white belly, white hind feet. The owner or owners will prove property, pay charges.

aug 10-w3t. JOHN KEATING.

COPAL VARNISH AND GUM COPAL AT AUCTION.—At 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning the 11th inst. at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold without reserve to pay freight and charges, which may be examined previous to sale,

230 gallons Copal Varnish;
2 cases Gum Copal;

aug10 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm trading under the name of Smith & Myler, chair turners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, on the 7th day of August, and the business will hereafter be conducted by S. J. Smith, to whose hands the books of the firm are ready for settlement at H. H. Ryan's 5th street, Pitts'g.

S. J. SMITH,
S. MYLER.

N. B. A journeyman turner wanted immediately. aug10-5t

CHAMPAGNE WINES.—A fresh supply of various popular brands, vintage of 1839, 1840 and 1842, just received and for sale at the wine store of

STERETT & CO,
aug10 No. 18 Market st.

BRANDY—6 qr. casks pale Hennessy and other brands for wholesale by

STERETT & Co,
aug10 No. 18 Market st.

Claret Wine on Draught.

WE will tap another cask of CLARET WINE, on Monday, Aug. 17th. Persons wishing to purchase a superior article on draught, will please leave their orders prior to that day, at the Wine Store of

STERETT & Co.,
aug 10 No. 18 Market street.

MADEIRA WINES.—8 qr. casks a superior article for sale by the package at the wine store [aug 10] STERETT & Co. No. 18 Market st.

Cleveland Rail Road.

THE citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity friendly to the construction of a Railroad from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, are requested to meet at the rooms of the Board of Trade on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, P. M. aug 10

POTASH—26 Casks Potash; a prime article, for sale by MARTIN & SMITH,
jy7-d&w 56 Wood, between 3d and 4th sts.

VINEGAR—25 bbls Cider Vinegar, for sale by MARTIN & SMITH,
je18-d&w 56 Wood street.

FLOUR—50 Bbls Superfine fresh Family Flour just received and for sale by

MARTIN & SMITH,
jy7-d&w 56 Wood, between 3d and Fourth sts.

SALERATUS—1000 lbs Saleratus in bbls and bxs, No. 1 article, on hand and for sale by

MARTIN & SMITH,
jy27 56 Water st.

COTTON—A few bales of Mississippi Cotton, of sale low by GEORGE COCHRAN,
jy2 No. 26 Wood st.

DR. ROSE'S
DESERVEDLY CELEBRATED CHRONO-THERMEL MEDICINES.

CONSISTING of his Prophylactic Syrup, a certain remedy for all CONSUMPTIVE and Scrofulous affections; Cough Syrup Concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla; decidedly superior to all other extracts, having given relief when all others have failed, being through a new process more concentrated than any other ever offered to the public. ASTHMATIC ELIXIR, having effected permanent cures of that stubborn disease, when of more than 12 years standing, hence it stands without a rival in that much dreaded disease.

Dr. Rose's LINIMENT, for all cases of weakness or pain, and a complete substitute for blisters.

Dr. Rose's TONIC MIXTURE, an infallible cure for chills and fevers, and indeed is more of a specific for fevers of all kinds than bark Quinine.

Dr. Rose's INCOMPARABLE VERMIFUGE, where known, is used in preference to any other Vermifuge preparation.

Dr. Rose's TONIC ANTI-DISPEPTIC, for all diseases of the Stomach and bowels, Cholera infections, &c. Too high an encomium cannot be passed on the merits of this medicine, in cure of Dispepsia, and all diseases that result from weakness of stomach or bad digestion;

Dr. Rose's FEMALE PILLS, a most valuable remedy for those general complaints to which females are subject.

Dr. Rose's TONIC ALTERATIVE PILLS. No pill ever before offered the public so happily combines the qualities of a valuable medicine, as an anti-dispeptic, LIVER or Stomachic pill, correcting those diseases, and thereby preventing consumption. A young lady 25 years of age, having a diseased liver for some time, her strength prostrated and appetite gone, was completely restored in six weeks by the use of the Anti-dispeptic mixture and these pills alone.

Dr. Rose's CHRONO-THERMEL STRENGTHENING PLASTER, for weakness of the back, side, breast, &c.

Dr. Rose's SPECIFIC EPILEPSY, the most certain remedy for all cases of fits or convulsions; whether in infant, or adults. So certain a specific is it for this formidable disease that the most obstinate cases, and those too of long standing, have yielded at once.

Dr. Rose's RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.—After many years of diligent research this compound was discovered, and its never failing efficacy placed its efficiency above all others for the cure of Rheumatism.

Dr. Rose's ASTRINGENT COMPOUND, a certain remedy for spitting blood whether from Lungs, bowels or any other parts of the body.

Dr. Rose's SYRUP for Cholera and Bowel complaints.—This mixture will effectually cure bowel complaints, Dysentry, Cholera Morbus, and Cholera. At the time the Asiatic Cholera was raging in Philadelphia it was found to be the most successful in arresting it, curing nine-tenths of all those who used it.

What may be said of one of these remedies may be said of all; their value will only be appreciated by those who try them. Letters from those who have been cured of the various maladies that afflict the human body might be given, but we are willing to rest the matter on the merits of the compounds. We have a panacea for Scrofula, in its various forms, so condensed and efficious that its healing power has astonished many. A case of Cancer, occuring in the wife of the late Governor of Delaware, was completely cured in a few months. The cancer had been twice cut out by prominent Surgeons, and renewed itself with increased malignity, yet notwithstanding the debility of Constitution and removal of the soft parts, the use of the Prophylactic completely removed every vestage of the disease.

Cases innumerable of the various cures that have followed the use of these remedies are in our possession, but it is not deemed necessary to enumerate them. In use of them will recommend them to all.

J. SCHOONMAKER, & Co., No. 81 Wood street. aug10-dy.

New Eagle Ice Cream Saloon.
Wood St. between 3d. and 4th.

THIS magnificent place will be open on Monday evening, August 10, for the reception of visitors, the Martha Washington Temperance choir have kindly volunteered their services for that evening. No expense or pains will be spared to promote the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor us with their company. 400 qts. of our unrivalled ice cream will be prepared for Monday; and we feel assured our efforts to establish a beautiful place of resort in Pittsburgh will be fully sustained.

The Eagle Bakery will be continued as usual. No. 42 Diamond Alley.

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