THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1846.

Allegheny County Democratic Ticket.

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

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

Senate,
THOMAS HAMILTON, *of Pittsburgh.*

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.
PHILADELPHIA, Real Estate and Coal Office, 59 Pine street.
BALTIMORE, S. E. corner Baltimore and Calverts, where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

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 Panic Makers.

Every true friend of his country's prosperity should discountenance the effort now making to create distrust among men, and thus derange the business affairs of the country. The whig papers are daily filled with statements calculated if not contradicted, to do any amount of mischief at home, and also create a false impression abroad. The statements going the rounds of the whig papers that, this and the other manufacturing establishment, has, or shortly will cease operation, are, we believe, all false, still they will not be without effect. In Europe these publications, will, in all probability, create the impression that most of the manufacturing establishments in the United States will have to cease operations, and of course, will encourage them to increase their shipments to this country. A moments reflection ought to satisfy every manufacturer in the country that he can best promote his own interest by discountenancing the efforts now making by whig politicians to create a panic in the country.

We, as is well known, opposed the passage of the act of 1846, and are now in favor of every modification necessary for Pennsylvania, but we will not aid in getting up a panic in the country which will injuriously effect every interest save that of the *whig politician.*

We commend the following extracts from different Eastern papers to the attention of our readers:

From the New Haven (Conn.) Register.

THE IRON TRADE.

The senseless clamor of some persons about "the ruin that is to come upon the manufacturers of iron," is completely refuted by the facts which we give below, obtained from a gentleman whose practical knowledge of the iron interests is second to none in this community:

Year.	Price in Liverpool. £	s.	d.	Duty.	Price in N. Y.	
1840,	8	10		23 per cent.	$68	00
1841,	8	00		"	57	50
1842,				21½ to June, 1842.	50	00
1843,	7	6	7	25 per ton.	55	00
1846,	8	10		"	77	50
"	8	10		30 per cent.	*62	50

*The cost to the importer.

By the above statement it will be seen that iron will cost, delivered in New York under the 30 per cent. tariff of 1846, more than it cost to import it in 1844, under the tariff of 1842. This calculation is based upon the common iron with which American iron has not held a a strong competition. Refined iron—which competes more strongly with American, being of higher cost in England—will be higher in price. It is a fact that American iron which is nearest the English refined in quality is now sold at a less price, by several dollars per ton, than the same article imported even under the tariff of 1846, allowing the price in England remains the same as now. The cry is that the new tariff will induce the English to advance in their prices. If so, then it is further protection to American iron, as for every pound sterling advance in England, an additional duty of $1 50 per ton must be added under the thirty per cent tariff of 1846. If people will look at these things in a business light and not merely as politicians, they will find that they are perhaps crying before they are hurt.

From these statistics, it is hoped that the tariff of 1846 will not prove quite so ruinous as the panic-makers have made it.

From the Easton (Pa.) Argus.

MORE RUIN.

The proprietor of the Glenden Iron Works, above South Easton, has largely increased his business since the passage of the new tariff. Why is it that the owner of these works does not complain for the want of *protection?* During a conversation with the chief agent the other day, we were told that they did not fear the new tariff, and would receive no injury from its *effects*, unless, perhaps, through the foolish and ridiculous *panic* which some few are trying to raise in our cities.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The Newburyport Herald, a *Whig paper*, and an advocate of the tariff of 1842, contains the following statement and remarks, under date of the 5th inst:

The New Mills.—The stockholders of the Globe and Ocean Mills, meet to-morrow, to take measures for the increase of their capital stock, so as to put the mills into immediate operation. These mills have now received and set up nearly all their machinery, and in a few weeks will be prepared for the manufactory of cloth. The size of the mills having been made larger than was originally designed; in consequence of this fact, and the necessity at the present time of providing some working capital besides that invested in buildings and machinery, an increase of capital is requisite.

We have made some inquiry as to the competition which these mills will encounter from the English manufacturers under the new tariff, and *find that the goods they will manufacture, cost within a small fraction as much in England, as they do here.* The English manufacturers work into their goods a portion of East India cotton, which costs only one half as much as American cotton, and by this means sometimes undersell us in such fabrics, but the quality of the cloth in these cases is so inferior, that even the Chinese and Brazilians prefer to pay the enhanced price of American goods, except when they are deceived by the imitation of American goods which some of the Englishmen adopt.

With a fairly levied 25 per cent, duty, we believe these mills will do a better business than the navigation interest generally, especially as the domestic competition will probably be much lessened for several years to come. The machinery has all the latest improvements, and intelligent and experienced agents have been appointed to superintend the manufacture.

It is the Great Falls Manufacturing Co., and not the Nashua, which adds to its capital fifty per cent., one half to be paid in cash, and the other a stock dividend.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. makes a stock dividend of one new share to every four of old stock. This new stock now sells at 20 *per cent. advance.—Boston Post, Thursday.*

The "New Haven (Conn.) Register of Monday, the 10th inst., produces the following proofs of the thriving condition of the manufacturers:

"A large manufacturer in this city, told us on Saturday, that the prospect for a good fall business was never better than it is now, and that so far from discharging his hands he could not get as many as he wanted. He is a whig, but is not to be paniced, to help out political demagogues. A new factory has been started in Wallingford, we understand, since the passage of the new tariff law, with every prospect of doing a good business, and we hear of others, in different parts of the State. A new cotton factory is about going into operation in Hamden, near this city. In fact, the evidences of prosperity are all about us; and the confidence of sensible business men is too strong to be shaken by the efforts of the panic makers. The whig press may succeed in injuring the credit of some of its friends—but that is an account they must settle between them."

The Boston Traveller says of the "new city of Essex," in Andover, Massachusetts:

"The streets of the city are already regularly laid out, and many boarding houses erected, and the foundations of one or two factories. Some apprehensions are felt as to the influence of the new tariff bill, but though it may damp the zeal of many for purchasing land, &c., at present, it is not thought that the general progress of the city will be *at all* retarded. It is even said, that *in ten years it will equal Lowell.*"

From the Northampton (Mass.) Courier.

"The new cotton factory at Bensonville, two miles west of this village, has been started. It is fitted up with the latest improved machinery, which is the most beautiful in operation we ever beheld. With the capital the company have, a large business will undoubtedly be done, and with the new silk factory and other establishment near by, will create quite a village. Several new dwellings have already been erected in the vicinity, and more are in contemplation. Joel Hayden, esq., of Haydenville, on Monday last, purchased a site near that village for manufacturing purposes, with twenty-four feet fall of water. It is reported that a *large factory will soon be erected.*"

These are indeed evidences of ruin which afford very little encouragement to the panic which the whigs are laboring to get up.

MORE ATTRACTION AT THE "EAGLE."—ANDREWS, the enterprising proprietor of the "Eagle Ice Cream Saloon," certainly evinces a strong disposition to make his establishment the most fashionable and popular place of resort in the city. On Monday evening the Saloon was crowded with all the beauty and fashion of the city to hear the sweet notes of the "Baker Family," and partake of "mine host's" delicious ice cream. From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that he has engaged for a few evenings, the services of the celebrated magician, M. BIRD, the "Wizard of the East." Cards of admission, 25 cents, which will entitle the holder to a glass of Ice Cream or other refreshments.

☞The sense of morality of those two Trustees of the Smithfield Metho list Church, who overruled the other six and refused to let Mr. GREEN lecture in that building on Monday evening, must be very fine; they should subscribe for a No. of the Casket, and read the article headed "astounding disclosure," there are some points in the article that will interest all *"such men"* much. Mr. GREEN has been laboring under every disadvantage since he commenced his lectures in this city, and it seems that the obstacles have generally been thrown in his way by those holding high places in churches; they show a *commendable zeal*, truly, in the great object of reform. Shame on such men.

COPPER ORE.—Capt. HART, Agent of the Green Ridge Company, has arrived in the city with specimens of Copper Ore, gotten out by that company at Green Ridge, Adams co., Pa. The ore has been pronounced by the miner who has been engaged in the business, both in Europe and America, for twenty years, to be the best and purest specimens of Copper he has ever seen. From present indications the Green Ridge Company promise to be very successful in their mining operations.

"THE CASKET" is the title of a neat, weekly publication, octavo form, published in Cincinnati by J. H. GREEN, who has been for some days back lecturing in our city on the "Evils of Gambling." We have examined several numbers of the "Casket" and find it to be filled with choice literary and miscellaneous matter, and notes from the diary of GREEN, while a gambler. Terms, $2 per year. Persons wishing to subscribe will find Mr. Green at Varner's Temperance House, 3d st.

THREE FISH FOR DINNER.—A Liverpool paper tells this story, as having its origin in an unpopular eating house. It is a good one, happen where it might. "Now waiter, what's to pay? Waiter—Let me see sir, what have you had sir? Dinner—Three fish. Waiter—Only brought up *two*, I think sir. Dinner—No, three; I had two mackerel, and *one smelt.*"

THE SABLE HARMONISTS.—In consequence of an accident which happened to Mr. MURPHY, one of this talented Band, in stepping from the "Rail Road Car," the performances will be postponed for an evening or two. Due notice will be given of their appearance.

☞No. 8 of the "OLDEN TIME" has just been issued, and contains much valuable and interesting matter. Table of contents: "Col. John Bradstreet's Expedition," "Notices of the Settlement," "Capt. Stobo." To be had at COOKS, 85 Fourth street.

From the Milwaukie Sentinel, Extra, Aug. 18.

FIRE!

Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers at about two o'clock this morning, by the alarm of fire in Kilbourntown, which proved to be the fine mill of Messrs Comstock & Chase, situated on the canal a few rods north of the late disastrous fire, and filled with machinery of different descriptions.

The loss of Messrs. Comstock & Chase, in building, machinery, &c., is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

Amos Tufts who occupied a part of the building, with his pail factory, loss $1500.

John Lapoint, who was burnt out at the other fire, had his machinery ready to resume business—loss $500.

Mr. Luscomb, who was also burnt out at the other fire, had in lathes and fixings appertaining.

There was a number of other mechanics who occupied portions of the buildings who have lost their all.

There was a large amount of lumber destroyed, together with finished stuff for buildings, all of which was destroyed.

The whole loss will exceed $25,000.

Messrs. Comstock & Chase, we believe were insured for $2,500.

The water had been drawn out of the canal a few days since, and the wheels had not been running since Wednesday last. There had been no fire about the building since Saturday, and judging from the time the fire was discovered this morning, in the shavings, in the rear of the building too, leaves but little doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

The Tariff acts of 1842 and 1846.

We clip the following from the Journal of yesterday, in reply to an article which appeared in the Post of Monday morning:

"Wool, coarse; 1842, 5 per cent. 1846, 30 per cent!"—*Post.*

Now this is a horrible attempt at imposture. There is no such thing in the Whig Tariff of 1842 as a duty on "coarse Wool" of 5 per cent. The act imposed a duty on

"Wool, coarse unmanufactured, *costing 7 cents or under at the place of exportation*, 5 per cent; all other wool unmanufactured 3 cents per pound, and 30 per cent ad valorem."—*Journal of yesterday.*

The editor of the Journal, it will be seen, declares explicitely in the above paragraph, that *"there is no such thing in the whig tariff of 1842 as a duty on coarse wool of five per cent."* We now ask the reader to examine the quotation given in the above extract from the act of 1842, by the editor himself, which proves that he is in error and that we are correct. "*Wool, coarse* unmanufactured, costing 7 cents or under at the place of exportation, *five per cent.*" The same kind and quality of *coarse wool*, unmanufactured, under the act of 1846, is subjected to a duty of *thirty per cent.* Of this COARSE WOOL, which is subject to a duty of but *five per cent.* under the act of 1842, and *thirty per cent.* under the act of 1846, more than TWENTY THREE MILLIONS OF POUNDS, was imported in the year 1845, every pound of which, we believe, came directly into competition with the American farmer. Of this there can be no mistake. Experienced *wool growers* and *wool dealers* regard the five per cent provision of the act of 1842 as very detrimental to the interests of the farmer. Of this fact, however, we have testimony in abundance.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq., of Cortlant village, New York, an extensive wool grower, in reply to the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, says:

"It is believed, however, *that frauds of an extensive and serious character have been perpetrated in the invoicing of these wools.* Numerous specimens of wool equaling our finest Saxon are in the hands of various individuals throughout the country, which men of well known standing and veracity allege they obtained of importers and manufacturers—such importers stating that they were from bales of South American wool admitted *under the five per cent ad valorem duty*, and conceding that large quantities of a similar quality were received by them from the same source. *It is believed that some of the smaller manufacturers of good clothes receive their principal supply in this way.*"

Mr. PAYNE, a Massachusetts farmer, in reply to the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury says:

"But little wool is now raised in other than Berkshire and Hampshire counties, and its price is so seriously depressed as to induce a disposal or slaughter of very many [sheep] this fall. *If no direct and unavoidable duty on low cost wool is imposed, its production must soon cease in the Eastern States, as our woolen factories import a large portion of their supply so as to have it at seven cents or under, and pay but five per cent duty.*"

The Hon. S. HALE, of Keene, N. Hampshire, says:

"Manufactures benefit the farmers in this State, especially in the neighborhood of the factories, by furnishing them a near and certain market for their products. In my opinion, the present duties can be so modified as to benefit a portion of them (those who raise sheep) directly, and the rest indirectly, *by imposing a higher duty on wool costing less than seven cents per pound. Much of this wool comes in competition with the wool raised here.*

JOSEPH JOSLIN of Newport, Rhode Island says:

"Probably [illegible] pounds of wool is raised annually; and *double at least* of that quantity manufactured. The wool raised for market is mostly of fine quality, but languishing in price—25 to 28 cts., and no demand. *Woolen factories mostly work imported wool from South America, under the 8 cents minimum.*"

AARON ERRICKSON, wool dealer of Rochester, New York, says:

"*It is a falacy that any description of wool can be imported into this country that does not compete directly with the American article.* The different grades of wool are so minutely removed from each other, as to be imperceptable; and when one grade is relatively higher than another, the next grade is substituted, until the whole is brought to a corresponding price. All the wools that are imported into this country really at a cost of *seven cents*, or under, are only so imported for the reason that an average of not less than *one-half of* the whole article is composed of the impurities contained in them."

L. B. LANGWORTHY, Esq., of Monroe county New York, says:

"The low 5 per cent wool duty must, I conceive be abolished, and the higher grades reduced: it is *all a sham—the plea for the admission of the cheap wool of the South American States, for carpet purposes.* Under it the greatest possible frauds on the revenue are practised, by means of double accounts; the last agent *innocently* purchasing of the first agent, who actually sells the supercargo, or owner, wools worth 30 cents for 7; and all the ceremony of drafts actually passes in good faith on one part, and all the proofs are easily made complete without any false swearing. At our late State fair, I saw 16 samples of the large lot of Lowell wool, (lately seized by the government agents,) both in the rough and washed state; it was fully equal to our 30 cent ¾ blooded merino wool, and in the grease could not loose more than 33 per cent; a monstrous fraud! not only on the government, but upon the growers in the country, if protection is an item of consideration, which I conceive to be good doctrine."

The statements given above, we doubt not, will satisfy the farmers that the five per cent provision of the act of 1842 has had a very mischievous influence. Mr PAYNE, of Massachusetts says: *"Our woolen factories import a large portion of their supply so as to have it at seven cents or under, and pay but five per cent. duty."* Mr. RANDALL says, *"it is alleged that some of the smaller manufactories of GOOD CLOTHES"* receive their supply at a duty of but five per cent. Mr. ERRICKSON says: *"it is a falacy that any description of wool can be imported into this country that does not compete directly with the American article."* Mr. LANGWORTHY regards the plea for the admission of the cheap wool of the South American States for *carpet purposes*, at a duty of but five per cent, AS ALL A SHAM."

In connection with the above statements, proving the injurious effects of the five per cent. provision of the act of 1842, the well authenticated fact that the amount of wool imported into the country has *greatly increased* since the passage of that act, is worthy of consideration. In 1842, before the existing tariff act took effect, the amount of wool imported was less than *eleven and a half millions* of pounds—last year the amount brought into the country was but little short of TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS, and it is now the opinion of many well informed persons, that in 1846 it will amount to nearly, if not quite, *fifty millions* of pounds. So much for the protection given to the wool grower by the act of 1842.

NANTUCKET SUFFERERS.

Pursuant to a call of the D G. W. P., a meeting of the several divisions of the order of the Sons of Temperance, was held at Temperance Hall on Smithfield st., for the purpose of devising measures for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Nantucket. On motion C. L. Magee was called to the chair, and Edmund Snowden appointed Secretary.

After a few remarks from John A. Wills, Esq., on motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place, on Thursday evening the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

C. L. MAGEE, Chairman.
EDMUND SNOWDEN, Secretary.

A Discontented Editor.—Chandler of the U. S. Gazette, lately visited a mad house. A female beckoned him to approach her; "I shall go to hell," said she, "and you will go with me." "I'll be d——d," said he, "if I do."—*N. Y. Globe.*

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Proceedings of the Senate, and documents communicated thereto, from which the injunction of secrecy has been removed, in relation to affairs between the United States and Mexico:

In Executive Session, Senate of the United States.—Tuesday, August 4, 1846.—The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Walker, his Secretary:

[Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, August, 4, 1846.

To the Senate of the United States:

I herewith communicate to the Senate a copy of a letter, under date of the 27th ultimo, from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, again proposing to open negotiations and conclude a treaty of peace, which shall adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Republics.—Considering the relative power of the two countries, the glorious events which have already signalized our arms, and the distracted condition of Mexico, I did not conceive that any point of national honor could exist which ought to prevent me from making this overture. Equally anxious to terminate, by a peace honorable for both parties as I was originally to avoid the existing war, I have deemed it my duty again to extend the olive branch to Mexico. Should the Government of that republic accept the offer in the same friendly spirit by which it was dictated, negotiations will speedily commence for the conclusion of a treaty.

The chief difficulty to be anticipated in the negotiation is the adjustment of the boundary between the parties, by a line which shall at once be satisfactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. This is the best mode of securing perpetual peace and good neighborhood between the Republics. Should the Mexican Government, in order to accomplish these objects, be willing to cede any portion of their territory to the U. States, we ought to pay them a fair equivalent; a just and honorable peace, and not conquest, being our purpose in the prosecution of the war.

Under these circumstances, and considering the exhausted and distracted condition of the Mexican Republic, it might become necessary, in order to restore peace, that I should have it in my power to advance a portion of the consideration money for any cession of territory which may be made. The Mexican Government might not be willing to wait for the payment of the whole until the treaty could be ratified by the Senate; and an appropriation to carry it into effect be made by Congress; and the necessity for such a delay might defeat the object altogether. I would, therefore, suggest whether it might not be wise for Congress to appropriate a sum such as they might consider adequate for that purpose, to be paid, if necessary, immediately upon the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. This disbursement would, of course, be accounted for at the Treasury, not as a secret service money, but like other expenditures.

Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in our past history, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th February, 1803, Congress passed an act appropriating $2,000,000 "for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," to be applied under the discretion of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be; and on the 13th February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount and on the same terms. The object in the first case was to enable the President to obtain the cession of Louisiana, and in the second that of the Floridas. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the Treasury; and I should hope that the result might be similar in this respect, on the present occasion, though the appropriation is deemed expedient as a precautionary measure.

I refer the whole subject to the Senate in Executive session. If they should concur in opinion with me, then I recommend the passage of a law appropriating such a sum as Congress may deem adequate, to be used by the Executive if and necessary, for the purpose which I have indicated.

In the two cases to which I have referred, the special purpose of the appropriation did not appear on the face of the law, as this might have defeated the object; neither, for the same reason, in my opinion, ought it now to be stated.

I also communicate to the Senate the copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to Commodore Connor, of the 27th ultimo, which was transmitted to him on the day it bears date.

JAMES K. POLK.

The message was read.

Department of State,
WASHINGTON, July 27th, 1846.

SIR: The President of the United States, no less anxious to terminate than he was to avoid the present unhappy war with the Mexican Republic, has determined to make an effort to accomplish this purpose. He has accordingly instructed the undersigned, Secretary of State, to propose through your Excellency to the Mexican Government, that negotiations shall forthwith commence for the conclusion of a peace just and honorable for both parties. Should this offer be received and responded to by the Mexican Government, in the same frank and friendly spirit by which it has been dictated, he will immediately despatch an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the city of Mexico, with instructions and full powers to conclude a treaty of peace which shall adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Republics. If the Mexican Government should prefer to send a Minister to Washington, to conduct the negotiation here, he shall be received with kindness and respect, and every effort shall be made to accomplish the object of his mission with the least possible delay.

In the present communication it is deemed useless, and might prove injurious, to discuss the causes of the existing war. This might tend to delay or defeat the restoration of peace. The past is already consigned to history; the future, under Providence, is within our own power.

The occasion may, however, be embraced, to state that the President has ever cherished the kindest feelings for Mexico, and that one of the first wishes of his heart is, that she may be a powerful and prosperous Republic, in perpetual amity with the United States.

Commodore Connor will transmit this despatch for your Excellency to the Governor of Vera Cruz under a flag of truce; and you are respectfully invited to adopt the same channel for communicating your answer.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic.

Mr Buchanan to Commodore Connor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 27, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed notice addressed to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, with an open copy of the same for your own use. From this you will perceive that the President has determined again to offer the olive-branch to Mexico.

The President does not believe that any point of national honor should forbid him from making this tender, especially after the glorious events which have thus far marked the progress of the war. Should the Mexican Government determine to accept the offer and enter negotiations, it may and probably will propose to you to conclude an armistice during their pendency. If such a proposition should be made, you will promptly but kindly reject it, giving at the same time every assurance that the President will do all in his power to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory termination with the least possible delay.

If an armistice were concluded; the two parties would not stand on an equal footing. The United States, at a heavy expense, now have armies in the field and navies on the ocean, in successful progress to conquer an honorable peace. Should their operations be arrested by an armistice, and negotiations for peace should finally fail, we should then lose nearly all the advantages of an entire campaign. Besides, this sacrifice, great as it might be, would scarcely equal the evils in any form which a season of inactivity could not fail to inflict upon our troops, the greater portion of whom consists of patriotic citizens who have volunteered to serve their country in the confidence that they would be actively employed. Whilst, therefore, the President sincerely desires with the utmost promptitude to restore our friendly relations with Mexico upon fair and liberal terms, the war must continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a difinite treaty of peace shall be signed and ratified by Mexico.

You will not fail, with all the despatch in your power, to transmit the answer of the Mexican Government to this Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

To Commodore David Connor, Commanding the Naval forces of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico.

Tuesday, August 4, 1846.—On motion of Mr. McDuffie,

Ordered, That the message, with the documents communicated therewith, relating, to affairs with the Republic of Mexico, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Wednesday, August 5, 1846.—Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred, on the 4th inst., the message and documents relating to affairs with the Republic of Mexico, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the course adopted and proposed by the President, as indicated in his message of the 5th inst., for the speedy termination of the war with Mexico, receives the approbation of the Senate.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, it is expedient to place two millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, to be used at his discretion, in the event of a treaty of peace with Mexico, satisfactorily adjusting the boundaries of the two countries.

Mr. Hannegan submitted the following, as an amendment to the said resolutions—

"To stike out all after the word *Resolved*, in the first section, to the end of the second resolution, and insert: That the Senate heartily unite with the President in his expressed desire for a speedy and honorable peace with Mexico; but, as at present informed, there is no further advice to give in the premises."

(Concluded to-morrow.)

Consumption! Consumption!—Diseases of the Lungs entirely cured, by the use of Dr Duncan's Expectorant Remedy. The undersigned certifies to those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs, that he has been afflicted with the premonitory symptoms of Consumption for the last three years, which at length began to assume a dangerous character; cough increasing, with great loss of strength and exhaustion; severe pain in my throat, with swelling; pain in the throat and side; night sweats; and all the symptoms of a speedy termination of life. Being under the treatment of a Physician for some time, and finding no relief from his treatment and medicine, my father was determined to try the virtues of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, having heard so much said of its good qualities. He obtained it at the office, No. 150 Sycamore street. I commenced the medicine without any hope of recovery, but to my surprise I soon began to gain strength; my cough was easier, and expectoration of secreted matter took place. I continued using the medicine until I had taken 5 bottles. I this day called personally at your office, offering thanks and gratitude to you, as a public benefactor, for compounding such a valuable medicine as the Expectorant has proved to be in my case. I now feel entirely well, and trust that all who read this and have an Affection of the Lungs, will make use of this valuable medicine before it is too late. I believe Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy to be a certain preventive and cure of that fatal disease, CONSUMPTION.

FREDERICK AUTENHEIMER,
Third st., between Pike and Butler, Cincinnati.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the boot store of Wm. Jackson, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Only Agent.

Unprecedented Attraction.
Eagle Ice Cream Saloon, Wood street.

THE proprietor, anxious to make his establishment the most attractive in the west, has secured the services, at great expense, of the FAMED WIZARD OF THE EAST, Mr. BIRD, who will give one of his Brilliant, Magical Soirees, commencing on *Wednesday, Aug. 19, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.* A young gentleman of this city will preside at the piano.

PROGRAMME PART I.

Mechanical and Physical Experiments, by Mr. Bird, who will introduce the whole of his Original, Wonderful, Comical and extraordinary *Feats of Necromancy*, surrounded by a rich and costly cabinet of apparatus and paraphranalia, among which may be found, Dramak's Transformation, the Invisible hand, Magnetic Card, Mysterious Correspondence, Cupid's Dreaming Bread, Flora's Gift, Gracies of Diana and Isis, Removing the Deposites, Hat of Fortunatus, Coain of Maimonet, Sacred Taper of Budah, Box of Pandora, &c. &c.

After which, VENTRILOQUISM, IMITATIONS, &c. &c.

PART II.

Italian Fantoccni.

Pole Dancer, Chinese Juggler, Sailor's Hornpipe, Italian Saramouch, Venitian Chair performance, Balloon Woman; concluding with Joey Grimaldi, or, Comic Clown. A number of extra feats will be performed.

Tickets 25 Cents, and will entitle the holder to a glass of Ice Cream, or other refreshments Tickets good for this night only. aug19

Auction Sales,

BY JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer, South-east corner of Wood and Fifth streets, at 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning the 20th inst., will be sold without reserve, an extensive assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Parasolettes, Sun shades, fine cutlery, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., a large assortment of new and second hand household and kitchen Furniture; a quantity of window frames, window sash and pannel doors, well made and of good material; a great variety of China, Queensware, and stone Granite ware; 4 barrels New Orleans Sugar;
5 caddy boxes Young Hyson Tea.
3 boxes Virginia manufactured Tobacco;
1 Tierce Rice, 14 sets fine American Plough castings, 1 large Prairie Plough, coal stoves, cooking stoves and other castings, 4 doz. bed cords, 1 sack feathers, feather bed, bedding, matrasses, Carpeting, Looking-glasses, engravings, &c. aug19

Molasses at Auction.

AT M'KENNA'S Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, 3d door from Fifth st., TO-MORROW, Thursday, August 20th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold without reserve: 2 casks Sugar House Molasses of superior quality, none better in the market. They can be seen any time previous to sale.
aug19 P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Auction Sales,

AT P. M'KENNA'S Auction Rooms, to-morrow, Thursday, August 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold a large lot of Dry Goods and Clothing.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture; 1 Ice Chest, &c.

At 8 o'clock, same evening, a lot of Books and Watches,
aug19 P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Stray Horse.

WAS left in the stable of the subscriber, in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., on Monday the 10th inst., a bay Horse, dark main and tail, and supposed to be about 10 years old. The above Horse was left in the stable of the subscriber during his absence and without any explanation. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
aug19-w3t* JAMES M'KINLEY.

10 SHARES STOCK in the Green Ridge Copper Company, will be added to the sale to take place at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, at 8 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 20th instant.
aug19 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
(American copy.)

Assignee's Sale of Texas Land.

AT 8 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday the 20th inst., at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th streets, will be sold without reserve, all the right, title and interest of the Assignees of Thomas S. Clarke, to a valuable body of land in Texas, containing about (5000) five thousand acres. The Assignees will convey such title as they have without warranty. For particulars as to the title, &c., apply to Thos. S. Clarke or to the Assignees, Messrs. John Thaw and Andrew Wylie, Jr. Esq.
aug 19 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

THE SABLE HARMONISTS.

Consisting of Messrs. PLUMER, FARRELL, HEWTLEY, MURPHY, ROARK and KNEASS.

Having met the unqualified approbation of the elite and fashionable circles throughout the principal cities of the United States, have the honor to announce to the Ladies' and Gentlemen of *Pittsburgh*, that they will give two of their

UNIQUE MUSICAL SOIREES,
VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND OPERATIC,
AT THE ODEON ROOMS, FOURTH STREET,
IN THE COURSE OF A FEW EVENINGS.

On which occasion they will introduce a number of original Ethiopian melodies, together with an entire new set of Parodies and Gems from the following operas, *Fra Diavolo, Postillion, Robert le diable; Somnambula; Don Pasquale, Marriage of Figaro, Bohemian Girl, &c.*, accompanied by their respective intruments, upon which, they have been, by competent critics, pronounced beyond all comparison, the most accomplished Artists *in the world.*

The whole under the direction of Mr. *Kneass*, projector and conductor of the celebrated Ethiopian Opera Company.

Cards of admission *Fifty cents.* An entire change of programme nightly.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. No postponement.
aug19-d3t.

DOW JUNIOR'S PATENT SERMONS.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Heads of the People.
Pictures from Italy.
Hints to Mothers.
Medical Pocket Book.
Young Man's Library—6 vols.
Young Man's Book of Knowledge.
The Young Husband.
The Young Wife.
For sale by
H. S. BOSWORTH & Co.,
aug 19 No. 43 Market street.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has purchased from Mr. Moses Cory, his large and splendid stock of Dry Goods, kept at No. 66 Market street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of seasonable Goods, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Please call and judge for yourselves, No. 66 Market street.
aug18 WILLIAM COWEN.

To my friends and patrons I am much obliged, and would respectfully recommend Mr. William Cowen, my successor. MOSES CORY.

Administrators Sale of Steamboat Stock.

AT 3 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., on board the steam boat New Hampshire, now lying at the Monongahela Wharf, below Ferry street, will be sold by order of John Peck, Administrator of the late Merritt Putnam, dec'd, all the right, title and interest of the said Merritt Putnam in said boat, with her furniture, tackle, &c., being the one twentieth part of the same. Terms cash.
aug18. JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

50 SHARES STOCK in the Algomah Mining Company of Cleveland, at Auction. At 8 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth sts., will be sold 50 shares in the Algomah Mining Company of Cleveland. The location is No. 250, and adjoining that in which Governor Marcy, now Secretary of War, is interested.
aug18 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

TOBACCO.—75 large and 90 small boxes Missouri tobacco, of prime quality, just received on consignment, and will be sold cheap for cash, or Pittsburgh manufactures.
august 18 TAAFFE & O'CONNER.

German Clay.

50 BOXES German Clay, for sale by
aug 18 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
corner of 6th and Wood sts.

Glauber Salts.

20 BARRELS Glauber Salts, for sale by
aug 18 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
corner of 6th and Wood sts.

Family Barouche at Auction.

AT 2 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday the 20th inst., in front of the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, a handsome and very substantial, well finished Family Barouche, suited for either one or two horses, with falling top, which may be examined previous to the sale.
aug17 (American copy.) JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, by Express, another lot of rich black MANTILLAS, at the New York Store, 79 Market street.
aug17 W. H. GARRARD.

Removal.

STERRETT & CO., have removed to the corner of Market and Front streets, No. 16, one door below their former stand, where as usual, they will keep a store to suit their friends. aug15

Cotton Yarn, &c.

45,000 LBS. assorted numbers, long and short reel Cotton Yarn.
15,000 lbs. Carpet Chain.
10,000 " Cotton Twine.
150 Bales Common Batting.
100 " Extra family do.
For sale low to city or country trade, by
aug15 M. B. RHEY & CO.,
57 Wood street.

For Sale.

A PROPERTY near the Allegheny arsenal, Lawrenceville, consisting of dwelling houses, store rooms, &c., with a large lot of ground, situate on the Main street, leading through the Borough of Lawrenceville. This property is so situated that it can be divided into small portions, and all or part will be sold on reasonable terms, part cash in hand, and a liberal credit for the balance. Apply to Blakely & Mitchel, or to J. H. MYERS,
aug8 near the premises.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.

AUGUST 10, 1846.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, will be held at the Odeon, over the Mayor's office, in this city, on Saturday the 29th inst., at the hour of 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of