THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 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.
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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 Tariff Question.

We have again, and again, defined our position on the Tariff question, still are we most grossly abused and misrepresented by the whig papers of this city. We opposed the passage of the new Tariff act, for reasons heretofore assigned, and which it is not now necessary to repeat. The bill, however, passed both branches of Congress, received the signature of the President of the United States and is now the law of the land. We now are prepared to say, that at the proper time, we will render all the aid in our power to induce Congress to make every modification necessary for Pennsylvania; but, we can give no countenance to the base efforts of whiggery to create an unnecessary panic, which must inevitably greatly injure the business men of the country; and we will, moreover, give to our readers every well authenticated fact within our reach, calculated to allay excitement and continue the existing prosperity of the country: in short, we will fearlessly continue to do our whole duty in the great cause of Democracy.

Amount of Protection afforded by the new Bill.

We cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of all the facts given below, which we find in a letter of the New York correspondent of the Washington Union, they are certainly very interesting, and at this time, we doubt not, will be carefully examined by every unprejudiced reader who is anxious to form a correct judgment in regard to the Tariff question, about which so much has been recently said and written. The writer says:

"In changing from *specific* to *ad valorem duties*, it subjects many articles to charges levied in the way of *inland transportation* from the place of manufacture to the port of shipment *exempt before*. For instance, iron now pays so much per pound specific duty. It is weighed on its arrival in the United, and the duties assessed accordingly; whereas, under the imposition of 30 per cent. ad valorem duties; to the invoice *must be added the inland transportation of freight, and 2½ per cent. commission before the duty is imposed.*

The 16th section of the act of 1842, which will remain in force under the new law, declares that in all cases "the cost and charges" shall be added to the invoice, and the duty assessed on the amount. Looking at the words "cost and charges" in a literal, and in what I believe to be the commercial sense, I supposed freight to the United States was embraced as one of the charges. But, according to ancient treasury circulars, and the practice of revenue officers, "cost and charges" are intended to cover the "cost and charges" from the place or point of manufacture to the place of shipment, including 2½ per cent. commission in England for delivering and clearing on ship board. The law would have been more explicit had it said: that to the appraisement or invoice shall be added "all costs and charges, except insurance," from the place of manufacture to the point of shipment, with 2½ per cent. for commissions.

In considering the amount of incidental protection afforded by the new revenue bill, the inland freight or transportation of goods to the shipping point with 2½ per cent. additional cost in the way of commissions, must be added as a basis of taxation. This fact few people are aware of. The inland freight greatly varies on different articles and in different countries. It is not generally known, either, that when sugars are imported, the boxes and hogsheads are charged for and added to the bill of costs on the sum of which the duties are assessed. When a certain per centage of duty is named, many people talk of it as though no increase in its amount ensued from the method of collection; that 20, 25, 30, or 40 per cent. &c., was really nothing more than what the figures represent, when in reality the case in practice is widely different.

I have derived the following facts from an official source, and they may be therefore relied upon for their accuracy.

Inland transportation from points of manufacture to places of shipment; supplied from the United States, appraiser's office, New York.

Place of manufacture	*Average transit charge*	*Commissions.*
Sheffield to Liverpool—		
Hardware, files, edge tools, cutlery (sent by manufacturers,)	3 per cent.	2½ per cent.
Other cutlery	5 "	2½ "
Dixon's ware	3 "	2½ "
Sheffield goods from Birmingham	5 "	2½ "
Sheffield goods	5 "	2½ "
Paris goods from Paris to Havre	3 "	3 "
From interior towns to seaport	2½ "	3 "
Germany to seaport	2½ "	2½ "
Charges on cases of wollen or cotton goods from Leeds and Manchester to Liverpool and putting on ship-board	£1 each	
On bale bagging (hemp) from Scotland to Liverpool, including shipping to Liverpool	8s.	
Case of goods from Elberfeldt to Havre and shipping at Havre, (per case)	5 Prussian dollars.	
Iron, per ton, from Wales to Liverpool	7s. 6d.	2½ per cent.
Iron, per ton, from Glasgow to Liverpool	6s.	2½ per cent.

The transit of light goods from the interior to the Hanse Towns, is estimated at less than on those going to Havre.

The heavier the article, and the greater the distance from the point of manufacture, the larger is the amount of transit charges to be added.

Thus, from the State quarries at Minden, near Bremen, the transit charges from the quarries to the latter place; on slates, &c., amounts to from 50 to 75 per cent on their value, and to which is added, at the custom-house here, to the appraisement as a basis of duties. Marble from interior quarries is subjected to about the same estimate of transit cost, when coming from Germany. Watches made at Locle, Switzerland, and carried to Havre for export, assessed with from ½ to ¾ of 1 per cent for transit charges, which is added with 3 per cent commissions to the prime cost, before the duty is assessed.

Sugar from the West India island ports, under the new tariff, will have to pay a duty on $8, the cost of the hhd, besides 2½ per cent commissions. Muscovadoes in boxes have to pay a duty on the *boxes*, valued at from $1,75 to $2 per box, besides the commissions. And it is not certain but under a strict interpretation of the law—as the sugars in the islands are manufactured on plantations at some distance from the seaports—but they might be charged with freight from the interior to said ports.

The Leeds and Manchester cases of goods differ very much in value, varying from 30 to £400. A case or bale of coarse goods, worn by the poorer classes, is subjected to just as high charges for transportation, commissions, &c., as though they contained fine goods, worth £400, or $2,000.

All merchants concur in the statement, that to get goods from Europe into this market costs, on an average, about 15 per cent., including 2½ per cent. commissions; difference in exchange, Atlantic freight, cartage, storage, and insurance, to say nothing of inland charges, which are charged by government with the 2½ per cent. commissions. In the first place, the duties are assessed on the inland freight, and shipping, commissions, &c., at the point of clearance, on which the 30 per cent. (it may be) is levied.

The merchant pays for other charges, including freight and insurance, to the United States, to the amount of 12½ per cent., omitting the 12½ per cent. commissions charged by government.

As the iron men appear most alarmed, let us see what amount of protection the new tariff gives. For example:

INVOICE.

5 tons pig iron at $20 per ton		$100 00
Transit charges from Wales to Liverpool 7s. 6d. per ton, $1 80		9 40
Commission, 2½ per cent.		2 50
30 per cent. duty on do.		33 57
		$145 48
Add merchant's charges—		
Insurance on $100 a 1 per cent.	$1	
Freight on 5 tons a $3 per ton	15	
Cartage, storage, interest, and exchange, 3 per cent. at least	15	
	—	31 00
		$176 47

We here find a *protective duty incidentally imposed* by government equal to 45 per cent.; which adding the merchant's charges, makes a difference in favor of the domestic producer of about 75 per cent.

Important to the Iron Interest.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following interesting article from the "London Mining Journal." It details as is very justly remark by the Pennsylvanian "the present state of this important trade in Europe in a very strong and convincing manner, and shows that the demand for rail-road iron in England, and other foreign countries, is now so great, and will be for years to come, as not only to consume all that can be supplied, in those countries, but to leave little or none for other purposes. Their main reliance must, therefore, be, upon the *foreign market*. And it would really appear, from the drift of this highly practical article, that this country, instead of being made the depot of British Iron, is destined to supply Great Britain herself! But we leave the article to the reader.

From the London (English) Mining Journal.

The Iron Trade.

PROBABLE SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION.

SIR—When I addressed you, at the close of the late session of Parliament, under the above title, I ventured to predict that the "impetus for railways having been given, nothing would check it until every town in the kingdom is accessible by rail way." I presumed that "not less than 2,000 miles of railway would be sanctioned by Parliament in the present session, and (at least) 1,000 miles in the session of 1847." I calculated that, in the three years, (1846, 1847, and 1848,) an extra demand for between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons of Iron would create by railway enterprise, that such a deficiency of labor, of material and of manufacturing capability, would be experienced, as to make it impossible to meet the demand, and that "the difficulty of obtaining Iron at any price, would shortly present a novel feature in the commercial history of this country

The course of events has more than confirmed those expectations; and has intefered with those calculations, only to make the result more remarkable, and more certain.

The impetus for railway making has surpassed all precedent. Old and young, male and female, peer and peasant, clergy and laity, merchant and clerk, shopkeeper and journeyman, all became enamored of this new investment. Political economists, legislators, and daily journalists, were alarmed—"leading articles," "City articles," "bankers' circulars," speeches in the Lower House, and speeches in the Upper House, grave dissertations in bulky periodicals, and humorous illustrations in ephemeral productions, all conspired to impede the rapid movement. Sessional orders of a novel description were passed with extraordinary haste, in order to extricate the multitude of scripholders from the meshes of the net in which they were considered to have entangled themselves. And what has been the effect of all these attempts to suppress the railway "mania," and to relieve the "deluded" speculator? A few injudicious schemes have been abandoned—a few deposits have been returned; *but by far the greater number of the railway projects are progressing, and will progress in spite of the loud outcry, the grave warnings, and the fearful apprehensions.* Instead of 2,000 miles of railway being sanctioned this session, there is every probability of 4,000 miles receiving the Royal assent; *and instead of 3,000,000 tons of iron being required for railway purposes, between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons will be wanted.*

We stop to inquire—how will this singular movement affect the commercial interests of the country? Will it derange the whole of our monetary system, as has been hastily asserted, and a thousand times repeated? Will it absorb all the spare capital of the country, or create confusion by leaving all ordinary undertakings too scantily supplied! No such thing will happen. Railway enterprise differs from every other, and the distinction has been wonderfully overlooked.

A railway is a stupendous piece of machinery, which, unlike all other machinery, cheapens cost, without either increasing production or diminishing human labor.

Railways call for a large amount of capital, but by expediting the transit of goods, they so reduce the stock of every tradesman, that they create a disposable capital, in many cases equal to that required for their construction.

The mode of raising railway capital, and the manner of expending it, serve also to neutralize the inconvenience which often attends the substraction of a large amount of money from the ordinary channels. Being divided into small shares, and payable by small instalments, a great portion of such capital is made up ot inconsiderable sums which would otherwise have been unappropriated and unproductive. Nor is railway capital long idle it quickly returns into the hands of engineers, lawyers, land-owners, iron-masters, timber-merchants, contractors and work-men—all of whom become possessed of extraordinary funds, a considerable portion of which reverts, either directly or indirectly, into similar investments.

Instead of requiring an increase of the circulating medium, which is the natural consequence of investments in trade or manufactures, railways, convey the gold and silver to the provinces, and back to the Metropolis, with such rapidity, that every new line lessens the required amount of the circulation, and accumulates the bullion in the coffers of the Bank of England. They create also a new and a large paper currency in the shape of scrip, and share certificates—the value of which is ever fluctuating, but taken as a whole, is fully equivalent to the nominal amount.

Taking into consideration all these circumstances, the position may be fairly maintained, that there cannot be too large an outlay in railways provided the expenditure is regulated by economy and such lines only are sanctioned as will, at moderate rates, yield a proper return for the capital employed, and not materially reduce the returns of previously existing lines. These desiderata will no doubt be sometimes wanting; yet it does not follow, that an ill-paying line to the shareholders is a losing line to the public. There may not be sufficient trafic to remunerate the proprietors, yet the saving to passengers and traders may be greater than the dividends on the best-paying lines. It is therefore the interest of the public that as little delay as possible should occur in completing the projected railways. There is no fear of their progressing too rapidly, but there is reason to apprehend that they cannot be executed with speed equal to the public requirements.

The great check which will be given to railway making both at home and abroad, is the necessary restriction to one material, and the impossibility of supplying the demand, which raliways must create for that material. It has been asserted over and over again, that such a vast number of miles of railway ought to be distributed over a period of seven or ten years. That such a distribution ought be made, is absolutely certain: *The money may be found*—THE IRON CANNOT BE SUPPLIED.

At the close of the present session, the railway companies incorporated by Act of Parliament will have virtually bespoken a quantity of Iron equal to the total make of England. Wales and Scotland for the next FOUR YEARS—*leaving* NONE *for ordinary uses at home* the requirements for which are steadily increasing, and will be further stimulated by the liberal commercial policy recently adopted by our Government; and leaving NONE for the supply of foreign countries, whose wants already exceed their capabilities, and who will, ere long, follow the example of Great Britain, and abolish those restrictions which have heretofore prevented them from purchasing in the best and cheapest market.

WHERE, THEN, IS THE IRON TO COME FROM?—*Our make of Iron is not on the increase.* A few new furnaces have been built—a few more are in progress; *but most of the old works have reached their maximum, and several are on the decline.* Whatever ingenious theorists may surmise respecting the formation of iron ore, and the growth of coal, the practical ironmaster is every day reminded of the disappearance of those minerals. He knows, too, that as wages advance, his stock of minerals is apt to diminish; and that the quantity of iron manufactured does not depend so much upon the demand, as upon the readiness or reluctance of the miners to keep to their work, which is so laborious, that they would rather do less and earn the same wages, than do the same work, and earn more. These circumstances will, for a long time operate to prevent any addition to the quantity of Iron now manufactured; meanwhile, the excess of the demand beyond the supply must create exorbitant prices, and many a railway will present the strange anomaly of being incomplete, because it cannot be provided with the article which gives it both its name and its utility. It may be asked, why has the price of Iron receded, rather than advanced, during the last year? Because of the uncertainty and gloom which have hung over our commerce, our government and our foreign relations. These clouds have all passed over; and, with a free trade, a strong administration and peace with all the world, nothing can prevent the natural tendency of an article to continue to rise in price, so long as the manufacturer is unable to meet the wants of the consumer.

A LOOKER ON.

London, July 7.

HARMONISTS.—The Sable Harmonists give their last concert in our city, at the Odeon, this evening. Who has not been to see these excellent delineators of the sable race? And who, that has seen them once, will not pay them a second visit, on this, the occasion of their farewell Benefit. A splendid silver cup will be presented by the Harmonists this evening to the person offering the best original conundrum; the man with the "latest style hat" has entered the ring and unless some folks do not look sharp and stir up their ideas he will carry off the prize. Send your favors, directed to the Sable Harmonists, at the Exchange Hotel, by ten o'clock this morning.

ROBBERY.—The dwelling house of Mr. STEVENSON, in Wheeling, was entered and robbed on Tuesday evening. One of the robbers, a fellow by the name of Charles Lewis, belonging to Allegheny city, was arrested yesterday, and part of the stolen property found in a trunk in his possession. Among the articles was a silver fruit basket, a blue cloth cloak, a number of shirts and a spy glass. Lewis had been released from the Erie county jail but a few weeks, where he was confined for stealing; he was taken to Wheeling yesterday by Mr. SHELCROSS, the Marshal of that place. The officers are on the look out for two or three others who are implicated in the robbery.

At the Beaver county Democratic Convention, held at Beaver on Monday last, the following gentlemen received nominations: for Congress, JOHN R. SHANNON; Assembly, SOLOMAN BENNET and DAVID RAMSEY.

☞We were informed last evening, by our friend Capt. Downey, who had just arrived from Tarentum, that he had been informed by Mr. Jameson, the supervisor, that the late breach in the canal had been closed, and that the water would pass through at about 7 o'clock last evening.

LARGE APPLE.—We have been presented by GRIFFITH JONES, Esq., of Licking county, Ohio, an apple, from his orchard, which weighs one pound and ten ounces; it is called the "Democratic Apple" and is one of the largest specimens of this fruit we have ever seen.

☞The enigma, given in the Journal of yesterday, may be found "among the papers" of Dean Swift. As the Dean of St. Patrick's lived before the time of Mr. Robertson, the plagiarism is obvious.

"Ignorant Pennsylvania."

The editor of the New York *Courier & Enquirer* enjoys the proud distinction we believe, says the Pennsylvanian, of being the first to propose the baptism of the opposition party with the name of "Whig." We learn that he is exceedingly vain of so great an honor. That he is a leading man among our opponents seems to be generally conceded; but whether his position grows out of the fact just alluded to, or whether it results from other peculiar qualities, we have neither the time to examine, or the inclination to determine. It is clear, at all events, that he speaks to the Whigs like an oracle on all grave occasions, and that his opinion, with them is indeed—

"A voice potential, and double as a Duke's!"

The last and most formal avowal by the *Courier & Enquirer* is that giving utterance to a furious distribe against Pennsylvania, in the conrse of which various and very remarkable opinions are uttered in regard to the people of this State, for voting for Mr. POLK, and especially for their course upon the tariff. This article which appears in last Tuesday's *Courier & Enquirer*, is in many respects a curious one. It exhibits Whig love for the masses, of the people. It shows that appreciation entertained of the people, and especially of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, by the present Whig party. It is the acceptable and long waited for cue to those numerous Whig papers that are seeking for the means of attacks and misrepresentations against the Democratic party. Heretofore the leaders have been pronounced to be treacherous, but now it is the people who are *ignorant and stupid*. Let the following extract from the article of the *Courier & Enquirer* suffice it to show what is the open avowal of this leading Whig paper in regard to Pennsylvania, and what in all probability, is the *secret* if not the expressed belief of the Whig leaders. The editor of the Enquirer says:

"Of course they are now exceedingly indignant at the fraud practiced upon them—for a *fraud* it was, and that too of the grossest kind. But why was such a fraud possible? Why was it successful? Simply because the great mass of those on whom it was practised, were EXCESSIVELY IGNORANT. This is now not only confessed by the agents in the foul iniquity, but is made the theme of ridicule and taunt by those who are reaping the fancied benefits of their deception. A VERY LARGE PORTION OF THE LABORING CLASSES OF PENNSYLVANIA ARE FOREIGNERS, GERMANS WHO HAVE NEVER LEARNED OUR LANGUAGE, WHO CONSEQUENTLY KNOW NOTHING OF OUR HISTORY OR OUR INSTITUTIONS, AND WHO ARE, FROM THE NECESSITY OF THE CASE, IGNORANT OF THE LIVES OF OUR PUBLIC MEN AND THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN OUR POLITICAL STRUGGLES. They rely upon what they are told—BEING UNABLE TO READ FOR THEMSELVES; and thus are exactly the material for the arts of demagogues and the deceptions of the base minded, selfish, unprincipled partisans, who have far too large a share in the active operations of every important canvass.

There is but one remedy for this state of things, and the people of Pennsylvania should see in recent events, a demonstration of the overwhelming necessity of applying it. *It is to be found in the* EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE. *They must all be taught to read,—be taught the English language,* that they may read and judge for themselves, when questions of so much importance are to be decided by them. The people of Massachusetts, or of any New England State, never could have been imposed upon by the shallow falsehood which misled Pennsylvania. They would receive no man's word as conclusive; and they would spurn with contempt the craven-hearted villain who should warn them not to credit any thing that was told them by a political opponent. They can turn to the record for themselves. They can read the public history of our public men. They know for themselves the character, the lives, the opinions and the actions of those for whom they are asked to vote.

Put the people of Pennsylvania upon the same footing, and we shall have some confidence in their decision. Give them the same means to inform themselves, and we shall not fear the result. Deception may then do its worst: it can only stimulate inquiry, and that can only extort the truth. The first duty of every man in Pennsylvania who has a proper regard for her public character, who would wipe away the disgrace which now rests upon her, should be to *send knowledge throughout her borders:* to establish a system of education which shall reach every inhabitant of her soil: to teach every man within her limits who has a vote to cast, or any interest to be protected and cherished by the laws of the land, to read the language in which those laws are written;—and thus to redeem her masses from the power of demagogues, and make them in fact, what in theory they are, *free* and *enlightened* citizens of the Commonwealth. It is worse than folly to talk of inherent and alienable rights, unless means are provided for their proper exercise. The *power* of suffrage is a curse, if the *knowledge* to guide it be wanting. Statesmanship is not a matter of instinct, nor do reading and writing come by nature, as our political Dogberrys suppose, *Make the people of Pennsylvania as intelligent as those of New England:*—give them the same means of acting aright: —and we shall have no fear of their acting wrong."

At this moment, when the Whigs in this State are full of hope in regard to Pennsylvania—when they are laboring with the most Herculian exertions to beat the Democrats—when they are flattering and coaxing the people, the frank explicit opinion of the very first Whig press in the Union, comes like a providence to dash the tempting cup aside, and to strip away the thin and contemptible disguise in which they hide their designs.

That the calumny of the *Courier & Enquirer* is an outrageous one, we need not declare to be our own opinion. The Pennsylvania Democracy are not ignorant enough to throw themselves into the arms of the Whigs, nor are they debased enough to hang themselves up for sale, to him who bids highest for their votes. They are frugal, industrious, and intelligent men, and have drawn their political knowledge, not from the *gambling saloons* or the *haunts of the duelist*—not from the examples of the European aristocracy, or from profligate and disreputable associates. They may be "ignorant," in the eyes of the *Courier & Enquirer*, but they have been intelligent enough to redeem this State from the bankruptcy threatened by a Whig administration, to persevere in the establishment of a glorious system of public schools, and, above all, to avoid keeping company with a party that regards the people as debased and ignorant, and as unfit to think and act for themselves on all great questions. They will, we think, give a new proof of their intelligence on the 13th of October, by showing their indignation and contempt for the party, whose chief organ pronounces them to be so far lost to reason, to manliness and to truth.

☞"You measure by the rod," said a school boy to his master. "Yes, and by the foot too," was the reply, accompanied by a movement that raised him at least an inch. "Yes, and boots thrown in," answered the boy.

☞It is a little queer, says some one, but as true as the gospel, that every measure the "great whig party" have set their hearts upon within the last fifteen years, has died a natural death.

Flux or Dysentary, General Debilitation—At length a cure for the above, which may be most confidently relied on, has made its appearance, a cure so positive that it neve has failed, and never can fail, if properly administered, in proof whereof the money paid for it will be instantly returned in every case where it does not give the most thorough satisfaction. Clickner's Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills is the remedy spoken of, and reference is made to all respectable physicians who will cheerfully give the most unqualified testimony in their favor. Let any person afflicted with with either of these diseases, give them but one trial, and he is sure to purchase them for life; not only because they cure them more speedily and better than any other medicine, but also because they are as easily swallowed as bits of loaf sugar, and are entirely unattended with griping or nausea. They are so powerful that three of them will effectually operate on a giant, and yet so mild and pleasant that a child might swallow half a box full without repugnance or injury.

Sold by Wm. Jackson, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, who is general Agent for Dr. Clickener's Pills in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ELIZABETH.
Mr. W. McCandless, S. W. Black and Thomas Hamilton, will address the citizens of Elizabeth and Jefferson townships, on Thursday, the 3d of September next, at Elizabeth, at 1 o'clock P. M. Persons of all parties are invited to attend.

James Power,	John Calhoun,
Jonathan Large,	Robert Simpson,
Andrew Bedell,	Alex. Stewart,
John Fisher,	James Scott,
James A. Ekin,	J. F. Richards.

August 26, 1846. Com.

CHAMEBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE and more new books at Cook's, No. 85 Fourth st.
Chamebers' Information for the People; a popular Encyclopædia; first American edition with numerous additions, and more than 500 engravings, now being published in numbers.
Columbian Magazine for September, with two beautiful engravings; the Charge of Capt. May at Resacade la Palma, and Rogers' Slide, Lake George.
Blanche of Brandywine, by George Lippard, Esq., second number.
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery, part the thirteenth.
Living Age, Nos. 118, 119.
Martin the Foundling, No. 1 of Eugene Sue's new work.
Magazines for September.
For sale at COOK'S Literary Depot, No. 85 Fourth st. aug28-1t

Retail Grocery Store at Auction.

AT 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 29th inst., at the store of Wm. Townsend, on Coal Lane, above Seventh street, will be sold his entire stock of Groceries, Queensware, Crockery and Liverpool ware, together with a variety of articles such as is usually kept in a retail store. Also a quantity of Vinegar, Salt, Shoulders of Bacon, Counter chests, Bens, Drawers, Scales and Weights, stove and pipe and store fixtures, &c. &c!
Terms cash par funds.
aug28. JNO. D DAVIS, Auct.
(American copy.)

At Auction.

SPLENDID double barrelled Fowling piece; Miscellaneous and Classical Books at Auction; At M'Kenna's Auction Rooms. No 114 Wood st., 3d door from 6th, to-morrow, Saturday evening, August 29th, at 8 o'clock precisely, will be sold without reserve, a splendid double barreled Fowling piece, English make, Stub and Twist, five Locks, and just the right length in stock and barrels for sportsmen; it is a very superior article, has been well taken care of, and perhaps the best that has been offered at Auction in this City for a length of time; it can be seen previous to sale.
At the same time, a lot of Miscellaneous and Classical Books.
One 8 day Accellerating Clock, Gothic pattern, a first rate time piece, together with a variety of Watches. P. M'KENNA,
aug28 Auctioneer.

Extensive Sale of Valuable Books, &c.

AT 7 o'clock, P. M.. on Saturday the 29th inst., at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood und 5th sts., will be sold without reserve, to close a consignment, the owners intending to leave this city on Monday next, a large collection of new and valuable Books, in all the various departments of literature, embracing Theological, Medical, Historical, Poetical, Classical and Miscellaneous works; Family and pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books; Letter and Cap writing paper, Blank Books, Blank Bills of Lading, Steel pens, &c.
The books are all new, the best editions and warranted perfect. ☞Private sales during the day. (aug28) JOHN D. DANIS, Auct'r.

Man's Inventions Outdone by Nature.

READ, REFLECT, BE WISE, AND USE NATURE'S GREAT
REMEDY, THE AMERICAN OIL,
A MEDICINE OF NATURE.

THIS Oil is obtained from a well near Burksville, Kentucky, at the depth of 185 feet below the surface of the earth, and 170 feet through solid rock. Its curative properties are truly astonishing, and as a Remedial Agent it may well be pronounced wonderful. Since the discovery of this Panacea of Nature, numbers of remarkable cures have been effected by its use. It is Innocent—Powerful—Safe and Certain in its effects. It has been used with unparallelled success in the treatment of the following diseases: Inflammatory Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds, Cholic, Piles, Flatulence, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Deafness, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Phthisic, Scald Head, Cancers, Weak and Sore Eyes, Bruises, Fresh Cuts and Wounds, Sprains and Strains, Dropsy, Pains in the Breast and Side, Tetter, Influenza, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spasms, Ulcers, Spinal Affections, Scrofula or King's Evil, Coughs, Syphilis, Ringworm, all Bowel Complaints, all Chronic diseases, Impurities of the Blood and General Debility. It is likewise very beneficial for Female Complaints in general; acts as a great Restorative from Languor, weakness of Back and Chest, Low Spirits and Excessive Debility.

Read the following Certificates, all of which are authentic; all the persons therein named are now living, and well known in Cincinnati:

CINCINNATI, July 1st, 1846.

Sir: Having been cured of a very severe disease of the eyes and head by the use of the American Oil, I feel it my duty to the public, as well as to you, to send you the following certificate:

I hereby certify that I was severely afflicted one year ago last winter, with inflamed sore eyes and a very severe pain in my head from my eyes up to the top of my head, and continued so for several weeks. My eyes were so much inflamed and sore that I could not see to attend any business, nor could I tell one object from another a few yards from me. I called in a physician, but still got worse. I also tried a good many remedies that had cured others; but in my case they failed. In April, 1845, I heard of the American Oil. I procured a bottle, and before I had used a half a bottle I was entirely well, and still continue so. I will not be without it in my house as long as I can get the genuine article. I also gave it to one of my men that was working for me, that had the tetter in his hands so bad that when he would grip anything tight in them the blood would burst out, and the use of half a bottle cured us both. I would advise all that are afflicted in any way to give the Oil a fair trial, and I think they will be pleased with the effect it will have, &c.
JOHN MURPHY.

CINCINNATI, October 10th, 1845.

This is to certify that I have had a sore leg for six or seven years. It was sometimes so bad that I was not able to walk. I have employed several physicians, and tried a great many remedies; some would relieve me for a while, but nothing that I have tried has done me so much good as the American Oil, which I applied externally and internally once a day. When I commenced using the Oil my leg was swelled very much and was a very dark purple from my knee down below my ankle joint and had lost pretty much all feeling, and the ankle joint was stiff so that I could not move it; before I had used the Oil three weeks my ankle joint was loose and my flesh a natural color, and it is now entirely well. I have recommended it to several of my friends since, and it has proved good in every case. I would advise all that are afflicted to give it a trial, as I have used it for other complaints besides my leg, and it proved good.
G. H. BRAUMSHI,
Walnut, between 13 and 14 sts.

CINCINNATI, February 15th, 1846.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with a disease of the head; one sioe of my head commenced swelling and was very painful, and very much inflamed and sore. My left eye was entirely closed up, and I could scarcely see any out of the other. It had been so for about two weeks, and getting worse daily, when I commenced the use of the American Oil, and in a few days the swelling had nearly all disappeared. My head is now well. I have used it also for sore throat, cholic and cuts. I am fully satisfied with its healing virtues. I used it by taking it internally from a half to a teaspoon full night and morning, and bathing the part affected two or three times a day. I do believe it a good medicine, and would the advise afflicted to give it a trial, as there is no danger in using it. JAMES MADDOCK,
Sycamore street, north of Canal.

Sold at One Dollar per Bottle at Jackson's Patent Medicine Warehouse, 89 Liberty, head of Wood st., Pittsburgh. THE ONLY PLACE IN PITTSBURGH where the *Genuine American Oil* CAN be obtained.

[Beware of a Counterfeit article. The Seneca Oil, put in American Oil Bottles, and labelled "American Oil." It somewhat resembles the American Oil, but possesses none of its virtues or healing powers.

W. Jackson respectfully informs the Public that D. Hail & Co., the proprietors of the American Oil, have appointed him their SOLE AGENT for Western Pennsylvania.

All persons wishing Sub-agencies will apply at 89 Liberty street, as above.

N. B. Sub-agents wanted for every town in the above District.

A great number of certificates are on hand and can be seen at the office, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood. aug 28-1y

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!—DR. JACKSON'S PILE AND TETTER EMBROCATION is the only medicine that will cure this so very common and troublesome disease. It not only immediately allays inflammation, stops all bleeding, subdues that intolerable itching, but effectually cures, in a very short time, persons whose lives have been rendered miserable for years. Its application produces no pain, but rather an agreeable and pleasant sensation. If persons afflicted will only call and hear of the great number of cases that have been cured, they will be astonished. A gentleman of this city, who had been under the knife of the surgeon two or three times, without being cured, has, by using two bottles of this *Embrocation*, been radically cured! It sells beyond all precedent!

TETTER, RINGWORM, SALT RHEUM, and all Diseases of the skin, particularly those that are attended with disagreeable and troublesome itching, are readily cured by anointing the parts effected, night and morning, with a small quantity of Dr. Jackson's Embrocation. Astonishing cures have been effected by this medicine. For sale by Dr. D. Jayne, No 8 South Third st., Philadelphia.

☞For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 Fourth street, near Wood, and also at the Drug Store of H. P. Schwartz, Federal street, Allegheny City. aug28-d

TEAS—120 packages Y. H., Impl., G. P. and Powchong, of late importations, arriving and for sale by LAMBERT & SHIPTON.
aug25

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND CLEANSE THE BODY.—It is an astonishing fact, that a very large class of diseases can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the BLOOD, and circulate with it, through every portion of the body, for only by this means can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease; and to attain this desirable end, no preparation has been so uniformly successful as DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. *Scrofula, Kings' Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumours, White Swellings,* Enlargement of the *Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout,* Eruptive diseases of the *Skin,* old and indolent *Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings* of the *Throat* &c., are cured with a certainty, that has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach, operating as a tonic, and removing Dyspeptic and Nervous affections, and imparting a glow of animation and health, unequalled by any thing in the whole Materia Medica. For sale at No. 8 South Third st.—Price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 Fourth street, near Wood, and at the Drug Store of H. P. Schwartz, Federal street, Allegheny City.
aug28-d

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!

THE SABLE HARMONISTS.

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

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that at the solicitation of a great many Ladies, who have attended their previous concerts, they have determined to give a

WHITE CONCERT,
On Thursday Evening, August 27th,
AT THE ODEON,

On which occasion a choice selection of Songs, Duetts, Choruses, &c., will be sung by the Company, together with a number of ETHIOPEAN MELODIES, &c. The whole under the direction of Mr. KNEASS, who will preside at the Piano Forte.

They have also the honor to announce that on *Friday Evening,* they will give their Eighth and

Positively the last Concert in Pittsburgh,

On which occasion A SPLENDID SILVER CUP will be presented to the person offering the best original Conundrum. The LADIES as well as the gentlemen are respectfully invited to contribute, as it is the earnest desire of the Sable Harmonists, that one of their fair friends should win the prize.

Contributors are requested to hand in their communications, addressed to the "Sable Harmonists," at the Exchange Hotel, by ten o'clock, on Friday morning.

Tickets of admission, Fifty Cents—to be had at usual places.

No postponement on account of the weather.

Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. aug27-2t

NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN SHOE MAKERS.—FOR SALE.—The Stock, Fixtures, and good will of a Ladies' Shoe Store, in a central part of this city, being one of the oldest establishments in Pittsburgh; it has had an excellent run of cash customers, and the stock comprises a general assortment of Ladie's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, together with a lot of Sole Leather and lasts, will be sold at a bargain, the present owner being about to retire from business. To a person understanding a business, this is first rate chance, as the whole will be sold on a credit of six months or a year. Inquire at the Agency and Commission Office, 11 Fifth street, between Market and Wood sts.
aug26 ARTHUR BROWN, Jr. & Co.

SITUATION wanted in a Wholesale Grocery store by a Young Man, whose references as to character and capacity are of the best order. Inquire at the Agency and Commission Office, Fifth street, between Market and Wood sts.
aug26 ARTHUR BROWN, Sr. & Co.

WANTED to exchange for Dry Goods a House and Lot situated at the upper end of Brighton, thirty miles from this city. The lot is 15 by 180, with a two story frame dwelling house, store room, grainery, &c., in excellent repair, will be sold for $800, and taken out in staple Dry Goods. The property is insured in this city for $800 at one per cent, and the present owner will pay $80 a year rent for the premises to the purchaser. Inquire at the Agency and Commission Office, 11 Fifth street, between Market and Wood.
aug26 ARTHUR BROWN, Jr. & Co.

WANTED—A smart, active young man with, with $200 to $300 cash, as a partner in a safe, profitable and well established business, paying an average profit of $30 to $35 per week. None but a cash customer need apply. Inquire at the Agency and Commission Office, 11 Fifth street, between Market and Wood. ARTHUR BROWN, Jr. & Co.
aug 26

Fall Fashion of Hats.

At KEEVIL'S, to-morrow, Thursday August 27th, a neat and cheap article of Pittsburgh manufacture can be had at the above store, ahead of fashionable hats imported from the East.
KEEVIL & CO.,
aug26 No 152 head of Wood st.

Canal Packets.

D. LEECH & Co. announce to the public, that owing to the breach in the Canal, about 15 miles from this city, they have engaged the STEAMBOAT WALTER FORWARD, to convey passengers and baggage from this city to the Packets above the break and from thence down. For this purpose the Steamer, a new and finely finished boat, will ply regularly between the two places. She will leave the foot of Wayne street, on the Allegheny river EVERY MORNING at eight o'clock precisely, aug26-tf.

For Artists.

SMITH on the Human Figure;
Hand Book of Oil Paintings;
Analysis of Beauty, Plates;
For sale by H. S. BOSWORTH & CO.,
aug26 43 Market street.

Books.

DEMOCRACY in America;
Life and Land of Burns;
Jefferson's Works complete;
American Biography;
Lyell's Geology;
Mansfield's Life of Gen. Scott;
Blake's Biographical Dictionary;
Sear's Guide to Knowledge;
Sear's Wonders of the World; for sale by
H. S. BOSWORTH & Co.,
aug26. No. 43, Market street.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH. The undersigned respectfully informs the business men of Pittsburgh, and citizens generally, that they will publish a new and complete DIRECTORY, of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the adjacent towns, with all the recent improvements. The work will be ready by the first week of April, 1847, and will be got up in a superb style with regard to elegance of type, accuracy of compilation, and a systematic arrangement of the various trades and professions. No item, however trivial or minute, at all necessary to a work of this kind, will be overlooked; and the public may confidently rely upon having a Directory worthy of the city of Pittsburgh and its environs. Business cards inserted on reasonable terms, and the work will be illustrated with splendid lithographic designs of the public buildings and manufactories. Price to subscribers will be $1,50. Several active young men wanted; apply at the Office of Publication, No 11 Fifth street, between Market and Wood.
aug25-d1y ARTHUR BROWN, Jr. & Co.

Notice.

THE undersigned having disposed of his Establishment, No. 112 Market st., to Mr. Thomas A. Hinton, would cordially recommend him, to his friends and the public generally, as one every way worthy of their patronage.
aug22 A. M'CAMMON.

The undersigned, having purchased the large and extensive stock of Boots, Shoes, &c, belonging to A. M'Cammon, No. 112 Market street, one door from Liberty, will continue to conduct the business in all its branches, and trusts that by a strict attention to business, and an ardent disposition to please, he will meet a continuation of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon his predecessor.
THOMAS A. HINTON.

N. B.—Two or three good workmen can have employment, by making immediate application.
aug26

EPSOM SALTS—15 Casks, just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
aug27 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

VELVET Bottle Corks—3 bales, just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
aug27 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

ROLE BRIMSTONE.—8 Barrels, just received and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
aug27 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

J. S. Lowry, Merchant Tailor.

WOULD inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to *Wood street*, in the ST. CHARLES building, two doors below the entrance, where he is ready to execute all orders in the neatest and most fashionable manner, having engaged the services of Mr. JOHN M. CAMPELL as cutter, whose attention will be devoted to that branch of the trade and whose well known ability in this particular having long been established in the fashionable community of this city, induces the belief that by close attention to business, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call—having also made arrangements to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of every thing adapted to gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Cravats, and every article pertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe, he will be ready at all times to supply any demand in his line.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally; that having entered into the above arrangement the establishment will be able to furnish any article in the Tailoring line, with a punctuality and despatch scarcely equalled by any other in the city, and for style and workmanship not surpassed by any in the states.
aug22-d3m JNO. M. CAMPBELL.

Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.

Office, No. 21, Market Street.

DIRECTORS:

Michael Allen,	William Ebbs,
C. Anshutz,	Lewis Hutchison,
Thos. Bakewell,	Fred. Lorenz,
Robert Beer,	James May,

R. W. Poindexter.
M. ALLEN, Pres't,
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
aug20-d6m.

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 be happy to wait upon their friends. aug15

THE PROGRESS OF NATIONS.—An Essay on the Progress of Nations, in Productive Industry, Civilization, Population and Wealth; illustrated by statistics of Mining, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Revenues, Banking, Internal Improvements, Mortality, Emigration and Population; by Ezra C. Seaman.
A few copies of the above work for sale by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
aug20 corner of Market and 3d sts.

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.

Farm Containing Coal for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a valuable Farm on the Monongahela River, about 13 miles from Pittsburgh, one mile from Elizabeth Town, Allegheny county, and one mile below Dam No. 3—situate in Jefferson township. The farm contains about TWO HUNDRED ACRES, one hundred of which is coal, of easy access from the River, beside being a first rate farm for cultivation. Those desirous of purchasing coal land, will find this farm possessed of perhaps more advantages than any similar one upon the River.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living within one mile of the premises.
HARVEY H. PETERSON.
aug14-d&w1m (Journal copy.)
Jefferson Democrat, Berks Co., pleas copy, 4 times, and send bill to this office.

Notice to Graders!

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscribers until Monday next; 31st inst., at noon, for grading a building lot 45 feet in front, by about 80 feet in depth, on the corner of Fifth street and Cherry alley. As it is important that the work be done as soon as possible, those proposing will state the price per cubic yard, and the time when they will have the work completed. Proposals will be left at the store of W. & D. Rinehart, No. 33 Hand street; of with Robert Wightman, corner of Liberty and Water street, Pittsburgh. WM. RINEHART,
ROBERT WIGHTMAN.
on behalf of Committee of Board of
aug26-td Trustees, M. P. Church.

14 Valuable Building Lots in the City of Allegheny at Auction.

AT 3 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 29th inst., on the premises, will be sold, 4 very eligibly situated Lots, having each a front of 17½ feet on Robinson street, and extending back 80 feet.
Also, ten Lots of ground, having each a front of 20 feet on Darragh street, and extending back 80 feet.
The above being near the River and Allegheny Bridge, make them a desirable locations for dwellings or manufacturing purposes.
Terms—one-fourth Cash, and the balance in equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by Bond and mortgage.
aug26 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.
(American, Gazette, and Chronicle copy.)

THE person who came to Miller's Painting Room during his absence, and carried away a Book entitled the Golden Rule, had better return it and save exposure.
aug15 JAMES MILLER.

New Fall Ginghams.

RECEIVED by Express last evening, an Invoice of super French Dress Ginghams, many of them entirely new style and patterns very desirable, at No. 46 Market street.
aug25 BARROWS & TURNER.

Interesting to Buyers.

WE invite the attention of all who wish bargains to a fresh arrival of seasonable Dry Goods, bought since the reduction of the Tariff, at exceedingly low prices and will be sold accordingly.
PRESTON & HOSKINSON,
No. 81, Market st., between 5th and the Diamond.
aug24-d1m.

Select School for Young Ladies.

MR. KENNEDY will re-open his School on Monday, 31st August. Penn street, sixth door below Pitt street.
aug24-d2w*

5 BALES HAIR, suitable for Plasterers purposes, for sale by M. B. RHEY & Co.
aug22.

Wall Paper.

A SPLENDID assortment just received from the East, of entire new Patterns. They can be had very low at the Wall Paper Store of
J. SHIDLE,
aug27-d1m. Smithfield street.

WINDOW BLIND PAPER—one yard wide, for sale by J. SHIDLE,
aug27. Smithfield street.

10,000 PIECES of Glazed and Unglazed Wall Paper, of my own manufacture, on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.
J. SHIDLE,
aug27.d1m Smithfield street.

Sugar and Molasses.

45 HHDS. N. O. Sugar, strictly prime;
25 bbls. Nos. 4 and 6 Loaf;
10 cases "Lovering's" D. R. Loaf Sugar;
118 bbls N. O. Molasses;
In store and for sale by
LAMBERT & SHIPTON,
aug25. 133 and 135 Wood street.

Coffee.

300 BAGS Green Rio, part prime;
5 " Old Government Java;
Arriving this day and for sale by
aug25 LAMBERT & SHIPTON.

TOBACCO—40 bxs Hutchinson's 5s;
30 bxs Price & Harwood's 5s;
10 " J. R. Grante 5s;
15 " Layton's 5s;
55 " 1s., 12s., 16s., 32s., Balt. plug, and
Ladies Twist, arriving this day, and for sale by
aug25 LAMBERT & SHIPTON.

FISH—150 bbls No. 3 Lary's Mackerel;
20 " " 3 North "
10 " " 1 " "
20 " Herring (Allwives)
5 " No. 1 Salmon; in store and for
sale by LAMBERT & SHIPTON.
aug25

WANTED to borrow $1000 for two years on property worth $6099, a liberal interest will be paid. Inquire at the Agency and Information Office, No 11 Fifth st., between Market and Wood (sts.) aug25 ARTHUR BROWN, Jr. & Co.
Gazette, Journal, Chronicle and American copy.)