The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Charter.

It is our humble opinion that the Charter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of this city, which the *Gazette* throws in the teeth of the Democracy, is the safest and best charter *for the people* that ever has been approved of by a Governor of Pennsylvania. Let us explain a little. A share of stock in that institution is fifty dollars; this the stockholder had to pay all in to be able to participate in its benefits. By the Old Charter, this sum was all he was bound for, and if this was lost, owing to bad management, to that extent only could he suffer. But the New Charter *progresses* a step or two. For the benefits which the stockholder may derive from the bank, his liability does not now stop with his original investment. In addition to his share of fifty dollars he is liable to the public for another fifty dollars, and more than this, should the bank get into the management of unsafe hands, and the stockholder, thinking to rid himself of this liability, should transfer his stock to some man of straw, he still could not shake off this shirt of Nessus, for it would hang as a judgment on his shoulders for six months thereafter. Thus the stockholder would be compelled, from self-preservation, to watch close to the management of the institution; and if he put in unsafe men to manage for him, on himself would fall the penalty. It is well known, to those who have examined the Auditor General's Report, that the banks of this city have not in circulation bank notes equal to one-fourth of their capital, (we wish there were more of their notes amongst us, instead of the filthy trash that circulates in our community)—and now who will venture, from this fact, and from the statement we have made, to say that the charter of the M. & M. Bank does not protect the noteholder, *particularly* when there are plenty of *democratic directors* in that institution, to guide and guard its operations? We like the features of this charter, they are in advance of all the old ones, but still, *progressively*, we should like the Legislature to pass a law that no Bank should circulate notes to a larger amount than *seventy five per cent on its capital.* Such a law would be a perfect safe-guard to the people.

Has the editor of the *Gazette* any secret fears of the M. & M. Bank, that he should attempt to reflect upon Governor SHUNK for signing its renewed charter? If he has, he stands solitary and alone in his idiosyncrasy; and it would be a charitable, though perhaps rather an unsafe act, if our friend Dr. Denny would permit the deacon to thrust his hand into the vault once in a while to be sensible that all was right in that quarter. Before our neighbor of the *Gazette* attempts to assert that there is a mote in the eye of the democracy, he had better go to some oculist to find out whether his own eyes are free from beams, or obliqueness. Let him glance backward to the palmy days of antimasonic triumph in Pennsylvania, when Ritner signed the charter of the glorious Bank of the United States, which was to free our commonwealth from taxation, and make scholars and philosophers of the rising generation! *Where* now is that antimasonic monster, with its Thirty Millions of capital? echo answers, WHERE! But antimasonry is as dead as the Monster, and a better day has dawned upon Pennsylvania. Democracy is *progressive*, and if at the first attempt an evil is not rooted out entirely, it always *tries again*. Democracy leaves no rest for the wicked; and tho' he may think he sits as "calm as a summer's morning" in the security of his power, yet if he will take the trouble to look to the horizon he will see a cloud there, though perhaps at first no bigger than a man's hand, which is destined to speak to him in thunder and overwhelm him in his acts.

If banks are so interwoven with the tissues of society that the people must have them, which is yet a problem to be solved, then it becomes those who are the guardians of the people's interest to make them as safe as possible to the people; to put on them such guards and restrictions that in case of an explosion, from bad management in the machinery, the people will be secure from danger under any circumstances.

The American and the Friends of Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Biddle does not seem disposed to wear his honors meekly, or to abate a jot of his importance. Having succeeded, by the sheer force of a little tact, much impudence and downright bullying, in securing the nomination of Gen. Irvin, and, as a consequence, thrusting himself into the position of organ of the whig party in this city, he betrays his natural intolerance and domineering disposition, by abusing and trampling upon his less scrupulous compeers, whom he had already foiled, baffled and mortified. Mr. Hampton and his friends, who were in reality the exponents of the wishes of the better, if not the larger, portion of the whig party, have been made the subject of his most scathing ridicule and abuse. Instead of exhibiting a wise magnanimity and forbearance, instead of permitting an honorable retreat to the discomfited, and suffering them quietly to resume their *alignement* in the party, and to escape a needless notoriety as to their unsuccessful (and therefore reprehensible!) exertions in behalf of Mr. Cooper,—he rather seeks to transfix them in their unfortunate position and hold them up to public view and public scorn,—not only to repel them from their late (and obviously suitable) situation as leaders; but even to deprive them of a desirable present obscurity as partisans. In this Mr. Biddle aptly illustrates the adage, "set a beggar on horseback," &c., and he will find that the more truly respectable journals, which have but temporarily lost caste, will soon achieve their accustomed prominence, the more readily because of the ungenerous and overbearing spirit manifested by the American.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—The nomination of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, for Governor, and MORRIS LONGSTRETH, for Canal Commissioner, are received every where with unbounded satisfaction by the people. The enthusiasm which is wakening up in their behalf will spread like "wild fire" through the Commonwealth. From present indications, we feel confident, that we shall elect the candidates of the 4th of March Convention, by an overwhelming majority. Wherever the intelligence has reached, the Democratic papers express their warmest approbation of the nominees. This is an unerring sign of success.

[*Harrisburg Union.*

☞ Such are the sentiments of the great Democratic party of Pennsylvania. The nominations of SHUNK and LONGSTRETH are hailed every where with the greatest unanimity. The Democracy were never in better spirits in Pennsylvania, whilst our federal opponents are divided and quarreling amongst themselves. Federalism will be routed next October, "horse, foot and dragoon."

Acceptance of Morris Longstreth, Esq.

Messrs. J. Glancy Jones, Samuel Jones, Josiah W. Evans, Daniel Barr, and Samuel B. Lowry, were appointed a committee by the 4th of March Convention, to inform Judge LONGSTRETH of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. In reply to their letter Judge L. has written the following note, accepting the nomination voluntarily tendered him by the Convention:

VALLEY GREEN, Montgomery co.,
March 9, 1847. }

Gentlemen—I have received your favor of the 5th inst., in which you inform me that the Democratic State Convention, recently assembled at Harrisburg, has done me the honor to place me in nomination as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. You state truly, that the honor thus conferred, was unsolicited on my part. I was conscious that a number of names would be submitted to the Convention, all of them good men, and upon any one of whom the Democracy of Pennsylvania could rally, and hence I was anxious not to disturb the deliberations of that body by pressing any claims of my own. You do me nothing more than justice, however, when you state, that such an expression of the Democracy as that manifested in my nomination, could not by me be disregarded. I should think myself recreant to my principles, long professed, if, under all the circumstances, I should decline to accept a nomination conferred as this has has been. Allow me to assure you, that I appreciate, with great sensibility, the honor thus conferred on me by the Democratic State Convention, and should this nomination be sanctioned by the vote of the people, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability, and with fidelity to the interests of this great Commonwealth.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

To Messrs. J. Glancy Jones, Samuel Jones, Josiah W. Evans, Daniel Barr, Samuel B. Lowry:
Committee of Democratic S. Convention.

"The oppressed and starving millions of Ireland can answer for the "*amelioration*," afforded by a Democratic Congress."—*Journal.*

☞ We presume this has reference to the vote in Congress on Crittenden's bill, appropriating $500,000 out of the public treasury, for the relief of Ireland. Those Democrats who opposed the measure, did so exclusively on the ground of its unconstitutionality. This the Journal knows to be a fact. The Democratic members of Congress contributed largely out of their private purse for this benevolent object; and Messrs. RITCHIE & HEISS, editors of the Union, who are constantly abused by the federal press, gave $600 to the Relief Fund.

"The only security the South can have for the preservation of her institutions, is in a steadfast adherence to the Democratic party—*Democracy is the natural ally of Slavery.*"

☞ The *Journal* attributes this sentiment to the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN. We should like very much to know the time when, and the place where Mr. BUCHANAN uttered any such sentence. We doubt very much its genuineness.

☞ We see it stated in an Ohio paper that the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad yields a profit of 15 per cent. to the stockholders, clear of all expenses.

☞ The amount of specie now afloat on its way from Europe to the United States, is put down by those who pretend to know at seven millions of dollars. "England buys nothing from us."

☞ The Mercer Whig returns the thanks of its editor to Senator Corwin for the speech of John C. Calhoun! "Straws show," &c.

☞ The people of Illinois choose delegates to the State Convention, to remodel their State constitution on the third Monday of April next.—The Convention meets in June.

☞ There has been exported from the port of New York, from the first of January to the 1st of March, inclusive, 1,226,362 bushels of corn; 1,234 hhds. and 66,572 bbls. of corn meal, 265,138 bbls. flour; 300,651 bushels of wheat, and 4,021 bbls. of rye.

Correspondence of the Daily Post.

LETTER XLVIII.

HARRISBURGH, March 9th, 1847.

After the reading of the journal to-day, the House adjourned in order to give the members an opportunity of attending the Whig State Convention. In consequence of which, I can find nothing in the proceedings of the Legislature to make mention in a letter. The convention met in the Court-house at 10 A. M. There was a great gathering of the incorruptibles from every part of the State. During the temporary organization of the convention, a great deal of confusion ensued.—Each of the prominent candidates nominated a person to preside as chairman; both immediately rushed forward and endeavored to wrest the chair from the other. To settle all difficulties it was proposed to leave it to the voice of the convention who should retain the seat. Mr. Bell of Chester county, the Irvine candidate, was the favored one. This was ominous of defeat to the Cooper men. A committee was appointed to choose officers for the permanent organization of the convention In the afternoon the convention met at 2 o'clock. Ner Middleswarth was reported from the committee as chairman. From the hour of two until six, there was nothing but recrimination between the two parties; it was thought that a great deal of difficulty would arise in the nomination, and so indeed there was but the minority men whipt, and James Irvine received the nomination of the convention. The nomination of Canal Commissioner will take place to-morrow.

A meeting was called in the evening for the purpose of bearing the big guns of Philadelphia. Our friend, Col. Duffield, the Indian lecturer, led off and was followed by an incomprehensible address from the eloquent Mr. Steel of Philadelphia. E. Joy Morris launched out into a violent philippic against the existing war—the people didn't seem to like it well—the gentleman's address was but coldly received, and set down but little pleased with his effort.

KARL.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Monte Videan papers have been received to 2d January. Paisander has been taken by Gen. Rivera of the Monte Videan forces. This place was held by 700 men under Oribe, (who is sustained by Buenos Ayres) all of whom were taken and killed.

Oribe was formerly President of the Monte Videan Republic, but was forcibly supplanted by Gen. Rivera. He then fled to Buenos Ayres, raised an army, and, with the assistance of the latter power, has been endeavoring ever since to recover his lost authority. What effect this defeat will have upon his prospects, or upon the overtures for peace which have recently been made, remains to be seen.

Gen. Oribe received news of the disaster on the night of the 29th. The sentiment which has since ruled in his bosom, is anger. On the 29th he visited in person his advanced posts.

PARAGUAY.—Accounts from Assumption are to Oct. 24th. Gen. Paz was still there. There is nothing new with regard to the intervention of Messrs. Brent & Graham on behalf of the American government, for the adjustment of the difference between Paraguay and Buenos Ayres.

So far as appears, the negotiation was going on favorably. Under date of Oct. 14th, Gov. Lopez, of Paraguay, issued a decree, making the river free to vessels under the Buenos Ayrean flag, as far up as Villa de Pilar, "on the supposition that a just reciprocity will be rendered." The province of Corrientes was entirely tranquil.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

The following address was unanimously adopted by the Democratic Delegates to the 4th of March Convention:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Having fulfilled the important trusts committed by you to our charge, in nominating candidates to be supported for Governor of the Commonwealth, and Canal Commissioner, in October next, we respectfully submit to your examination, the considerations that have guided us in our selection, and which we respectfully apprehend, may have some influence in your decision. We are fully convinced that the essential welfare and liberty of the people of this Republic are in the keeping of the Democratic Republican party of this Union—and that whenever the day shall arrive, that that party is finally overthrown, and the power in this country passes into the hands of its antagonists, the cause of rational liberty will be extinct here. Impressed with this conviction, we consider it our duty, and the duty of every true Democrat and friend to liberty, to devote his best thoughts and his most faithful exertions to retain and continue power in the hands of the people, and to make every reasonable sacrifice to support that cause, to establish and sustain which, our fathers perilled their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. If there be any truth that should be written in letters of burning light, and be kept always before the eyes of a people that would be free, it is this, "that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." It is an important truth, verified too frequently in the short history of this, yet favored, country, that whenever the enemies of the Democratic cause have succeeded to power, they have impressed some palpable wrong upon our country—inflicted some violence upon popular rights—or left some blot upon our institutions that years of prudent and just administration could not efface.

The cruel wrong done to the soldiers and patriots of our Revolution, by the iniquitous funding system of 1789, the alien and sedition law of 1798, and the appointment of the midnight judges—the establishment of the United States Bank in 1816, which has retarded the natural prosperity of our country, and particularly that of Pennsylvania, for at least fifty years; for it was upon her that the chief calamity fell, and spread a moral blight over our country, more pernicious in its consequences than the taste of the forbidden manna—and "last not least" in the catalogue, passing over many other instances of flagrant abuses which would be tedious and painful to recount, the passage of the nefarious Bankrupt act of 1842, the most stupendous fraud that was ever solemnized by a legislative enactment, and which struck at the vitals of morality and good faith among men. There are some of the bitter consequences of the imprudence of a free and rational people, in permitting the rule of their destiny to fall into the hands of those who hold in contempt the sacred principles of equal rights.

Pennsylvania has had a dear bought experience in lessons of political prudence. It now falls to the lot of the Democratic party, and the present generation, to repair the ravages and waste of many years of insane, wild, and prodigal rule. In order to do this, it will require many years of the most patient endurance of the burdens of taxation and self-denial by the virtuous yeomanry, and many years of provident and prudent administration, under the guidance of the most rigid integrity, aided by wise legislation, to redeem our great and noble State from her embarrassments. But discouraging as her condition may be, yet by a steady perseverance in the policy adopted under the present Governor, the Commonwealth can be redeemed, and restored to her former prosperity. Rigid prudence, sound judgment and unyielding integrity, are what are imperatively demanded in the guidance of our affairs, in the present condition of our State. These qualities distinguish, in an eminent degree, the present Chief Magistrate of our Commonwealth. The name of FRANCIS R. SHUNK is intimately associated in the opinions of the people of Pennsylvania, with the idea of moral and political honesty. The rudiments of his political faith and morals were acquired under the auspices of the pure-minded and virtuous Simon Snyder; and forty years of faithful public service have proved the fidelity with which he has adhered to the sound doctrines, pure patriotism, and rigid integrity of that great and good man. In Francis R. Shunk we see renewed the admirable virtues of that truly excellent magistrate, who for nine years, through a most stormy and trying period of our history, wielded the Executive destinies of our State without giving occasion to awaken the least suspicion of his integrity—wounding in the slightest degree the prosperity of the State, or sullying the lustre of his own pure fame.

In these stormy days when the good ship Pennsylvania is loaded down with a debt of forty millions of dollars, and while her people are embarrassed with a burdensome system of taxation—and while selfish interests are seeking to embarrass her still more by eluding the common burdens and casting them upon the shoulders of the industrious yeomanry, who already are made to bear an unequal share of the public load, it is the more necessary that we should have a steady and skillful hand at the helm, to guide her safely through the breakers.

Again, our country is at war with a foreign power, and hence it becomes necessary that the combined energy of the whole Union should be exerted to sustain the honor and integrity of the Republic, and bring the war, by a vigorous prosecution, to an honorable and prosperous termination. But since it is too apparent not to admit the humiliating fact, that there is still an infatuated party who are willing "to rise as our country sinks," if they must "sink as our country rises"—and instead of that cordial combined action of all hearts and all hands in the common cause, faction has reared its odious front to cripple our energies, encourage the foe, and paralyse the arm of government, it becomes eminently necessary that we should have at the head of our Commonwealth—that Commonwealth which has been, is now, and ever will be, while the Union shall last, the chief bulwark of the Republic, a man whose patriotism cannot be doubted—a man whose attachment to the independence, security and glory of the Union, is too strong to be disturbed by any calculations of political preferment by the wanton sacrifice of the blood and treasure of the American people, to pave the way to the goal of an unworthy ambition. Such is Francis R. Shunk; whose conduct in responding with alacrity to the call of the Executive of the Union, and taking the most vigorous measures to furnish the double quota of troops required of Pennsylvania, is worthy of all commendation.

When the present Governor first assumed the Executive chair of Pennsylvania, her finances were deranged, and all her fiscal facilities were diseased and paralysed. Immediately her resources were examined—her means economised—a state of encouragement and confidence was re-established, and credit restored. The public works have been kept in the most efficient condition to facilitate transportation and awaken the energies of trade—showing a lively interest on the part of the public agents, impelled by the example and promptitude of the Executive, to afford every aid to the people in their exertions to retrieve the waste of former years, and to relieve themselves and the State from the embarrassments that rested on both. The interest on the public debt, which had been suffered to accumulate for many years, rolling up by a compound ratio, and swelling the principal to the enormous amount of about 42,000,000 of dollars, has been regularly paid with a small deduction—and this too accomplished through the most exemplary promptitude and economy, aided mainly by that healthy confidence existing between the Executive and the people

In the meantime, the present Executive has vigilantly watched over the rights of the people, resisting all such measures, legislative or otherwise, as were calculated to encroach upon the common welfare, and to build up the partial and private interests of the few, at the sacrifice of the legitimate interests of the many. The wisdom, prudence and fidelity evinced by the past acts of our excellent Governor, are the surest guarantee for the correctness of his future course. Besides, the people of Pennsylvania owe it to themselves—to their character, for a just appreciation of merit, as well to what is due to a faithful public servant, to manifest their decided approbation by re-electing him to the station he has filled with so much honor to himself and benefit to the Commonwealth. This mark of the approbation of a virtuous people for the faithful discharge of public duties, is the richest and most desirable reward that an honest man can receive. Take away this impulse to virtuous action and you weaken—nay, sever, the strongest bond that binds man to his duty. It is the province of freemen, it is the mission of liberty, to reward fidelity and rebuke the unfaithful.

The delegates to this Convention were deeply impressed with the importance of the responsible duty they had to perform in the selections of a suitable candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner. To this office is entrusted the high and onerous charge of managing and directing the public works of the Commonwealth, connected with an extensive official patronage, and the trust of disbursing a large amount of public money. The efficient and faithful management of this branch of the public administration for the last three or four years, has contributed in no small degree to sustain the public credit, and it is due to the people that this important duty be confided to men of capacity and undoubted integrity.

The candidate selected by the Convention is MORRIS LONGSTRETH, of Montgomery county.—He is well known as an unwavering advocate and supporter of the principles of Democracy—possesses the requisite experience and capacity, and is recommended to your support by his acknowledged firmness of purpose and strict integrity.—We trust, therefore, that the candidates now presented to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, will receive, on the second Tuesday of October next, its undivided support. Parties must necessarily exist in a free government, and freedom cannot be long sustained without the effective organization of its supporters. It has been truly said "that where there is no liberty they may be exempt from party strife." We conceive it to be the right, as well as the duty, of every freeman, to avow his sentiments as to the distinctive principles which guide the two great parties, into which the people of this country are divided. The Democratic party has implicit confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and in the efficacy and security of the popular power.

As you value the great truths of Democracy, as essential to the preservation of our liberties, it is your duty, fellow-citizens, to oppose an undivided front to your enemies in the approaching political contest, and to feel and exhibit that steady confidence and zeal that a just cause cannot fail to inspire, to ensure the triumph of your candidates and your principles.

It is very apparent that the Federal Whig party are exceedingly anxious to bring the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in hostile collision with the Democracy of the Union, upon certain points of policy, not yet, perhaps, well understood by all, and the imprudent agitation of which might be fatal to the general harmony. The object of this *exceeding* anxiety to bring about this collision, is too apparent to need further explanation. Pennsylvania has no true interest inconsistent with the genuine interests of her sister States.

Our glorious old Commonwealth has no legitimate interest which should place her in a hostile attitude towards the great Democratic family of the Union; but on the contrary, it is respectfully believed that it is the true policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to commune and harmonize with the Democracy of the whole Union, as a measure of common prudence and common safety; and we have a right to distrust whoever would inculcate a different policy.

Through some slight errors in policy, Pennsylvania has not assumed the rank in the confederacy that she deserves. Yet her purposes have ever been patriotic. By adopting a magnanimous and elevated code of politics in regard to the Union, she would secure by that high and commanding position, to which her power, her population, and her resources, give her a title. She would sit as the great Arbitress among the American sisterhood, poising aloft the scales of justice, quieting their minds and calming their passions—supporting the humble and humbling the proud, and commanding the homage of all by her impartiality.

For the Morning Post.

Old Books.—No. 3.

Hope soon a book that created a considerable sensation in its day is forgotten! *How soon* the waves of time, that roll on in stately silence, carry into the ocean of the past these bubbles that sparkled for a moment upon their crests, to pass, oh, *how soon* into forgetfulness!

I will open a forgotten book, written by Dr. *Roberts*, of Elton, and published in 1775; it is entitled—"An Epistle to *Christain Anstey*, Esq., on the English Poets, chiefly those who have written blank verse."—*Si sapis, ad numeros exige quidque suos*—You have below the opening of it:

"No, not in rhyme. I hate that iron chain,
Forged by the hand of some rude Goth, which
The fairest feather in the Muse's wing,
And pins her to the ground. Shall the quick thought,
That darts from world to world, and traverses,
The realms of time, and space, all fancy-free,
Cleek'd in his rapid course, obey the call
Of some barbarian, who by sound enslaved,
And deaf to manly melody, proclaims,
"No farther shalt thou go!" Pent in his cage
The imprisoned eagle sits, and beats his bars;
His eye is raised to heaven. Tho' many a moon
Has seen him pine in sad captivity,
Still to the thunderer's throne he longs to bear
The bolt of vengeance; still he thirsts to dip
His daring pinions in the fount of light.
"Go mark the letter'd sons of *Gallia's* clime,
Where critic rules, and custom's tyrant law,
Have fetter'd the free verse. On the pall'd ear
The drowsy numbers, regularly dull,
Close in slow tedious unison. Not so
The bard of Eden; to the Grecian lyre
He tun'd his verse; he lov'd the genuine muse,
That from the top of *Ashes* circled all
The fertile islands of the Ægean deep,
Or roam'd o'er fair *Ionia's* winding shore.
"Poet of other times, to thee I bow
With lowliest reverence. Oft thou tak'st my soul,
And wafts it by thy potent harmony
To that empyreal mansion, where thine ear
Caught the soft warblings of a Seraph's harp,
What time the nightly visitant unlock'd
The gates of heaven, and to thy mental sight
Displayed celestial scenes. She from thy lyre
With indignation tore the tinkling bells,
And tun'd it to sublimest argument.
Sooner the bird, that ushering in the spring
Strikes the same notes with one unvarying pause,
Shall vie with Philomel, when she pursues
Her evening song through every winding maze
Of melody, than rhyme shall sooth the soul
With music sweet as thine!

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his numerous patrons, that he will re-open to-day, with an entire new and fashionable stock of Hats of every variety, at the old stand, next door to J. M'Cully's flour warehouse, 152 Wood st. My friends are cautioned against the assassin like acts and reports circulated by some few of the hatters of Pittsburgh, who fain would have keptme down when I was burnt down, but their attempts are as futile as base. As the public can see, I am still alive and kicking. I would also warn every Father and Mothers son of the trade, whether it be *Peters son, Pauls son, Dicks son, Johns son*, or any *More* of the sons, not to measure my Corn by their bushel, as they are not standard measure.

Respectfully,
ALFRED KEEVIL.
mar13-d1t

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, who design purchasing Venitian Blinds, or wish to get their old Blinds renewed and made better than when new, will please take notice that Andrew White is now permanently situated on the corner of Wood and 4th sts. Show room on the second floor of Mr. Kennedy's splendid Looking Glass and variety store; entrance on 4th st. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Please call and see before purchasing elsewhere. mar13

Auction sales
BY JOHN D. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER.
SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

DRY GOODS—on Monday morning the 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, a large assortment of foreign and domestic staple and fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Queensware, Groceries and household Furniture.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., a large assortment of granite and queensware, embracing all the leading articles wanted by housekeepers. Y. H. Tea, Chocolate, Rice, Virginia manufactured Tobacco, Shovels, bed cords, wire seives, candles, table salt, 1 iron safe.

An extensive assortment of new and second hand household furniture, from families declining housekeeping; feather beds, bedding, matrasses, looking glasses, splendid mantel lamps, mantel clocks, carpeting, &c.; German fancy goods, Watches, Clocks, &c.

At 7 o'clock, P. M., a handsome assortment of German fancy goods, gold and silver watches; a great variety of ready made clothing; fancy and staple dry goods, letter and cap writing paper, musical instruments, &c. mar13

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ We have been honored with another epistle from our *amiable* correspondent "Clinton." We suspect his contributions are written by some person or persons who have a pecuniary interest in the "certain Iron establishment," and the individual who brings them to our office is *used* merely. We have only once again to say, what "Clinton" does not deny, that the nail cutters in the mill referred to work for 20 per cent. below the customary wages paid in other establishments. This reduction was forced upon the hands by the proprietors taking advantage of their necessities. They had been out of employment for some time previous to the starting of the Clinton Iron Works; they felt discouraged and were ready (as men similarly fixed generally are) to accept the situations offered at the prices dictated by the employers.

We understand that the success of the proprietors of the Clinton Mill in securing the services of workmen at reduced prices, gave encouragement to some other *masters*, who made an attempt at reduction, but failed on account of the prompt and independent stand out on the part of the "workers."

☞ We could hear of nothing of interest in any of the Police offices yesterday.

☞ Oxley is expected here on Monday.

HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

The name of CHARLES S. BRADFORD, Esq., has been substituted in the place of Dr. H. D. SELLERS, on the Committee to obtain a Charter for the Hospital; Dr Sellers having been placed on said committee contrary to his wishes, by the secretaries of the meeting.

H. D. SELLERS, CHAIRMAN.
T. M. HOWE,
JOHN HARPER, } *Secretaries.*

DISTRICT COURT.—March 11.

Before Judge LOWRIE.

Coates vs. Mtse.—Plaintiff non suit.

M'Millan vs. M'Cormick & Co.—Plff. non-suit.

Murphy vs. Lynch.—Plaintiff non suit.

Martin vs. Riddle.—Plaintiff non suit.

Davidson's Ex'r vs. Negley.—M'Clure for Plaintiff; Mellon for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff, $151,70.

Buchanan, for use, vs. George Peale.—Robb for Plaintiff; Alden for Defendant. Verdict for Plaintiff, $2,241 53.

The Jury was dismissed to Monday next, at which time the list will be renewed at No. 100.

THEATRE.

To-night Mr. Porter commences the season. As will be observed by the bills and an advertisement, he offers a good entertainment. His company is not all here yet, but will be, we are told, on Monday. We predict a brilliant season—the principal stars have been engaged, and will appear in rapid succession.

KEEVIL.

Do not forget that Keevil opens up to-day, for the first time since the fire that cleared him out. He talks as large as ever, and we doubt not will give satisfaction to all who patronize him. Who wants a hat?

☞ A man named Francis Haviland, from Lexington, Ky., and who boards at the Tavern of H. Cassiday, on 3d street, while returning to his lodgings last night in company with two friends, attempted to go from 4th into 3d street, by passsing through the old hay-scale lot, which has been vacant since the great fire. By some accident he stumbled into the open pit or cellar from which the platform had been removed on the premises, falling head foremost among the bricks and rubbish, and mangling and bruising his nose and face very much. Dr. Holmes was sent for, and dressed the wounds—which required the exercise of patience and skill. Mr. Haviland has brought suit against the city for damages.

☞ We are pleased to state that the "City Despatch Post" is now doing a fine business. It pays the carriers a fair recompense for their labor, which is more than the projector expected so soon after the commencement.

We hope our citizens will consider the importance of this little establishment; when once fairly under way, it will be a great convenience; and, indeed, it can be made so now, if people avail themselves of the use of the little tin boxes that are found around the city.

☞ A merchant friend of ours up street, a "mad wag," in speaking of two speculations he had been engaged in, several years ago, said that "the one in *Flour* was a *rash* act, but that the other in *Bacon* was a *rasher*."—*Journal.*

—The above very much resembles, in many of its *points*, the following which we clip from the New York Albion:

"An attempt to poison yourself is a *rash* act; but a slice of bacon is a *rasher*."

Information wanted.—Will our friend "Local" of the Post tell us what he means by the word "pull," which he uses so frequently in connection with the operations of the Police. Has T. been taking lessons in "flash" lately.—*Telegraph.*

—If the Editor of the Telegraph will call at the Independent Police office, his questions may be answered. Or, if he should like a demonstration, let him cut a caper on the street while Fox is in the neighborhood. He'd be enlightened to his heart's content.

☞ Henry O'Reilly, Esq., the well known superintendent of the Magnetic Telegraph, arrived in this city on Thursday, and left for Cincinnati yesterday. It is his intention to go on with the work of establishing a line of wires to the south-west as soon as possible. Probably by next October we shall be receiving news by lightning from Cincinnati and New Orleans.

The Banjo affair.—In the examination before the Mayor on Thursday, a negro was committed for the theft, as he could not account for his possession of it. Mr. Skillen, who proved that he had bought the Banjo from a boy, was honorably discharged. The boy, also, gave satisfactory evidence of innocence.

☞ A pawnbroker's sale of gold and silver watches, flute, and oil painting, also a morticing and crimping machine, will be sold at M'Kenna's auction, this evening at 7 o'clock.

"Old Books."—These contributions will be found very interesting. They are from the pen of a gentleman who has an excellent library, and a fine taste in making selections.

Livery Stables.—Robert H. Patterson has taken the Monongahela House Livery Stable and Rody Patterson is the exclusive proprietor of the Bazar Stable on Fourth street. We shall notice these establishments more at length some of these days.

☞ Our friend Jeremiah O'Donovan's new work—a book of Poems—will be published on St. Patrick's day. We anticipate there will be a "rush." The cheapness of the price and the merit of the production should give it a liberal reception.

☞ The editors of the Journal have been prosecuted for libel, by William Skillen, of Wood street. The affair grew out of the *Banjo*, which is noticed in another part of the paper.

☞ Mr. Gliddon had another beautiful audience on Thursday evening.

☞ It was snowing last night at 12 o'clock.

☞ It may not be generally known to our citizens that our German friends have a Theatre in this city. Old Tippecanoe Hall has been elegantly fitted up for the purpose. They play but once in two weeks. We had the pleasure of witnessing a couple of acts of the "Robbers" on last Thursday evening; and though the reading was all Dutch to us, we saw enough to convince us that the gentlemen and ladies of the company have much histrionic taste and talent.

☞ Bowers, who has been engaged by Manager Porter for this season, appeared in this city, under the management of Wemyss, about eight or ten years ago, as a juvenile star. He was clever then in tragedy, and we presume he has improved since.

☞ We have received a manuscript account of the progress of the barque Allegheny down to, and arrival at, Memphis, but our compositors will not attempt to decipher it.

☞ We could hear of nothing of interest in any of the Police offices yesterday.

☞ Oxley is expected here on Monday.

Foreign Liquors.
CONSISTING OF

Pure Cog. Brandy;	Maderia Wine;
" Pale French do;	Sherry do;
" Rochelle do;	Port do;
" H. Gin do;	Lisbon do;
" Jamaica Spirits;	Malaga do;
" Scotch Whiskey;	
&c. &c.	

The above liquors are warranted pure in whole, half and quarter pipes, part on tap, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
P. C. MARTIN,
mar13 cor of Smithfield and Front sts.

Domestic Liquors.

Old Peach Brandy;	Domestic Brandy;
" Rye Whiskey;	Rectified Whiskey;
Domestic Gin;	Raw do.

In whole and half bbls., and in quantities to suit purchasers, by
P. C. MARTIN,
mar13 cor of Smithfield and Front sts.

Green Apples.

100 BARRELS Romanite Apples, in good shipping order;
39 Boxes " " do;
12 Bbls " " do;
12 Bbls splendid Newton Pipins, for sale by
P. C. MARTIN,
mar13 cor of Smithfield and Front sts.

Bacon.

3000 Lbs. Hams, city cured;
1,500 lbs. Shoulders " do;
For sale by P. C. MARTIN,
mar13 60 Water st.

N. O. Sugar.

48 Hhds N. O. Sugar, just received and for sale by
mar13 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CORN JACKS—200 Corn Jacks, for sale by
mar13 MILLER & RICKETSON.

WHITE-FISH—70 Bbls., in store and for sale by
mar13 MILLER & RICKETSON.

MACKEREL—No. 3, Large;
30 Barrels in Store and for sale by
mar13 MILLER & RICKETSON.

PICKLED HERRING—30 Barrels Pickled Herring or alewives, in store and for sale by
mar13 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SUGAR—34 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar, received per steamer "Northern Light" and for sale by
FRIEND, RHEY & Co.,
mar13. 57 Water street.

N. O. MOLASSES—90 bbls. Plantation Molasses, per streamer "Northern Light" and for sale by
FRIEND, RHEY & Co.,
mar13. 57 Water street.

RICE—15 casks Rice received per str. "Northern Light," and for sale by
FRIEND, RHEY & Co.,
mar13. 57 Wood street.

SUNDRIES—19 kegs Lard, 3 barrels Cloversseed, 1 bbl. Fresh Roll Butter, received per str. "Northern Light," and for sale by
FRIEND, RHEY & Co.,
mar13. 57 Water street.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between R. & R. H. Patterson, in the Livery Stable business in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the firm are left for settlement with R. Patterson, at his Livery Stable on Fourth st. between Wood and Smithfield streets.
RODY PATTERSON,
March 1. R. H. PATTERSON.
mar13-d3t.

R. H. PATTERSON has opened the new and capacious Livery Stables on Front street in the rear of the Monongahela House, where he will carry on the business in all its branches. mar13.

PATTERSON'S BAZAR AND LIVERY STABLE.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.
Rody Patterson,

HAVING dissolved partnership with his brother, the undersigned now informs the public and his friends that he is prepared to furnish at his newly erected and extensive establishment on

Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield,

Horses and Carriages for hire, and for all other branches connected with his line of business.

His horses, whether for saddle or harness are of the finest description, as they have been selected and purchased with great care and expense for this purpose. His

CARRIAGES;

Which are of every description are new, costly, and have the most modern improvements.

In short the subscriber flatters himself that his

HORSES, BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

will be found unexceptionable, and are let at reasonable rates.

ALSO:

He is fully prepared to receive horses at Livery, by the day, week, or year; and Drovers and dealers who may wish to dispose of their Horses or Carriages, can be accommodated, as he is well prepared with stabling and sheds for the purpose.

CARRIAGES

Can be left on commission for sale, or on storage. For those who wish either to buy, hire or sell, he is now able to give complete satisfaction.
R. PATTERSON.
mar12-d6mo

Extra Additional Sale
Of a Sofa, Mantel Looking Glass, Flute, Crimping and Morticing Machine at Auction.

THIS Evening, Saturday, March 13th, at half past 7 o'clock, will be sold in addition to Pawnbroker's sale of Watches and Oil Paintings, without reserve, at M'KENNA'S Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood st., 3d door from 5th, the following articles, the property of a Gentleman leaving the city for Mexico; viz:
1 mahogany frame hair seat sofa; nearly new, a good article;
1 large mantel looking glass;
1 Flute, with 9 solid Spanish keys and mahogany box;
1 remnant carpet; 6 fancy chairs.
Also at the same time, 1 Carpenter's Morticing Machine; 1 Bootmaker's Crimping do; a lot of Carpenter's and Cabinetmakers tools; 12 boxes Ground Nuts.
P. M'KENNA,
mar13 Auct'r.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of John Cowan, of Baldwin township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at his dwelling house in the county aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
JOHN COWAN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Baldwin township, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Andrew Grifin