The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Manufactorics.

One of our exchanges says, that "not far from $5,000,000 are yearly earned in Massachusetts, by females employed in the various factories and manufactures of straw hats, stocks, &c. About 40,000 females are thus annually employed." This is an average of about $2,40"a week, for each female thus employed. With strict economy, therefore, each female averaging this amount, would probably be able to save, of her hard earnings, 50 cents a week, or $26 a year. To do this, she would be required to obtain her boarding, washing, and clothing, at $1,90 a week; which would surely be a very moderate allowance. She must, moreover, be entirely healthy during the whole time; or, at any rate, purchase no medicines. She must buy no books, pens and ink, writing paper; pay no postage on letters to or from her friends and relations; and visit no places of instruction or amusement, where she would have to expend any money She must not contribute any thing to relieve the afflicted; and pay nothing to aid in carrying forward the great works of charity and benevolence in the world. If she posses the talents of a Hemans, or a Sigourney, or a Malibran, she must not exert her mind, except in calculating the great worth of the almighty dollar, and its most minute parts; nor must her fingers be exerted, except in attending to her factory work, or in making her own apparel. Her recreations must take place during the half hour allotted to her meals; or in the brief hours between quitting time at night and the commencement of labor in the morning. Her book must be the little straws or threads, and her study, how to put together the greatest number of them, in the long hours of her confinement in the factory; and her song, (if her tired frame would permit her soul to raise a note of melody,) would be hushed by the unceasing din of the machinery around her.

Contentment, as all know, is the source of happiness. But many things in this life are necessary —beyond those which will barely protect us from the weather, and sustain our physical nature in order to insure this; even to well balanced and cultivated minds. How much of contentment then, how much of enjoyment, can be expected to fall to the lot of those who,—confined to the walls of a factory from their childhood,—have learned, and can learn but little, if anything, beyond the mere rudiments of those branches of education, which are calculated to expand the natural powers of the mind, and fit the individual for a sphere of usefulness, even in an humble station in life? The amount must necessarily be very limited.

And here another thought arises, originating in this subject. Of course it is only the children of the poorer classes of our citizens who are thus required to labor to support themselves. Unless they can realize more than a bare subsistence from their labor, (while they are prevented from obtaining any knowledge beyond that pertaining to the business in which they are engaged,) they must remain poor—they must remain, to a great extent, disqualified for a higher sphere of usefulness—they must remain as they are, or risk all upon a change in their employment; and a chance for more of the enjoyments of life. They have not enough of these; and while so many others possess them, they cannot be content. Hence there are presented incentives to dishonesty and vice, which are unfortunately frequent and strong—too potent for a large number of those thus situated;—they venture upon the unhallowed path; and disgrace and misery follow.

Though the quotation which we have made, alludes especially to persons engaged in other manufactories than those of cotton and woollen goods, yet our remarks are, in a great measure, applicable to these; and likewise to the various other branches of business in which females are employed. With few, if any exceptions, the operatives are no better paid for their labor than in those referred to; and in some branches, their compensation is lower than that which is stated above. Such a state of things should not exist; and we yet hope to see the day, when such injustice will not be tolerated in our country.

Barbarism.

The Trenton (N. J.) Gazette contains an extract from a letter said to have been written by *a young lady*, to a friend of hers in Charlestown, Mass., which is in the following words:—

"It appears there is no way to prevent the landing of emigrants; there *is a way* to stop foreign diseases of fever from being introduced, and that is, by *burning the vessels after their arrival*. They can easily be moved out in the stream and *burned!* If two or three vessels were disposed of in this way, it would put a stop to the *pestilence* which is now spreading through the United States, and deter vessels coming with foreigners."

This language coming from a man would consign him to infamy; but, as it is said to come from one of the other sex, we know not what should be said of the atrocious sentiment, or what should be done with her. Perhaps the best thing which could be done, would be to consign her to the Native Americans. That would be a sentence severe enough for any female who wishes to cherish the honor of her sex.

Crawford County.

A meeting of the Democracy of Crawford county, was held at Meadville, on Friday, the 18th inst. WM. B. SHOONERT, President; *Jas. Hunter* and *Abm. Dean*, Vice Presidents, and Joseph Brown and A. C. Hollenbeak, Secretaries. Among a number of other resolutions adopted by the meeting, we find the following:

Resolved, That the foreign and domestic policy of the National administration, meets our cordial approbation, and that its entire course cannot fail to secure for it the admiration and respect of the American people.

Resolved, That the sterling Democracy, honesty and ability of Francis R. Shunk eminently entitle him to the respect and confidence of the Democracy of Old Crawford, and that we will give him an old fashioned Democratic majority of seven hundred on the 2d Tuesday of October next.

Resolved, That we will give Morris Longstreth, the Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner, our hearty and united support, as a man every way worthy the suffrages of the Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That the course of the National administration in reference to the war with Mexico, meets our entire approbation, that National self-respect and the imperious demands of our plundered and outraged citizens in Mexico, and the invasion of our soil, rendered this last resort of Nations a matter of absolute necessity on the part of our country.

J. PORTER BRADLEY, Esq., of Crawford county, was recommended for the State Senate; and S. G. KNICK and J. K. KERR, Esqs., were nominated for the House of Representatives.

Domestic Exchanges.

Only a few days since we copied a paragraph from the New York Journal of Commerce, which we thought required a word of comment; and in the number for Saturday last, we find the following, which needs no comment. It is on the subject of domestic exchanges:

"The country is now in a singular position in relation to domestic exchanges. Not only are bills on England at a discount, but bills on New York are at a discount all over the West and South.—Any where you may have drafts at par, and there are large sums lying here to the credit of banks all over the country, which those banks cannot draw for, because nobody in their locality wants money here. This state of things proves how great and how profitable has been the produce business. It shows, too, that the people have not exhausted their resources in new purchases, but have paid up their debts, and have an idle surplus. So if a merchant at any point has taken 1000 bushels of wheat from his various customers at 100 cents, and sold it in New York for 175 cents, making 25 cents profit over all charges, there will be $250 to his credit some where. If the farmers only expend three-fourths of the price which they receive, there will be a balance due to them; and if the shipper here sells the wheat for a profit in England, there will be a balance left him; and as the demand for English goods here is only three-fourths of the original cost of the wheat, it all along the line of this prosperous business the parties expend but three-fourths of the profits which they make, then there will be a surplus all along the line.—This, we take it, is just the case at present; and so without a national bank, or a protective tariff, we have exchanges not at par merely, but above par, in all those directions in which it was said that these machines were necessary to prevent drains of coin and bankruptcy. Plainly some other expedient must be devised to break the banks and ruin the country besides free trade; for that produces exactly the opposite effects."

The article which we last referred to, spoke of the evils of the Sub-Treasury. One of the greatest evils which it has been predicted that measure of the government would bring upon us, was in relation to domestic exchanges—by furnishing "one currency for the government, and another for the people." Had the Journal of Commerce put it down in the category of acts designed to break the banks and ruin the people, we would have had no hesitation in declaring it "sensible to the last."

A SHOCKING MURDER.—We learn from the Spirit of Jefferson, Charlestown, Va., that William J. Armstrong, Deputy Sheriff of Hampshire county, was murdered on the 19th instant. In company with others, he had gone, (as we learn by a letter from Romney, to a gentleman of this town,) to break up a den of desperadoes at a house of ill fame, near Ridgeville. As soon as Armstrong entered the door, "he was shot by a pistol ball, in the right breast—the ball taking a range and lodging near the heart. He expired almost instantly." The individual who committed this fiendish act has been arrested, and is now in the Romney jail, in company with three others, who are charged with being accessory to the murder.

☞ We published an item, some weeks ago, in which it was stated that the English had opened a trade in *teeth* with the natives of Australia—they being possessed of beautiful pearly setts which they disposed of for a trifle. A Whig editor in northern Ohio has it that the *Austrians*, one of the most civilized nations of the world, are the people who sell their teeth.

Railroad in Missouri.

A convention of Delegates from ten of the principal counties of Missouri, was held at Chilicothe, in that State, on the 2nd instant at which it was resolved that it is "expedient to construct a Railroad from Hannibal, in Marion county, to St. Joseph, in Buchanan county, to pass through the intermediate counties of Shelby, Macon, Linn, Livingston, Caldwell or Davies, Clinton or DeKalb, this being the "great travelling route to Oregon."

The Convention adopted a pledge "that no person be supported for Member of Congress, or for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Member of Assembly, who *will not pledge himself* to support the grants asked from Congress and the State Legislature.

Hannibal is on the Mississippi, and St. Joseph on the Missouri; and they are distant from each other about 135 miles. This seems like the beginning of a spirited movement.

☞ The Maryland Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Annapolis on the 24th inst, nominated the Hon. PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. From the known abilities of this gentleman, we congratulate our friends in that State, upon the strong probability which exists of their success at the next October election.

MORE FOREIGN NEWS.—We shall, in a few days, have more foreign news. Three steam ships are now on their way from Europe, the Union, from Havre, with advices to the 10th instant; the Sarah Sands, from Liverpool, with accounts to the 15th; and the Caledonia, also from Liverpool, with intelligence to the 19th. The Union is now momentarily looked for.

The Proposed Treaty with Mexico.—The Washington Union says that any treaty of peace which may be concluded between the United States and Mexico, "must embrace, in some form, indemnity for past injuries, and for the war itself, together with due security for the future peace and good neighborhood of the two countries." It also says, "there is no reason to suppose that any treaty of peace which will be made, will undertake, in the slightest degree, to interfere with internal polity of Mexico." This last we are glad to hear. It would be the greatest folly in the world for us to undertake to guarantee *any* thing to Mexico,—even a republican form of government. Should other nations attempt to *force* a Monarchical form of government upon her against her will, the United States might feel obliged to interfere to prevent it; but if *the people* of Mexico want an aristocracy, or even a dog-ocracy, by all means let them be accommodated." The United States can find better business than attempting to force, upon Mexico even a good thing. Some would take this opportunity to secure a religious toleration in Mexico, the free circulation of the Scriptures, &c. But we say no,—not by force. Let France propagate what she calls religion by force if she will, but not the United States. Neither let us become security for any Mexican who may be elevated to the supreme power, nor for the tranquility of the country. If we become responsible for Mexico in any way, we shall have trouble.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Sarcastic.—The *Jeffersonian* says: "It is said that Santa Anna, like the lawyer's client, actually cries out when he reads the *North American* and *United States' Gazette*. He was not aware that Mexico had suffered half so much from this country, until he read Webster's and Corwin's speeches."

Woman's Spunk.—The following specimen of female spirit was displayed in Louisiana a few weeks since. A young man, who was dissipated, succeeded in gaining the affections of a young lady, and the promise of her hand if he would reform. He promised to do so, and behaved so well that the lady married him. After the ceremony, his friends made him drunk, when the bride refused to have any thing further to do with him, and retired to single blessedness again, and to this hour remains firm in her determination to neither see or live with her husband.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

DESPATCHES
BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.
June 29, 7 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—A decline; sales are 2000 bbls. western at $6,50, and 2000 of Pa. at $6,75.

WHEAT—Prime White at $1,52; Red at $1,48, a decline.

CORNMEAL—Sales at $4,12@4,25.

PROVISIONS—Small sales new Mess Pork at $16,50@16,75; Prime at $14,50; Bacon, western cure, 9¾@10; Sides, 9¾@9¾, and Shoulders 7¼@7¾; Lard, No. 1, in bbls. and kegs, at 9¾@10¼c.

NEW YORK MARKET.
June 29, 9 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Some activity to-day; sales 15,000 bbls. Genesee at $7,12½; 2,000 at $7,00@7,25; sales Michigan at $6,93.

CORN—Prime Yellow at 90@98c.

PROVISIONS—Sales new Mess Pork at $10; and Prime at $13,50.

BALTIMORE MARKET.
June 29, 8 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Not much in market; very little doing; dealers waiting for next arrival.

WHEAT—Prime Red $1,25.

CORN—Dull; sales Yellow at 55c.; White 83c.

CORNMEAL—Sales at $4,25.

PROVISIONS—Dull; no change.

GROCERIES—Arrivals of Sugar and Molasses heavy, and prices down a shade.

WESTERN MARKETS.

AT ST. LOUIS, on the 22d, Flour was selling at $5,87½@6,00; Wheat, $1,02@1,18; Corn, 53@56c. Fair Hemp, $65@66 ℔ ton; Tobacco, refused, $1,10@1,35; passed, $2,00@1,50; Fine, $7,15@7,75.

AT LOUISVILLE, on the 25th, City Mills Flour, $5,25; Wheat, 80@85c.; Corn, 38@45; Hemp, $4,00; Tobacco, $1,35@4,15

AT CINCINNATI, on the 25th, Flour, dull, $5,00; Wheat, 90c.; Corn, 45c.; Whiskey, 21½c.

The Mexican War-Ecclesiastical Action.—When clergymen undertake to pronounce upon political events, they should be sure of their facts. The New Haven East Association, in a series of resolutions against the Mexican war, say they regard it with peculiar abhorrence "from the well known fact that it was commenced for the purpose of acquiring or securing more slave territory." Is this a well known fact? The late Congress of the United States declared almost unanimously, and in the most solemn manner, that the war was commenced by Mexico; or, which is the same thing, that it "existed by the act of Mexico." Can that be properly assumed as a well known fact, which the nation through its Representatives has declared not to be a fact?

Then as to the motive. The same number of the Evangelist in which we find the resolutions of the Association, contains also, on the same page, a communication from Rev. S. C. Abbot, wherein he says, "American gentlemen, husbands and fathers, send an army *to collect a debt* from some Mexican chieftains by bombarding Vera Cruz." In our own opinion, this assertion is as untrue as the other. But our object in quoting it, is merely to show that "the well known fact" asserted by the New Haven East Association, was wholly unknown to a respectable member of their profession. He assumes that the object of the war was to collect a debt; *they*, that it was to acquire or secure more slave territory,—meaning Texas, we presume. But Texas was already in our possession. Why should we *make* war to secure it. It was natural that Mexico should make war to recover it, but not that we should make war to secure it. Peace, and not war, was obviously the best means of securing what was already in our possession. But possibly the gentlemen alluded to California and New Mexico! If so, all we can say is, that their resolution would have been nearer the truth, had they charged that the object of the war was to acquire "more *free* territory." For according to the terms of peace which Mr. Trist is understood to have carried out to Mexico, more than half of the territory (other than Texas) which will fall to us, is North of latitude 36 30, and therefore beyond the limits of slavery as fixed by the Missouri compromise.

Abolitionism has but one eye. It can see only in one direction, and not accurately in that.—Therefore it makes continual blunders, and tells many falsehoods,—ignorantly of course. Our clergymen are so deeply tainted with it, in some parts of the country, that it renders their judgment valueless on many topics which *ought* to be entirely disconnected with it.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Umbrellas.—Important Decision.—Judge Rogers, of the Police Court, has decided that *umbrellas are property, of which a person can be lawfully seized and possessed, and of which it is unlawful to deprive him!* John Mahony was fined $2 and costs for stealing one of these articles, which have heretofore been considered *common* property.

We rejoice at this decision—it is a wise and proper one, and we trust that the public will govern themselves accordingly—and that an old friend in the shape of an umbrella can no longer be apostrophised in the words of Othello:

"'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands."

[*Boston Journal, June 22d.*

Memory.—The remembrance of the loved and lost, the absent or alienated, how it comes upon us like a dream of the past, and mingles with the present, as the shadows of twilight steal quietly upon the vivid hues of day. How often does a word, a look, a tone, bring back the memory of long lived, familiar faces, and the voice of those long passed away, seems mingling with accents which we have scarcely learned to recognize, so brief has been the period since we have known their tongues:

How sweet the charms that memory throws
Around the scenes of earlier years,
How brightly retrospection shows
Long vanished forms—though seen through tears.

Love.—Thy brother is in the ditch. Pass him not by. Give him thy hand, raise him up. Temptation was too powerful for him; he yielded and fallen. Pity him; say not a reproachful word; use kind words, and thou wilt again restore him to virtue. Scores of the tempted and fallen have thus been saved. The path to heaven is thronged with holy spirits, who were in the mire and dirt. Kindness and Love saved them.

Chicago, Illinois.—The New York Courier has an article descriptive of Chicago, the city in Illinois at which the River and Harbor Convention is to assemble on the 5th of July. In the opening of its article the Courier says:

"Chicago is now a large city. At the close of the Black Hawk war, not more than 14 years ago, the site now covered by a city of many thousand inhabitants, and with all the arts and elegancies, the substance and the comforts of long civilization and settlements—was a frontier military outpost, which had no habitation without its pickets, and few or none but for the accommodation of a small garrison within."

SHIP AND TYPHUS FEVER.—A letter from the quarantine station, Gross Isle, dated June 18th, received in Montreal, gives some idea of the melancholy condition of vessels quarantined there.

The Pursuit, Spence, from Liverpool—the master, mate, and all the men, save one, sick in hospital—was obliged to send hands from the shore to remove his sick and dead.

The Lotus, Watson, from Liverpool—has had some of his sick removed to hospital—expect to land the rest of the sick in a day or two—he had 70 deaths—12 since her arrival.

The Rose, M'Kinley, from———: has nearly 100 sick—lost 14 the day of his arrival, and 7 the day after—total deaths nearly 80.

The Lady Flora Hastings, from Cork—passengers landed, except the sick, 72, who are still on board—has buried 60.

The ship Sabraon, Wilson, from Liverpool—has about 60 sick—buried 35—has a medical man on board, who attends to the sick.

The Jessie Gorman, from Limerick—sick, 45, still on board—mate and ten of the crew ill—buried 30 of his passengers.

For the Morning Post.

The Grade of Fifth and Grant Streets Again!

MR. HARPER:—The mistaken view taken by your correspondent, in his communication of the 20th instant, over the signature of *Seventh Ward*, in relation to the Grade of Fifth and Grant streets, renders it incumbent on me to take a passing notice of it. I shall, therefore, review my estimate of the demage that might be sustained by a grade of *ten* feet lower than Fifth and Grant streets now are; passing, however, over the angry and peevish expressions of the writer, as my object is not to bandy angry words with any one; but solely to give a correct statement of facts for the information of those who honestly deserve it. If I am mistaken in any of my views and estimates, I hope it may not be considered wilful.

First in order, your correspondent considers the danger to the new Court House, and inquires, in case "ten feet be taken off Fifth and Grant streets, would the north side of the Court House be as low as the south?" The writer thinks it would not be as low—hence there is no danger of the Court House, in carrying into effect the ordinance that originated in the Common Council—and it should be remembered, that the foundation of the Court House and Jail is level. Here I would, beg leave to enlighten the writer some little on the subject. It is a well known fact, and admitted, that the foundation of the *Court House, particularly*, is laid on quite sandy and loose earth; in consequence of which, the Court House has settled in several places so much as to cause many cracks to become quite visible in many parts of the building: and which has been rendered still more insecure, by the change of the grade in 1836, rendering it necessary to erect protection walls around it for its better security; and it is quite an erroneous impression that the protection walls are all level from the foundation, as the courses of rangework extending from Diamond street towards Fifth run out with the ascent of the streets, so that at Fifth street the foundation would not exceed two feet below the surface, and so important was it considered for the safety of the Court House, that when the curb stone was laid in front along Grant street, agreeable to the grade of 1836, that it had to be taken up and raised one foot higher, in order to afford greater support and security to the wall which keeps up the bank that protects the foundation of the Court House. Now, sir, I think it will be admitted, that to rebuild or underpin any of the walls would cause the bank to slide in the same proportion, be it more or less, and thus seriously endanger it not destroy the building. In the latter event, I do not pretend to say the damage would be the amount of the original cost of the public buildings, as the materials would be worth something. In my communication of the 25th inst., I merely gave the probable cost of the property that would be injured or destroyed by the grade petitioned for by *some* of the Fifth street property owners and some of their acquaintances. From the estimate given by the County Auditors, the original cost of the Court House and Jail amounted to $180,000. Add to that sum the various alterations, repairs and improvements for some years past, and I am led to believe my estimated cost will fall little if any thing short of $300,000. A sum rather large to be placed in jeopardy for the interest of the tax payers of the county, to gratify the private interest of a few individuals. I say *a few individuals*, as I have before me a copy of the petition left at the Commissioners' office, for signatures, and, containing *twenty* names, about one half of which are interested in property on Fifth street, and the other half are not the owners of real estate on said street, and who reside in Allegheny city, some out of the city; and others in various parts of the city, whose names are promiscuously received, without reflecting on the consequences, or estimating the cost, as recommended by *Justice*. I am aware that the improvements, repairs, &c., will fall little, if any, short of what I have stated; and presume, that the workmen would have no serious objection to a long continuance of such public favors. And, I am aware, that the Commissioners sent in a communication to Councils, which favored a reduction of the Grade of Fifth and Grant streets; but that was done by them hastily and without reflection, as one of them has informed me, and probably, to get rid of importunity. But when advised by experienced builders and contractors, of the pending danger, they very properly hastened to counteract such impropriety, before it was too late, as became them as guardians of the County interests.

Second in order. Seventh Ward informs us that if reference is had to the numerous petitions lately presented to Councils, it would be seen that, as strong adherents to the Catholic faith, and as good members in the Catholic church as "Old Citizen," respectfully petition Councils to lower Grant street at Fifth thirteen feet: hence the vile slander, in our opinion, of the "Old Citizen." In repelling this mild and gentle reprimand, I would merely observe, by way of answer, that if any such there be, (and I have been informed that there are three who have expressed themselves favorable to an alteration of the grade,) I would respectfully refer them to the remonstrance of their fellow members, presented last fall, about fifteen feet in length, signed in double columns, together with the many communications and remonstrances from the Board of Managers of the temporal affairs of the church, and contrast them with their views of self interest with public injustice and injury. But I am not aware of any such selfish motives existing among any of the church members. If there be any, and like others have petitioned for the destruction of individual and joint property for their private benefit, without at the same time asking for compensation to the injured, they have but faint or glimmering notions of good morals, and should be placed on a par with their fellow petitioners. I have the curiosity to know, if such members there be, how they can reconcile such inconsistency to their sense of moral duty, and in the event of the ten feet grade being adopted, how much of the $47,000 they are disposed to contribute to re-build their church, in case the city should prove not only unwilling, but not legally bound to pay the damage.

Third in order. But as Seventh Ward observes, "if old citizen was as conversant with the names of the petitioners for *ten* or *thirteen* feet being taken off of Grant and Fifth as he is with the actions of the Committee of St. Paul's Church, he would see that our most respectable citizens from Ferry street, and all over the City even out to the Colony, that is beyond the Eighth Ward, see the propriety of reducing the grade *ten* or *thirteen* feet at Grant and Fifth streets, and have signed petitions to that effect." Now, sir, I would take occasion here to observe, that it is probable that these petitioners who presume to dictate to our Councils, and who reside in the City and out of it, if they acted by proper motives, certainly have not on their part made a tender of remuneration to the sufferers, neither have they recommended in their petitions to Councils, that appropriation be made from the City Treasury to compensate the injury to accrue to individuals for the convenience of said petitioners, this certainly must be an oversight that should be corrected by them.

Fourth in order. But, as the writer observes, "it may be said that a protection wall is necessary, if the grade is lowered," that "said wall is necessary at the present grade." To this assertion I would merely observe that, having erected the Church agreeable to the grade given in 1828, no protection wall was necessary until they changed the grade in 1836, which left the Church *fifteen feet* above Fifth street, to the top of the sill of the middle door; and no appropriation has, as yet, been made for damages arising out of such change of grade. But the writer further observes, alluding to a third cut of ten feet, in addition to what is already excavated, that it "would require only the additional expense of a few perches more, which would be a small matter among so many rich men." How free and liberal the writer would seem to be with his neighbors' funds, for private accommodation. Thanking him kindly for his generous offer to advise the Board of Managers of the Church, I presume they will beg to be excused from taking advantage of his great experience in the erection of protection walls, appropriating funds, &c., and take the liberty of asking permission to appropriate their own funds to the best advantage. However, as the writer is so very good at making suggestions, I would ask him to inform the public how he would go about the erection of a wall *twenty five* feet high from his proposed grade to the middle door of the Church, and capable of sustaining the weight of eleven hundred and twenty-six thousand brick at that height. But if the writer should prove successful in this undertaking, it would be well to profit by his architectural experience, and tax his knowledge a little further by asking him to suggest the means by which funerals, conveying the dead to and from the Church, would be enabled to convey the corpse up an ascent of *twenty five feet*, and down again, which would require about *thirty-seven* steps of eight inch rises; and, secondly, what he would take to insure the legs, arms, and necks of the young, as well as the aged and decrepid, who are disposed to worship in their temple, even when these *thirty-seven* steps are covered with sleet, frost and snow.

Fifth in order. The writer states that, "the Cathedral, as all our citizens know, stands at least thirty feet back off the street; hence there is no danger of it coming down." This, like the rest of the gentleman's arguments, is of a rather wild description, when he is informed that the Cathedral stands only *twenty feet* off Fifth street, and is in such imminent danger, *without a further cut of ten feet*, that from the advice of the best Architects and Engineers in the country, the safety of the people required the Tower to be taken down.

Sixth in order. In reference to the destruction of Charles Avery's buildings, the writer observes that the assessed value, as laid by the sworn Assessors, is put at $10,000; which I have estimated at $15,000. Now, all our citizen property-owners know the scale and instructions laid down in the Acts of Assembly, as to the mode of assessment of real estate, and no one would be willing to sell his property at the value laid on it by the Assessors, however high it may be and oppressive the taxes thereupon.

In conclusion, I would observe, that in the estimate which I made in my former communication, I merely gave what I considered the value or cost of the property, but it is to be acknowledged that the injury alone should be estimated, as the materials are worth something. But I must here add which has been rendered still more insecure, by the change of the grade in 1836, rendering it necessary to erect protection walls around it for its better security; and it is quite an erroneous impression that the protection walls are all level from the foundation, as the courses of rangework extending from Diamond street towards Fifth run out with the ascent of the streets, so that at Fifth street the foundation would not exceed two feet below the surface, and so important was it considered for the safety of the Court House, that when the curb stone was laid in front along Grant street, agreeable to the grade of 1836, that it had to be taken up and raised one foot higher, in order to afford greater support and security to the wall which keeps up the bank that protects the foundation of the Court House. Now, sir, I think it will be admitted, that to rebuild or underpin any of the walls would cause the bank to slide in the same proportion, be it more or less, and thus seriously endanger it not destroy the building. In the latter event, I do not pretend to say the damage would be the amount of the original cost of the public buildings, as the materials would be worth something. In my communication of the 25th inst., I merely gave the probable cost of the property that would be injured or destroyed by the grade petitioned for by *some* of the Fifth street property owners and some of their acquaintances. From the estimate given by the County Auditors, the original cost of the Court House and Jail amounted to $180,000. Add to that sum the various alterations, repairs and improvements for some years past, and I am led to believe my estimated cost will fall little if any thing short of $300,000. A sum rather large to be placed in jeopardy for the interest of the tax payers of the county, to gratify the private interest of a few individuals. I say *a few individuals*, as I have before me a copy of the petition left at the Commissioners' office, for signatures, and, containing *twenty* names, about one half of which are interested in property on Fifth street, and the other half are not the owners of real estate on said street, and who reside in Allegheny city, some out of the city; and others in various parts of the city, whose names are promiscuously received, without reflecting on the consequences, or estimating the cost, as recommended by *Justice*. I am aware that the improvements, repairs, &c., will fall little, if any, short of what I have stated; and presume, that the workmen would have no serious objection to a long continuance of such public favors. And, I am aware, that the Commissioners sent in a communication to Councils, which favored a reduction of the Grade of Fifth and Grant streets; but that was done by them hastily and without reflection, as one of them has informed me, and probably, to get rid of importunity. But when advised by experienced builders and contractors, of the pending danger, they very properly hastened to counteract such impropriety, before it was too late, as became them as guardians of the County interests.

Second in order. Seventh Ward informs us that if reference is had to the numerous petitions lately presented to Councils, it would be seen that, as strong adherents to the Catholic faith, and as good members in the Catholic church as "Old Citizen," respectfully petition Councils to lower Grant street at Fifth thirteen feet: hence the vile slander, in our opinion, of the "Old Citizen." In repelling this mild and gentle reprimand, I would merely observe, by way of answer, that if any such there be, (and I have been informed that there are three who have expressed themselves favorable to an alteration of the grade,) I would respectfully refer them to the remonstrance of their fellow members, presented last fall, about fifteen feet in length, signed in double columns, together with the many communications and remonstrances from the Board of Managers of the temporal affairs of the church, and contrast them with their views of self interest with public injustice and injury. But I am not aware of any such selfish motives existing among any of the church members. If there be any, and like others have petitioned for the destruction of individual and joint property for their private benefit, without at the same time asking for compensation to the injured, they have but faint or glimmering notions of good morals, and should be placed on a par with their fellow petitioners. I have the curiosity to know, if such members there be, how they can reconcile such inconsistency to their sense of moral duty, and in the event of the ten feet grade being adopted, how much of the $47,000 they are disposed to contribute to re-build their church, in case the city should prove not only unwilling, but not legally bound to pay the damage.

Third in order. But as Seventh Ward observes, "if old citizen was as conversant with the names of the petitioners for *ten* or *thirteen* feet being taken off of Grant and Fifth as he is with the actions of the Committee of St. Paul's Church, he would see that our most respectable citizens from Ferry street, and all over the City even out to the Colony, that is beyond the Eighth Ward, see the propriety of reducing the grade *ten* or *thirteen* feet at Grant and Fifth streets, and have signed petitions to that effect." Now, sir, I would take occasion here to observe, that it is probable that these petitioners who presume to dictate to our Councils, and who reside in the City and out of it, if they acted by proper motives, certainly have not on their part made a tender of remuneration to the sufferers, neither have they recommended in their petitions to Councils, that appropriation be made from the City Treasury to compensate the injury to accrue to individuals for the convenience of said petitioners, this certainly must be an oversight that should be corrected by them.

Fourth in order. But, as the writer observes, "it may be said that a protection wall is necessary, if the grade is lowered," that "said wall is necessary at the present grade." To this assertion I would merely observe that, having erected the Church agreeable to the grade given in 1828, no protection wall was necessary until they changed the grade in 1836, which left the Church *fifteen feet* above Fifth street, to the top of the sill of the middle door; and no appropriation has, as yet, been made for damages arising out of such change of grade. But the writer further observes, alluding to a third cut of ten feet, in addition to what is already excavated, that it "would require only the additional expense of a few perches more, which would be a small matter among so many rich men." How free and liberal the writer would seem to be with his neighbors' funds, for private accommodation. Thanking him kindly for his generous offer to advise the Board of Managers of the Church, I presume they will beg to be excused from taking advantage of his great experience in the erection of protection walls, appropriating funds, &c., and take the liberty of asking permission to appropriate their own funds to the best advantage. However, as the writer is so very good at making suggestions, I would ask him to inform the public how he would go about the erection of a wall *twenty five* feet high from his proposed grade to the middle door of the Church, and capable of sustaining the weight of eleven hundred and twenty-six thousand brick at that height. But if the writer should prove successful in this undertaking, it would be well to profit by his architectural experience, and tax his knowledge a little further by asking him to suggest the means by which funerals, conveying the dead to and from the Church, would be enabled to convey the corpse up an as-

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☞ It is particularly requested that no children in arms be brought to the Theatre.

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TO-MORROW, Thursday July 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, by order of Assignees, the entire stock of a Fancy Retail Dry Goods Store, comprising in part:

Barege shawls; mous de lane do; French silk and barege scarfs; Swiss, mull, and book muslins; Victoria lawns; ginghams do; 12-4 counterpanes; French linen bordered towels; figured and extra fine do; damask table cloths; a large lot of crash; plaid pantaloon stuffs; West end do; silk and cotton hdkfs.; Lady's silk cravats; do extra rich satin figured; New Castle bed ticking; American, English, and French prints; 4-4 lawns; bleached and brown muslins and drillings; cloth, cassimeres and cassinetts; patent thread, spool cotton and sewing silk; silk pocket hdkfs. and cravats; fancy, gingham and Madrass cravats, cotton hdkfs. and shawls, mariner's shirting; vesting; hosiery; bombazine and satin stocks; cottonnade parasols, sunshades and Umbrellas; superfine Irish linen; edgings, laces and ribbons; jeans; buttons and trimmings, American pins; emolient vegetable shaving soap, a superior article; fancy purses; a lot of clothing; a large lot of boots and shoes, viz: men's boots, women's fine slippers and shoes; men's pumps, brogans and Munroes; youth's and boys Munroes and brogans; Misses shoes and slippers, &c. &c. Terms cash, par funds.

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