The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1848.

VOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c. ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour should be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 160 North Fourth street—is our only authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ The communication of "A. A.," in relation to a union of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, has been received, but we must decline publishing it, as we do all others which come to us anonymously through the Post office.

The Occupation of Mexico.

We insert, to day, an able and very interesting letter, from Maj. William H. Chase, of the Engineer Corps, in relation to "the retention of San Juan de Ulua and occupation of Mexico," which is worthy of a perusal by every citizen of our country. We may now be fairly said to have Mexico on our hands. Her government is destroyed: her people are indisposed to sanction such a system of military tyranny, as has been exerted over them for so long a period; they see and feel that they enjoy more of liberty, than they have ever heretofore enjoyed: our duty to them, and to ourselves, is, that we shall offer them as great a degree of assurance of peace, and tranquility, and prosperity, as they are capable of enjoying, in the present state of society among them—and to excite a spirit of industry and attention to their best interest; and, while thus benefiting the People of Mexico, that we shall promote the interests of our own citizens. There are claims, to a large amount, still due to our citizens by the acts of Mexico, our country has been involved in a very great expenditure of money, for which we should be indemnified: we cannot expect indemnity, now, in any other way than by the occupation of her territory; for there is no government to cede to us any thing, or to make any provision for the future. The occupation of the territory which we have already acquired, is, therefore, a matter which we cannot avoid, unless we are disposed to withdraw our army, and relinquish all which we have gained.

It would assuredly be unwise, to occupy the portion of Mexico now in our possession, while the remaining portion of the territory should be left unattended to—subject to become the theatre of continued scenes of military usurpation; open to the cupidity or enterprise of any other power; or to become a constant source of annoyance to us. With a view to our own security, then; with reference to the peace and happiness of the people of Mexico; and in order to promote, to the fullest extent possible, (owing to our position in connexion with that people,) the prosperity of the people of the United States, we think that the occupation of the whole of that country is our unquestionable duty, as well to ourselves as to them. This course would, in a few years, place the people of Mexico in a position far superior to any which, they have ever heretofore occupied—a condition of peace, of true independence, and of confident hope for the future; and, (if they should see fit to assume this position,) an enduring friendship for those who had been instrumental in ridding them of the oppressors who had been so long tyranising over them.

In every point of view in which we look at this subject, it appears to us interesting and desirable. While Mexico shall be thus as it were under our care, we would necessarily supply her population with all those articles that have heretofore been obtained from other nations; and to a much greater extent than they have ever been furnished: for it cannot be conceived that, under the development of our institutions, our laws, and our manners, they will not be led to adopt a mode of life materially different from that which has been led by a large portion of her population. Her hordes of military chieftains, who have been fattening on the poor—her thousands of banditti, and her equally numerous mendicant population, will at once be stimulated or compelled to live like honest men, and thus, of course materially add to the consumption of the country. This addition to their consumption, must necessarily throw millions into our country of gold and silver, in return for our agricultural products, and our manufactures; and be the means of adding to the actual wealth of our citizens, while the comfort and happiness of the Mexicans themselves cannot but be increased.

As a measure affecting the interests of the great West, we look upon the entire occupation of Mexico as one of the *highest* importance; and, whether that country shall again assume a place among independent nations, or shall become an integral portion of the United States, we look upon the military occupation of it, under existing circumstances, as a question which ought to be studied without reference to mere party or sectional divisions,—because it is one calculated to affect, most deeply and beneficially, the interests of our whole country.

Ridiculous Rumors.

We have just been informed by a friend, that the good people of Clarion county, have all kinds of ridiculous stories in circulation, in relation to the Banks of this city. They first had the absurd report, that the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank had suspended specie payments; and now we learn, that fabulous rumors are afloat there, that the Exchange Bank is in a critical situation. We can assure the people of Clarion, that there is not the shadow of a foundation for any of these reports. From all the information we can gather, we believe that the Banks of this city are in as sound a condition as any in the country.

Will our friends of the Clarion Democrat be good enough to copy this article?

Hon. Arnold Plummer.

The Harrisburgh Union of the 16th, says: "The Hon. Arnold Plummer, State Treasurer elect, arrived in Harrisburg, on Monday morning. Notwithstanding his late attack of indisposition, he looks remarkably well, and is in the best of spirits. His friends will be pleased to learn that, although the honor conferred upon him, was not of his seeking, still he is willing to serve the people, and consequently he will accept the office. He left on last evening to make a brief visit to Washington.—When he returns, he will enter on his duties as State Treasurer."

☞ From the correspondence of the Pennsylvanian we learn that our fellow citizen, Samuel Jones Esq., was, on Wednesday last, nominated to the Senate, by Governor Shunk, as one of the Associate Judges for Allegheny county.

Counterfeit Half Eagles.—R. M. Patterson, Esq., Director of the Mint, at Philadelphia, notices the appearance of counterfeit half eagles, which have recently been put in circulation, and says: "we must suppose either that the counterfeiters have the services of a very skilful engraver, or that they possessed themselves of a dangerous process, recently discovered in England, for making very perfect dies of cast iron, which are *fac-similes* of the original medal or coin."

☞ It is estimated that 30,000 valentines were sent through the Philadelphia Post Office; and the New York papers estimate the number sent through the office in that city at 50,000.

From the New Orleans Delta.

The Retention of San Juan de Ulua and Occupation of Mexico.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following able and instructive article from one of the most intelligent officers connected with the service, on a subject of much interest:

Eds. Delta.—Previously to the landing of General Scott at Vera Cruz, I suggested that, in any negotiation with Mexico, resulting after the reduction of the castle of San Juan de Ulua, the retention of that fortress by the United States, should be insisted upon as a guarantee for the faithful fulfilment of future treaty stipulations.

I trust now, that no treaty stipulations will be made that do not secure to us the permanent possession of the castle and its dependent islands; and that, whilst we still occupy Mexico, we shall lose no time in increasing the strength of the castle, and in constructing strong works at Sacrificios, to command that anchorage.

The castle of San Juan should be provided with twelve inch columbiads, whose range is effectual at three miles distance. The batteries of the main work, at least, should be made bomb-proof and the magazines and store-rooms enlarged, so that three years' provision for men, and munitions could be lodged there, whilst a depot for three years' supply of coal for our armed steamers, should be established at Sacrificios under cover of the fortifications.

In connection with this possession, the statesman as well as the military man, will readily perceive how important it is that no time should be lost in completing the fortifications at Tortugas and Key West.

A wise policy led Congress some years since, to make ample appropriations for the commencement and vigorous prosecution of the fortifications in the Florida Straits, and the same policy will, I hope, insure the possession of the castle of Vera Cruz and its dependencies, and their increase of strength by the means of art.

The fortified possession, of Tortugas, and Key West, and San Juan de Ulua, leaves no fortified harbor uncontrolled by the United States within the limits of the Gulf of Mexico, save that of Havana. The Gulf then becomes an American sea, and its control gives power to the United States to settle the Cuban question whenever circumstances may render it necessary.

Whilst throwing out these hints, I would suggest that the military occupation of Mexico for some years to come, is the true policy of the United States to pursue and for Mexico to acknowledge.

This policy is advocated by some of our most distinguished statesmen, and is even now approved by a large majority of the people.

Military occupation does not necessarily lead to the annexation of the whole of Mexico, nor to the discussion of that policy. There is no need of mixing up the question of annexation with occupation.

The United States in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, have got possession of the heart of Mexico. In the course of conquest, the country has become divided into many parties as respect the men and measures necessary to the restoration either of the Central or Federal Government to life. But whilst all is confusion on this score, the respective State Governments are in full organization, and exercise without hindrance their legitimate functions.

The people of these States find that they are better off without a central government, controlled as it ever has been by military adventurers and despots. Hence the difficulty of finding any authorized and responsible government to treat with; and lacking that, the United States must remain the common protector of the independent States. This protection, under more beneficent regulations, extending through a few years, will be the greatest blessing that can be vouchsafed to the Mexican people.

Left under the Government of the independent States, whilst the military influence is being destroyed, Mexico will, with our teaching and protection, be able, in the course of time, to establish a responsible agency—or, *par excellence*, Government—similar to our own at Washington.

The workings of Providence are as evident in the advent of our armies in Mexico as they were in the landing of the Puritan missionaries on the shores of Plymouth.

Providence in this way, through a series of circumstances, so involves the parties concerned, that they are compelled to follow them up until their full development takes place.

The opinion that the necessity of retaining possession of Mexico, is forced upon us by circumstances that cannot now be altered is a growing one. Even in New England, where the opposition to the war, past, present and future, appears to be the greatest, I question if a large portion of its intelligent population do not admit the necessity of the continued occupation of Mexico for some years to come, or at all events acknowledge that the occupation would greatly inure to their benefit.

The occupation of a country containing 8,000,000 of people, and the *home trade* established therewith, cannot but be interesting to an enterprising people desiring to sell all that is contained in that wonderful list of *notions*, that no one, not even a native, has ever fairly read through. Mexico is a fine market, unguarded of custom houses, for the sale of tubs, soap, shoes, pickles, clocks, patent medicines, grindstones, nutmegs, cotton goods manufactured from cotton raised by slave labor, &c., &c. Thus even the Puritans of New England may be reconciled to American annexation and progress, when they find themselves, as they ever have been, the principal recipients of their inuring benefits.

All the estimates of men and money necessary for the occupation of Mexico appear to be extravagantly high. 35,000 men would be ample for the service. I would distribute this force as follows:

In the City of Mexico	15,000
On the line of communication with Vera Cruz embracing Orizaba	5,000
At Vera Cruz and Castle	2,000
At Alvarado	1,000
At the Isthmus of Tehuantepec	2,000
At Tampico	1,000
At Santa Fe	1,000
In California	1,000
On the Rio Grande, and in the Northern States of Mexico	7,000
Total	35,000

A naval force would keep watch over the other Mexican ports within the Gulf. The naval forces in the Pacific would hold Guaymas, Mazatlan, San Blas and Acapulco.

Estimating the cost of each man at $450 per annum, which would be inclusive of the expense of recruiting, transporting, pay, clothing, food, &c., and 35,000 men and officers will amount to only $15,750,000; allow $3,000,000 additional to the navy, and we have $18,750,000; add $1,250,000 for pensions, &c., and the amount is $20,000,000; which sum, under a proper system, ought not to be exceeded in the support of 35,000 men in the field. This amount would be increased by the sum necessary to be applied to fortifications at San Francisco, in California, to the Castle of San Juan de Ulua and its dependencies, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; say—

To St. Francisco	$2,000,000
St. Juan de Ulua	500,000
Sacrificios	2,000,000
Isthmus of Tehuantepec	1,500,000
	$6,000,000

in three years—so that the grand total expense for our army and defences in Mexico would not or ought not exceed $22,000,000 per annum.

Mexico could be made to contribute to the amount of one-half this expense. But suppose the United States were to pay the whole bill: would not the trade, unrestricted of custom houses, with 8,000,000 of people, be amply remunerative of the expense.

If we come out of the country, and leave matters as we found them, Mexico will be delivered up to the Philistines—the rascally robber power of the army. Besides, she will be subject to French reclamation. France has an unsettled question with her. When we leave, the French will knock at the door—and when they get in, no qualms of conscience will prevent their staying. But if they persist in staying, we must knock them on the head, bully like—for if Mexico is to be any body's mistress, she must be ours. By so doing, we are again brought into war. Is it not better to let things remain as they are. The war is virtually ended. No one apprehends further resistance. The country is disarmed, and the great mass of the people have neither the means nor the desire to restore the Government to their former leaders.

We must also consider that the extension and fixation of the frontier along the Rio Grande, brings us in direct contact with the population of Mexico. A thousand collisions would occur, uncontrolled as that population is with their evanescent leaders. In Canada, the strong arm of Government prevents collision on the frontiers, it being the interest of England to avoid it. A large military force would be required to restrain both the Mexican and Indian population; and another war and another march on the capital would result, productive of much expenditure of blood and treasure.

Is not continued occupation, under wise regulations, the best policy? Our people are in favor of it; or, at least, they will be so when informed of all its advantages, and assured that the scheme is not one of conquest, but of propagation—the propagation of the eternal principles of liberty, that leave men to seek happiness in their own way, when the means employed are not incompatible with the public good.

The war of arms is ended: the people are in the enjoyment of peace to all intents and purposes: each man's life, liberty, and property are secure: the poor Mexican no longer fears to be dragged from the plough to follow some military despot. Providence points out the way by which Mexico may be raised from a state of semi-barbarism to the full enjoyment of rational liberty—the result of light and civilization. The United States are appointed to this mission: if the Government do not fulfil it, the people will.

I have the honor to be your most ob't servant,
WM. H. CHASE, Maj. of Engineers.
[illegible] (near Pensacola) Jan. 5, 1848.

New Banks in Ohio.

Governor Bebb has recently issued a Proclamation, giving notice of the organization of seven new Banks, in the State of Ohio, which will swell the number to fifty-four, with an aggregate capital stock of nearly $8,000,000. In noticing this fact, the Dayton Empire says:

"According to the returns made to the Auditor of State, on the first Monday of November, 1847, the forty-seven banks then in operation, had in circulation, of $8,221,678 50, with but $2,604,446 75 *specie* on hand, to redeem it; a dangerous disproportion, being a little more than *four* dollars in paper for every one dollar of specie. With such a disproportion, should a panic occur followed by a run upon the banks, which now that the magnetic telegraph is in such extensive operation, could be spread all over the State in a few hours, the whole system must go down in a single day, like a wreck to the bottom of the ocean. Nothing but confidence in the money market, prevents such a catastrophe. But the crisis is yet at a distance; the expansion is not at its height; the tide is still at the flood. We shall have many more banks and a circulation much more largely inflated. That the system in Ohio, has weathered safely the financial storm in England and the East, will give it tenfold confidence. We repeat it, the system is but 'putting forth'; the 'nipping frost' is for a later season.

The late order of the Board of Control, requiring the banks to increase the specie in their vaults five per cent. upon their circulation, was but the effect of a temporary alarm. At best, indeed, it was next to nothing, since translated into plain English, it requires no more than that they shall keep on hand *five cents* additional in specie, wherewith to redeem every *one hundred cents* of their paper in circulation.

The following is a list of the seven new banks:

Farmers Bank	at	*Ashtabula,*
Wayne County Branch,	"	*Wooster,*
Belmont Branch,	"	*Bridgeport,*
Knox County Branch,	"	*Mt. Vernon,*
Union Branch,	"	*Massillon,*
Portage County Branch,	"	*Ravenna,*
Muskingum Co. Branch,	"	*Zanesville.*

Where will the next litter be domiciled!

We note also, in passing, that the old Wooster Bank has a circulation of $494,764 00, to but just $92,190 80 of specie in its vaults—more than *five to one.*

From the New Orleans Delta.

The Charges against Gen. Scott.

We stated that the charges made against Gen. Scott, by Gen. Worth, and perhaps by others, were of so serious a nature, that it was due to the character of the Commander-in-chief that they should be thoroughly investigated and definitely decided.—Though cognizant of most of the specifications against Gen. Scott, we did not think it proper to refer particularly to them until they were properly brought before the Court to be held at Perote; but a correspondent of the Evening National, who seems to be well informed on many points, has developed some of the charges and complaints which have been made in Washington, against the course of the Commander-in-Chief; and we see no impropriety in quoting therefrom.

After referring to many cases of wasteful extravagance in procuring supplies, and of the contemptuous disregard of the directions and arrangements of the Secretary of War, the correspondent of the National proceeds:

On the arrival of the army in Puebla, the same course of extravagant expenditure was pursued; the General-in-Chief was again surrounded by the myrmidons of Santa Anna; he eagerly courted the acquaintance of the leaders of the monarchical party; visited the bishop of that diocese, who was always one of the leading monarchists; and studiously kept aloof from all communication with the great republican party, which comprises at least three-fourths of the population. The monarchists again became his confidential advisers, and through them he opened a correspondence with Santa Anna's particular friend, Mr. Voss, of indemnity memory, from which source he drew all his information, until Santa Anna sent him Gracia, a spanish interpreter, who under the pretext of having been banished from Mexico, as an American citizen, came to Puebla, feigning to have been robbed on the road. In fourteen hours after his arrival in Puebla, he was taken into the family of the General-in-Chief, as an interpreter. It is well known that this Spaniard, Gracia, had never claimed to be an American citizen; and we are induced to believe that he had no other title to citizenship than what arose from his having married a cast off mistress of a late Minister to Mexico; be this as it may, he regularly furnished his friend Santa Anna, in cypher, with all the information he could gather in the family of the General-in-Chief.

The political action of the General-in Chief was concentrated upon one single object: "to conquer a peace." His counsellor persuaded him that Santa Anna was omnipotent in the country, and that through his influence alone that desirable object would be attained. He refused to avail himself of other and more correct channels of information offered to be opened to him, which would have been the leaders of the great republican party, from which source alone, positively useful information could have been derived. They would have informed him frankly, that no proposition for peace could or would be entertained until that host of cowardly vagabonds, called the army of Mexico, was destroyed. They would have said to him, "We know that Santa Anna and the army are desirous to make peace on any terms. They are supported in that object by the church and the aristocracy, not from patriotic or humane views; but the sole object of retaining in their hands the reins of government, which will inevitably escape their grasp, when they are without bayonets to sustain their despotism. We, the organs of the republican party, have the power to prevent any peace being made, and are determined to exercise that power until the military power of our country is annihilated, and the government thereby restored to the people. When that is effected, and the people enabled to speak through the representatives of their will, then gratitude will dispose them to cede to your government our benefactors, even more than it has asked at our hand. Again: if you entertain a hope or expectation of patching up a peace with Santa Anna and his satellites, we tell you, in all candor, that your hopes are fallacious. There will be no peace. We, the sovereign people, must be delivered from our oppressors, and placed in the enjoyment of a republican government before we will or can consent to make a peace. One of the evils of our wo, we, the people, must and will extract the blessings of liberty." The power of the republican party to carry out the purpose, would have been fully and satisfactorily demonstrated to the General-in-Chief, while in the city of Puebla, if he had not, with scorn and contempt, refused to hold any communication with, or derive any information from, the person recommended to him by the Secretary of War; and if he had acted upon that information, which would cheerfully have been given him, he would have been saved from the ignominy of having made an armistice before the gates of Mexico, which, in its disastrous effects, cost us some thousands of valuable lives.

AZTEC.

Ohio Supreme Court.—For the information of lawyers, merchants, and others, who may have business in the supreme Court of Ohio, we publish the following extract of the law just passed by the Legislature of that State:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Supreme Court shall be holden in the several counties in this State for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, as follows, to wit:

Columbiana,	April	3	Knox	October	2
Jefferson		6	Licking		4
Cuyahoga		14	Coshocton		9
Geauga		23	Holmes		11
Ashtabula		27	Tuscarawas		14
Trumbull	Sept.	4	Stark		16
Mahoning		14	Carroll		18
Portage		15	Harrison		20
Summit		19	Belmont		23
Medina		25	Monroe		27
Wayne		26	Guernsey		30
Ashland		28	Muskingum		31
Richland		19	Court in Bank	Dec.	4

A Reminiscence.—Six years ago we heard one of the Democratic representatives from Bedford county declare, at Harrisburg, that there was "but one man in the United States, whose personal and political popularity in Bedford county was equal to that of James Buchanan—and that man was Andrew Jackson." We are forcibly reminded of this remark, by the recent gratifying proceedings on the part of the Bedford County Democracy. It was as true, as it was striking and emphatic.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Expenditures of the Navy.—The bill for the support of the navy, for the year ending June, 184[illegible], now before the House of Representatives of the Congress of the U. S., makes appropriations amounting to $9,502,000. Among the objects are the following: For the navy yard at Portsmouth, $50,551; Boston, $97,551; New York, 106,000; Philadelphia, $11,500; Washington, $32,418; Norfolk, $144,136; Pensacola, $159,525; Memphis, $174,038; dry dock at New York, $350,000.

For the Morning Post.

Mr. Editor:—A few words more I desire to add to my former remarks in relation to the proposal to connect the Public or Central High School with the University. [illegible] the friends of that project, or in other words, the friends of the University, still have hopes that something of the kind may be accomplished. I know that the people will never consent to such an absurdity, and I do not purpose to trouble you much more on the subject.

The Public or *Central* High School should of course be located in a central position, so as to accommodate us equally as is possible all the wards, and the whole population. The University building is surely not so located. It is almost as far from it as is possible. It is near the southwestern point or extremity of the city, and is an unpleasant position. It is nearly two miles from the Ninth Ward, and about a mile and a half from the Seventh Ward.—These wards will soon be populous; and in a few years new wards will be "*annexed*" beyond them. Are these new wards to be taxed to support a school located so far from them that they derive very little benefit from it? The ground now owned by the city opposite the New Court House would be the proper location. That is central and elevated, airy and pleasant, and of convenient access to all parts of the city.

"Unity," in his communication of Friday last says that by connecting the two institutions, to wit: the High School and University,—you would place the children of all classes upon a footing of equality; and break down the distinctions between the rich and the poor. That is mere '*clap-trap*' argument, generally resorted to in the absence of sound reasons. But I aver that such a plan would produce precisely the opposite result. I know not the number of students now in the University, nor the rates of tuition. But we will suppose there are now one hundred students, at an average tuition of $30 per year each. Here then is a tax of $3000 per annum, voluntarily paid by the present patrons of the University, for the education of their children. They are able and willing to pay this for the supposed advantages their children enjoy there, beyond what they expect to find in the public schools. That is all right. But now unite the high school and university, and what results? You would, in two or three years, bring into the university perhaps 200 public school scholars, whose tuition is paid by taxation, to join the 100 paying students, and to share equally all the advantages with them. Why, then, should the wealthy patrons of the university proper any longer pay the aforesaid $3000 for tuition? They may just as well stop paying tuition, and send in their sons as public school scholars, since all are to enjoy equal advantages. If they continue to pay the tuition they get no advantages whatever by it. They get no *consideration* for the money. If they stop paying tuition, then the University is connected into a high school merely. But according to the "Unity" plan backed by "Burrett," the patrons of the University proper must still pay tuition as heretofore. What will the present patrons of the university say to this? Is it just to them? *Would* such a plan tend to allay jealousy between rich and poor, if any exists?

But again: Suppose a way could be found to get over all the difficulties I have already suggested, and the Unity plan should go into operation, the two classes or kinds of students thus brought together, would not, and could not, feel themselves to be upon a footing of equality. The difference in position between the *paying* and the *public* students, so marked, and so constantly known and felt by themselves, would engender jealousies and contentions utterly destructive of that peace and harmony so essential to the prosperity and usefulness of schools. No teacher could manage a school thus constituted, so as to give satisfaction to all classes, or any class or party concerned. And parents, whether rich or poor, would never consent to place their children in such an anomalous and unpleasant position.

But again: If the two institutions should be thus united, under what board of supervision or control is it to be placed? The Trustees of the University will not consent to abandon their charter, give up their organization, and make a division of their corporate property for a Public High School. It cannot be managed then as a High School merely.—The people will not give those Trustees the control of the public school funds, or of the course of education which those funds may pay for. The school directors elected by the people are the proper legal guardians of the school funds raised by taxation, and of the course of education to which those funds are applied. Taxation and representation should go together. Shall the Trustees or the School Directors then manage the mongrel concern? Or shall both together manage it? Suppose we say the latter plan. The Trustees acting under their corporate powers, and the Directors representing the largest share of the funds, and headed by a constituency of the whole community, will be very likely to act harmoniously in such a matter—will they? Strife and contention would be as rife in the board of control as in the school itself, with its *two kinds* of students.

I believe if the "Unity" plan should be adopted and tried, it would create the University into a Public High School, merely; or else, the whole plan would be abandoned, as impracticable, before six months. If the University is converted into a High School, a new Select School, or College, will be soon established in its place. And I hope it will be so. This city and vicinity, can and will support a College. And with good teachers, minding their own business, it will prosper, without taxing the people directly for its support.

But what is to be done with the female department? Is that to be totally neglected? I ask again, are the girls, or young ladies, to be sent to the University for their education? Or is *their* education to be entirely neglected?

But one remark of "Unity" deserves notice. He proposes to break down and abolish all private Schools. The friend of the University is very modest and generous, truly! This University is thus to swallow up all the smaller concerns, and grasp a share of the public funds; and then all the smaller private enterprises, however meritorious and useful, must clear the track for the mongrel monster that is to be Public School and University, both at the same time. What say the select school teachers of Pittsburgh to this?

"More shot in the locker."

OMICRON.

"Whig Opinion in New York."

The *Tribune* thus sums up the public opinion of Federalism in New York, on the question of the Presidency:

On this point the action of the Whig General Committee is evidence most conclusive. These Committees, each consisting of five Delegates from each Ward, were elected by the Whigs of the several Wards in fairly called annual meetings, at the commencement of the present year, with the Presidential contest distinctly in prospect, and after the names of Mr. Clay and General Taylor had become plainly prominent. They were elected at unusually full meetings—in some of the Wards continued through the day, a regular poll held, the poll-books of the late election being used to determine who were entitled to vote, and in three Wards alone over 1,200 votes were polled, while in several others the vote ranged from 2 to 400 each. (It is needless to say that there are no Taylor Delegates elected from any of these Wards.) From the whole city, the Delegates chosen to the Senior Committee stand about 85 to 5; in the Young Men's, there are not even five for Taylor—no, nor three. Surely, there never was a division among the Whigs of our city where the preponderance was so decided and unequivocal.

Does any man believe that, if Taylorism had really possessed any considerable strength in the Whig ranks of this city, it would not have manifested itself in the constitution of these important Committees? Look at the activity, the prodigality of its champions now, and determine.

From the Baltimore Republican and Argus.

NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND.

Just read the following, and try if you can keep from laughing when you hear the impertinent prate of the English press, about the states' debt:

"George the Third came to the throne in 1760. He found the national debt 120 millions; he reigned fifty-nine years, and left it above 820 millions, being 700 millions more than at his accession, increasing on the whole period of his reign about £36,000 every day, *or twenty three pounds every minute!* At the beginning of his reign the taxes were 6 millions, at his death, he left them at above 60 millions! Taking the national debt at 850 millions, if weighed in very nearly seven thousand tons in sovereigns; it would take a man sixty four years to count it, allowing him to count 50 a minute, and work 12 hours a day; it would load as many wagons as would extend eighty miles in a direct line, allowing each wagon to carry one ton, and to occupy twenty yards.

The interest of the sum is 30 millions, and it is drawn by taxes from the people. This annual interest would load as many wagons as would extend over 3 miles in a direct line, with one ton weight of sovereigns in each.

☞ Let every one who is in need of some such Medicine as Sarsaparilla, and who wishes a good preparation, put up in generous sized bottles at one dollar each, read the advertisement in another column, of DOCTOR WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY, a compound of two of the most valuable medicines in the Materia Medica. As a tonic for General Debility, Dyspepsia, &c. we may safely say it is an excellent preparation.

Sold at the HEALTH DEPOT, Smithfield, between 3d and 4th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible] Court.—On Saturday there was a meeting called by Mr. Alden, of the Committee. Mr. [illegible] the Vice Presidents and Secretaries were not about. Mr. Alden presented the Report *said* to have been adopted by the Committee. It promised great things for the people of Western Pennsylvania—for the lawyers in particular. It was entirely too long and too wordy to be interesting; but notwithstanding, if the Inns of Court Project is all the committee represented it, we would not object. Nor, indeed, do we object to the gentlemen going on with the scheme, if they can receive aid from individuals in sufficient amounts, without asking the state, the county or the city to contribute.

A string of Resolutions were also offered by Mr. Alden, which provided for the appointment of several committees, whose business would be to make preparations for establishing the institution, and the erection of the building, &c.

After the reading, Mr. Alden made some remarks in defence of his scheme; in which he took occasion to laud the lawyers pretty considerably high. He said a great deal not worth recollecting.

He was replied to by John Farrell, who made some good common sense remarks.

M. D. Magehan came in, took a *drink of water* and stormed for awhile. He appeared to fear that lawyers might be reduced to a level with the ignorant, the serfs &c., meaning thereby the workingmen. [We would like to say to Mr. Magehan that there are some workingmen in this city who have more intelligence, decency, honesty, and influence, than he can boast, or any blusterer like him.]

Mr. Callan moved that the meeting adjourn till next Saturday.

Mr. R. H. Kerr here made his appearance, and of course, regaled the meeting with a speech; but we hardly knew what it was about. He denounced the Inns of Court as a humbug; and said that the convicts in the penitentiary should not all be made mechanics; a portion should be turned into lawyers, preachers, &c.

After some confusion, the meeting adjourned till next Saturday.

Larcenies.—Two negroes, named Bruce and Coleman, were arrested by officer Scott, on Saturday, on the charge of stealing fish, butter, &c., in the market. Being suspicious looking characters, their room, on Prospect street, was searched, and found to contain several articles which have been identified as the property of other persons. A few rolls of wall-paper belonging to Mr. Shidle, Wood street; some tin-ware belonging to Mr. Barndollar; and carpet, stone ware, bedding, dry goods, &c., for which no owner has yet appeared. The goods are in the Mayor's Office. The thieves are in jail, and there they will remain, until tried by a jury.

☞ A gentleman named Long, delivered a Lecture in Philadelphia, a few evenings since, upon the subject of Painting and Painters. He noticed all the remarkable men of the profession, from Hogarth down to West, but not a word had he to say about Wilkinson of the Fifth Ward, whose genius has been expressed in many likenesses of great men—and particularly in Whig banners and transparencies.

Hudson's Panorama is continuing to draw the most fashionable audiences. Philo Hall is nightly crowded with admiring spectators. The Panorama is indeed a magnificent affair; and we are well pleased that the citizens seem to appreciate such a work of art.

"A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed."—We felt the truth of this on Saturday. A true hearted Irishman called on us. "Will you take a walk?" says he. "I will," says we,—and so the first place we found ourselves was in a store; and before we could say "faix," a magnificent scarf—the best in the shop—was in our coat pocket!

Scientific.—Professor Loomis has been engaged by Andrews, and will appear in the Eagle Saloon this evening, As a Lecturer and Mesmerizer. Mr. Spencer had better leave town.

☞ Mr. Allen delivered a Lecture on Wednesday evening in Cincinnati, in which he undertook to solve the problem presented by Hon. R. D. Owen, in an address, a few days previous.

☞ We call attention to an advertisement in another column headed, For Sale. Any person wanting to purchase an excellent country residence, near the city, would do well to call and take a look at it. Possession given on the 1st of April.

☞ The Allegheny Fire Company has put up a new Bell. It makes an alarming sound, and we do hope it may be innocent of the falsehoods of its predecessor.

☞ The great Penn Ball, which comes off to-morrow night, will be a splendid affair. Go early if you want a supper ticket.

☞ The arrival of Prof. Loomis, in our city, has been daily heralded. "Where is he to *Lecture*?" asked some of the papers. Yes, where is he to Lecture?

☞ We had a smack at a bowl of country Molasses yesterday. The article is in early, but none the worse for that.

Mr. Lover, the Irish Melodist and Novelist, is expected in this city shortly.

☞ Miss Bruce is to have a complimentary Benefit in the Theatre, Cincinnati.

☞ Miss Dean and Miss Weymss are playing at the Walnut.

☞ We understand that the Athenæum Theatrical corps has been dissolved.

Returned.—Dr. J. P. Gazzam has returned from his eastern tour, much improved in health.

☞ Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Holman are in Zanesville.

False Alarms.—There was one on Saturday night, and one yesterday afternoon.

Died—At St. Louis, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., Jane, consort of J. P. Lurney, and sister of the Messrs. M'Closkey, of this city.

Due notice of the funeral will be given, on the arrival of the corpse, now on its way, on board the steamer Fairmount.

On Saturday evening, February 19th, Andrew Watson, Jr., in the 63d year of his age. The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Magee, near the corner of Webster and Seventh streets, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Attention! Niagara!—The members of the Niagara Fire Company, are hereby notified to attend an adjourned meeting, at the Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted. Come one! come all!
S. M'ILWAINE, Secretary.

Extract of a letter written at
Dunnville, Grand River, C. W., April 24, 1846.

My wife has been afflicted for a number of years with general dropsy; about a year past it increased to an alarming state, so much that her limbs at times have swollen to one third over the natural size.—After trying many kinds of medicine, I came to the conclusion that her case was quite hopeless. When your Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture was recommended I concluded, that I would try once more, and by so doing found it successful in curing. After using two large and one small bottle she believed herself entirely cured. I give you this testimony, hoping it may prove a benefit to those who are afflicted with the same disease, that they may try it and find relief—and I also wish to express my gratitude to Dr. Vaughn, the inventor of this medicine.
JARIUS COOK.

This letter was handed to the Agent for the sale of this Great Remedy in Danville, Canada West.—Reader, go to the agent in this place, ask for a pamphlet concerning G. C. Vaughn's Veg. Lithontriptic Mixture, his advertisements are in our columns.
HAYS & BROCKWAY, Agents,
feb11 Liberty st., near Canal Basin.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19, 3 p. m.

Flour—Sales Howard street at $5,62; market inactive and steady.

Wheat—Sales Prime Red at $1,27.

Corn—Sales Prime White at 49; Prime Yellow at 52.

Rye—Sales at 72@75.

Sugar—Sales of choice N. O. at 6c.

Provisions—Some sales of Pork, with an improved tendency.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 4 p. m.

There is no change in the market since yesterday.—Business has been fine for the season.

NEW YORK MARKET.

February 19, 3 p. m.

Flour—Sales of Genessee at $6 00@$6 50. Market dull and holders stiff.

Grain—The enquiry for Wheat for mills, but other Grains are quiet. No sales worth reporting, but Corn is firm and in good request.

Provisions—Sales only for regular trade.

Cornmeal—Some sales at $2 62.

Market generally without change.

Proposals for Bituminous Coal.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair,
February 10, 1848.

SEALED proposals (endorsed "Proposals for Coal") will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 17th March next, for furnishing and delivering at such ports or places in the Gulf of Mexico as the bureau may direct or on board any vessel in the Gulf of Mexico that the commanding naval officer may direct on its arrival, such quantity or quantities of the best bituminous lump coal, suitable for steamers, *as* may, from time to time, during twelve months from the date of the contract be ordered by this bureau, on fifteen days previous notice being given for its shipment—the deliveries to be made as soon thereafter as practicable.

The coal must be such as shall be approved by persons who will be appointed by the bureau to inspect and examine it before being shipped; and the vessels employed in transporting it shall, in no case, exceed the draught of water specified by the bureau.

One lay day (Sundays excepted) to be allowed for every twenty-five tons burthen (for each vessel) to commence from the next day after she is reported to have arrived at her place of destination.

The commanding naval officer of the United States squadron in the Gulf of Mexico to have the right of detaining vessels longer than may be necessary to deliver the coal, if he should deem it expedient; in which case demurrage will be paid by the United States at the rate agreed upon. The rate of demurrage asked per ton, custom-house measurement of the vessel, for each day's detention over the lay days, must be stated in the respective offers.

Persons who may be desirous to offer, are requested not to go beyond the quantity they can certainly deliver at the times which may be specified in the orders, as no extension of time can or will be granted, and in all cases forfeitures will be rigidly exacted.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, will be required in half the estimated amount of the contract, and ten per cent. will be deducted from all bills, which will not be paid until the contract shall be completed according to its terms; the remaining ninety per cent. of all bills duly approved will be paid within thirty days after their presentation to the proper authority.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty (signed by one or more responsible persons) to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder, or bidders, will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the coal as proposed. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

The bureau reserves the right of rejecting offers submitted by persons who have failed to enter into contract after their offers had been accepted; or who, after entering into contracts, failed to fulfil them. The offers must state the pits from which the coal will be taken.

☞ To be published, twice a week, until the 15th of March, in the National Intelligencer and National Democrat, Washington; Morning Post and Daily Times, Boston; Journal of Commerce, Globe, Evening Post, and Sun, New York; Pennsylvanian, Public Ledger and Keystone, Philadelphia; Erie Observer, Erie, Pa.; Morning Post, Pittsburgh; Enquirer, Richmond, Va.; Republican and Argus, and Sun, Baltimore; Beacon and Southern Argus, Norfolk; Chronicle and Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va.
Feb21-2awt15th March

Eagle Saloon.

MESMERISM, THIS EVENING, Monday, February 21st. The proprietor of the Eagle Saloon is happy to announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh that he has made arrangements with
PROFESSOR LOOMIS,
THE DISTINGUISHED MESMERISER,
To spend a few evenings in the Saloon. Experiments of the most amusing and astonishing nature, will be introduced, and *skeptics* will have an opportunity of testing the fairness and reality of these mysteries.
N. B. Several persons recently magnetized in this city, will be operated upon. feb21

For St. Louis.

THE splendid fast running steamer ST. ANTHONY, J. A. MAY, Master, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
feb21 G. B. MILTENBERGER.

DR. RALPH'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILLS are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 50, Smithfield st.
Also, by Wm. Cole, Allegheny city; J. C. Smith, Birmingham; John McCracken, Penn street, Fifth Ward. feb21

Real Estate Market.

FOR SALE—A good two story brick House, well arranged, with large lot of ground, 24 feet front on Vine street. Price low, and terms easy. Also, a new two story Brick House situated on Walnut street, Fifth Ward, near the Ward School House, and will be sold at a bargain.
S. CUTHBERT,
feb21 General Agent, 50 Smithfield st.

SODA ASH—The subscribers are now extensively engaged in the importation of Soda Ash, from one of the most celebrated manufacturers in England, and have on hand and will receive during the spring, a large supply, (several shipments being now on the way,) which they will warrant equal, if not superior, to any imported into the United States, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest market price, for cash, or on time for approved bills. The strength is warranted from 55 to 58 per cent., (5 to 8 per cent. above the standard strength, which is 50.)
☞ Present price, 4 to 4½c., according to quantity, payment, &c.
W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
feb21-d3t No. 160, Liberty st.

FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale the improvements and property he now occupies, situated on the Fourth Street Road, about three miles from the city; consisting of a well finished Brick House, containing ten rooms, and a cellar under the whole; an excellent Brick Tenant House, containing three rooms, a large barn and excellent stabling, a never failing running spring of soft water, and a pump of excellent water at the kitchen door; also, a garden, containing some choice fruit trees, together with about ten acres of excellent ground.
The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given on the first day of April; if not sold it will be for rent after that day. For further information apply to the subscriber, on the premises.
feb21-dawtAp1 DAVID BEELER.
(Gazette copy and charge Post.)

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.
The petition of J. 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 township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a licence to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. J. 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.
Joseph Ralston, Thomas Varner, G. M'Giben, Samuel B. More, Wm. More, J. Sickman, J. Wallace, H. Willet, J. F. Curry, Hiram Armstrong, James Bravely.
feb21-d3t

MUSTARD—A prime article in ¼ and ½ lb. bxs for sale by [feb21] SMITH & SINCLAIR.

ROLL BUTTER—5 bbls. fresh, put up in cloths, for sale by [feb21] SMITH & SINCLAIR.

LINSEED OIL—66 bbls. Linseed Oil, in store and for sale by SELLERS & NICOLS,
feb21 No. 14 Liberty st.

BACON—23 hhds prime shoulders, 10 do. sides, just received and for sale by
feb21 SELLERS & NICOLS.

LARD OIL—15 bbls. Conding's No. 1 Lard Oil, in store and for sale at reduced prices by
feb21 SELLERS & NICOLS.

SOAP—50 boxes No. 1, large bars, rec'd and for sale by
feb21 SELLERS & NICOLS.

MOULD CANDLES—50 boxes Mould Candles, in store and for sale by
feb21 SELLERS & NICOLS.

OATS—A few thousand bushels of clean merchantable Oats will be purchased, on application at the Quarter Master's Office, corner of Penn street and Garrison alley.
feb19-daw1m

RECORDING REGULATOR AND SURVEYOR'S OFFICE—Removed to the second door east of hand street, on Penn, a few doors west of the old place.
R. E. M'GOWIN,
feb19-d3t Rec. Regulator and Surveyor.

NOTICE—The public are hereby informed that the *Office of the City Water Works* is now established in the old Court House, adjoining the Select Council chamber, where all persons having business with either the Superintendent, Clerk, or Assessor, can call within the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock, A. M., or 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M.
feb17-d3t

PRODUCE—40 bushels Clover Seed;
2 bbls. White Beans;
6 " Flaxseed;
28 kegs No. 1 Lard;
6 bbls. " "
12 casks Cheese;
85 bxs " "
Just received and for sale, by
jan25 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SUGAR, MOLASSES AND COFFEE—15 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar; 50 bbls. N. O. Molasses; 50 bags Rio Coffee, just landing from steamer Wyoming, and for sale by
W. & M. MITCHELTREE, 160 Liberty st.
☞ They will shortly receive, per Martha Washington and other boats, the following: 200 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar; 456 bbls. plantation Molasses; 30 do. Sugar House; 30 bbls. Loaf Sugar; 12 tierces Carolina Rice.
feb19-d1w

Sales by Auction.

AUCTION SALES
BY JAMES M'KENNA, AUCTIONEER.
No. 114 WOOD STREET, THREE DOORS FROM FIFTH.

SECOND LARGE SALE *Of Imported and American Broad Cloth, Cassimeres, and Cassinetts.*—On Monday next, February 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at M'Kenna's Auction, 139 pieces superfine English, French, American and German Broad Cloths, various colors, in lengths to suit purchasers; 12 pieces Cassimere; a large assortment of thread, laces, and edging, cassinetts, ginghams, plaid, calicoes, red and white flannels, bleached and brown muslins, pocket handkerchiefs, cravats, table cloths, &c., and at the same time a lot of fine clothing, boots, shoes, &c.
At early gas light, same evening, a lot of gold and silver watches, mantel clocks, cutlery, boots and shoes, new and second hand clothing, and a large assortment of dry goods.
feb18 JAMES McKENNA, Auct.

2 CHESTS *Second hand Wearing apparel and Bedding, &c.*—This day, Monday February 21st, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at M'Kenna's auction room, on account of, whom it may concern, 2 chests second hand wearing apparel and bedding, &c.
feb21 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct.

AUCTION SALES,
BY JOHN D. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER,
South-East corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF DRY GOODS.—On Monday morning, February 21st, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth sts., will be sold, without reserve to close sundry consignments, a large assortment of staple and fancy dry goods.
At 2 o'clock, p. m. 10 bbls New Orleans Molasses, 3 half chests Young Hyson Tea, 6 boxes Cincinnati Palm soap, 4 boxes Virginia manufactured Tobacco, 1 crate assorted china and queensware, glassware, confectionery, knives and forks, writing and wrapping paper, band boxes, stoves. A quantity of new and second hand furniture, embracing a general assortment from a family declining housekeeping, also, looking glasses, carpeting, window blinds.
At 7 o'clock p. m. Boots shoes, gum overshoes, ready made clothing, fine French style shirts, combs, gold, and silver watches, fine table and pocket cutlery, accordeons, violins, german fancy goods, spectacles, razors, razor straps, fancy soap, &c.
feb18.

BATAING TUBS *and Garden Seeds, at Auction.*—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Com. Sales Room, will be sold, 8 large bathing tubs, lined with zinc, and 2000 papers garden seeds, assorted.
feb21 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.

AUCTION SALES in ALLEGHENY CITY
BY WM. J. BURNSIDE, AUCTIONEER.

ON Tuesday morning, February 22d, at 9 o'clock, at the auction room north-west corner of Federal str. and the Diamond, will be sold positively without reserve, to close consignments, a very large assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, &c.
At 2 o'clock, P. M.
A quantity of Queensware, Glassware, &c. A large assortment of new and second hand furniture, among which are Bureaus, high and low posted bedsteads, centre table, end and breakfast tables, work and washstands, clocks, looking glasses, 1 sideboard, French, fan back and common chairs, settees, &c., &c. Also, coal, candles and devonshire shovels, manure forks, bed cords, clothes baskets, &c., &c.
At 6½ o'clock, P. M.
A quantity of ready made clothing, German fancy goods, hardware, cutlery, books, &c.
feb21 WM. J. BURNSIDE, Auct.

Clothing! Clothing!!

THE Spring and Summer stock that is now ready to be offered at the old original
THREE BIG DOORS,
Is one of the largest and choicest in selection that has ever been exhibited by any one concern in this or any other city in the Union. I will not undertake to describe to the reader the different assortments of articles which I now have to offer them; but will simply tell them that if they only favor me with a call, I will lay before them 175,000 different garments to make a choice out of, consisting in part of Coats, from the richest in quality down to the lowest in price; Pantaloons and Vests, to the astonishment of the beholder, with both mouth and eyes open, wondering in the most extravagant degree of surprise, how such a vast collection of READY MADE CLOTHING could possibly be collected together under the control of one individual. But such things will be, as long as perseverance and industry is the main-spring of trade.—Without any intention of boasting, on my part, I will say, at the same time, it is of such metal I am principally composed, for nothing in the shape or form of difficulties, no matter what their magnitude may be, can deter me from accomplishing my object, in providing for the farmer, the mechanic, and the day laborer. My whole attention is taken up with the greatest care for their welfare, in getting up fashionable, and at the same time durable garments, to meet their demands; and as for others, who fancy themselves moving in a different sphere, and requiring an article of the *ne plus ultra* kind, they have only to give me an outline of their wants, and they are suited to a word.
Now, let me say a word or two to my country merchants who are in the trade. If your wish to save from at least 25 to 30 per cent, in your wholesale purchases, call in at the "Three Big Doors," and if I don't meet your most sanguine hopes, in the way of getting cheap bargains, and fresh seasonable goods, I will not in future attempt to offer any inducements of a similar kind to a generous people of so noble a nature and close discernment.
JOHN M'CLOSKEY,
feb21 No. 151 Liberty street.

One Week More!

HUDSON'S GREAT PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER, will be open for another week at Philo Hall, commencing on Monday evening, Feb'y 21st, and continue every evening during the week, except Saturday: Exhibitions to Schools every afternoon at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts., to be had at the principal Hotels, and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, exhibition to commence at 7. feb19-d1w

New Confectionery and Bakery.

GEORGE M. NIPPERT has the pleasure of announcing to the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has opened, in No. 25, Fifth street, between Wood and Market, with a fine assortment of Confectionaries, Bread, Cakes, Fruits &c. &c., which he will sell at retail or wholesale. His customers may rest assured that their orders will be well filled, and with despatch. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb19-ly

Selling Off at Reduced Prices.

GREAT BARGAINS.—The largest and best stock of furniture ever offered in Pittsburgh, is now ready for sale at greatly reduced prices, to close out the business of the late firm of Roberts & Kane; consisting of every variety of the most modern patterns of Furniture and Chairs. Those in want of any thing in the furniture line, will find it to their advantage to call at No. 82, Third street, before purchasing elsewhere.
By order of the Administrators of the late Wm. B. Roberts.
feb19-1m

Great English Remedy!

FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!—The great and only Remedy for the above diseases, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life,* discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.
The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the worst possible cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians, as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.
Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, whooping cough, and croup.
Sold in large bottles at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.
Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratuitously.
For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
feb19 cor. First and Wood, and Wood and 6th sts.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the City for Hydrant Water, used in erecting buildings in the year 1847, are hereby notified to call at the office of the Water Works, and settle for the same forthwith; otherwise suit will be instituted for recovery of the same.
FERDINAND E. VOLZ,
feb17-d3t Assessor and Register.

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON—BLACKSON & FOUNTAIN, *Tonsorial Professors,* have fitted up the saloon on the corner of Cherry alley and Water st., near the National Hotel, formerly occupied by Clement Archer, and are prepared to wait on gentlemen at once, with ease, comfort and politeness.
In connection with their saloon, they have fitted up an excellent shower bath, where persons can have shower baths at all hours of the day.
They still continue to serve their customers also at their *Old Stand,* corner of the Diamond and Union street.
feb17-tf

THE American Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1848; rec'd and for sale by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers,
feb16 corner of Market and Third sts.

INFORMATION WANTED.—MARY, NELLY, and MARGARET WOODS, daughters of Henry Woods, late of Halifax, Dauphin county, Pa., left their father's residence, in Dauphin county, upwards of ten years ago, and as their father lately died, their brothers are anxious to receive some information, as to whether they are in full life, and where they now reside.
A letter directed to Mr. John Sales, Harrisburgh, Post-office, Pa., will receive attention, and the contents will be promptly communicated to the parties interested.
Editors of papers will subserve the cause of humanity by publishing this notice.—*Harrisburg Union.*
February 2, 1848.

350 OF Harris' last Pittsburgh and Allegheny city Directories; 100 old or former editions of do.; 70 setts of the American Pioneer, in 2 vols.; 7 vols. Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania—1790 to 1800. A few School Books, and writing, wrapping, and letter paper; a variety of figured and colored paper; handsome pictures; blue, black, and red ink, and inkstands; wafers, sealing wax, sand/patent and English quills; late Counterfeit Detectors; the last Great Fire at Pittsburgh; all the Pittsburgh Dailies, and most of the Weekly Papers; a few German School Books; Testaments, Almanacs, &c.; 250 cuts Carpet Chain; 150 Wooden Bowls; White Louisville Line; Window Sash; Bed Cords, Twine, Fishing Lines, &c. For sale low for cash at ISAAC HARRIS' Agency and
feb12-4t Commission Store, Fifth st.

HAVANA CIGARS—100,000 Imported Cigars, of the following celebrated brands, (part to arrive,) consisting of:

Ceres,	Galla Princines,
Antiguedad,	Steamboat
Washington Regalia,	Villega, ex.
Rapedes,	Silvius
Esculapio,	La Bagadera, No. 1,
Dos Amigos,	" No. 2,
De Fuster,	Ortez,
London Urania,	La Palma,
Lord Byrons,	Cazadores,
Eagle Principes,	

feb7 For sale by P. C. MARTIN.