The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 19.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
William Bigler, of Clearfield.
David D. Wagener, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.
I. Henry L. Benner, Philadelphia County.
II. Horn R. Kneass, do City.
III. Isaac Shunk, do do
IV. A. L. Roumfort, do do
V. Jacob S. Yost, Montgomery do
VI. Robert E. Wright, Lehigh do
VII. William W. Downing, Chester do
VIII. Henry Haldeman, Lancaster do
IX. Peter Kline, Berks do
X. Bernard S. Schoonover, Monroe do
XI. Wm. Swetland, Wyoming do
XII. Jonah Brewster, Tioga do
XIII. John C. King, Clinton do
XIV. John Weidman, Lebanon do
XV. Robert J. Fisher, York do
XVI. Frederick Smith, Franklin do
XVII. John Criswell, Huntingdon do
XVIII. Charles A. Black, Greene do
XIX. George W. Bowman, Bedford do
XX. John R. Shannon, Beaver do
XXI. George P. Hamilton, Allegheny do
XXII. W. H. Davis, Crawford do
XXIII. Timothy Ives, Potter do
XXIV. James G. Campbell, Butler do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

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

Morning Post Job Printing Office,
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.
☞ See advertisement on the first page.

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The Veto Message.

We lay before our readers to-day, the Message of Governor Shunk, as transmitted to the Legislature, containing his reasons for declining to sign bills rechartering several banks in this State. We commend this document to the perusal of all our readers. It is a plain, common sense production: perfectly just in all its conclusions: and in entire consistency with his views, often expressed, on the subject of banking.

That the sentiments of Governor Shunk on this subject are just, no one, conversant with the history of banking in our country, can for a moment doubt. They are based upon a correct knowledge of those doctrines in political economy, which every honest Statesman and patriot will at all times thoroughly examine and understand: and without attention to which, we must ever be liable to the most disagreeable and vexatious fluctuations in monetary affairs.

There is unquestionably something wrong in the banking system of our State; and the sooner the wrong shall be thoroughly understood, and a corrective ascertained and provided, the better for our interests. The banking capital of Pennsylvania exceeds that just proportion which it should bear to the commercial transactions, and the property of the State; and the paper circulation is, consequently, much greater than a wholesome state of trade requires. This state of things is calculated to injuriously affect our mercantile efforts; to prohibit the greatest development of mechanical ingenuity; and to depress the energies of all the operative classes; an unhealthy activity being at times excited, which must inevitably be followed by general and continued stagnation, in every branch of business.

With a view to the most beneficial results, Governor Shunk has made such recommendations to the Legislature, as, if acted upon, would have enabled the People to understand the true causes of complaint; and, being enlightened on the subject, the means for overcoming them would at once be naturally suggested. We believe that the whole cause of the greatest difficulties that have been encountered by the People of Pennsylvania, are traceable, either directly or indirectly, to the banking system as now authorized. The especial advocates for paper money banking, generally, contend otherwise. Those who believe that the whole system is wrong, wish to place around the banks the most salutary restrictions that can be provided; while their advocates refuse to restrict their operations; and contend, inch by inch, for every foot of ground that may be enjoyed by them.

It is a matter profoundly to be regretted, that many of those who act with the Democratic party, on all other questions, are on this subject serving *Mammon*: and it is in consequence of this division in our ranks, that the cause of *the masses* is not more energetically carried forward. Too many, even among those to whom the People confide the protection of their rights, and the guardianship of their interests, are willing to enter into a compromise with *the few*, if, by so doing, they may the sooner realize fortunes without the labor of earning them—if they may secure pecuniary advantages, which, under the operations of paper money banking, the many cannot enjoy.

This is a state of things which should not be tolerated. The mass of the People must be virtually slaves to the few, while the system remains as it is; and therefore we would say to our friends—*trust no man with authority to legislate for you, who is not fully determined to place upon the paper money banking system all the checks, which the most rigid examination into its operations shall seem to require.*

This is a duty which every man owes to himself, and to the community; for no institution whatever, in a country like ours, can be rightfully tolerated, which will not bear the most rigid scrutiny; and any one, now existing, which shuns, evades, or fears the most thorough and critical investigation of its claims to the public support, is at once an object of natural suspicion and distrust, and may well be feared by the People.

If the paper money banking system is an institution of real benefit to the community, there are not wanting profoundly logical minds in the country, capable of opening up to intelligent and thinking communities all its advantages; and these must be capable of development so clearly and unequivocally, as to be apparent to all to whom they shall be presented. Unfortunately, however, for all the asserted *merits* of the system, its advocates, when clothed with legislative powers, refuse investigation into its operations, in the way most certainly calculated to enlighten the public mind; refuse to place around it those restrictions imposed upon all other branches of business; and resort to the most ungenerous and tyrannical means, to enforce their power over the community. It is a fact, worthy of especial notice, in connection with the oft asserted *benefits* of this system, that, the more fully and radically they have been discussed, in every part of our country, the more thoroughly convinced have the People become, of the truth of the doctrines asserted by the fathers of our government; and insisted upon by all true Democrats, in relation to Banking.

Governor Shunk has told the Legislature, and the People of Pennsylvania, plainly and honestly, the reasons why he refused to sanction these acts. They are reasons which reflect honor upon his judgment and his feelings. He has done nobly, and nobly will the People sustain him. He has said that every one of these concerns, that comes to him, (who has been chosen by the People, to maintain their rights,) asking for a continuance of their privileges, must prove that they have not exceeded the extensive privileges granted to them: that they must show that they have acted strictly in accordance with their charters: that they are suspected of dishonesty, and must therefore submit to a strict examination: and that, if they fail to meet the expectations of honest men; if they fear and shrink from an examination; he, as the representative of the mass of the People, and acting for them, will feel bound to refuse to them any further privileges. Has he not done right? We are sure that every honest man, who has investigated the subject, will say he has.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

VETO OF THE BILL TO RE-CHARTER THE BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Gentlemen: The bill entitled "An act to extend the Charter of the Bank of Chambersburg," has been presented for my approval.

The Charter of this Bank will expire by its own limitation, on the first Wednesday of May, 1850, and the present bill proposes to extend it for a further period of ten years from that date. The bills to extend the charters of the Farmer's and Drover's Bank of Waynesburg, the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, are also before me. The charters of these Institutions will expire by their limitations in May and November, 1849, and it is proposed to extend the charter of each of them for ten years from the time of their expiration.

The importance or responsibility of giving or withholding my sanction to the renewal of the charters of these institutions, as well as others of a similar character which may be presented during the present session, has induced me to bestow upon the subject my most serious consideration.

The great injuries which have been inflicted upon the whole people, but more especially upon those who are entirely dependent upon their daily wages for the subsistence and comfort of themselves and families, by the failure of Banks and the depreciation of Bank paper, demand at the hands of those entrusted with the power of legislation on the subject, the utmost caution and deliberation before they extend a system which has, in so many instances, proved itself vicious and deceptive, and ruinous to the laboring and producing portions of the people.

In the annual message presented to the General Assembly at the commencement of the present session, I took the occasion to present the following views on the subject:

"Nothing can contribute so much to the maintenance of our present prosperity, as a sound currency. Pennsylvania is rich in productions of almost every description required by the wants of mankind; and nothing is necessary to make her people the most independent in the world, but a proper regard for her true interests. To advance these, she must not be seduced from her devotion to sound principles, by the artificial contrivances of false economists, whose selfish theories are as delusive, as they are destructive to the public good.

"The present is a most propitious period, when there is an abundance of gold and silver in the country; to make a determined effort to increase its circulation, and secure to the people the currency which the wisdom of the framers of the constitution of the United States provided. Instead of creating new banks, or increasing the capital of old ones, our efforts should be directed to secure the solvency of those which already exist, and thereby render their circulation sound and reliable.

"Impressed with the force of these considerations, I am convinced that the increase of the banking capital of the State, would be unwise and impolitic; and I respectfully recommend, that before any one of the existing banks is rechartered, a searching scrutiny be instituted into its affairs, its management, its credit, and its means; and if it be found that the notes have been suffered to depreciate, that the accommodations have been bestowed upon favorites, and large speculators and dealers in money, instead of being diffused among moderate and safe customers; that the issues have at one period encouraged speculations by their excess, and at another oppressed honest industry, by their contraction, in short, that the legitimate objects for which the privileges were granted, have not been by fair, faithful and judicious management accomplished, then the charter should be suffered to expire by its own limitation. The discontinuance of such institutions will promote the public good, and will be hailed with approbation by all but those who have, for private gain, wrested them from the purpose for which they were established.

"This policy, so just towards the public, while it may, to a moderate extent, diminish the present amount of banking capital, will strengthen public confidence in the other banks, and add to the stability and soundness of the currency. And as it may also increase the profits of existing banks, beyond a just compensation to the shareholders for their investments and as this excess of gain is derived from the special privileges conferred upon them by the Legislature, I recommend that the tax imposed by the act of the 1st April, 1835, upon dividends exceeding six per cent. per annum, be increased.—While the inducement to excessive banking will be reasonably checked, by the increase of this tax, the finances of the State may be, to some extent, improved, and the public welfare promoted.

"The policy indicated will lead to the rigid execution of the law prohibiting the circulation of foreign notes under the denomination of five dollars, as soon as the balance of the relief issues is cancelled. This will be a positive advance in the improvement of the currency, which should be then followed by a law prohibiting the circulation of all notes, below the denomination of ten dollars. The channels of circulation will then be filled with an abundance of gold and silver, the public secured against the chances of loss by broken banks, and depreciated currency; and the way will be opened to such further improvements, as the real interests and convenience of the people may demand.

"The cautionary enactments I have suggested, cannot fail to increase, rather than diminish the amount of a sound circulating medium, fully entitled to the public confidence. The effect will be to bring the specie of the country into active circulation, to furnish the people with a substantial currency, that cannot be impaired by bank failures, and to restrain the tendency of the banks to foster extravagance, in time of prosperity, and check the means of oppression in times of adversity.

"A theory has been advocated and put into practice, in some of the States, called FREE BANKING. It is based, in part, upon specie, and in part upon State stocks, hypothecated with the Government. In other words, banks become the creditors of the Commonwealth, by purchasing her bonds; these are deposited with the government, and the government endorses, and returns to the brokers, notes prepared for circulation, to an equal amount. I can perceive no grounds for confidence in this system. It must explode, in a country where it is adopted to any considerable extent, whenever a revulsion occurs to test its stability: for it is a deviation from true principles. Sound and safe banking can only be based and conducted on money—GOLD and SILVER. Neither individuals or banks can lend that which they have not; and if they lend credit in the shape of bank notes, without the means to redeem them in gold and silver, they commit a fraud upon the community, as they lend and put in circulation, that which is not money, nor the representative of money.

"If this system of converting State stock into banking capital, and hypothecating it as a security for the payment of bank issues, were not a delusion, mortgages upon real estate, might be used for the same purpose, which would afford an equal if not a better security, for the payment of a note, and by this process, the whole value of the real estate of the country, might be converted into banking capital, and the people into a nation of bankers. This proposition shows, that the whole scheme is illusory and unsound.

"Free banking, in its legitimate sense, is the right which every man enjoys, to lend his own money to whom he pleases. It is the exchange of money for securities, to repay with interest—it involves no fictitious increase of the circulation, but may be carried on to an indefinite extent, without affecting the currency. This is the free banking, which has at all times supplied, and does now supply, the wants of a large proportion of borrowers, and commends itself to general confidence and approval, by its simplicity and adaptation to the circumstances of the people."

In recommending "that before any of the existing banks is rechartered, a searching scrutiny be instituted into its affairs, its management its conduct and its means, and if it be found that the notes have been suffered to depreciate, that the accommodations have been bestowed upon favorites and large speculators and dealers in money, instead of being diffused among moderate and safe customers—that the issues have at one period encouraged speculations by their excess and at another oppressed honest industry by their contraction, in short, that the legitimate objects for which the privileges were granted have not been by fair, faithful and judicious management accomplished, then the charter should be suffered to expire by its own limitation," I intended that the investigation should be rigid and thorough, and that the charters should not be renewed as a mere matter of course, without examination, as has generally been the case heretofore. The time for the mysterious secrecy which has so long shrouded the transactions of banking institutions has gone by. When they apply to the Legislature for a renewal of privileges they should come with clean hands, and ought to give the most satisfactory evidence of the character of their discounts and the nature and value of all their assets and of their faithfulness in the execution of the trust confided to them. It is only by requiring such testimony that a reliable opinion can be formed as to their solvency and their title to public confidence.

In regard to the bill immediately before me, as well as the others referred to, so far as I am informed, no such investigation has taken place, nor indeed any other beyond the examination of their quarterly statements and the representations of those immediately interested. These statements, it is well known, furnish little information that can be relied on as satisfactory in regard to the solvency of the institutions. It is only by a rigid inquiry into the character of the notes and bills discounted, and of all the assets that any valuable and practicable result can be attained.

In withholding my approbation from the bill under consideration, as well as the others to which I have referred, I do not mean to intimate the most remote suspicion in regard to their solvency or management. So far as I know, they are as sound as any other Banks in the State, and may have been as well conducted. Indeed, some of them sustain as fair a reputation as any in the State, but the time has arrived when the public interests demand that no Bank should be re-chartered without the most thorough scrutiny into its condition and management, and it was only on condition of such an investigation being first had that I expressed a willingness to give my assent to the re charter of any bank.

In creating or renewing institutions which are to furnish the circulating medium of the State, and which every man in business is compelled, from the habits and customs of the country, to receive as money, nothing should be taken for granted, or left in doubt, which is susceptible of satisfactory proof.—By pursuing the course indicated, those institutions which are unsound will be detected and exposed, and the community may be protected against fraud and imposition, while those that are sound and honestly conducted will receive the confidence they merit. As none of the charters of the institutions which are now before me for a renewal of their privileges will expire before the first of May, 1849, I cannot perceive that they will suffer any material detriment, or that the public interests can be jeopardized by the postponement of their applications for another year.

I am the more persuaded that this is the true course, from the fact that I am fully satisfied there are yet many valuable provisions which ought to be engrafted upon every Bank charter in the State, in order to protect the interests of *bona fide* stockholders, and to save the people from a recurrence of the evils which have heretofore resulted from the defects of the present system. Much has already been done. The principal of individual liability which was for a long time pertinaciously resisted as destructive of the whole system has been established, and is now received with favor not only by the whole people at large, but by many of the most enlightened bankers in the country. It is true the application of the principal may not yet be perfect, but that its introduction, even in its modified form, will have a salutary influence by producing more caution and care on the part of stockholders in regard to the management of the Banks, as well as by affording a better ultimate security to their creditors, will not be denied. Having attained this point, it is our duty to progress with the advance of enlightened public opinion, and to provide such other reasonable and wholesome restrictions as the public interests require, and as the public interest demands.

Among the further restrictions which have occurred to me as practicable and proper, are the following:

1st. One restricting the amount of issues to a less proportion to their capital. They are now generally authorized to issue three times the amount of their capital. This is too much, and ought to be reduced. It is the main cause of those fatal expansions and contractions which have heretofore proved so destructive to the best interests of the country. The amount of debts they are permitted to contract ought also to be reduced, so as to restrain their operations at all times within reasonable and safe limits.

2d. The Banks of the State ought all to be required to keep their notes at par in the city of Philadelphia. It is the products of the country which are sent to the Eastern markets, that form the legitimate basis of Bank discounts in the country, and as the country Banks have the benefit of the country circulation, and the advantage of discounting the bills and drafts on the Eastern cities, where they received par funds in payment, it is asking but a small return for the favors conferred upon them, that they should keep their notes at par. This would put an end to a system of brokerage and speculation which indirectly robs the people of the interior, of many thousands of dollars annually.

3d. Banks ought to be treated as public institutions, because they furnish the currency of the State, and affect the pecuniary interests of the people more than any other institutions in the country. The Directors ought to be placed under oath, and sworn to observe the provisions of the charter, and any wilful violation of them ought to be made perjury. The whole proceedings of the banks should at all times be open to the inspection of any reasonable number of the stockholders, and to a committee of the Legislature, and to any officer of the State duly authorized. A failure to redeem their notes on demand in specie ought in itself to be an absolute forfeiture of their charter, excepting as to winding up their concerns, and for any act done as a Bank after such failure, the fact ought to be given in evidence as a bar to any suit in relation to any banking operation subsequent to such failure.

After the lapse of a few years, they ought not to be permitted to issue paper of a denomination below ten dollars.

These are some of the most promising provisions which ought, in my opinion, to be engrafted on our banking system, and applied to every bank in the State; and I cannot perceive any time so favorable for their adoption as when the banks are asking an extension of their charters.

No extreme measures towards the banks, that are calculated to distrust or derange the business habits of the community, are desirable; but the people have a right to expect from every public functionary, who has it in his power to contribute in any degree to the correction of the evils of a system which has heretofore been productive of so much mischief, his best exertions to prevent the recurrence of those evils.

Entertaining the views I have expressed, and the belief that no injury can be sustained by delay, I have come to the conclusion, at present, to withhold my assent to these bills. By the postponement, the banks will have time to prepare and exhibit satisfactory proof of their condition and management, which is not now before me, and some well digested amendments to the system, calculated still further to mitigate, if not to eradicate its defects, may be matured.

For these reasons, I have directed the bill to be returned without my approbation, to the Senate, in which it originated. FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, April 7, 1848.

The Last of Taylorism.

Mr. Clay's very modest letter, nominating himself for the Presidency, will be attended with one good result, at least. It will completely annihilate that greatest of all humbugs, *Taylorism*, or *No-Partyism*. Most of the Taylor papers, we presume, will change their colors, and consent to support Mr. Caly hereafter. It is worse than folly for General Taylor to expect the support of any considerable portion of the American people; especially when he will not condescend to enlighten them as to his views in regard to those great measures which have ever divided the two great political parties of the day. The General has written too many foolish letters, to secure the confidence and support of any class of men; and if he possesses the least sagacity, he will promptly decline being used any longer as the dupe of a pack of unprincipled office-hunters. We presume no sensible and candid Whig seriously supposes that Mr. Clay will be elected President; but they would prefer defeat with such a leader to success with General Taylor.

Exports from Philadelphia.—The exports from Philadelphia to the West Indies and Europe, during the week ending on the 14th inst. were of the value of $36,854; and comprised among other articles, 1520 barrels of Flour, and 4777 barrels of Corn Meal.

Good.—The French Republic have abolished flogging in the navy. Not so the American navy.—France, then, is already teaching *us* republicanism.

Very Complimentary.—M. Guizot is now reported to say that the Revolution would not have taken place had the King acted with any thing like the firmness which he manifested on a former occasion. This means in plain English, that his master was a greater coward even than he was a rascal.

Bloody doings in Yucatan.—We learn from Capt. Stoddard, of the schooner Montano, from Laguna, last evening, which place she left on the 26th ult., that the Indians had massacred and driven the inhabitants from Sisal to the sea-shore. The United States steamer Iris was to leave Laguna on the 26th ult., for Sisal, to receive on board the inhabitants, and take them to Laguna. It was also stated that there were 60,000 to 80,000 Indians in the neighborhood of Madrid.—*N. O. Crescent, April 4.*

☞ Mr. Baker has left the Pittsburgh Theatre. His place has been well supplied. One or two more riddances would make the company equal to any that ever performed in this city.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Sunderland's Lectures.—On Monday evening we attended Mr. Sunderland's Lectures, in Philo Hall. As a speaker he is very fine; he uses beautiful language, and never utters a superfluous word. He is evidently a man of great education, and powerful intellect. In whatever sphere he moves, he must necessarily command the respect of intelligent people.

We will not attempt to give even an outline of what he said. We will state what he did, and then ask our citizens to go and *see* for themselves.

The audience was very large, but it was quite respectable. In consequence of the fears and prejudices of those present, but four subjects were drawn upon the stand. His own daughter, and his Treasurer, were placed into the state, and while we were in, a very extraordinary experiment was performed with them. Mr. S. called upon gentlemen in the audience, to set their watches at any hour they chose, and hand it to him; and he promised that they would tell the time accurately. He would not speak to them, nor touch them. Five watches were taken up by five different gentlemen; they were successively handed to Mr. Sunderland, who looked intently on their pieces, but did not turn towards his subjects. The time was announced accurately to the very tick. Other experiments were afterwards performed, but we could not wait to witness them.

We are anxious that Mr. S. may have a hearing in this city, and those who have heretofore been so successful in exploding Mesmoric humbugs should attend and expose his "delusions" to the people.

Liberia Meeting.—We are sorry that the Colonization Meeting on Monday evening was a failure, in so far as numbers were concerned. We do wish that our citizens would exhibit their appreciation of political and social progress in the world, by recognizing in terms of enthusiastic admiration, the recent move in Africa; which will ultimately result in the regeneration of the races of people of that country. The insane opposition of the Anti-Slavery people to the colonization scheme for the total abolishment of slavery throughout the world, no doubt contributed to prevent a larger gathering under the call. We hope the meeting on Monday evening next may be larger; and we are anxious that an attempt may be made to convince the real friends of the blacks, of the astonishing achievement in the establishment of a Republic in Liberia. Emancipation acts may be hailed with great rejoicings; but here we see the results of education, in the formation of a government of negros, fashioned after our own. A little more thinking on the part of the revilers of colonization societies might do some good.

On Monday evening the meeting will be interesting. Mr. Forward, (Chairman,) Mr. Loomis, Mr. Austin, and others; will deliver addresses.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1848.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company was held at the office of said company, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On motion of T. Bakewell, Esq., JAMES CLARKE, Esq., was called to the Chair and Wm. Bakewell, appointed Secretary of the meeting.

On motion of Thos. Bakewell, Esq., seconded by Jas. K. Moorhead, Esq., the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas—The Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company are now assembled, in pursuance of public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain acts of the Legislature of this State, supplementary to the Charter of this Company.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the further consideration of the act of Assembly, of 24th March, 1846, entitled, 'A further Supplement to an act to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company to construct a slack water navigation in the Monongahela River,' be postponed for the present.

Resolved, That this meeting does, on behalf of the Stockholders, hereby accept of the provisions of the act of Assembly, approved the 9th day of February, A. D., 1848, entitled 'An act to authorize the incorporation of 'The Monongahela Navigation Company,' and does hereby instruct the President and Board of Managers of said company to do and perform all the acts which by the provisions of said act it has become their duty to do and perform.

On motion—adjourned.

JAS. CLARKE, Pres't.
Wm. Bakewell, Secretary.

☞ We understand that there are several lawyers at the Pittsburgh Bar, whose fees are derived from the unfortunate victims of crime whom they find in jail. They go into their cells, hear their story, and then promise to "clear" them for a certain amount of money—all they have. Now such conduct as this is disgraceful; degrading to humanity; and we do say that no man should be permitted to practice law who would descend to such schemes for making business. We do not know any one in particular who does this; but we are assured that such is the conduct of some city lawyers. We think this evil is of sufficient importance to require the attention of the next Grand Jury. It is all wrong, to permit a prisoner to be imposed upon; they are generally ignorant creatures who do not know whom they should employ to defend them, and are frequently induced to take those whose very appearance in Court on there behalf is taken as prima facia evidence of guilt.

☞ We saw the drawing of the Hospital yesterday, which has been pronounced by experienced men as being very elegant. The building will be put under contract in a few weeks; and the work will begin as soon as Capt. Shindly and lady arrive to make the necessary conveyances of deeds.

Re appointed.—We are pleased to learn that Geo. W. Layng, Esq., has been re-appointed Notary Public, by Gov. Shunk. This will give the fullest satisfaction to our business men. Mr. L. has filled the place for some years, and has been pronounced an excellent officer.

☞ The Circus was crowded to suffocation on Monday evening. The performances were very fine, and elicited great applause. We have heard Nathans and his Pupils spoken of as the particular attractions. Last evening the canvass was again filled with people; and for this evening, another performance is announced.

☞ A new Temperance movement has been started. A meeting was held in Allegheny city on Monday evening, with a view to further the efforts of the projectors. The plan is to make every Church a total abstinence society. Of course we hope they may do as much good as will pay the trouble of the projectors, but we very much doubt whether they will ever accomplish this much.

Soldier Returned.—Mr. Jas. Sample, who left this city with Capt. Naylor, has returned. He was wounded at Chapultepec; and is now under the care of Dr. Dickson, of Allegheny city. As before noticed, one of his legs was amputated.

☞ Forrest had reached Cincinnati at the last accounts. We are told that he intends to call this way on his tour home.

☞ There was an alarm of fire, accompanied by a tremendous fuss, on Monday evening; but no fire that we heard of.

☞ Mr. Parsloe and Mr. Withers (formerly of the Ravel Troupe) are playing at the Pittsburgh Theatre.

☞ Yesterday we had dust and then rain. We hope there may be a sufficiency of the latter to raise the river.

☞ The papers all say that a brother of General Taylor arrived in town on Saturday.

☞ The Watchman, Morts, was easier yesterday morning, but still in a hopeless condition.

☞ The Allegheny watch house was crowded yesterday morning.

☞ E. S. Conner and his lady are in Albany.

Hospital Election.—The first election under the charter of the Pennsylvania Hospital was held yesterday, at the Board of Trade Rooms. The following gentlemen were elected Managers:

For One Year—M. Allen, T. Bakewell, John Bissell, Geo. Breed, J. Carothers, Wm. Ebbs, John Graham.

Two Years—Geo. Hogg, Wm. Holmes, John Irwin, Geo. W. Jackson, F. Lorenz, S. Lothrop, O. Metcalf.

Three Years—J. K. Morehead, Jacob Painter, J. H. Shoenberger, Chas. F. Spang, Wm. J. Totten, Wm. Wilkins, W. W. Wallace.

Accident.—A lady passing along Fifth street, opposite our office door, about dark last evening, not being careful of her steps, went into a cellar, the door of which was standing open. She was very much bruised. Dr. Mohler was called to her aid, who reports her out of danger. The criminal negligence displayed by the lessee of the cellar should be rewarded by a fine.

DIED.—On Tuesday evening, at his late residence in Strawberry Alley, William Haque. The firemen, and his friends, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Death from a Slight Cold.—By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many—very many—fall victims to their imprudence. We have seen the young bride, blooming, as it were, as the bird of paradise and the fair flower of hope, the pride of her father and the joy of her mother—her cheek flushed with anticipation, and her eye beaming with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing on her fancy with the rich and variegated tints of the rainbow's promise. We have seen all this changed—aye, the wedding garment for a shroud, and the bridal chamber for the sepulchre of the dead; and all this from neglecting a common COLD. Now, before it is too late, use *Dr. Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar*, which gives immediate relief, as thousands of our most intelligent families now admit of its most extraordinary cures. The gay, the beautiful, and the young speak forth its praise, and will, so long as it makes positive cures, and cheers the despairing family fireside.

For sale by Spaulding and Kneeland, Grant street, one door below Second. Also, by Kidd & Co., corner Wood and Fourth sts. ap19

☞ In reply to a communication of Dr. G——d, who has seen fit to address us upon the subject of our weekly notices of G. C. Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture—the Great American Remedy—we have only to say, that every name which has appeared in these notices as giving testimony to the great curative power of this far-famed article of Medicine, is a genuine one, whatever our worthy friend may think; no fiction is used here, and if he questions our word after this, we would ask him to take the name of any person he has found mentioned, the place of residence, and send a *post paid letter* to the person; if he does not receive a satisfactory answer, both as regards the genuineness of the name given, and the character of the medicine alluded to, also, then we will publish gratis his communication, setting forth *our falsification*, and stand convicted of perjury. Will this satisfy the Doctor? We happen to know what we are engaged in, when we print such notices; this Vegetable Lithontriptic is doing great good all over the country, and seems to be the remedy for *all complaints*. As the Agents, in this vicinity, whose names are under the advertisement in our paper, will inform the Doctor, Get a pamphlet and read.
HAYS & BROCKWAY, Agents,
2 Com. Row, Liberty st.
ap8

☞ Use Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, bronchitis, &c., if you are suffering with any of the numerous complaints which it is intended to cure. You cannot, in the entire list of Syrups, Balsams, Expectorants, &c., &c., find a remedy that is more worthy of trial—that has proved itself more valuable, or even its equal. There is probably no medical preparation of the present age that has so rapidly advanced in public favor—that has so speedily won an enviable popularity, and that solely by the reputation of its wonderful merits. Since its introduction into the western country, it has built up for itself a name which has thrown completely into the shade all the old standard preparations for the cure of this large and exceedingly distressing class of diseases. If you are affected with any of the complaints which have their origin in a cold, do not neglect it a single day, but make immediate use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, and if it is in the power of medicine to give relief, you will be speedily and effectually cured.

Dr. Duncan's Western Office, No. 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, where his medicines are sold wholesale and retail.

☞ Sold by Wm. Jackson, Agent, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
C. S. Porter .... Manager and Lessee.
SECOND NIGHT OF MONS. WINTHERS AND COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19th, 1848, to commence with the
MARRIED RAKE.
Mr. Flighty—Mr. Wharam. | Mrs. Trictrac—Miss Petrie.
After which, Tight Rope, by Mons. Winthers.
To be followed by
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Tom Tape—Mr. Dunn. | Sir Matthew—Mr. Porter.
To conclude with
VOL AU VENT.
Jacques—Mons. Winthers. | Theresa—Mlle. Angelique.
Jules—Mr. Parsloe.

SIGN OF THE BIG PITCHER.
New China, Glass and Queensware Store,
No. 111 Wood street.
THE subscribers wish to inform the public generally, that they are now opening a new and large stock of China, Glass, Queensware, Britannia and Fancy Goods, comprising the latest and most fashionable patterns of
French China plain and gold-band Dinner Sets;
do do do do Tea do
Superior Iron-Stone Dinner do
do do Tea do
Flowing Blue (two new patterns,) do do
Liverpool Blue, do do
A great variety of Tea Sets, different qualities;
Britannia Breakfast and Tea Sets;
Waiters—a beautiful article "Queen's Gothic;"
Parlor Lamps, (Cornelius, maker;)
Glassware, a general assortment.
Steamboat owners and Hotel proprietors are invited to examine our assortment of Ware suitable for their use.
Country merchants can find a large stock of articles suitable for country sales, which we will sell at reasonable prices.
Our stock being entirely new, we feel satisfied of being able to please all who may favor us with their custom.
ap19-2w GILL & GETTY.

For Lease—Perpetual.
THE subscriber will lease Two Lots of ground, situate on Smithfield street, between Cherry alley and Seventh street, being each 20 feet front, and extending back towards Liberty street 60 feet. Enquire of Thomas M. Marshall, or of MRS. MARY ROBINSON, Liberty st.
ap19-w3t

GEORGE SPANGLER. JOSEPH K. RIDDLE.
Twin City Clothing Store.
GEORGE SPANGLER & Co. announce to their friends and the citizens of Allegheny, that they have on hand a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Vests, Pants, Hose, &c., which they will sell at fair prices. Also, a superior lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which they will make up to order, in the neatest and best manner.
☞ Custom work done as usual.
N. B. Don't forget the place, on the west side of Federal street, 5 doors north of the Auction Store, Allegheny city. ap19-3m

Monongahela Navigation Company.
BOOKS will be opened for the subscription of Stock to extend this improvement from Brownsville to the State line, at the following times and places, viz: at Waynesburgh, Green co., on the 30th and 31st May; New Geneva, Fayette co., on the 1st June; West Brownsville, Washington co., on the 2d June; Pittsburgh, (at the Exchange Bank,) on the 4th June; and to remain open at the last mentioned place until otherwise directed. By order of the Board of Managers.
ap19 WM. BAKEWELL, Sec'y.
☞ Gazette and Journal, Pittsburgh; Waynesburgh Messenger; Genius of Liberty, Uniontown; Examiner, Washington; insert until June 4th, and send copy of paper to Secretary.

BOOKS will be opened at the Office of the Treasurer of the Monongahela Navigation Company, at the Exchange Bank, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 23d day of May next, to receive subscriptions of Stock sufficient to pay the debt incurred in the construction of said improvement. By order of the Board.
ap19-d3t23 WM. BAKEWELL, Sec'y.

SHIRTING MUSLINS AND IRISH LINENS.—W. R. Murphy invites the attention of buyers to his very superior supply of Shirting Muslins, of the best make—and undressed Irish Linens, warranted from flax. For sale, at very low prices, at the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets. ap19

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A full supply of all the various styles of Summer Goods, such as Silk Tissues, Barages, Grenadines, Lawns, &c., now open at the Dry Goods House of W. R. MURPHY, North-east cor. Fourth and Market sts.
ap19

SHEETING MUSLINS.—A supply of different widths, (from one to three yards wide,) bleached and unbleached, just received and for sale low at the Dry Goods House of W. R. MURPHY, corner Fourth and Market sts.
ap19

TICKINGS.—W. R. Murphy has now open a large supply of Tickings, including the Hamilton, Schuylkill, A. C. A., Pearl River, and other approved styles, of the usual width. Also, 4-4 Ticking, of a very fine and superior quality, at a very low price. ap19

FRENCH CLOTHS.—W. R. Murphy has just received a fresh supply of French Cloths and Cassimeres, of the best manufacture, color, and finish. Gentlemen wishing to purchase are invited to look at his stock and hear the prices ap19

BOYS' SUMMER WEAR.—W. R. Murphy has now open an assortment of the various styles of Goods for boys' wear, Woolen, Worsted, and Cotton. ap19

Dress Goods.
A. A. MASON & Co., No. 60 Market street, have just received a splendid assortment of Dress Goods, amongst which may be found figured, plain and striped Berage, of all qualities; Silk Tissue, Mohair Stripe Grenedire, Satin Stripe De Lain, plain do; Satin St. Challis, Fancy Silk French Jaconets, &c., &c. ap19

New Boot and Shoe Store!
No. 117 Wood street, opposite Davis' Auction Store.
A. M'CAMMON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened, at the above place, with an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, superior to anything ever brought to this market; consisting in part of Ladies' fancy colored Gaiters and half Gaiters; Slippers, single-soled, from 50 cents to $1,50; White Kid and Satin Slippers, $1,50 to $1,75; together with every variety of Childrens' Fancy Boots, Shoes, and Slippers. Gentlemen's substantial Boots, Shoes, and Slippers. I am prepared with Boots, from $2,50 to $5,00. In short, I am prepared with every thing in my line; and flatter myself, from my long experience in the business, that I will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. [ap18] A. M'CAMMON.

Administrator's Notice.
WHEREAS, letters of Administration to the estate of Ann M'Bride, deceased, late of the Borough of Manchester, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
THOMAS M'BRIDE, Manchester.
Administrator to the Estate of Ann M'Bride, dec'd.
ap15-d1awtw*

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.
Washington, April 18, 1848.

Senate.—Mr. Miller, from Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a Bill to increase the Medical force of the Navy.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a Bill, allowing steamers running between New York and New Orleans, to touch at Havanna, and leave passengers and mails.

Mr. Rusk, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Bill for the relief of Midshipman Rodgers.

A Resolution was adopted, directing the Finance Committee to report upon the expediency of discontinuing the coinage of cents.

Mr. Badger gave notice of a Bill to give the Adjutant at West Point the same pay as others of the same grade.

Mr. Cass, from the Military Committee, reported back the California Claim Bill, amended.

The morning business was laid aside, and the Supreme Court Bill resumed.

This Bill was discussed by Messrs. Wescott, Breese, Allen, Butler, Badger, Ashley and Crittenden. The vote was then taken, and the Bill defeated. Ayes 17—nays 33.

Mr. Badger gave notice that he would move for an executive session of the Senate to-morrow.

House.—Mr. Giddings asked for a suspension of the rules, that he might move for the appointment of a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of enquiring why seventy persons had been cast into prison that morning, for attempting to escape from bondage, and found on board the schooner Pearl, at the mouth of the Potomac. Opposition having been made, the motion was lost.

The contested election case was taken up, and speeches made by Messrs. Boyd, Starkweather and Duer. House adjourned.

LATER FROM MEXICO!

Philadelphia, April 18, 1848.

The U. S. steamer Mississippi has arrived at Boston, from Vera Cruz in fourteen days. Express and telegraph dates from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst. have been received by her.

Santa Anna had reached the boat, under escort of Tilghman's Artillery.

The Court of Inquiry had adjourned, to meet at Washington City.

Gen. Scott has impeached the evidence of Paymaster Burns.

The general opinion prevailed that the Mexican Congress dare not ratify the Treaty.

Lieut. Smith, together with seven men belonging to White's Mounted Company, deserted, and fled to Yenobia. A Guerrilla Chief took them prisoners, and returned them to Gov. Wilson.

Accounts from Yucatan represent that place as being in a horrible condition. The Indians were burning towns and killing the inhabitants.

Philadelphia, April 18, 1848.

The store of Gen. Patterson, together with two Grocery Warehouses, on Water street, were destroyed by fire to-day. Losses heavy.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, April 18—3 p. m.

Flour—Genesee, $6 12@6 37; Western, $6 12. The market is steady, but with no great demand.

Grain—Markets are without change.

Provisions—No sales to-day. Mess Pork, $10 12@10 25; Prime, $8 75; City packed held at $10 75. Lard, 6¾@6⅞. Some hold higher.

Cotton—Market is without change.

Markets generally are quiet.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Philadelphia, April 18—3 p. m.

Flour—Sales of Western at $5 93@6.00. Rye Flour, $3 75@3 81.

Grain—Prime White Wheat, $1 40@1 41. Red $1 37@1 38, and rather active. Prime Yellow Corn 50@51 and dull.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls. at 22c.

Groceries—No change in any article.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Baltimore, April 18—3 p. m.

Flour—Sales of Howard street brands at $5 81¼; City Mills $6 00@6 06¼.

Grain—White Wheat $1 40@1 44; Red $1 35@1 37.

Provisions—Lard is unchanged. Barrel and Bulk Meat are more in demand at previous rates

J. S. Lowry,
Merchant Tailor, St. Charles Building, Wood Street,
HAVING associated with him, in the above business, Mr. D. Rhodes, whose long experience—both in the eastern and southern cities—as a cutter, cannot fail to give him advantages, in this branch of the trade, which few possess; is now prepared to satisfy every variety of taste, no matter how fastidious or simple in their attire. We shall also keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, together with every article pertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe. J. S. Lowry, thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received from the citizens of Pittsburgh, would respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors, which will be received with a determination to please.
ap18-d3t

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny:
The petition of F. Jemy & Co., of the Fourth Ward, city of Allegheny, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioners have provided themselves with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at their dwelling house, in the Ward aforesaid, and pray that your Honors will be pleased to grant them a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will pray.
F. JEMY & CO.
We, the subscribers, citizens of the Fourth Ward, do certify that the above petitioners are 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.
John Baldinger, C. Spaner, J. G. Shultz, K. Kellner, F. Gunter, J. Lehman, P. Shunk, J. J. Peterson, J. Gast, C. Hatzel, M. Vogtley, F. Hengi. ap18-d3t*

PILLOW CASE MUSLINS.—W. R. Murphy has just received a supply of the above goods, of suitable width, including a few pieces of very fine quality; for sale at the corner of Fourth and Market sts. ap19

VESTINGS!—Sup French Figured Satins, Silks, Cashmeres, and White Marseilles. Cloths! Super French "Fresh Imported." all colors, qualities, and prices. Cassimeres! in every style and quality. Cashmerette, Sup. Silk Warp, Queen's Cloth, Summer Cloth, and other desirable coatings for gents' wear, at prices *below any in the city.* ROBINSON'S CLOTH STORE,
ap18 Post Buildings, cor Fifth and Wood sts.

BUILDING LOTS.—For Sale—a desirable property in the improving village of Sharpsburgh; having a front of 116 feet on the canal, by 109 feet to Middle street. This property could be divided into 5 large building lots. Improved property in Allegheny, would be taken for the above. Also, 2 large building lots in Allegheny, each 23 4-12 feet front on Sheffield street by 139 to a 24 foot alley. S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Ag't,
ap19 Smithfield, above Fourth st.

SUNDRIES—100 doz. Playing Cards;
200 whole and half cans Sardines;
10 baskets Olive Oil;
10 bxs. ass'd Catsups and Brandy Fruits;
5 bbls. Crushed Sugar;
4 " Loaf "
5 cases Lemon Syrup;
10 bxs. Lemons. For sale by
feb7 P. C. MARTIN.

SUNDRIES.—3 bbls. Lard;
25 bushels Dried Peaches;
10 " Apples;
54 dozen Woolen Socks;
66 lbs. Beeswax;
On consignment, and for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
jan18

POOR HOUSE MEETING.—At a meeting of a Committee appointed by the citizens of Wilkins township, on Monday, the 10th day of April, 1848, at the office of John Hornet, Esq., in Wilkinsburgh, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the citizens of Allegheny County be requested to hold Township meetings, to consult upon the propriety of memorializing the Legislature, at its next session, for the passage of a law for the erection or construction of a County Poor House.
Resolved, That the people, irrespective of party, at their several primary meetings, be respectfully requested to instruct their Delegates in such a manner that their wishes may be known in the premises.
Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Weekly Manufacturer, and Gazette. JAMES KELLY, Ch'n.
Joseph Stoner, Secretary. ap18-3tw

BOOKS.—Lyell's Elements of Geology;
Silliman's Chemistry;
Shephard's Mineralogy;
Olmstead's Philosophy;
Lardner's Lectures on Science;
Brougham's Men of Letters and Science;
Beckman's History of Inventions;
Gray's Botanical Text Book;
Information for the People;
The Art of Painting. For sale by
H. S. BOSWORTH & CO.
ap17 Fourth street, near Market.

SILK TISSUES AND BERAGES.—W. R. Murphy has now open an assortment of the above goods, including plain black; satin barred do; fancy figured do. Also, Balzarines, from 12½ cts. up to finest qualities; Organdie Lawns in great variety, at northeast corner of 4th and market sts. ap17

Sales by Auction.

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

50 SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold a large collection of very superior Oil Paintings, in handsome gilt frames, embracing a great variety of scenes in Europe and America, which have been executed by some of the best artists of this country. Catalogues will be ready and paintings arranged for examination previous to the sale. JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.
ap13

SPLENDID BRICK Dwelling House, and forty Building Lots near Temperanceville, at Auction.—On Saturday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, that splendid Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses and Lots lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Hangbry. Also, forty large size Building Lots, very handsomely situated on the Steubenville Turnpike road, and streets adjacent thereto, embracing beautiful sites for private dwellings, a plan of which may be seen at the Auction store, or at the house of Wm. Applegate.
Terms, one-fourth cash, residue in three equal annual payments, with interest.
ap12 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

MAHOGANY VENEERS AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, will be sold six boxes of Mahogany Veneers, good quality, containing 6,066 feet, on a credit of 3 months, for approved endorsed notes. JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.
ap17

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. AT AUCTION.—On Thursday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock will be sold the entire stock of Drugs, Medecines, &c. of a gentleman declining that business, embracing an extensive assortment of the leading articles in that branch, also, dye woods, glass jars, tinctures, bottles, medicine case, fixtures, &c. JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.
ap17

FOR SALE.—YOUGHIOGHENY COAL LANDS.—Three Lots containing, No. 1, from twenty-two to twenty-five acres; No. 2, fifty acres; and No. 3, fifty acres, will be offered and sold positively to the highest bidder, at the Auction Rooms of John D. Davis, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, in Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the 17th of May next.
The three lots are adjoining and embrace a front of about 120 rods on the river of deep and safe harbor.
The above Coal lands are about six miles above M'Keesport, on the first pool of the Youghiogheny Improvement now constructing, and which the enterprising contractors expect to complete by next fall. They are part of one of the finest coal fields in Allegheny county, and contain not only what is called the Pittsburgh vein, six feet thick, overtopped at this point by a hill of over 300 feet, coming close to the river, but another vein about sixty feet higher up from three to four feet in thickness, of very pure Coal, free from sulpher, closely resembling the Mercer County Coal, and found by actual trial to be still better adapted to the manufacture of Iron than that of the Pittsburgh vein. The two veins it has been estimated contain not less than 250,000 bushels Coal to the acre.
The reputation of Youghiogheny Coal and Coke in this as well as in the lower markets is well known to coal dealers.
The great amount of coal annually consumed in Pittsburgh and shipped to markets below has already exhausted a large quantity of the Coal most easily accessible along our rivers, and the consumption is constantly going on at a rate not less than 150 acres per annum. No better investment of capital can therefore be made than in well located Coal Lands in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.
Persons wishing to visit the property before the day of sale, will find it convenient to go by M'Keesport and Elrod's Ferry.
Terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of sale.
ap18-d&wtt JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.

DAMAGED BACON AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold for account underwriters:
15,000 lbs. Bacon, Hams, Shoulders and Middlings.
12 bbls. N. O. Molasses.
8 casks Scorched Salt.
4 hhds. Virginia Tobacco.
Together with a quantity of Household Furniture, &c.
Terms—All sums under $50, cash, currency; $50 and upwards, on a credit of 60 days, for approved paper.
ap13 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.

POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.—On Thursday morning, April 20th, at 10 o'clock at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, without reserve, for cash currency, an extensive assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods, among which are Superfine Cloths, Casimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Flannels, super Prints, D'Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Silks, Satins, Alpacas, Merinoes, Irish Linen, Checks, Summer Cloths, Cambric and Brown Muslins, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Sewing Silk, superfine Shirts, Parasols, &c., &c.
At 2 o'clock, p. m.—A large assortment of glassware, queensware, groceries, tobacco, segars, confectionery, drugs and medicines. A general assortment of Household furniture, among which are mahogany secretary and book-case, sofas, centre tables, rocking chairs, fancy and common chairs, tables, dressing bureaus, work and wash stands, bedsteads, mantel clocks, looking glasses, carpeting, &c.
At 7 o'clock, p. m.—Hardware, cutlery, jewelry, gold and silver watches, boots, shoes, hats, caps, umbrellas, saddles, bridles, trunks, writing paper, spectacles, pocket books, letter and cap writing paper, &c., ready-made clothing, fancy articles, &c.
ap19 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.

AUCTION SALES
BY JAMES M'KENNA, AUCTIONEER,
No. 114 Wood Street, three doors from Fifth.

LARGE and splendid assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, at private sale, by James M'Kenna.—The subscriber has entered into an arrangement with one of the most extensive Chair Manufacturers in the West, and will constantly have on hand a large assortment of Fancy Chairs, comprising Windsor and Cane Seat Rocking, Arm, and Children's Chairs, all of which are made in the latest modern styles, of the best materials, and by the best workmen in the country, and will be sold at very low prices, for cash.
ap17 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—To-morrow, Thursday, April 20th, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, will be sold at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, three doors from Fifth, a large assortment of Dry Goods of every description, comprising part, Broad Cloths, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Alpaccas, Flannels, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Tweeds, Jeans, Irish Linens, Cassimeres and Cassinetts, Laces, Edgings, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Ticking, Plain Satin Stocks, Hosiery, Gingham and Muslin Shirts, Patent Thread, Sewing Silk, with many other articles in the Dry Goods line, &c.
And at 2 o'clock, P. M., the Furniture of a private family declining Housekeeping, comprising Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Carpeting, Kitchen utensils, &c. And at early gas light, same evening, Gold and Silver Watches, both new and second hand, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Variety Goods, &c. JAMES M'KENNA,
ap19 Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES in ALLEGHENY CITY
BY WM. J. BURNSIDE, AUCTIONEER,
N. W. CORNER OF FEDERAL STREET AND THE DIAMOND.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN ALLEGHENY, AT AUCTION.—On Saturday afternoon, April 22d, 1848, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold a very valuable Building Lot of Ground, being No. 39 in H. Fleming's plan—fronting on Fleming street 20 feet 5 inches, and extending back 74 feet. Sale positive. Title indisputable. Terms—½ cash; balance in three equal annual payments, with interest.
ap19 WM. J. BURNSIDE, Auct'r.

To Country Merchants.
A LARGE stock of *School Books, Paper, Stationery, &c.*, suitable for country sales, among which are:
Writing Papers, of fine, medium, and common qualities.
Letter do do do do do
Note do do do do do
Note and Letter Envelopes, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Steel Pens, Window Paper (yard wide,) Plain and Printed Bonnet Boards, of different qualities; Blank Books, in great variety, Family, School and Pocket Bibles, Crown, Medium, and Double Crown Wrapping Paper, M'Guffy's Eclectic Spellers and Readers, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetics, Cobb's Primers, Spellers, and Readers, Saunders' do. do.
Arithmetics—by Adams, Davis, Colburn, Smith, Stockton, Emerson, and others.
Geographies—by Mitchell, Olney, Smith, Morse, Goodrich, Parley, and others.
Grammars—by Smith, Kirkham, Bullions, Weld, and others.
For sale, *at low prices*, by JOHN H. MELLOR.
81 Wood st. 4 doors above Fourth.
☞ The highest market price paid in cash for good mixed rags. ap18

No 11.
MORSE'S WEEKLY BUDGET
OF NEW BOOKS FOR 1848.
ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS, comprising daring exploits, personal and amusing adventures of the officers and privates of the army in Mexico, actions of the navy, and thrilling incidents of the Mexican war.
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for April.
Wat Tyler, or the Bondman, an Historical novel.
Life and Public Services of Henry Clay, by Epes Sargent.
Maiden Aunt, an interesting tale.
Bachelor of the Albany, a splendid thing.
Old Hicks, the Guide, or Adventures in the Camanche Country in Search of a Gold Mine.
Now and Then.
Accounts of the Battles in Mexico, etc.
Analytical System, illustrating the origin and development of the English Language, illustrated, with a beautiful map.
Graydon's Men and Times of American Revolution.
Jack Tier, or the Florida Reef, a new novel, by Cooper.
American Review for April.
Isabelle, or the Emigrant's Daughter, a new novel.
American Phrenological Journal for April—full sets on hand.
Comb's Popular Phrenology, with above 50 engravings.
Subscriptions received for all the Eastern magazines and newspapers at publisher's prices, and the magazines in all cases free of postage.
AGENTS WANTED, to travel through Allegheny and the adjoining counties, and sell a work noticed at the head of this advertisement. The most liberal wages will be offered.
The Cultivator for this month; a monthly paper devoted to agriculture and rural affairs, and only $1 per year.
Life and Exploits of the Duke of Wellington, with a complete history of the Peninsular War, numerous engravings.
Littel's Living Age, No. 201.
The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature for this month.
Life of Rev. Elisha Macurdy, containing various interesting notices of various deceased ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Western Pa.
Authentic Narrative of the murder of Mrs. Rademacker in Philadelphia, illustrated.
A large and complete assortment of all the known works on Phrenology and Mesmerism.
Phrenological Busts, large and small size, a most beautiful article.
Phrenological Charts by the 1000 or 100.
Just received and for sale by
ap17 M. P. MORSE, 85 Fourth st.

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