pay the consideration out of the resources of the Government, or whether the department shall levy the amount by continuing the present rates of postage upon letters, and in all time to come, devote so large a portion thereof to the payment for railroad transportation, as to deny even the hope to the more distant and less favored portions of our country of any increased mail facilities? The cost of railroad transportation, for the last year, stands at $432.568. The whole length of mail road in the United States is 149.732 miles, costing $3,087,796. Of this length of mail road, only 2091 miles is railroad transportation, at a cost of $432,568. Only one forty eighth part of the whole number of miles costing one seventh part of the gross sum.

I repeat the enquiry made on a former occasion. Is it just that the whole burden of the public correspondence, now nearly equal to half a million of dollars, annually, should be sustained by a tax upon the business and friendly correspondence of the community. If the Government exacts from the citizen no more than the cost and expense of transporting his letters, he has no right to complain, but when an additional sum is wanted to defray the expenses of transporting the correspondence of the Government and its officers, that sum, like the tax for every other public service, should be drawn from the common resources of the country.

It is proposed that, in lieu of an annual drain from the Treasury to pay the postage upon the public correspondence, the United States now secure and pay for the perpetual right to transport the mails over railroads. Can this right be now secured upon fair and reasonable terms?—is a question worthy to be tested by fair experiment. I am of opinion it can be secured upon most, if not all of the important roads upon reasonable terms, and with ample guaranties.

It is no part of the business of this Department to speak of the effects which such contracts with the railroad companies would produce upon public credit, both at home and abroad. The effects, whatever they may be for good, are but incidental to the great object to be attained in reference to the mail service of the United States.

Entertaining these opinions upon this subject, I pray you to allow me most respectfully to press upon them your consideration.

Public opinion seemed so strong in favor of a reduction of postage upon letters, that it could be regarded in no other light than a demand upon those having the power over this subject. I have felt its influence, but have been unwilling to act unadvisedly in any recommendation I might make upon the subject. It will be remembered that England recently reduced her rates of postage. The effect upon the revenue, and upon the amount of mail matter, I was anxious to know. For this, and other objects connected with the operations of this Department. I availed myself of the services of General Green, in November last, who was about to visit England and France upon private business, and instructed him to make certain investigations and inquiries. The result of his investigations may be seen by a reference to his report to me, a copy of which accompanies this.

The dissimilarity in the government of the two countries, as well as the difference in the extent of territory, induce me to doubt whether the same system of mail service and rates of postage could be safely adopted in the United States.

The fact, however, is clearly developed by the report of General Green, that, since the reduction of postage in England, the number of letters mailed has greatly increased. I forbear to trouble you with any particular suggestions upon this subject, because it has been a duty devolved upon me by a resolution of the Senate, to make to that body a specific report upon an alteration of the rates of postage, which I purpose to do at as early a day as practicable.

It will be seen, by reference to a part of the report of Mr. Green, that the French Government is anxious to make a treaty with the United States for an interchange of mail service by the agency of packet and steamships of the two countries.

You will remember this subject was brought to your attention by the Minister of France during the last session of Congress. It was submitted by you to Congress as one worthy of their consideration, and requiring specific legislation, if, in the opinion of that body, such an arrangement would prove advantageous to the United States. The Committee on Foreign Relations made a report favorable to the measure, and the House of Representatives adopted the following resolution:

'That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be prepared and reported to this House, by the Secretaries of State and of the Navy, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a plan for the establishment, in concert with the Government of France, of a line of weekly steamers between the ports of Havre and New York, together with estimates of the expense which may be required to carry the said plan into effect.'

That portion of Mr. Green's report, and the accompanying documents are submitted under the belief that it may be serviceable to place before Congress the outlines of the plan contemplated by the French Government.

In the month of August last, I caused to be established and put into operation a City Despatch Post for the city of New York, confined to the delivery; through the post office of that city, of the correspondence within its limits. I am gratified to know that its operations have proved highly satisfactory to the community, giving to the citizens a prompt and cheap medium of communication, the income of which will not only maintain the expenses of the establishment, but, in the course of time, promises a considerable addition to the revenue of the Department. The report of the Postmaster of New York upon this subject is submitted, in order that its details may be more generally known; and when understood, I have little doubt that the other large cities of the Union will call for a similar establishment. Its usefulness has been fully tested in New York, by the saving of a heavy daily expense of money and time to the business community in their city correspondence.

The amount of expenditure for the current Fiscal year, for the service of this Department, may be stated by way of estimate in round numbers at $4,390,000.

This estimate does not include the probable expense of the new routes established by Congress at the last session, none of which have yet been put in operation.—The probable costs of these routes per year will be $130.000, making the whole estimated expense of $4,520,000.

Any estimate of the income from postage during the present year, must of course be altogether conjectural, founded upon the amounts received for the year ending June, 1842.

The amount received, the quarter ending 30th September last, is less than the amount of the corresponding quarter of 1841; and I therefore conclude the income of the Department for the current year will fall considerably short of that for the year ending 30th June. It is, however, my intention to put these routes in operation by the time specified in the act. And as there is no discretion vested in the Department by the act if I find its means will not be otherwise equal to the additional expense, it will become my unpleasant duty to curtail the expense upon routes already in existence equal to the costs of the new ones peremptorily ordered by Congress.

There are other matters of more detail, requiring in my judgment, the legislation of Congress, which I forbear to obtrude upon your attention, but will seek the opportunity to submit to the Committees to whom the affairs of this Department may be referred.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

WEDESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1842.

See First Page.

The President's Message.

We have galloped over this document once or twice, at a pace like that of our Express which brought it here, and have hitherto not found time to note the few reflections to which these hasty perusals give rise, nor to make such an examination as would be necessary to a careful comment. Like all other State papers of the same description, the message has met with both kindness and disfavor, but, upon the whole, it has been much better received than was generally anticipated.

The President, in compliance with what seems to be the general wish of the commercial cities recommends the warehousing system, as an amendment to the present manner of conducting business in our custom houses. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the secrets of trade to speak understandingly of the proposed measure. It will, of course, increase the number of Clerks, &c., in the Custom Houses, and doubtless add in other respects to the expenses of those establishments, and the responsibilities of Collectors. Whether the proposed plan will afford pecuniary or other benefits commensurate with the increased expense, cannot be known until it has been tried.

The President strongly recommends the Exchequer scheme, and urges his peculiar views with much power. For our own part we lament he did not go a step further and recommend the Independent Treasury. That plan was in operation for nearly a year, and was found practicable in all respects—this fact would, in some measure, disarm opposition to it, if it were re-adopted, and prove, if it should be attacked, that it was denounced from factious motives. The Exchequer has not been tried, and would have to pass the same ordeal through which the Sub-Treasury has already passed. If the Sub-Treasury cannot be carried at the present session, so great is our confidence in that measure, that we would prefer to go on as we are until its friends again obtain the power to re-enact it.

We cannot speak too decidedly of the magnanimous and honorable recommendation of the President relative to refunding Gen Jackson's fine. It reflects credit upon his head and heart, and of course will draw down upon him an extra shower of abuse from the ultra whigs. We hope that the President's influence will hasten the hitherto tardy movements towards making the old Hero restitution for the loss and anxiety he suffered from the tyranny of Judge Hall.

Leaving passengers behind.—The Lexington, Ky., Intelligencer, of the 2d inst, says that on the Wednesday night previous, at the usual hour, the stage from Maysville to that place drove up to Brennan's Hotel, the door of the coach was opened for the passengers to alight, and the waiters busied themselves in taking off the baggage, of which there was a large quantity. The baggage was all removed, but no passengers appeared.—The driver was interrogated as to what had become of them, when he then, for the first time, discovered that they were not in the stage, and had been left at the last stand *nine miles* from town, where they had all got out to warm themselves.

The Legislature of Massachusetts meets on the 4th of January to organise and to choose Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

A meeting has been held in Franklin, Venango Co., in reference to the completion of the Canal from that place to Erie.

Flour in Cincinnati at $3,50 to $3,00.

The Mississippi.—The St. Louis Organ says that the River at that place is dwindled down to about the size of a small mill race.

Some of the citizens of Florida are about petitioning Congress to be annexed to Alabama. We thought they were in a *bad state* enough already.

Escape.—A servant girl the other day fell into a well in St. Louis, 35 feet deep, and after sinking twice, succeeded in getting hold of the rope and thereby saved herself.

It is said that the Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett will be elected U. S. Senator in place of J. C. Calhoun.

The N. Y. Aurora wants some whig paper to say something in favor of a U. S. Bank—just to see how it would look.

A hat dealer in New Orleans has run away to Havanna, taking a lady with him and leaving debts to the amount of $20,000.

Brownson gives the following advice, which we cannot too strongly recommend to the consideration of our reading friends, It is an exciting lesson over which we should ponder well while revelling in luxuries when even the commonest necessaries of life are denied to a large portion of our honest neighbors:

"Throw away the last new novel, go with me through these dark lanes, blind courts, into the damp cellars, unfurnished garrets, where poverty, vice and crime are crowded together, layer upon layer, where breeds the corruption that pollutes our whole moral atmosphere. Here, my friends, is a volume that may excite you; here is a work which you may read. Forget your luxury; forget your luxurious ease; blush for your repinings, your sentimental whimperings, your vapors and indigestions; and remember that you are men and women; and that it is your business to make this earth a paradise, and every human heart a living temple for the living God."

A good example.—A Boston paper relates an incident that occurred in a church in that place lately. A collection was taken up in aid of the 'Winter Aid Society,' and, in the contribution box, a roll of some fifty-odd cents was found, accompanied by a written statement of the manner in which they had been collected. The writer stated himself to be a Washingtonian, and that since his reform he had placed the money he used formerly to spend for grog, daily, in a small box, which he kept for the purpose; intending to bestow it in some charity; and then contrast his feelings in thus disposing of his "loose change," with those experienced by him when under the dominion of alcohol. He also stated that the bestowal of his money procured him more real pleasure than ever he received while worshipping at the shrine of Bacchus, and we do not doubt him. Let others imitate his example.

We are pleased to think that Mr. Craig is schooling himself to play an amiable part at Harrisburg, during the approaching Session. We saw him at the Concert on Monday evening, to which he had no doubt been led with the hope of realizing the truth of the poet's remark, that

"*Music* hath charms to soothe a savage,
To split a rock, or rend a cabbage."

If the singing of the Raineers will either *soothe* or *rend* the peculiar "temperament" of Mr. Craig, it will contribute much to the comfort of the members, and the accomplished vocalists will be entitled to the thanks of the Legislature. If Mr. Craig does not get into a "snarl" during the first three weeks of the Session, we will conclude that the singing has had the most happy effect on his "temperament."

Suffocated in church.—During the service at the Catholic church in Wilmington, Del., the building being closely shut, the house became, by some means, filled with gas from the stove or furnace, which immediately sickened and prostrated 20 or 30 individuals. The doors were immediately opened, and the sufferers taken home for medical aid. There were no deaths in consequence.

The Baltimore *Religious Cabinet* for December, is a beautiful number, and contains much interesting matter. This Magazine deserves, and should receive, a liberal support, as it is one of the very best of the kind published in this country. Subscripton three dollars per annum, in advance. Mr. P. Casey is agent for Pittsburgh.

Dan Marble is in Boston.

Dr. Hagan, Editor of the Vicksburgh Sentinel, arrived in the Columbia.

Cause for rejoicing.—The Editors of the Boston Mail had a jollification because the paper has ended its second year and *is out of debt.*

Steamboat Accident.

The Mobile Tribune, of the 24th ult., states that the steamboat Medora, Capt. Collier, struck a snag on the 23d ult, about four miles above McGrew's shoals, and sunk almost immediately. She was freighted with staves and 9 bales of cotton.

The River at Cincinnati was rising fast on the 9th inst.

The Miami Canal is open.

MARRIED,

On Monday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Herron, Mr. Amos Aspra, of the firm of Dalziel & Aspera, to Miss Margaret Caldwell—all of this city.

The Hon. [illegible] ably is the u[illegible] just inequality in the administration of justice' brought home to the following extract from Lover's Handy Andy:—

'Och! it's a fine thing to be a gentleman! said Andy.

'Cock you up!' said his mother. 'Maybe it's a gentleman you wan't to be; what puts that in your head, you omadhaun?'

'Why, because a gentleman has no hardships compared with one of us. Sure if a gentleman was married, his wife would'nt be tuk off from him the way mine was.'

'Not so soon, maybe,' said the mother, drily.

'And if a gentleman breaks a horse's neck, he is only a bowld rider, while a poor servant is a careless blackguard for only taking a sweat out of him. If a gentleman drinks to he can't see a hole in a laodher, he's only 'fresh,' but 'drunk' is the word for a poor man, And if a gentleman kicks up a row, he's a 'fine spirited fellow;' while a poor man is a 'disorderly vagabone' for the same; and the justice axes the one to dinner, and sends the other to jail. Oh. faix, the law is a dainty lady; she takes people by the hand who can afford to wear gloves, but paple with brown fists must kape their distance.'

For the Post.

Messrs Editors:—I hear that it is the intention of the firemen to nominate a Council ticket for the approaching municipal election. Whether they have seriously determined to do so or not I am unable to say, but that they have ample cause for dissatisfaction with the present councils. I know, such is the condition of many of the engines at this time that the city might be burnt down and no aid could be given by the firemen. The Hose is barely sufficient for the use of engines at one fire, and what would be the consequence if a fire should break out in a dense part of the city while the Hose now belonging to the engines are frozen as they are, whenever used on a cold night. Men, women and children, would have to turn out and form lines with kitchen buckets to supply the engines—which would be but a poor resort in a large number of cases.

PLUG.

Interesting from Campeachy.

By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 30th ult., we have advices from Campeachy to November 4th. The following interesting news we take from the Tropic:

'It seems that on the 4th inst. the Mexicans, under Gen. Morales, were still at the distance of about six leagues from Campeachy, upon the coast. On the 3d instant a force of fifteen hundred men marched from Campeachy for the purpose of hazarding a general engagement. The Mexicans were supposed to be about 2500 strong. In case it was thought improper to attack the Mexicans, on account of the strength of their position, the Campechanos would retreat to the city and wait an assault. Mr. Clark describes Campeachy as splendidly fortified in every respect, and fully capable of resisting all the Mexican force that could be brought against it.

Three thousand troops were under arms in the city, and it was represented that the citizens would turn out to a man in defence of their homes and property. The Mexican fleet, it was reported, was off the coast, near the position of the army. The general impression at Campeachy was, that a decisive engagement between the two armies would take place on the 4th inst.

By a letter dated on board the steamer Champion, it would seem that that vessel was fired into from the fort at Campeachy on the night of the 31st ult. It appears that the champion encountered very severe weather in the Gulf while on her passage from this place to Tobasco, and getting out of fuel was obliged to run into Campeachy to replenish. It being dark the Governor mistook the Champion for one of the Mexican invading fleet, and opened a fire upon her from a battery of 24 pounders.

Several shot struck the Steamer's hull, her mainmast was split and her jib and foresail badly cut; but although exposed to this severe fire, during which grapeshot were used, fortunately not one of those on board were wounded or injured. On ascertaining that it was an American vessel, the firing immediately ceased. The Governor has since offered every apology, and eur consul there, Mr. McGregor, has demanded and will doubtless receive full indemnity for the damage sustained by the Champion. The shot did the most injury were fired from a gun boat.

The Richmond Enquirer thus ably satirises the foolness for titles which prevails in this plain republican land, where almost every man contrives to get a handle to his name as a means of distinction. There is one comfort, however—the facility with which this is accomplished must in the end work its own cure. When 'we are all Captains' or all 'honorables,' people will care very little about being thus saluted. It is now a distinction to be plain 'Mister,' just as a citizens' dress becomes more conspicuous amid the crowd of regimentals, or as Bonaparte and Wellington, by the extreme simplicity of their attire, attracted the eye much sooner than the gaudy groups of plumed and embroidered marshals and aids by whom they were surrounded. Fine feathers, you see do not always make fine birds, and as large as Charles F. Mitchell thought himself by the aid of his 'honorable' prefix, he was quite small enough to get into a cell at Sing Sing. Let us therefore be titled all or none. They who have big whiskers and imposing noses, might be glorified in the military line as generals and so forth. The meeker race, pale-faced gentlemen, inclined to dyspepsia and baldness, might be 'honorables' and 'professors.' We should then share the spoils, 'equalize the exchanges' and leave no room for discontent or envy:

The public taste ought to repudiate and arrest the aristocratic epithets, which are becoming so fashionable in our public papers—An attempt was made at the first Congress to adopt a style of distinction for our public officers—but it was wisely rejected in the first era of the Republic. Charles Lee ridiculed the 'titularies of the grand Dignitaries of the Empire' in one of the most caustic letters which ever emanated from his pen. Now, nothing is more common, than to style the President, *Excellency*—Our Judges, *Honors*—and the heads of the Executive departments, and members of Congress, *Honorables*. The beauty of the thing is that [illegible] tiful [illegible] adhere to the [illegible] As once a Captain always a Captain, so once an *Honorable* is always an *Honorable*. Thus society becomes shortly totally divided into Honorables, and Not-Honorables. We were much struck at the appearance of a Circular letter, which we had the *honor* of receiving on the 14th inst., from one of the bureaus of Washington, giving 'Extracts from the Proceedings of the National Institute for the Promotion of *Science*.' Their circular is pleased to invite every one, to whom it is addressed, to advise them as to the best time and mode for convening the first meeting,' &c., for the National Institute. The present officers names are put at the foot of the record, and it is amusing to see how the names of 'Honorable' figures, among them. Their President is an '*Honorable*' (and really as fine a bird as would grace the finest feathers—a citizen worthy of presiding over any Institute on earth, without any title.) The six 'Directors on the part of the Government' are all—all '*Honorable*' men—of the six 'Directors on the part of the Institute,' two have the 'Honorable' attached to their proper names. We wish this silly custom, so unfitted for the simplicity of our Republic, could be laughed or lashed out of countenance altogether. It is one of those practices which are far 'more honored in the breach than in the observance.'

The Law's Uncertainty.—During the session of Franklin County Court, —Chambersburgh, (Pa.) a case was tried, Bigger vs. Wilsons—involving the title to a valuable farm, and which the jury decided in favor of the plaintiff. This case remerks the Chambersburgh Whig, furnishes a pretty illustration of the glorious uncertrinty of the law, as it was tried about 19 years ago, and decided in favor of the *defendants*.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Washington City, Dec. 9th.

To-day the wheels of legislation are still, and members are busy in attending to their social affairs. The forming of agreeable messes is not quite so easy a matter as may be generally imagined. It often happens that when perhaps nine have agreed together a *tenth* obtrudes himself and spoils the whole. At a former session a party of western members in travelling towards the capital, had an unwelcome "tenth" with them in the stage; he was very obnoxious, but how to get rid of him they knew not; at last they concluded to incur the expense of hiring an extra stage in order to escape him, but as luck would have it, the "tenth" overslept himself—missed his passage in the regular conveyance, and finding there was an extra, begged admittance. So the party had their extra and their tormentor into the bargain.

Much surprise is still manifested at the continued high price of board in this city, now that provisions are so cheap. Hear how it is. A clique of fellows attend the market at a very early hour, and buy up at wholesale from the country people, all they can get. The articles are then resold to our citizens at an enormous profit. This is the grand secret, and these monopolizers reap all the benefit. It is true there is a law against it, but it is not enforced, Is the master of the market asleep?

It is said the reason why the Chinese guns have not more effect on the British, is because the powder is "contract powder," furnished by some Yankee. Perhaps the man who attends to our city lamps is some relation; they look as if they had the fever and ague. Some evenings they are so awfully obscure, that a man must take a lantern to find out where they are. This ought not to be. As Government finds the money, the contractor ought to be paid well enough to give us more light.

A petition signed by the clergymen and others of this District, asking the President to appoint a day of Thanksgiving, has been laid before his Excellency. Action upon it would be very greateful to citizens of all parties. Notwithstanding the present depression of busines, we have abundant cause to be thankful. Once on a time a certain man was complaining of poverty, when another seized him by the thumb, and pulled out a knife, as if about to cut it off. The man started back. "See," said the other, "how *rich* you are! Having health, food and raiment, learn to be content."—There is a good deal in this. How many are there in this city who being deprived of the *imaginary* necessities af life, yield themselves up to despair. "Try," says Dr. Franklin, "to brush up your old coat and wear it a month longer, and nothing feels so comfortable as an old hat, especially if one has to get into debt to buy a new one." A few days ago I saw a real practical philosopher in this District. His business had dwindled to one quarter what it was.—What did he do? Why cut his cloth according to his measure. He quit his boarding house, and stepped off a turkey carpet into a plain, clean third story room, where, by the aid of a nursery lamp, he makes his own tea and coffee, blacks his own boots, thereby living for one half his former expense. His eye is just as bright, and his health as good; and he walks the streets an honest man, who has no occasion to waste shoe leather in running round corners and stealing up back streets to avoid duns. Would that others would follow his example, instead of borrowing money at the rate of 5 *per cent. a month* to keep up appearances, when every body knows they are rotten to the core.

VESPER.

Auction Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Will be sold by order of B. Weaver, esq., Sheriff, at Bausman's Commercial Auction Rooms, No. 110 Wood st. on Tuesday December 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. *the entire stock of an extensive Clothing Store*, consisting in part of

Superfine Broad Cloths, Beaver and Pilot Cloths.
Cassimeres, Sattinets and Vestings.
Gentlemen's Dress Coats.
do Over Coats.
do Frock Coats.
Cassimere and Sattinet Pantaloons.
Gentlemen's Winter and Summer Vests.
Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Silk, Flag and Pongee Hdkiffs,
Canvass, Padding, and Brown Holland,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,

with a great variety of Tailor's trimmings. Terms cash, par money. R. A. BAUSMAN, Auct.

dec 14—6t.

POSITIVE SALE OF SHOES.—On Friday morning next at 10 o'clock, I will sell without reserve for cash, par money,

5 cases of new and superior Gum over shoes for ladies.

These shoes are now open for inspection.

J. B. GUTHRIE, Auctioneer.

dec 14, 1842.

This forenoon the inhabitants of [illegible] were greatly surprised by the arrival of the Cornwall of the beautiful and [illegible] steamboat Highlander, Captain [illegible] This steamboat was the first vessel [illegible] sed through the St. Lawrence canal, [illegible] achievement she performed on Friday [illegible]

"Although one of the largest vessels afloat, the Highlander met with no difficulty in passing through the canal [illegible] She left the mouth of the canal [illegible] and ascended the rapids between [illegible] Prescott with the greatest ease."

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT

Of the Rainer Family,

PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR ST. LOUIS.

The Messrs. RAINERS (the celebrated Tyrolean vocalists have the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh that they will give two grand concerts this week, viz: On the evening of Monday, Thursday Dec. 12th and 15th at Concert Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cts, to be had at the music stores and at the door. For particulars see bills.

Dec. 12, 1842.

CIRCUS AND THEATRE

In front of Captain Brown's,

On Penn Street.

First appearance of Mr. ROSS.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Dec. 13th and 14th,

The Entertainment will commence with a Grand Entree.

Song, by [illegible]

Horsemanship, by the juvenile equestrian, Master [illegible]

Carpet Leaps, by the whole Company.

Unrivelled Feats, by young McCollum on the [illegible] who will during his act throw

A Back Summerset, and alight on his feet.

Sailor's Hornpipe, by [illegible]

Mr McFarland will appear on the Elastic Cord.

Flying Indian, represented on Horseback by Mr. Nichols,

Comic Song, by Mr. McFarland.

Young McCollum on the horse.

Song, by [illegible]

The whole to conclude with the Romantic Tale of Pantomime of Don Quixotte,

Don Quixotte, Mr. Ross, Sancho, [illegible]

FAMILY FLOUR.—A fresh supply of superior family Flour, just rec'd and for sale by

ISAAC CHEVERON, 148 Liberty st.

dec 13.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, just received from [illegible] few half barrels Buckwheat Flour of superior quality. Also, Roll Butter, new Lard, &c. for sale by

ISAAC CHEVERON, 148 Liberty st.

dec 13.

PIPPIN APPLES, on hand 20 barrels Pippins in sound condition, for sale by

ISAAC CHEVERON, 148 Liberty st.

dec 13.

ARTHURS & NICHOLSON

Proprietors of the

EAGLE FOUNDRY—PITTSBURGH

MANUFACTURE and keep constantly on hand at their warehouse, Liberty Street back of the Mansion House, every variety of Castings, among which are Franklin, common round fancy and patent common and fancy grates, newest fashion; Stoves suitable for either wood or coal, some of which are portable (and warranted to cure smokey chimnies), Boxes, hollow-ware, tea-kettles, sheet iron and a general assortment of ware house castings. All of which will be made of the best materials.

They also make to order at the shortest notice, *Rollers*, from 18 inch, diam down to the lightest use, with every other description of Rollers and castings.

ARTHURS & NICHOLSON.

Dec. 13, 1842.—3m

A PARTNER WANTED.—A particular manufacturing establishment that has been in successful operation for several years. A business such as a capital of five or six thousand dollars, would render a profitable investment. Apply at HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence office.

DR. DANIEL McMEAL, Office on Third st between Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.

dec 10—1y.

TO the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny.

The petition of Geo Sproul, of the first ward of the city of Allegheny, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with suitable for the accommodation of travellers and others at his dwelling house in the city and ward aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment, and your petitioner as in duty bound, will pray.

GEORGE SPROUL.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the first ward of the city of Allegheny, do certify; that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travellers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Robert Dalzell, J. J. Grafton,
Wm. Ralston, David H. Scott,
Robert Morris, Wm. Melaugh,
James Thorn, James McCullough,
John Goehring, H. Barker,
John Fleming, Jesse Walton,

Dec. 10, 1842.

BROWNSVILLE JUNIATA IRON WORKS—Edward Hughes, Manufacturer of Iron of all kinds. Warehouse, No. 25, Wood st., Pittsburgh.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth

M. CASEY

Respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he is prepared to receive and execute orders for any description of work in his line of business. He has on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

He will make work to order, at lower rates than any other establishment in the city. He has no hesitation in saying, that his work, as to quality of goods, style of fit and workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any establishment in this city.

By punctuality and unremitting attention to business he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Persons furnishing their own materials, will find it their advantage to call, before going elsewhere.

dec 6; d tf

FOR RENT and immediate possession—The Pit, ready for immedsate work, about one mile from the Monongahela Bridge and near the Brewery. Also the coal will be taken in Coal. Also for sale, a hot bed sash—apply at

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