to return to their posts. It is very certain that, but for the firmness of the General at this critical moment, the campaign would have been broken up, and, most probably, not commenced again.'

The day had arrived when that portion of the militia which had continued in service claimed to be discharged, and insisted that, whether this were given to them or not, they would abandon the campaign and return home. Jackson believed them not entitled to it, and hence that he had no right to give it; but, since Governor Blunt had said differently, and his opinion, as was requested, had been promulgated, he felt it to be improper that he should attempt the exercise of authority to detain them. Nevertheless, believing it to be his duty to keep them, he issued a general order, commanding all persons in the service of the United States, under his command, not to leave the encampment without his written permission, under the penalties annexed, by the rules and articles of war, to the crime of desertion. This was accompanied by an address, in which they were exhorted, by all those motives which he supposed would be most likely to have an influence, to remain at their posts until they could be legally discharged. Neither the order nor the address availed anything. On the morning of the 4th of Jan. the officer of the day reported that, on visiting his guard, half after 10 o'clock, he found neither the officer (Lieut. Kearley) nor any of the sentinels at their posts. Upon this information, Gen. Jackson ordered the arrest of Kearley, who refused to surrender his sword, alleging it should protect him to Tennessee; that he was a freeman, and not subject to the orders of Gen. Jackson, or anybody else. This being made known to the General, he issued immediately this order to the adjutant-general: 'You will forthwith cause the guards to parade, with Captain Gordon's company of spies, and arrest Lieutenant Kearley; and, in case you shall be resisted in the execution of this order, you are commanded to oppose force to force, and arrest him at all hazards. Spare the effusion of blood, if possible; but mutiny must and shall be put down." Col. Sitler, with the guards and Gordon's company, immediately proceeded in search, and found him at the head of his company; on the lines, which were formed, about to be marched off. He was ordered to halt, but refused. The adjutant-general, finding it necessary, directed the guards to stop him; and again demanded his sword, which he again refused to deliver. The guards were ordered to fire on him if he did not immediately deliver it, and had already cocked their guns. At this order the Lieutenant cocked his, and his men followed the example. General Jackson, informed of what was passing, had hastened to the scene, and, arriving at this moment, personally demanded of Kearley his sword, which he still obstinately refused to deliver. Incensed at his conduct, and viewing the example as too dangerous to pass in silence, he snatched a pistol from his holster, and was already levelling it at the breast of Kearley, when the adjutant-general interposing between them, urged him to surrender his sword. At this moment a friend of the Lieutenant, who was present, drew it from the scabbard, and presented it to Colonel Sitler, who refused to receive it. It was then returned to Kearley, who now delivered it, and was placed under guard. During this crisis both parties remained with their arms ready and prepared for fighting; and a scene of bloodshed was narrowly escaped.

'Kearley, being confined and placed under guard, became exceedingly penitent, and earnestly supplicated the General for a pardon. He stated that the absence of the guards and sentinels from their post had been owing to the recommendation and advice of the brigade-major; that his not delivering his sword when it was first demanded was attributable to the influence and arguments of others, who had persuaded him it was not a duty to do so, that he had afterwards come to the determination to surrender himself, but was dissuaded by those who assured him it would be a sacrifice of character, and that they would share in his disobedience, and protect him in the hour of danger; why he still resisted in the presence of the General was, that, being at the head of his company, and having undertaken to carry them home, he was restrained, at the moment, by a false idea of honor. This application was aided by certificates of several of the most respectable officers then in camp, attesting his previously uniform good behavior, and expressing a belief that his late misconduct was wholly to be attributed to the interference of others. Influenced by these reasons, but particularly by an apprehension of the seductions which he believed had been practised upon him, by older and more experienced officers in his regiment, the General thought proper to order his liberation from arrest, and his sword to be restored to him. Never was a man more sensible of the favor he had received, or more devoted to his benefactor, than he afterwards became.'

Legal Practice.—The following is a synopsis of the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Daly, of New York, to amend the practice of courts in civil and criminal cases:

§ 1. In trials for any crime or misdemeanor, the accused shall have the right of making the last address to the court or jury.

§2. Every person put on trial upon any indictment, in cases not provided for by the 9th section of the 5th title, 2d chapter, 4th part of the Revised Statutes, shall be entitled to challenge peremptorily three of the persons drawn as jurors, and no more. In civil cases the same challenge to be confined to two persons so drawn. Both the plaintiff and defendant entitled to the privilege.

§ 3. Persons against whom an indictment has been presented to have the right of waiving the trial thereon by jury, and consenting to be tried by the court. The consent to be given in open court, and not to be rescinded after a witness has been sworn.

§ 4. The accused, on trial by the court, to have the same right to except to the introduction or rejection of evidence, or other proceedings, or decision of the court, now allowed on jury trials; to have, also, on the trial, and before the cause is finally submitted, the existing right of charges to the jury, to require a decision of the court upon any point of law; to have the right to except to such decisions. Bills of exceptions taken on such trials before the court may be proceeded upon the same as bills taken upon jury trials.

§ 5. Where several persons are in the same indictment, a jury trial not to be waived without the consent of all the defendants, except in cases where by law any defendant may demand a separate trial.

§ 6. In civil cases, parties, or their attorneys, may, by an argument, filed, waive a jury trial, and try their case by the court, or by one or more referees; the provisions of the several sections of the bill to apply to exceptions by either party on such trial, provided that trials by the court may, in such cases, be had before such judge or judges as may be present holding the court, and shall not require a full bench; and provided, also, that motions may be made and granted, setting aside reports of referees and determinations of courts on trial, the same as is now practised on trials before a jury of referees.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1843.

See First Page.

Nicholas Biddle and Common Schools.

Among other wise and liberal expedients to raise money to pay our foreign debt, Nicholas Biddle recommends the withdrawal of the annual appropriations for supporting the common schools, as a proper retrenchment. On this the Boston Post remarks: "We do not know how an infamous proposal could well come from a more infamous source. It is a noble principle that every child should have an education and that property should pay for it. Pennsylvania has been making exertions, within a few years past, to have this something more than a dead letter in that State. And now that she has hardly commenced, it is a piece of impudence for such a man as Biddle is—who runs clear of the penitentiary merely by the skin of his teeth—to endeavor to put a stop to it. Biddle has earned the execrations of thousands of widows and orphans for reducing them to beggary by his financiering: every poor man in Pennsylvania will now join them in heaping curses upon his head."

In urging this scheme, Nicholas Biddle is but carrying out the opinions which have been steadfastly advanced by him, and which have governed his every political act. He has repeatedly declared that "our first duty is to foreigners," and he still desires justice, honor, and public convenience to bend to this dogma. To carry it out he is willing that the children of the poor shall grow up in ignorance, and the curses which follow in its train. He has been educated in contempt for the masses—he inherits a hatred for them which he has frequently expressed, but never more boldly nor pointedly than in his Princeton speech, where he designated them as a "servile route, who would soon be scourged back to their caverns." Is it any wonder that he should recommend government to withdraw from the children of this "servile route" the benefits of common school education? The suggestion comes appropriately from one who perverted the benevolent intentions of Stephen Girard, who would have educated the poor and friendless orphan: it comes forcibly from a man who has on all occasions spoken of the poor as if they and their offspring should be treated as beasts of burden.

N. H. Bannister.

Every revolting atrocity that occurs in the country is a streak of luck for this little man of mighty soul; he seizes it at once and in a few hours works it into an "original and highly interesting drama," in the representation of which he always performs the leading character. The case of an old lady in Cincinnati who was neglected by her children, was brought out by him under the title of the "Deserted Mother," and we observe that he is now performing with unbounded applause, the "entire new drama of *John C. Colt*, or the unhappy Suicide." John C. Colt, Mr. Bannister; Caroline Henshaw, Mrs. Bannister.

Wagon freight from Baltimore to Pittsburgh is $1,00 per 100 lbs.

Col. Piatt, Clerk of the Hamilton County (O.) Court was lately tried for extortion in his official capacity, and was acquitted. The Cincinnati papers oppose the verdict.

LIBERALITY.—The Legislature of Arkansas lately granted permission to one of its members to go home and kill his hogs.

GOOD.—The Ladies of Baltimore are holding a fair for the benefit of the Firemen.

NAVAL.—It is said that Commodore Stewart will in a few days, sail for the Gulf of Mexico, in the U. S. ship Independence, in order to take command of the squadron in that quarter.

According to the estimate submitted to Congress, the naval force to be employed during this and the year following will be distributed as follows:

	Frigates.	Sloops.	Brigs or schooners.
Mediterranean,	2	3	3
Coast of Brazil,	2	3	3
Pacific ocean,	1	4	4
East Indies,	1	2	2
Home squadron,	1	4	4
Coast of Africa,	0	2	4
Whole number,	7	18	20

Of brigs or schooners, there are but nine, exclusive of the *Wave and Flirt*; leaving eleven to be built or purchased.

That Earthquake visited Yazoo, Miss., in its tour through the west. The shock was forcibly felt for a minute.

It is said to have been so dark in Pittsburgh on the 5th ult., that gas had to be lighted in the stores to enable people to transact business.—*Yazoo Whig.*

We have no recollection of this.

Fiendish.—In Kent County, Michigan, a most inhuman murder was perpetrated by two ruffians named Miller and Horsey on the person of a squaw: In giving an account of the murder, the Grand Rapids Enquirer says: "After taking the squaw to their camp, and gloating their hellish passions, they, the (murderers) left her in the morning a lifeless corpse!" The criminals are in jail at Ottawa, awaiting the sitting of the Court for their trial.

Awful Discovery.—Some one has discovered that there are two scripture proofs that females do not go to Heaven. First, (Rev. xi, 1.) "And there appeared a great wonder in Heaven; lo! a *woman!* Second, (*ib.* viii. 1.) "There was *silence* in Heaven about the space of half an hour." The last proof quoted is considered by some quite conclusive.

Financial Developements.

The following is a list of the embezzlements that have been brought to light during the past year in New York. The amounts, of course do not pretend to perfect exactness:

1. Cashier of the Commercial Bank, say	$50,000
2. Thomas Lloyd, Collector of city Revenue	100,000
3. James T. Schermerhorn, Secretary of Ocean Insurance Co.	150 000
4. John Ahern, Mayor's Clerk	50,000
5. James Ward, first Marshall	50,000
6. Pollock, Clerk of the Bank of America	20,000
7. E. A. Nicoll, Sec'y. of the N. Y. Life & Trust Company	250,000
	$670,000

The difficulty between the Bishop of New Orleans and the Wardens of the Cathedral has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, and the church has been opened for divine service again.

"In advance of the Mail."—The N. O. Republican of the 10th, bad news of the *death* of Queen Victoria!

Massachusetts.

The Legislature of this state is turning up thoroughly democratic. Retribution has overtaken "honest John Davis," and the state where but a year or two since the power of coonism was considered impregnable, they are driven from every post of honor or trust. The two houses met in convention on Thursday, to elect a secretary and treasurer of the commonwealth. The following was the result:

For Secretary.

Number of votes	383
Necessary to choice	192
John P. Bigelow	189
John A. Bolles	194

For Treasurer.

Number of votes	381
Necessary to choice	191
Thomas Russell	184
Charles Howard	197

So John A. Bolles was declared duly elected Secretary, and Charles Howard, (both Democrats,) Treasuror of the commonwealth for the ensuing year.

The inaugural address of Governor Morton was to be delivered before the convention at noon on Friday.

☞The ferry boat on the James river, between Lexington and Lynchburg, Va., a few days since filled with water and sunk. A white man employed on the boat, and a negro driving a team, which was crossing, were drowned.

☞A gang of counterfeiters were arrested at New Albany, Ia., on the 11th inst., in whose possession were found $12,000 on the Missouri Bank, $5,500 on Indiana Banks, $2,200 on Trust Municipality of New Orleans, all counterfeits.

☞By a report made to the Legislature of Massachusetts, it appears that the number of Saving's Banks in that State is 31, and the whole amount deposited in them is 6,8000,461 dollars.—Of this sum upwards of two millions is deposited in the Boston Institution. The whole number of depositors is 42,587.

A man of business may talk of philosophy; a man who has none may practise it.

'I wish you a happy New Year,' said a printer's youngest 'prentice to a girl, the other day.

'My!' cried she—'the blessings of the devil are ticklish affairs!'

The following memorial is in circulation in our city.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, respectfully represents—

That your memorialists are, or have been, Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers or Manufacturers;—that many of them, by no course of improvidence or dishonesty on their part, have been driven from their vocations, and are stripped, not merely of property, but of the means of securing provisions for their families, and, above all, are deprived of the prospect of escape from present distress, by the threatening of a gloomy future;—that, such of them as remain engaged in their several occupations, have witnessed a rapid decline of values and a decay of business, which must be fatal to their prosperity, unless speedily arrested;—that they regard the derangement and disorders of the currency as the prolific cause of the evils and injuries of which they complain.

Your memorialists further represent, that they respectively belong to all the political parties of the day, holding different shades of opinion as to the precise measure of relief which is best calculated to attain the desired results;—that, while some of them prefer a Bank of the United States, others an Independ nt Treasury, and others the project of an Exchequer Board, as recommended by President Tyler,—they hold unanimously to the opinion, that the Exchequer project would be found in practice an efficient "measure of relief," and adequate to the regulation of the currency;—and that, while this is, of all, the only project of a law which is strengthened by executive recommendation, they earnestly urge it upon your favorable consideration.

Your memorialists disclaim the purpose of setting up executive sanction as the motive to legislative action; but believing, as they do, that the President is perfectly sincere in his anxiety to alleviate the distresses of the people, yet restrained by honest conviction of duty from yielding his approval to other measures devised for the same purpose and more acceptable to Congress,—they hold that the case becomes one in which concession and compromise on the part of your honorable bodies, are eminently proper, if not imperiously enjoined by the suffering and embarrassment prevailing over the whole land.

Your memorialists, therefore, most earnestly but respectfully, pray your honorable bodies to pass a law for the regulation of the currency, embodying the principles and general features of the plan of an 'Exchequer Board,' emanating from the Executive, and now in possession of your honorable bodies.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

OREGON TERRITORY.

In accordance with previous arrangements a number of gentlemen met at the house of Jas. Winton, on Saturday evening, 21st inst., for the purpose of organizing an association of all those intending to emigrate to the Oregon Territory.—James Winton was called to the chair, and W Wilkinson appointed secretary; the chairman stated the object of the meeting, after which Mr. Snively, the Agent of the Society of St. Louis, made a short address suggesting some necessary steps to be taken in order to forward the objects of the Association. The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee of Vigilance to acquire and circulate all the information in their power relating to the Territory and its affairs: A N Rowan J K Johnson, John L King, W Wilkinson, John Jones W Anderson, John Birmingham, Geo Baker, G W Hilderbrand, A Ambler, Philip Shaw, and Geo Wilson.

Messrs Jas Winton, John L King, and W Wilkinson, were a committee to correspond with similar committees.

It was then, on motion, *Resolved*, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet in the old Court House next Saturday evening, the 29th inst., at 6½ o'clock.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in all the papers friendly to the enterprise.

JAMES WINTON, Ch'n.

W. WILKINSON, Secretary.

(City papers please copy.)

A correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal, writing from Montreal, January 11th, says in his letter:

"Business is very bad here, every thing is at a stand except the public works,—failures are occurring every day almost. Our Governor's health is something better than it was. There is to be a great meeting to-morrow, of our citizens, to approve of his administration, and his taking Canadians into his Cabinet, and also to sympathise with him on account of his ill-health. The requisition is signed by eleven hundred persons headed by his Honor, our Mayor, and several other persons of the first respectability."

The Luxury of a Sneeze.—Some peripatetic thus gives us a delicious essay on sneezing:

The cheapest luxury we know of is a good hearty sneeze. It stirs up the inner and the outer man—it enlivens the brain—it brightens the eyes—it electrifies the nerves, and gives the whole system a shock, to which the voltaic pile is as nothing. We say this is a cheap luxury. So it is. One pinch of snuff will compass it all. People may imagine also, that if you choose to take your coat off, and, while heated, sit in a draft of air, it is full as cheap. True, you will sneeze then, from a cold; but what a difference is there between an unhealthy and healthy sneeze! In the former case your eyes are full of water—a sort of 'repentant tears;' and between the paroxysms you come nearer swearing than is good for the soul. In the other, you laugh—you look about you with glances of delight—you seem to have a sixth sense, opening to you a world of wonders, and learning you to contemplate the possession of a thousand delicate nerves before unthought of. When the series of 'sneezes' are over, you half regret it. You look up at an angle of forty degrees—or get into the sun, or recollect your last sneeze, until presently the titilation begins again, and away you go—sneeze!

☞An inquisitive country gentleman thus accosted a boy who was tending pigs; 'Boy, whose pigs are those?' 'The sow's, sir,' was the prompt reply. 'Well, then, whose sow is it?' 'Father's.' 'Well, well, who is your father?' 'If you will mind the pigs, I will run home and ask my mother.'

The mind is but a barren soil; a soil which is soon exhausted, and will produce no crop, or only one, unless it be continually fertilized and enriched with foreign matter.

Commodore Jones.

The Journal of Commerce states the following fact.

RECALL OF COMMODORE JONES.—We learn from Washington that Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, commander of the United States naval forces in the Pacific, has been recalled, in consequence of his rash proceedings in California.

Captain Foxhall A. Parker, it is said, is appointed to succeed him.

It is somewhat severe on the part of our Government to mark with the disgrace of a recall, the prompt and patriotic step taken by Commodore JONES, to anticipate what he supposed a dangerous design of the British naval forces in the Pacific. The Commodore acted on pregnant likelihoods; and, as soon as he discovered his mistake, made the proper *amende* himself; and now he is punished for doing what he conceived to be in the line of his duty, and after a full atonement, by voluntary concessions, for his warlike visit to Montery—a visit, in which no violence was committed on his part, and no injury sustained by the people or functionaries of the place. Indeed, the Mexican officer who commanded there has committed against the United States, in the persons of its citizens, a much greater wrong than Commodore JONES did towards him of the Government of Mexico in his visit to Monterey. If we are not misinformed, this Spanish commander seized, and chained, and sent to Mexico some forty or fifty American citizens—incarcerating them in the loathsome hold of a vessel, worse than any prison-ship—under suspicions less warranted than those on which Commodore JONES acted. In the city of Mexico, these sufferers (who had been carried, by land and sea, a distance almost as far as from this city to Mexico, under circumstances of the most horrible distress,) were turned loose, without the means of support—the Mexican officer not being able to establish a pretext for their detention; and yet, for this outrage to our country and countrymen, no atonement, we believe, has been made! When Commodore JONES visited Monterey, he found this oppressor of our fellow-citizens in authority there; and to his authority he again resigned the place—having remained in it only a day or two, without mischief to any one. And our Commodore is disgraced for having frightened this Mexican tyrant, at whose hands our countrymen suffered such extreme and undeserved cruelty. To the Mexican Government itself reparation was made, by the acknowledgement, on the part of the Commodore, of the error under which he had acted—his prompt submission to the authority of Mexico, and immediate withdrawal from the place which he had taken, without doing the least injury, except only in the *offensive* manner—an offence originating in mistake, and promptly acknowledged and corrected. In a case involving the most sensitive point of honor between nations or individuals, nothing more could be done.—*Globe.*

Revolutionary Chiefs of Poland.

After the lecture of Major Tuchman upon the Polish revolution of 1830 and '31, delivered at the Assembly building, on Tuesday evening, several questions from among the audience touching the whereabouts of the military and political chiefs who figured in these memorable transactions, were answered by him with the utmost politeness; and his replies afforded us so much gratification that we cannot refrain from laying the results before our readers.

Skrzynecki, or Shre nets ki, the great general who won the applause of military men throughout the world by the Napoleon like rapidity and energy of his movements, is now in Paris, in company with General Romano, Prince Czartorowski, the president of Poland, and the senator and representatives of that fallen republic. They compose the Polish committee, whose agent Major Tachman avows himself to be, they paying all his expenses in the endeavor to secure the good opinion of the people of the United States. On this account the Major has declined accepting any voluntary donations, by collection or otherwise, receiving nothing but the sums raised by the sale of tickets to his lecture in the regular way. To a question whether Skrzynecki has not since his exile directed the operations of the Christina forces in Spain, the answer was in the negative; he was at one time appointed commander-in chief of the Belgian army, but, as this army has always been considered the van-guard of France, the powers of Europe became alarmed, remonstrated, and had him removed. He is now in Paris, superintending movements which he hopes will one day give liberty to his crushed and enslaved country.

Krukowicki, (pronounced Kru-kowets-kee,) the general who succeeded Skrzynecki at the counter-revolution, and who betrayed the cause of Poland, is now in Russia, where he lives upon the bounty of the emperor Nicholas, and receives the scorn of all honorable men as the reward of his treachery. The fate of Benedict Arnold pursues him.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

France and Belgium.—There has been great excitement in these two countries in relation to a proposed commercial union between them, by which one system of duties should be established for both countries. The effect of this would have been that the manufactures of both countries would have circulated freely among each of them. The French manufacturers, however, became alarmed, and held a convention in Paris, in which they determined to use all their influence to defeat this union, fearing a competition with the Belgians. This measure—a genuine free trade measure—was denounced as being without precedent between independent states. The French government, seeing the storm that was gathering about it, have abandoned it;—and now the French journals are bearing down upon ministers severely for allowing themselves to be controlled by a knot of manufacturers. This is the fourth or fifth time since 1834 that the project of a commercial union between France and Belgium has been formed and given up.

The tree of knowledge is grafted upon the tree of life, and that fruit which brought the fear of death into the world, budding on an immortal stock, becomes the fruit of the promise of immortality.

The flights of genius are sometimes like those of a paper kite. While we are admiring its vast elevation, and gazing with boyish wonder at its graceful soarings, it plunges into the mud, an object of derision and contempt.

If we cannot be accounted to live but at such times as we enjoy ourselves, life will be found to be very short; since were we only to reckon the hours we pass agreeably, a great number of years would not make up a life of a few months.

To delicate minds the unfortunate are always objects of respect; as the ancients held sacred those places which had been blasted by lightning, so the feeling heart considers the afflicted as touched by the hand of God himself.

Macrobias has recorded a good jest of Cicero on Caninius Belvilius, who was consul only for one day. 'We have had,' says he, 'a consul of such extraordinary vigilance, that he has not slept one single night during the term of his consulship.'

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

The undersigned committee of arrangement (appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Washingtonian Ark) beg leave to give notice to the Teetotal societies in the two cities, and vicinity, that a convention will be held, on Tuesday evening the 31st instant, at Moment of Mr Davis' (5th Presbyterian) Church, Smithfield st., to adopt suitable arrangements for the celebration of Washington's Birth Day; in connexion with the opening of the ark, in Allegheny on that day.—Each society is requested to appoint two delegates.—The Juveniles are desired to hold a convention, with the view of uniting in the celebration.

The committee are authorized to extend the invitations to the Military, and Fire Engine companies of the two cities to join in celebrating the day.

E. W Stephens,
A R Grahm,
Wm A Irwin,
Committee of Arrang't.

Allegheny, Jan 23rd 1843.

(City papers friendly to Washington please copy)

The Odd-Fellow's Fraternity.

The annual revenue of all the Lodges in the United States, is one hundred and fifty nine thousand one hundred and eighty three dollars and eighty five cents.—Total amount of relief reported, forty-four thousand one hundred and eighty seven dollars and eighty three cents. The number of contributing members is thirty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. N. C.

DUQUESNE GREYS.

You are hereby notified to attend the regular weekly drills of the Company. Commencing on Wednesday evening the 25th inst., at 6½ o'clock at the Armory.

By order,
Wm. Hays, jr., O. S.

Jan. 24 h, 1843.

CIRCUS AND THEATRE,

In front of Captain Broadhurst's,
On Penn Street.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Janu. 23, 24 & 25.
Entertainments will commence with a Grand National Entree, entitled
THE SONS OF FREEDOM.

Song by Mr Barry
Horsmanship By Master Hare
Dance by Miss Laura and Master H Buckley
Allemand by Miss C Devine and Mr W Nichols.
Song, by Mr Barry.
Slack Rope by Mr Buckley:
Indian, without saddle; Mr W Nichols.
Contortions, by Mr Hamlin.
Mr William Nichols on four Horses.

The whole to conclude with the Grand Chivalric Action and Heraldic Illustration, and Equestrian Romance, from the German of Schiller, "*RAMP MIT DEM DRACHEN*" entitled

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

[For Particulars see small bills]

Admission to Boxes 50 c. Pit 25 cents.

Change of Ring Performance every Night.

Auction Sales.

WILL be sold this morning at 10 o'clock, at Bausman's Auction Rooms, No. 110 Wood street.

47 Reams Writing Paper.
19 Kegs 8d Nails.

Terms—Cash par money. R. A. BAUSMAN, Auct.

jan 25.

LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on Tuesday the 31st January next; at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the house of Wm. Greenfield, in the village of Beallsville, Washington co, Pa., *thirty six* building lots in that village—which is becoming a place of importance, as the great National Road from Cumberland to Wheeling, intersects the road from Pittsburgh to Brownsville. This will be a chance for Teamsters, Mechanics and others—terms at sale which will be accommodating. Said lots are about a stone's throw from the national road and in the centre of the village.

Jan 19—1tt.

FARM FOR SALE.—About eleven small and sized and large farms for sale at from 6 to 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and at prices varying from $[illegible] an acre—persons wanting to purchase farms, will please call and examine the record at HARRIS' Gen. Agency & Intelligence Office.

Jan 25.

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

The petition of John Solon, of the 4th Ward of the City of Allegheny, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth:—

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at his dwelling house in the 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.

JOHN SOLON.

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

S. Pepperd,	Leonard Waller,
Wm McElroy,	Benton Rentor,
N. Voegtly,	Absalom Motriv,
J. Keown,	Mathias Voeghty,
Absalom Hays,	Victor Scriba.
John Voeghty,	Chs. Rumbaugh.

Jan 25—3t.*

TEMPERANCE.

TRACT and Sabbath School Papers Just received from New York and Philadelphia. 3000 of the Youth's Temperance Advocate, for January, 1843 an excellent and cheap paper, for families and youth, with a Sabbath School, Signing the Pledge &c. at 75 cts per year, or 1 cent each. Temperance Hymn Books, Washington Harps, Temperance Lyres, Songs &c. 300 Congressional Total Abstinence Society Speeches, and Dr. Sewall's Plates and Pathology. Temperance Lectures, Fables, &c. and Temperance Medals.

500 Temperance certificates for adults and youth: 1000 Small Sabbath School Books from 1 to 1½ cents each, 500 Temperance and Christian Almanacs for 1843.—3000 English, German, Welsh and French tracts, and a variety of very cheap Sabbath School Books, and Day School Books. Paper and Stationary for sale on accommodating terms, in any quantity, to suit purchasers.

Jan 23, 1343. ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Com. Merch't, No 9, 5th street.

PIG METAL.—50 tons Pig Metal in store, and for sale by J. W. EURBRIDGE & Co.
jan 24. Water st. between Wood & Smithfield

Tea, Grocery, and Produce Business
TO BE DISPOSED OF
At No. 140 Liberty street, Pitasburgh.

THE subscriber being about to live in the country, is desirous of selling out his stock and fixtures. The stock consists of a choice and general selection of Teas, Coffees, Spices and a general assortment of articles usually kept by the trade. The fixtures are of the neatest and most substantial kind. The stand unsurpassed by any in the City, and at a reduced rent; being well calculated for a Wholesale and Retail Grocery business, which the subscriber has carried on in the same stand the last 8 years.

The above is an excellent opportunity for any person desirous of embarking in business, having a considerable connexion in town and country.

BENJ BOWN.

For Sale, also, an advantageous terms, a Two Story Brick Dwelling, with basement, vault, dining room, kitchen, &c., substantially built and well finished, situated in Robinson street, Allegheny City, opposite Jackson's Row, being 22 ft front by 110 deep to a 15 ft. alley.

Also, nearly two acres of land, being one whole square situated at New Troy, being a lovely spot, 1 mile from the city, containing 1 small Frame Dwelling, a few fruit trees, and 2 wells of first rate water.

Also, a small farm of 20 acres, 6 miles from Pittsburgh on the East Liberty road, containing a Log house, Stone Bank barn, with Stables under the whole, being 50 feet long, 25 wide, and 2 acres of choice Orcharding, consisting of about 200 grafted Pear, Apple, Plum and other Trees, in full bearing.

Also, Pew No. 101 in the 3d Presbyterian church, situated about half way down the left aisle from the entrance.

BENJ. BOWN,
jan 23—d1w. 140 Liberty street.