

Wetland Trees.—When Dr. Darwin, in crossing the Andes, found that the lower chain of hills, running parallel to the Cordillera, was composed of sedimentary lavas and sedimentary deposits, resembling closely the horizontal beds on the shores of the Pacific, he began to look around for siliceous wood, which is characteristic of these formations; and he was soon gratified in an extraordinary manner. He saw, on a bare slope, at an elevation of probably 7,000 feet, some snow-white projecting columns, which, on examination, proved to be petrified trees—eleven being identified, and from thirty to forty converted into coarsely crystallized white calcareous spar. These trees have been pronounced by Mr. Robert Browne, to have belonged to the Araucarian tribe, but with some points of affinity with the yew. It is worth while to observe the feebleness with which Mr. Darwin developed the consequences of his discovery. "It required," he says, "little geological practice to interpret the marvellous story which this scene at once unfolded, though I confess I was at first so much astonished that I could scarcely believe the plain evidence of it. I saw the spot where a cluster of trees once grew, the ocean which received such a mass must have been deep; again the subterranean forces exerted their power; and I know behold the bed of that sea forming a chain of mountains more than 7,000 feet in altitude; for had those antagonistic forces been dormant which are always at work to wear down the surface of the land to one level, the great piles of strata had been intersected by many wide valleys; and the trees, now changed into silica, were exposed projecting from the volcanic soil, now changed into rock, whence, formerly, in a green and budding state, they had raised their lofty heads. Now all is utterly irremediable and desert. Even the lichen cannot adhere to the stony casts of former trees. Vast and scarcely comprehensible as such changes must ever appear, yet they have all occurred within a period recent, when compared with the history of the Cordillera, and that Cordillera itself is older, as compared with some other of the fossiliferous strata of South America."—*Darwin's Narrative.*

The Mercer Case.—The Gloucester court, at which young Mercer is to be tried for shooting the seducer of his sister, commenced on the 21st inst. and it is supposed this important case will be brought up by Thursday or Friday of the present week; it may, however, be delayed until next week. Strong sympathy is awakened in behalf of the prisoner in Camden and its vicinity. "We learn," says the Camden Eagle, "that there is much testimony in Mercer's favor—more than the world is yet in possession of—and enough to constitute a full and complete acquittal for him as acquittal. We think it will be a difficult matter to find twelve men in Gloucester county, (and more especially among the fathers and brothers, who understand the value of the honor and happiness of their families, and are therefore capable of appreciating the heinousness of seduction, and the palliative circumstances of this particular case,) who can conscientiously convict the prisoner of willful murder. The vital principles which govern that crime are altogether wanting in Mercer's case; and besides that, Mercer's physical and mental condition at the time of the act committed, precludes the possibility of such conviction at the hands of any twelve men in this county. There is another feature of the case, too, which does not seem to have received its full consideration. It seems to be pretty well established, that if Mercer had been shot at the moment he was, Mercer would in all probability have fallen by his hands; he was fully prepared to commit this act, and to have added to the crime of seduction, and the irreparable injuries already inflicted upon the family, the crime of murder also."—*Newark Eagle.*

A correspondent of the Crawford Democrat, says "the strangers who visit Harrisburg are generally engaged in bringing forward their friends for the next Governor. Judging from different rumors and reports, none stand more fair than the Hon. A. Plumer, your able and indefatigable representative in Congress. He is gaining friends every day. It is thought by a great many, that the west is entitled to the honor of presenting a candidate for the next gubernatorial chair, as she has never yet enjoyed that privilege. There is certainly no man in the state better qualified to fill that station than Mr. Plumer. He is both honest and capable, and his firmness of character and gentlemanly deportment, will qualify him to fill the Executive chair with honor to himself and his native state."—*Ecce Observer.*

The United States brig Bainbridge, Capt. Johnson, was at Fort Sumter, and would remain until the disturbances were over.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.
DAILY MORNING POST.
PUBLISHED BY W. H. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1843.
See First Page.

The Canal Commissioners.
The decided majority by which the Canal Commissioners' Bill passed the Senate, renders its final adoption extremely probable, though we yet hope that a calm and strong veto may save the public works from the blighting effects which the change of policy proposed by the new bill must have upon their prosperity. We have honestly and earnestly opposed this canal bill, and now, notwithstanding it has passed by a powerful majority of both Houses, we feel, upon a searching review of the whole matter, more than ever convinced that we were right in our course.

It is almost unnecessary for us to reiterate that we approve of that portion of the bill which gives the election of the Commissioners to the people; the proposition is democratic in itself, and there can be little objection to it. But we do demur to giving to the supporters of this Bill, who comprise the whole federal force in both branches of the Legislature power to elect a canal board. That that board will contain one or more Whigs, is clear to us from the fact that Mr. Davis, who introduced an amendment to the bill, simply giving the election to the people next fall, and making no change at all; was induced to withdraw that motion. We are convinced that Mr. D.'s inducement to do this was the assurance that the Whigs were to have a portion of the new board. What other cause can be assigned for the abandoning of his amendment?

But leaving party feelings and results entirely out of view, and admitting that the motives of the advocates of the Bill, are above reproach, its adoption will be most fatal to the public works. It is beyond doubt that hostility to the Truck System, is a cardinal point with many who are urging this Bill. If it becomes a law, the new board will be composed of men pledged to put the Truck system down.

To form an idea of the immense injury the public works would sustain from such a proceeding would be impossible; but that it would involve in hopeless ruin many men of limited means who have embarked their all in section boats is a fact beyond dispute. Nearly one hundred of these boats have been built, or are in process of construction, along the main line. These will be useless to the owners, if the Canal Board refuse to put Trucks on the Rail Road, and thus decide to continue the business of transportation by the old combined lines.

It will be the bounden duty of the new Commissioners, too, to remove from office all the collectors and other officers on the Canal and Rail Roads. A moment's reflection will show the dangerous character of this step. A new list of tolls has just been adopted, which, (though as clear as any list can be) it will be seen by articles on the subject in all the papers of the city, admits of dispute as to its meaning, even among those who have much experience in canal business. By putting down the Truck system, and turning out the present experienced collectors, the fixing of these rates will be left to the shrewd and sharp agents of the old combinations. They will then know more of the matter than the raw collectors, and who can imagine that they will give a fair and impartial construction of any bill of tolls? Who will say that the State will get all she is entitled to with these persons to pass upon the meaning of her toll list? Who will believe that inexperienced officers will not be misled as to the weight, character, &c., of loading carried by the boats of those cunning monopolists? If any man supposes that these conclusions are uncharitable, let him refer to those who have knowledge of the tricks resorted to in late years to defraud the State of tolls. Let him refer to the suits brought by collectors, and the fines levied for wilful violations of the laws to protect the State from loss by the shrewd management of men who have learned how to do these things?

We cannot but hope that the bill, as it is, will be defeated at last. We solemnly believe, that its adoption at the very opening of the Spring business, will be followed by the most disastrous consequences to the public works.

Westward ho!—About one thousand persons will rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth on the first of May, for the purpose of emigrating to the Oregon Territory. If there are any in Pittsburgh who are determined to go we advise them to get ready—May is at hand.

An old man named Duper was decoyed to Boston Common a night or two ago by two young men, one 15 and the other 18, and then knocked down robbed.

Difficulties Commencing.—The result of the meeting of the coons of the Second ward on Saturday, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the great county Convention, was rather an unfortunate omen for the harmonious organization of the party on distinct antimonian principles. They met at Duffy's, and it was soon apparent that the real "blue noses," led on by Messrs. Sutton, Errett &c., were determined not to show those representing the "universal whig party," a fair chance in the organization and the latter gentlemen, headed by Mr. Wylie, indignant withdrew and organized a quiet, nice little meeting of their own in the Law Chambers. Each meeting appointed delegates; Messrs. Gililand, Sutton, McClelland, Sewall, Errett and Carr, represent the "blue noses," and Messrs. Stoner, Barker, Moorhead, Fenelon, Arthurs and Burch the untutored whigs of the South ward, who are determined never to yield until they are whipped into the antimonian trace, by the azure nosed branch of their party.

Illinois Canal.—The Illinois Free Trader of the 17th says that the Gov. had appointed Col. Charles Oakley of Tremont, and Michael Ryan, Esq. of Ottawa, agents to negotiate with the canal bond-holders in regard to the completion of the canal. These gentlemen are now on the line of canal, and are making preparations for their speedy departure for New York and London. The Free Trader expresses great confidence in the ability of the agents to transact the business confided to them.

Mysterious.—A Wisconsin paper contains the following in relation to "something" which has been left at the office. What it can be, we cannot surmise; but it must be a most remarkable thing, on account of the bustle it has raised in the western country.

Something!—A modest young man has left something at this office, which belongs to some body. He found the concern, he says, in a street in this town, and desires us to advertise it for the benefit of the unfortunate loser. The thing is about a "feet" long; it is a linen bag of feathers; about three inches in diameter in the centre, and tapering at both ends, to which are attached a tape of eighteen inches.

The owner is requested to take it away for singular construction produces much speculation among the workmen, and occasions a loss of time, which at present is valuable. No questions will be asked, and nothing charged for advertising.

Burned to death.—The wife of Mr. Edward Brown, near the corner of Vine and 13th sts., Cincinnati, fell into the fire on the 22d inst., on the absence of her husband, and was burned to death. She had been subject to fits.

The longest editorial we have ever seen in the Cincinnati Sun is on the subject of kissing. Oh! shame.

Fining both ways.—A N. Y. paper says a magnificent double suit for breach of promise, is to come off shortly. It will afford rare sport for fun hunters. A husband and wife but recently married, are the defendants. The husband is sued by a pretty young country girl, and the wife, who was a widow, by somebody else of the other sex.

The Mormons—Rockwell.—Rockwell, who has been arrested in St. Louis on the charge of having attempted to assassinate Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, last summer, is to be tried at Independence where the outrage was committed. Bennett has pledged himself to prove that Rockwell is guilty, and he will now be called upon to adduce the evidence.

Great Conflagration.—On the 4th inst., the Governor of Illinois consumed by fire, in front of the State House, FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of the State Indebtedness, received from the Bank of Illinois. "This is what our whig friends call 'locofoco destructiveness!'"

The Washingtonians at Cincinnati are about to erect a large Temple to be devoted to the cause of Temperance, after the fashion of the Washingtonian Ark of Allegheny city.

A theatrical company of reformed drunkards are now performing at Lowell. They live their lives over again on the mimic stage.

Walker, charged with the murder of Major Farr, has been acquitted.

Oliver H. Perry, commander's clerk in the brig Somers, has left the United States service, and is about to proceed to New Orleans to study the law.

Hubbard's majority in New Hampshire, as far as heard from, 782.

General Tom Thumb is in Washington.

An official account is given in the Madisonian of the loss of the U. S. ship Concord.

Harrisburg Correspondence.
HARRISBURG, MARCH 21, 1843.

Gentlemen:
The Reform Bill was under consideration to day again. There was some progress made towards passing it. Some of the principal officers of government and the clerks were put on short allowance. The members get along very well, until they came to the section which reduces their own pay. Here was a sticking place, P. M. Boal of Lycoming led off in opposition to a reduction. He said that his constituents did not ask it. A poor man with a family depending on him for support could not afford to come to the Legislature. The small compensation proposed was calculated to build up an aristocracy, and to fill our Legislative Halls with wealth alone. Believing that the reduction would have such a tendency, he would not vote for it.

Mr. James then addressed the House. He too was opposed to a reduction. He said that it was universally conceded that the present was the worst legislature that ever assembled in the commonwealth! He was willing to take his share of this odium, but he did not think that the standard of his character would be raised by a reduction in the per diem pay of its members. Before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

In the afternoon, the House concurred in the amendments made by the Senate, to the Canal Commissioners' Bill. It has now gone through both Houses, and tomorrow will be presented to the Governor. It will take some time for that functionary to consider it. He will, perhaps, on Saturday week decide on sending in a veto, when 'denunciations from every quarter of the House and Senate will be heard. The vote will be taken, when it will be found that there is not two-thirds in the Senate or House in favor of the bill, and consequently that it cannot become a law. Such, in my judgment will be the fate of this bill unless there are some changes in the minds of members during the next ten days.

In the paper received this morning, you make me in one place say, in speaking of Lowry's amendment to the Reform Bill—that it contemplated a 'reduction in the salaries of all parties,'—parties which have been officers, but probably it was not so written. I wish you would correct blunder.

HARRISBURG, MARCH 23, 1843.

The "Reform Bill" still continues the theme for discussion. There is a section in it which has given a vast deal of trouble. It is the one which reduces the pay of members. The greater part of this morning's session was consumed in making speeches upon it.

Mr. Dufford, with some others, opposed the reduction. That gentleman, in the course of some remarks upon the subject, exhibited a calculation of the "necessary expenses of a member," which caused some merriment, but which was undoubtedly based upon correct data.

In the first place, said Mr. D., it costs a man time and money to get elected—both he estimated at thirty dollars.

Second—When he gets here, he must appear decently and in order—to do so, he must have a new suit of clothes, over coat, &c., &c. which will cost some sixty dollars. His suit coat that much, and it was of "domestic manufacture."

Third—The boarding and washing accounts were glanced at—he estimated them at seventy five dollars.

Fourth—it is expected, said Mr. D., that members of the Legislature will give freely of their money to build churches, and to support all charitable and benevolent objects. This will take, in the course of the session, some thirty dollars.

Thus you have an expenditure of about two hundred dollars, which appears indispensable, without taking into the account, the wear and tear of conscience, which cannot be well estimated by money?

If the session is limited to one hundred days, (and I think it should) and but two dollars per session of all parties, it is evident that the accounts which they leave here—and they would have to draw from other sources to support their families.

The section I refer to (to reduce the pay) was adopted. A proposition was then made and carried, to make the rule apply to the present session of the Senate and representative appropriation Bill was taken up in Senate. It was amended in such a way as to make it quite a different Bill from what it was when it left the House.

P. Q.

HARRISBURG, MARCH 24, 1843.

The Legislature, to-day, agreed upon adjourning on the 18th April next. There were many members who wished an earlier period fixed, but a majority determined that the public interest required them to remain in session until the day referred to.

The Bill to 'create the office of State Printer' is now the law of the land. It was sent to the Executive to-day, who promptly returned it with his signature. The Bill requires the election of printer, or to take place on the third day after it became a law; consequently, on Monday next, that office must be chosen by the Legislature in the same manner that the State Treasurer is elected. The law provides that he shall be elected for a period of three years.

The Senate to-day returned the House Bill to appropriate the Senate and representatives among the several counties of the State. I am not able to give you the particular arrangement of the counties. The Bill, however, is more just to Allegheny, than was the Bill passed by the House. It allows her five representatives, and annexes her

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For the Post.
Great excitement at Elliptical—Fremont's meeting at Head Quarters.

In consequence of sundry publications which appeared lately in the Morning Post, there was a general proclamation issued, ordering a general meeting according to custom, on the 21st inst., the knicker from Shousetown, was on the ground, with his cap on three hours, as usual. The meeting was organized in regular form, and the object of the meeting being stated by the chairman, they then proceeded to business. On motion of Pete it was resolved, that we take into consideration what means should be adopted to put down a certain individual, who published certain facts which are injurious to *Lalipute*, and to himself and *Tague*, which our own safety and the safety of the nation, ought to be kept dark. The resolution was laid on the counter, and a lengthy debate ensued for and against it. The financier, with his usual eloquence, contended for the measures set forth in the resolution, to put them down right or wrong. He said that the only way to accomplish it, was to publish and circulate all the lies and slanders against him; he stated that *Tague* or himself could assist him, as he was also exposed; and further, that in consideration of services rendered by himself and *Tague*, in the RIZZARD line; and further stating his willingness to do so again, that the count was justly bound to give them his aid in putting the enemy down. The count ran his fingers through his hair, flung his arms across, and strutted back and forth with his usual pomp. All was silent, waiting the decision of the count. At last he turned round, and said he would like to see the rebel put down, but for his part he would have nothing to do with it, as he considered that he had compromised them for the buzzards, and that he did not require any more made, and that they were only disturbers in the camp, and they might as well look for any sandy tent for him, as be feared very much that the rebel would be too able for them all, and would be very apt to ruin the camp, and ultimately overthrow the king of *Lalipute*. He said that he had the better of them all. This stunned the financiers greatly. After receiving, he raised considerable sums of money, which he put in the meeting, and then scolded himself of swearing before he had strong symptoms of hydrophobia. The excited spirits were to be done, was to proceed some person to assist him in his diabolical plan. He returned to the 8 by 10 and consulted *Tague* on the matter. They finally agreed, that either could write, they would get say headed they try to pen their boasted profession. Accordingly they succeeded in procuring his services in consideration of which they carried him to the city, which made business quite lively. So at it they went, and published in the Morning Post of the 24th inst. signed Peter Scully and John A. Nonette, and a pretty production it was, composed entirely of stupid, low, malicious slanders, characterized by the fiercest and most unchristianlike feelings of all parties, of parties which have been officers, but probably it was not so written. I wish you would correct blunder.

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For the Post.
Great excitement at Elliptical—Fremont's meeting at Head Quarters.

In consequence of sundry publications which appeared lately in the Morning Post, there was a general proclamation issued, ordering a general meeting according to custom, on the 21st inst., the knicker from Shousetown, was on the ground, with his cap on three hours, as usual. The meeting was organized in regular form, and the object of the meeting being stated by the chairman, they then proceeded to business. On motion of Pete it was resolved, that we take into consideration what means should be adopted to put down a certain individual, who published certain facts which are injurious to *Lalipute*, and to himself and *Tague*, which our own safety and the safety of the nation, ought to be kept dark. The resolution was laid on the counter, and a lengthy debate ensued for and against it. The financier, with his usual eloquence, contended for the measures set forth in the resolution, to put them down right or wrong. He said that the only way to accomplish it, was to publish and circulate all the lies and slanders against him; he stated that *Tague* or himself could assist him, as he was also exposed; and further, that in consideration of services rendered by himself and *Tague*, in the RIZZARD line; and further stating his willingness to do so again, that the count was justly bound to give them his aid in putting the enemy down. The count ran his fingers through his hair, flung his arms across, and strutted back and forth with his usual pomp. All was silent, waiting the decision of the count. At last he turned round, and said he would like to see the rebel put down, but for his part he would have nothing to do with it, as he considered that he had compromised them for the buzzards, and that he did not require any more made, and that they were only disturbers in the camp, and they might as well look for any sandy tent for him, as be feared very much that the rebel would be too able for them all, and would be very apt to ruin the camp, and ultimately overthrow the king of *Lalipute*. He said that he had the better of them all. This stunned the financiers greatly. After receiving, he raised considerable sums of money, which he put in the meeting, and then scolded himself of swearing before he had strong symptoms of hydrophobia. The excited spirits were to be done, was to proceed some person to assist him in his diabolical plan. He returned to the 8 by 10 and consulted *Tague* on the matter. They finally agreed, that either could write, they would get say headed they try to pen their boasted profession. Accordingly they succeeded in procuring his services in consideration of which they carried him to the city, which made business quite lively. So at it they went, and published in the Morning Post of the 24th inst. signed Peter Scully and John A. Nonette, and a pretty production it was, composed entirely of stupid, low, malicious slanders, characterized by the fiercest and most unchristianlike feelings of all parties, of parties which have been officers, but probably it was not so written. I wish you would correct blunder.

HARRISBURG, MARCH 23, 1843.

The "Reform Bill" still continues the theme for discussion. There is a section in it which has given a vast deal of trouble. It is the one which reduces the pay of members. The greater part of this morning's session was consumed in making speeches upon it.

Mr. Dufford, with some others, opposed the reduction. That gentleman, in the course of some remarks upon the subject, exhibited a calculation of the "necessary expenses of a member," which caused some merriment, but which was undoubtedly based upon correct data.

In the first place, said Mr. D., it costs a man time and money to get elected—both he estimated at thirty dollars.

Second—When he gets here, he must appear decently and in order—to do so, he must have a new suit of clothes, over coat, &c., &c. which will cost some sixty dollars. His suit coat that much, and it was of "domestic manufacture."

Third—The boarding and washing accounts were glanced at—he estimated them at seventy five dollars.

Fourth—it is expected, said Mr. D., that members of the Legislature will give freely of their money to build churches, and to support all charitable and benevolent objects. This will take, in the course of the session, some thirty dollars.

Thus you have an expenditure of about two hundred dollars, which appears indispensable, without taking into the account, the wear and tear of conscience, which cannot be well estimated by money?

If the session is limited to one hundred days, (and I think it should) and but two dollars per session of all parties, it is evident that the accounts which they leave here—and they would have to draw from other sources to support their families.

The section I refer to (to reduce the pay) was adopted. A proposition was then made and carried, to make the rule apply to the present session of the Senate and representative appropriation Bill was taken up in Senate. It was amended in such a way as to make it quite a different Bill from what it was when it left the House.

P. Q.

HARRISBURG, MARCH 24, 1843.

The Legislature, to-day, agreed upon adjourning on the 18th April next. There were many members who wished an earlier period fixed, but a majority determined that the public interest required them to remain in session until the day referred to.

The Bill to 'create the office of State Printer' is now the law of the land. It was sent to the Executive to-day, who promptly returned it with his signature. The Bill requires the election of printer, or to take place on the third day after it became a law; consequently, on Monday next, that office must be chosen by the Legislature in the same manner that the State Treasurer is elected. The law provides that he shall be elected for a period of three years.

The Senate to-day returned the House Bill to appropriate the Senate and representatives among the several counties of the State. I am not able to give you the particular arrangement of the counties. The Bill, however, is more just to Allegheny, than was the Bill passed by the House. It allows her five representatives, and annexes her

Good Butter.—A correspondent of the Madisonian, speaking of the butter now purchased for the Navy, says:—"We are now getting such butter as is used in the British navy, and which lasts in all climates two years perfectly sweet. Some of the same kind of butter was taken out by the Exploring Squadron, carried around the world, and after being on board for more than three years, was brought back to New York, examined, and found as sweet as it was originally."

Judge Brown of Chicago, is writing a history of the State of Illinois.

Grasshoppers were plenty in New York in the middle of January. What can the matter be.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.
The Monongahela Presbytery will meet in the 2nd Associate Reformed Church, 4th street, this morning at 11 o'clock, and also in the evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of installing the Rev. John E. Dinwiddie, as Pastor of the 2nd Associate Reformed Congregation.—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Greig.

The Committee on Invitations for the Centennial celebration of Dr. J. Brown's birth, will meet this evening at half past seven o'clock in the office of the Morning Post.

mar 28—

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
A meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday evening, March 29th, at 7 o'clock, at the Hall of the Eagle Fire Company.

DAVID HOLMES, Sec'y.

LADIES' FAIR.—The Ladies respectfully tender their thanks for the patronage they have already received, and beg leave to say, that a great many articles are yet un-sold, which they are very desirous of disposing of for cash. The rooms will again be open this morning (Monday) and continue during the day an evening, until all are sold, which they hope a liberal public will permit to be long.

The Ladies have many articles useful in every family, which they are willing to sell at low prices—they therefore earnestly invite attention to their stock.

No 101 Wood street above Diamond alley.

mar 28—

Auction Sales.
LAST SALE AT AUCTION.
On Thursday morning, March 28th, at 10 o'clock, was sold at *James May's Auction Store*, No. 110 Wood street, all the remaining stock of Dry Goods upon which advances have been made.

Also: at 2 o'clock P. M., 1 patent Floor Sca., 1 hand-saw, 1 Table, 6 gross Boxes, Boards, Barren, 74 Head Cattle, 1 Wood and Brass Clock, one set of Pipes, Corners, Shingles and other fixtures. 1 Auctioneers, Hatters, Millers, Cheese, &c. &c.

Owner of goods upon which advances have been made will please take notice that all goods will be sold to the highest bidder, not to exceed before one o'clock, March 30.

A. R. BAUSMAN, Auctioneer.

mar 28—21

WIRT LECTURES.
The Wirt Lectures of the Rev. S. M. MCHILL, D. D., will deliver a Wirt Lecture to the course of "Astronomy," before the Wirt Institute, on Tuesday, 29th inst.

Prof. MCHILL will continue his lectures on Thursday and Friday evening of this week, and Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evening until the course is concluded. Holders of tickets to the 4th course subject to additional application.

mar 28—

FRESH SHED.
AT THE WESTERN EXCHANGE,
No. 9, Market Street.

mar 28—31.

GIVE US LIGHT!
At the request of many Gas Consumers a meeting is called at the Western Exchange, No. 9, Front street, for the purpose of discussing the subject of compulsion which has been recently laid before the Board of Trustees without any view or regard to the parties claiming an examination into facts connected therewith, and as there are no other means of redress, it is hoped the preliminary steps will be immediately taken, by inviting through discussion and investigation of the subject.

The duty imposed on us now, and the cause for us to pursue is plainly indicated by the irrelative and unjust proceedings of the Board of Trustees. It is our duty to be active in obtaining redress, and to be laid before the meeting, preparatory to a more public exposure of the resistance of those aggrieved. And as the Gas Company have, through their agents, "defied their position," and assumed an attitude of defiance to our claims, and manifest a determination to manage things pertaining to the same in their own way, which regard to the principles of justice and equity, will be for some one or more to support their challenge, and ask for redress before a legal tribunal.

mar 28—11.

TO LET.
A NEAT convenient Cottage built from one store, situated at a short distance below the canal in Allegheny. Enquire of JAMES MAY.

mar 28—

FOR ST. LOUIS, HOOPVILLE, GLASSBORO AND WESTON, N. C. SOUTHERN RIVER.
The new and splendid passenger steamer ROSENA, J. D. Moore, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings on Friday next, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to JAMES MAY.

The Rosena is supplied with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent explosion of boilers.

mar 28—

PIG IRON.
60 TONS No. 7 pig iron, hot blast, for sale by JAMES MAY.

mar 28—

COTTON.
12 BALES Cotton—Portals low. by JAMES MAY.

mar 28—

U. S. MAIL.
FOR CINCINNATI.
The splendid fast runner and well known steamer SWIFFSURE, Robinson, Master, will depart for the Cincinnati on Friday next, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to BIRMINGHAM & CO., No. 60, Water street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between Oliver P. and John W. Blair, has been dissolved by the death of the senior partner. The necessity of closing the business of the late firm, makes it necessary to request all indebted by note or book account, to settle the same as soon as possible, or the claims against them will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN W. BLAIR, Surviving Partner.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, at the old stand, No. 120 Wood Street. He will have constantly on hand a large assortment of Books, of his own manuscript, together with every variety of Choice Bindings, Combs, Writing Goods, &c., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

mar 28—31.

ELECTION, MUSIC and Physiology.
BY THE GENTLEMAN, ROBERT H. STREETER.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings—Prof. Brown and Dr. H. Nash, have taken the Theatre and converted it into an ORATORIAN, where they will give a popular course of eight lectures on these subjects, interspersed with three or four Recitations, and many appropriate pieces of Verse and Instrumental Music, each lecture, and directions of the Music, by Artificial men, commencing on the 27th at 7 o'clock P. M., with an Introductory Address on Amusements, and the stand to be taken by the Christiania Church. Each evening's entertainment is designed for a last, actual Pearl. Single Tickets 25 Cts. or a full course, one dollar. Seats for a family of 5 will be furnished at the usual price. For particulars circulars, one of which is sent on application. Tickets are on sale at A. J. B. & Co., 110 Wood street.