Once more she appealed to her husband, and, it may have been, *angrily* insisted that the governess should be discharged. He replied, that she should remain as long as it suited his convenience, and when the wife answered, *struck her a blow that felled her to the ground!* What resource had she? She was fatherless and brotherless—poor and orphan, while he was all powerful. She lived but for her children, and for their sakes endured even this indignity.

A few days after this last occurrence, she received an insult from the governess, which exceeded in grossness any former impertinence. It was late in the evening and for once he was at home. She sought the parlor, where he was luxuriating over his wine and cigar, and repeating to him what had occurred, added:—'I will bear this no longer; I *cannot* bear it any longer. Either Miss ——— must leave the house or I shall leave it. You may choose between the two.

'Certainly,' replied Bulwer, with provoking calmness, 'i *have* chosen long ago. You shall leave it. And since you have made up your mind to go, I don't intend to give you your own time. You shall pack off at once—this very moment—and Miss ——— remains where she is. I have promised her my protection; and she shall have it.'

Lady Bulwer acknowledged that she was deeply incensed. She hastily left the room, went up stairs and her two bewildered children to put on their cloaks and bonnets. Bulwer soon followed her to demand, why she was not gone. She walked from the apartment, leading her children, and without replying. He accompanied her, saying with mock gallantry:—'Permit me the pleasure of closing the door on you, madam.'

This act of politeness he in reality performed, but not without hastening it by giving his wife a rude push. The unfortunate mother and her luckless children sought protection under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Hume, who resided at a very short distance, and who had been Lady Bulwer's bosom friend from childhood.

The above tale is strictly true I have other testimony besides the word of Lady Bulwer. Before leaving Paris I became acquainted with Mr. Hume, the husband of the lady at whose house she sought refuge; and he verified to me the history of her misfortunes and wrongs.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1843.

See First Page.

IRWIN DINNER.

We give our own Report of this splendid entertainment as we have not be able to obtain a minuted account from the Secretaries. Indeed it would be impossible to have kept a note of half the fine toasts and rich speeches that were showered on the occasion. At 8 o'clock the company, which filled to overflowing, the large dining room of the Exchange, sat down to a most glorious feast:

Col. Wm. ROBINSON, jr., was selected for President of the evening, assisted by the following officers—

Vice Presidents.

John Stevenson, Esq. (of Moon)
John Freeman,
George A. Bayard,
John Turbett,
William J. Totten
Henry McCullough,
Major Henry Itin,
Hon. Wm. B. Foster.

Secretaries.

David Ritchie,
Samuel W. Black.

After the cloth was removed; the President rose and introduced the name of Mr. Irwin, in the annexed remarks and toast.

Gentlemen:—We have met together this evening to greet our Representative on his return—to extend to him the right hand of fellowship—to offer him a well-merited compliment, to his unwearied attention to the interests of his constituents whilst representing this district in Congress. As our meeting was understood to be without distinction of party, and as no one, I am sure, would desire to intefere with that understanding, I may yet with propriety be permitted to advert briefly to some few topics in the course of our representative which regard our own immediate concerns, in which we all cordially unite in sentiment. To his exertions and influence, and to his alone, does this city stand indebted for being pointed out as the first and most appropriate place for building and equipping Iron Steam ships, both for the Naval and Revenue service of the nation; and her manufacturers and mechanics (as we ought to presume) for valuable contracts for their construction. To what extent this fortunate selection of our city by the Government for such important branches of public service, may benefit, us it is impossible to foresee or calculate—it will be hundreds of thousands and may be millions—spreading its beneficial influences in the means and profits of labor throughout our whole community. In this alone, for it is his own work as I can well testify, is our friend entitled to our cordial thanks and lasting gratitude. He has secured for us by his zeal in procuring payment from the Government for its site, the ultimate construction in our neighborhood of a marine Hospital. To his untiring exertions the appropriation for improving the Ohio, owes much of its success. I need not dwell on the lasting and incalculable value to our trade and commerce of this improvement before this assemblage, or say to you, in this we have always found a steadfast and enlightened advocate of the interests of our manufacturers, artizans and mechanics. Mr. Irwin is about to leave us on an honorable mission, to which he has been appointed by the President, in a distant land, and whilst in this way we have met to greet him on his return and offer him our felicitations on his appointment, I cannot but regret the absence of one so useful and so zealous for the interests of Pittsburgh. At this juncture do I particularly regret his absence and the aid he could give us in arousing us from our supiness, and inspiring us with animation in proceeding with the only important work which yet remains to render this city unrivalled in its facilities for trade and travel, and to which I rejoice to see, within a few days, the public attention has been in some degree directed. It is scarcely necessary to say I refer to the necessity of immediate action, unsleeping effort, and generous sacrifice on the part of our citizens to a connexion by Rail Road with Cumberland.

I will detain you no further, and conclude by offering the following sentiment;

W. W. Irwin, our late Representative in Congress.—We tender him our cordial thanks for his services and our sincere aspirations for his health and happiness in the new department of public duty to which he has been called.

Throughout the speech, every allusion to the guest of his constituents was received with the most cordial applause, and the sentiment at the close called forth repeated and renewed bursts of approval.

Mr Irwin rose, laboring under the deepest emotions, which even his usual self-possession could not conceal, but, withal, the only opinion was, he never looked nor spoke better. His remarks, which we have endeavored to collect as accurately as possible, we need hardly say, filled the hearts of all his friends.

Mr. Chairman:

I would be wanting in manly sensibility did I not feel, deeply feel, the kindness and generosity of the compliment paid to me, by my fellow-citizens, this evening.

It is no light matter to tear oneself from home, and kindred, and constituents, and country, but it is a cheering consolation to him who is thus about to separate from almost all that he holds most dear on earth, to know that he leaves behind him warm hearts who will sympathise with his fortunes. Sir, I want words to give utterance to the emotions which crowd upon me at this moment.

Gentlemen, your worthy chairman has been pleased to allude to my humble services as your representative, the value of which he has too highly estimated. Without, gentlemen, presuming to offer a word of argument, or of discussion, in connection with any political topic, which may, even in the slightest degree, wound the feelings of any one, it is perhaps due to the occasion that I should, briefly as may be, disclose to you, the course of policy and principles by which I was governed, while in Congress. Gentlemen, it was with no light heart, or bold confidence, I took my seat in the Hall of Representatives, at the opening of the 27th Congress. I saw before me, and around me, an array of intellectual force and power, such as is seldom witnessed on any theatre, even in this enlightened country. There were veteran statesmen, experienced parlamentary tacticians, brilliant orators, adroit politicians, and men who had appeared for the first time, on that arena, but who were burning with an ardent ambition for honorable fame. I had succeeded men, your former representatives, who had left behind them reputation for services and ability, such as it would have been presumptuous in me to have hoped to attain.

It would have been impossible for any man of ordinary reflection not to have foreseen that all the great questions of national policy,—all the great measures of federal administration, not excepting the fearful issues of peace or war, which had agitated, divided and convulsed the American people for the last twenty five years, would be marshalled for the consideration, discussion and action of that 27th Congress. It was quite as easy to see that, daily, nay hourly, questions of vital importance to the interests of the whole country, might be suddenly sprung upon the inexperienced representative. You, my constituents, were not at my elbow to counsel and advise me in my votes. I was not long, gentlemen, in deciding upon the course which I should pursue. It may have been a perilous one, but it was simple and straight forward.

In the first place, I determined that in no emergency, in no stress of weather, for no earthly consideration, would I consent to any violation of that sacred instrument, the Constitution of the United States. It struck me when looking over the history of men and parties, that in no single instance had that instrument been departed from, without subjecting the country to suffering. It seemed as though Providence had, on every occasion, determined to punish our presumption in forsaking the counsel of our fathers.

In the next place, I thought it prudent & expedient to forbear the exercise of any doubtful power on the part of Congress. Our history proves that federal legislation, indeed all legislation, to be permanent must meet with the general and cordial acquiescence of the people. The idea of forcing laws upon an unwilling constituency was in my judgment, the height of political insanity.

Lastly, gentlemen, I determined that no influence of men or party should tempt me to vote for any measure which did not receive the sanction of my judgement.

Permit me now to say if I have been at all or in any wise successful, the secret of my success is disclosed in the pursuit of that simple, but direct policy, from which I never deviated from the commencement to the close of my Congressional career.

I might, gentlemen, by a sacrifice of the true interests of my constituents; by mixing myself up in the strife of contending parties on the floor of Congress; in a word, by becoming a political gladiator, have attracted to myself the fulsome eulogies of an ignorant or corrupt party press, but I had no ambition of that sort to gratify. My sole desire was to serve my honored constituents by acting the part of a practical business man. I sought no higher distinction.

Again: I considered it a duty, which I owed to you, my constituents, to cultivate friendly intercourse with the co ordinate departments of the government. It is due to you that I should speak the truth in this relation, and I now declare that upon every occasion I found the President a friend to the interests of this district. Upon no occasion did he turn a deaf ear to any representations which I thought proper to make connected with your prosperity. The earnest labors of one of my distinguished predecessors had secured the location of a site for a marine Hospital in the immediate vicinity of this city. The government had contracted with a worthy citizen for the purchase of his land, but on entering Congress, I found the purchase money unpaid, and that there was a fierce hostility to the recognition of the contract. Upon a representation of the facts to the President, of the gross injustice that would thus be offered to a citizen who relied on the faith of the government, and to that worthy but much neglected class of individuals engaged in the commerce and navigation of the Western waters, the President made it the subject of a Special message to Congress recommending an adequate appropriation. The result was, a bill passed both houses, making the requisite appropriation, and received the executive sanction. Thus was secured not only justice, long, withheld from one of my constituents, but what was of far more importance to my district, it fixed beyond the chance of change, the future erection of an asylum in our immediate neighborhood, for the unfortunate navigator of our western waters.

So too the works connected with the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, and other western rivers had been suspended for years, were permitted to go to waste, and the boats and other machinery and implements necessary for the service either sold or suffered to decay. The President, impressed with the importance of the improvement of those great national highways, and with the loss of life and property occasioned by obstructions in their navigation, made it the subject of earnest recommendation in his message to congress. The result was, that to the credit of those rivers there is now an outstanding appropriation of a quarter of a million of dollars. The work will go on, and who can doubt its general utility, or its particular importance to this district?

At the first session of the 27th congress, an appropriation of money was placed at the disposal of the President for the purchase or construction of steam vessels of war for the Lake service. Upon my representation of facts, the President directed such an investigation by the Navy Department as resulted in the selection of iron as the material, and Pittsburgh as the place for the construction of a steam Frigate for that service.

For the first time too, in thirty years contracts were given Pittsburgh establishments for the manufacture of Naval Ordnance, and it is now in contemplation by the Treasury Department to construct at this place Iron steam cutters for the Revenue service for Lakes Erie and Ontario.

I look upon these, gentlemen, as but the commencement of a series of operations by the federal government, destined to develope the resources of this district, and to give scope and employment to the labor, skill and enterprise of its worthy mechanics.

Gentlemen, in all these matters, I found the President a fast friend of my district, and of this commonwealth, and concurring as I did most cordially, in the policy generally of the measures of his administration, I solemnly believe I would have been utterly faithless, in the discharge of my duty to you, had I united in opposition to his administration.

Upon no occasion did the President attempt by direct or indirect means to influence my vote upon any question pending before Congress; my support was one yielded from a sincere conviction of its propriety, and from a sense of duty which I owed to those who had selected me as their representative.

I have thus, gentlemen, without I hope, in any respect, trespassing on your indulgence, given you a brief history of my congressional career, and of the principles and rule of action by which I have been governed.

Before parting from you, however, gentlemen, I cannot forbear a reference to some matters involving your future interests.

The appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of our western waters have not been obtained, hitherto, without a severe struggle; but I think I can now congratulate you on the certain prospect of continued annual appropriations hereafter, until the desired object shall be fully accomplished. In the next congress, and for the next ten years, whilst the number of representatives in Congress will be diminished, whilst there will be a falling off both in the north and south, the western states will come in with a much increased relative strength of representation—The west will be enabled, hereafter, to command justice, and all you have got to do is to lend your vigorous and timely co-operation to your brethern from that region.

The same remarks will apply to the securing the early erection of suitable asylums for the sick and afflicted navigator of these rivers. This is demanded by the voice of justice and humanity, and it is an object which this community should never for one moment lose sight of. Send your memorials, then, to congress at the very commencement of the next session, and ask adequate appropriations for the construction of suitable hospitals, on the sites already purchased for that purpose. Your western brethren will back you, and I will not permit myself to doubt of your success.

But, gentlemen, there is another matter to which the chairman has adverted, and which above all others I consider the most pressing and vital importance to this community. I refer to the necessity, the indispensible necessity of an immediate connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. That connection, to be available, must in my judgment, be by Railway. The road was opened from Harpers Ferry to Cumberland last fall. Most of the trade and travel from Philadelphia, Baltimore and, Washington westward, have now taken that direction. You are daily and hourly losing both. I will give you an illustration of this startling fact.—On reaching Baltimore, a few days since, I counted the number of arrivals registered that day at a single hotel (Mr. Barnum's) They were 115; principally travelers to or from the west.

I left Baltimore the next morning at half past seven, and reached Cumberland before six the same evening, having stopped for breakfast and dinner. Thus was surmounted a distance of 178 miles in about ten hours, by steam power, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. I left Cumberland in company with 71 others, and on arriving at Brownsville, although an excellent boat was waiting for us, and the river in fine order, but 18 of the passengers left the stages and came to Pittsburgh—of that number two lived here.—The rest pursued the route by the National road to Wheeling. And that, gentleman, is about the proportion of the travel you are daily losing, and the trade is falling off in like proportion. I confess, although it pained and grieved me to find the few names registered at your fine hotels, and to see the tenantless houses and ominous '*to-let*' on so many doors, I was prepared for the worst.

Gentlemen, you must not permit Pittsburgh, posessed as she is of so many natural advantages, to lose her rank as a commercial and manufacturing city, without a zealous effort to prevent the sacrifice.

You have it in your power to regain all you have lost, and to acquire far more than you have ever possessed. You should command, and you can command the trade of the Mississppi valley, of Northwestern Ohio, of Michigan, of upper Indiana and Illinois, and of those fertile territories of Iowa and Wisconsin to which a hardy and adventurous population are now rushing. In a word, you can make Pittsburgh what she ought to be, what her position entitles her to be, the greatest and the richest inland town of the Union.

My friends, if you wish to accomplish this great object, it will be in vain to call on Hercules for aid. You must put your own shoulders to the wheel. You have got to make fifty miles of Rail way beginning here, and proceeding by the most eligible route towards Cumberland. It is believed it will cost half a million of dollars—but suppose it costs more, your prosperity depends upon the execution, the speedy execution of the work.—You all think so. Every body thinks so, and the sooner we get at it the better.

But the objection is urged that times are hard, and money is scarce, and we are all embarassed. That is true—too true, but, gentlemen, when times are hard and money is scarce, those are the very times for such an enterprize as this, for then labor is low, and materials cheap, and then, too, men are not to be led away into any rash or wild scheme, but look narrowly to the utility and economy of every enterprise,—then, too, a work is apt to be better executed, than when the whole world has its hands full. To those who despair of our ability to do this thing, let me say, we surely have the means and resources here, if we but task our energies for their development.—Why cannot Pittsburgh do something? Cannot our fair sister city of Allegheny do something? Cannot our Banks and insurance offices, and other monied institutions do something?—Cannot our merchants, and manufacturers and mechanics do something? But above all, cannot our holders of property do something, nay, all that is necessary to be done? Why, gentlemen, since my return from Congress I have conversed with many intelligent owners of land, and houses in this city, and I find them wide awake to the urgency for immediate action, and full of hope and confidence as to the result.—One gentleman shewed me an estimate of the enormous loss to this community, within the present year, by the mere diminution of rents. The amount would be ample to pay the interest on the whole sum requisite to make the very best of rail roads from this to Cumberland.

You have now a water communication by river and canal from Pittsburgh to Cleveland. You will soon have a water communication by river and canal to Erie. Splendid rivers, the navigation of which will soon be made easy, will bear the products of your industry to the teeming valley of the Mississippi, to the mountains of Virginia, and to the New York border. A single link is wanting to complete the chain of intercommunication, and upon it all our hopes of commercial prosperity seems to depend. A tithe of one years, value (that of 1840) of the manufactures of Allegheny County would be more than sufficient for the purpose. Make, then, but fifty miles of the proposed rail road, and Baltimore will advance to meet you. I venture to predict that you will scarcely have the work completed, until you will behold the vigorous and successful efforts of Ohio to unite you by a similar work with Cleveland.

Surely, I need not apologize for thus dwelling on a subject so intimately connected with the welfare of this community.

I am about, my friends, to part from you, perhaps for a season, it may be for time. Fain would I return to close my mortal career among you, and glad would I feel to be transported hither with all the swiftness of that mighty power, which is fast conquering the difficulties of distance. But should it please God, in his providence, to order otherwise, I pray you, one and all, to believe that, with the last pulsation of this heart, I shall invoke the choicest blessings of heaven on the people of this, to me, of all the fair places of this fair earth, the dearest and most cherished!

Of the hundreds of sparkling sentiments offered on the occasion, we are able to give but a few.

Shortly after Mr. Irwin had closed his remarks, the health of Judge Wilkins was drunk by the company in the heartiest manner. We regret that we are not able to report his delightful speech, which was a most happy prelude to the sentiment he proposed.

By Wm. Wilkins—An affectionate farewell, and a thousand welcomes upon his return to the first native of Pittsburgh ever assigned to a foreign mission.

The following letter and toast from Wilson McCandless, Esq., whose company was much missed, was read by the Secretary.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1843.

WM. ROBINSON, jr. Esq.

Chairman of Committee of Arrangements of Dinner to Hon. W. W. Irwin:

Dear Sir—Unable to attend the Dinner complimentary to Mr. Irwin, I beg that you will express the regret I feel, in being absent from a festival, so justly merited by the talents and public services of our late distinguished Representative. I send you a sentiment.

Mr. Irwin—Private virtue and public worth, "Steam Frigates" and "Revenue Cutters," have substantially *riveted* him in the *Iron hold* of the affections of his constituents.

Truly yours,
WILSON McCANDLESS.

By Henry McCullough—Our worthy guest, Hon. W. W. Irwin, an honest son of a generous Irishman; his manly defence of President Tyler is characteristic of the land of his forefathers. For there they will not see two against one without lending a hand.

By Thomas Dickson—Hon. W. W. Irwin, my nearest neighbor when a boy—since then the honest and faithful representative of a confiding constituency—now about to leave us as the nation's representative to a foreign country. The prayers and solicitude of many friends attend him, and for the honor conferred, President Tyler has our warm thanks.

By Hilary Brunot—President Tyler, The people of Pittsburgh both feel and appreciate his friendship to her working men, and the honor he has conferred on the district by the selection of its favorite and faithful representative for the mission to Denmark.

By J. H. McClelland—Our representative in the 27th Congress; his name and services have been connected with the first National Iron Ship;—his name will be as enduring as the material of her iron sides; and though either should sink under the tumultuous wave, their worth is deserving of an effort to raise them.

By Chambers McKibbin—Hon. W. W. Irwin, our late representative in the councils of the nation; while there he discharged the duties with honor to himself and country, and to the great advantage of his constituents.

By R. C. Fleeson—Our Iron City—by the added blackness of her furnace smoke, the more deafening clang of her engine shops, and the louder beating of her trip hammers, *she* will repay our late representative for enabling her mechanics to construct the *first American Iron Steam Ship.*

By Thomas Hamilton—The *old Tilghman* of the Western University—none feels more proudly the honor conferred on our distinguished friend than does his "alma mater," and not the least of that pride rests upon the fact that none of all her sons is more worthy.

By John B. Guthrie—Stockton's old School House in Allegheny town—it is entitled to a large share of the credit our district has acquired by the accomplished representatives she sent to the 27th Congress.

By John Small—Hon. W. W. Irwin, our late representative in Congress, his course while a representative in Congress has proved that he was true to the interests of the mechanics and laboring men of the city of Pittsburgh; they now find that their confidence was not misplaced.

By Smith & McKibben—Our guest—W. W. Irwin, may he always meet with what he leaves behind him, hosts of friends and friends of hosts:

By J. K. Moorhead—Ex-Gov. Findlay, may the evening of his days be as serene as their noon was brilliant.

The health of Ex-Gov. Findlay, Esq, was received with general acclamation. It was replied to by his son James Findlay, Esq., who spoke, as every one expected, with the greatest feeling and eloquence.

Our friend R. Patterson was among the list of the complimented, he remarked, on being called up, that his brains were on the *rack* for something to say, but being *stalled* he would say nothing.

By a Guest—Rudy Patterson, Esq., an unflinching and *stable* Democrat. He wears the *livery* of greatness.

Speeches and toasts were made by Gen. J K. Moorhead, W. B. McClure, D. Ritchie, S. W. Black and F Johnson, Esqs; but we have not been able to report them, and the eloquent gentlemen have refused to do it for us, so we must do our best without them.

The health of Col Robinson was proposed in an admirable toast and drunk with general acclamation, after which the company separated, as much gratified as any set of men that ever met at a festive board.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

The first quarterly meeting of the Protestant Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be held in the 3d Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock. A lecture will be delivered by the Rev D. H. Riddle, D. D. on the "Great Apostacy."

By order,
April 3.—2t. A. W. BLACK, Sec'y.

DUQUESNE GREYS.

You are hereby notified to attend a quarterly meeting and court of appeal on Monday evening the 3d inst at 7½ o'clock at the Armory.

By order, C GLENN, Jr., Sec'y.

There will be a monthly drill on Wednesday evening the 5th inst. Also, on the following Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

ap 1—

LAST WEEK OF ORATORY AND MUSIC.

Prof. Bronson, assisted by Mr. Nash, gives the Fifth Lecture this evening Monday, and the 6th Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Oratorean (Theatre,) interspersed with Recitations and Singing, and dissections of the Manikin. Among other subjects are the Inflexions; the two memories and a full explanation of *Ventriloquism*, with examples before and behind the screen. *Recitations* Rolla's Address to the Peruvians, Lord Ullins Daughter, Marco Bozzaris, Natural History of Love, Bunker Hill, Maid of Malahide, National Glory, &c. &c. *Songs*—A Life on the Ocean Wave, Erin is my Home, I love the Free, The spot where I was born, Old Sexton, My Mother Dear, Miss Myrtle, Old Watermill, She wore a Wreath, My Boyhood's Home, Old English Gentleman, &c. Admission 25 cents.

N. B.—The avails of these evenings, after paying expenses will be handed over to M. Allen for the use of the Poor. ap 1—2t.

RIVER NEWS.

12 feet water in the channel and rising.

Arrivals and Departures since our last report.

ARRIVED.

*Cleveland, Hemphill, do.,
*Michigan, Boyce, Beaver,
Belmont, Poe, Wheeling
North Queen, McLean, Wellsville
Edwin Hickman, Downing, New Orleans
*Montgomery, Gregg, Cincinnati
Mingo Chief, Devinney, Wheeling

DEPARTED.

*Michigan, Boyce, Beaver,
*Cleveland, Hemphill, do.,
North Queen, McLean, Wellsville
*Montgomery, Gregg, Cincinnati,

Boats marked thus* are provided with Evan's Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of steam boilers.

Auction.

S. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Successors to J. B. Guthrie, at the old stand corner of 5th and Wood sts., having complied with the requisitions of the new Auction Law, are prepared to make advances on Consignments and to sell on favorable terms. They hope by continuing to make ready sales and prompt returns, to receive a fair portion of business.

On Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, they will sell a large assortment of Seasonable Dry Goods; and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, an extensive lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, S. FAHNESTOCK & Co.

April 1st 1842. Auct'ns.

Pittsburgh, April 1st 1843.

In retiring from the Auction business, I take great pleasure in recommending to the public Messrs. Samuel Fahnestock & Co., who have complied with the requirements of the new Auction Law and will do business at my old stand. J. B. GUTHRIE.

april 3 1843.

1843!

Standart, Ingraham & Co.

FORWARDING AND COM. MERCHANTS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

AGENTS for the Merchants Transportation Company Composed of the Merchants Line, Erie Canal, Washington Line.

Hunter, Palmer & Co's. Line of Steam Boats and vessels on the Lakes,

Cleveland Line Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal.

Proprietors of the Merchants Line Ohio Canal.

REFER TO—
WILKIE & ENSWORTH, No. 9, Coenties Slip, N. Y.
R. HUNTER & Co. Albany.
OTIS CHAFF, Boston.
HUNTER, PALMER & Co. Buffalo.
M. T. WILLIAMS & DOW, Cleveland.
HON JOHN M. ALLEN, do.
CHARLES M. GIDINGS, do.
J. S. DICKEY, Beaver.
BIRMINGHAM & Co., Pittsburgh.

ap 1 1843—1y.

SCHOOL.

MRS BRADY respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has opened her School in Liberty street, near the corner of St Clair (entrance on St Clair street or through the store of Mr McCloskey 3d door from the corner,) she begs leave to return thanks for the great share of patronage heretofore received, and pledges herself to pay the most devoted attention to those entrusted to her charge.

Terms of Tuition to suit the Times.

Spelling, Reading,	Writing & plain Sewing	per q'r	$2.00
do	do	do & arithmetic	2.50
do	do	do Gram mar and Geography	3.00

ap 1—1w.

FOR THE WABASH RIVER.

THE new light draught steamer JUNIATA, Thacker, Master, will commence on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M; to run as a regular Packet between Pittsburgh and Wabash River. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to ATWOOD AND JONES.

ap 1, 1843.

WHISKEY.

50 BBLS 5 years old copper distilled Monongahela Rye Whiskey on consignment, and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE,

ap 1. Water between Wood and Smith'd.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1843.

AN Election for one President, ten Managers, one Treasurer and Secretary, of the "Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN HARPER,

April 1:—d1w&w3t Treasurer.

TO LET.

A NEAT convenient Cottage built frame house, situate a short distance below the canal in Allegheny city. Enquire of JAMES MAY,

mar 28.

JUST RECEIVED.—An excellent assortment of Coffee Mills, cheap garden Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hatchets, Dung and pitch Forks, Augurs, Louisville Lime, white Wash; sweeping, scrubbing, cloth and dusting Brushes, writing, letter and wrapping paper, English and country Quills, corn brooms and wisps, paper hangings and borders, window sash and glass, Tubs, Buckets and Churns, country Carpet, table salt, and other articles for sale on accommodating terms for cash, good negociable paper, or barter, to suit consignees.

ISAAC HARRIS,
mar 31. Agent and Com Mer, No 9, 5th st.