tics of our republican doctrines The limitation of the authority of the General Government, by a strict construction of the well defined powers conferred by the constitution, is essential to the security and integrity of our institutions; and the obvious tendency of the doctrines of our political opponents to include, within the means of promoting the general welfare, the exercise of an undefined and almost unlimited power, would necessarily lead to a destruction of all the essential securities of free government. This strict restriction of the powers granted under the constitution, has the salutary effect of checking extravagant appropriations; produces economy in every part of the Government, and effectually prevents the danger to our institutions which has already resulted from the charter of that great monied monopoly, whose power and corrupting influence were employed in the attempt to overshadow and overawe our government. The virtue, integrity and patriotism of the Hero of New Orleans, saved the country from the humiliating and debasing spectacle of yielding to the insolence of its demands; and the prevailing influence of the just principles of democracy, aided by the Roman firmness of him who has so faithfully represented the people, brought this powerful enemy "to a perfect subordination under the authority of the Government."

An attempt to revive such an institution is treated by one of its distinguished friends as an obsolete idea, which only exists with the memory of days that are gone; but it is obvious that the party, brought into power by the revulsion and accident of 1840, have exhibited their principles in the attempt to establish an immense National Bank, under the masked titles of a Fiscal operation and Government Exchequer; and by extravagant appropriations, have already laid the foundation of an immense national debt; and by the recent impracticable and unconstitutional project of creating a debt of two hundred millions, upon the part of the General Government, to relieve the States from their indebtedness, have shewn, in the advancement of their political views, and to excite again an inordinate spirit of speculation—a determination to sacrifice the credit of this great nation, and depress it to a level with that of the States.

The readiness with which the present Executive of the United States yielded to the demands of those who are opposing the right of suffrage in Rhode Island, and his avowed determination to aid them, with the military power of the government, in their usurpations upon popular rights, are additional evidences of the insecurity of free institutions under the direction of the principles which thus actuate our political opponents.

The experiment of a Republican Government, properly controlled and restricted by well balanced institutions, which secure all the purposes of a wisely regulated liberty has now been fully and satisfactorily tested; and the result is manifest in the secure and certain enjoyment of those rights and privileges, which confer the enviable distinction of an American freeman.

The present state of society, with all the advantages of advanced intelligence and civilization, the lights of the press, and the teachings of philosophy, exhibits the great mass of the human family under the bondage of despotism. It is a mournful consideration for any one who values the just rights of human nature, and desires the beneficence of an overruling Providence to be extended to all with an equal hand, to reflect that there is but here and there a spot in which the standard of freedom is unfurled against the oppressor.

Let us, therefore, cherish and maintain the high purpose of our institutions, to elevate and place man in his just position in society, and thus add to the strength, the security and prosperity of the people by exerting a determined and united action in supporting, the principles, and promoting, by all proper exertions, the triumph of the Democratic party, we cannot fail to advance and secure the salutary object of a republican government.

Resolved, That as political parties are inseparably associated with every republican government, and are brought into existence from that salutary spirit of inquiry which is conservative of free institutions; and as the two great political parties, which exist under our government, have ever maintained antagonist principles, announcing distinct doctrines both as to the administration of the government and construction of its constitutional powers; and as we believe permanent ascendency of the Democratic party essential to the security of our free institutions, it is our imperative duty, by a spirit of "union, harmony and concession, every thing for the cause," to discipline and organize our strength as to present an unbroken phalanx to our opponents. We shall then witness, as in days past, the Flag of Democracy, which has so often led us to victory, again advanced and restored to its ancient triumphant position.

Resolved, That we have a decided preference for our own favorite candidate, JAMES BUCHANAN, for the Presidency, and believe that his merits as a statesman and a citizen, his distinguished qualifications and great services, and his political principles give him just claims to the station; the Democratic party of Pennsylvania will assert the high claims of the State and our candidate before the National Convention, and acting in accordance with the principles by which they have always been governed will cheerfully abide by the result of that nomination; and act with that harmony and zeal with the democracy of the Union, which has heretofore distinguished them.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the triumphant success of the democratic party at the next Presidential election, and cannot doubt that insu-taining the great principles of the party, each member will perceive the necessity of yielding his individual preference, after a nomination made according to our party usages, and will then give his cordial support to the nominee of the National Convention.

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the suggestion, already made by the Democracy of several of the States, that the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, should be held in the city of Baltimore, in May 1844.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania should adhere to its ancient usage of selecting delegates to the National Convention by a democratic state convention of delegates assembled according to to the invariable custom of the party, who will select a delegation to represent the state equal to the whole number of senators and Representatives in Congress, and, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we entirely disapprove the election of delegates by Congressional districts.

Resolved, That we recommend a democratic state convention to be held on the 4th of March next, A. D. 1844, to be composed of Delegates equal to the number of Senators and Representatives in the state legislature, and to be elected by the several counties and Senatorial districts according to the representation to which they may severally be entitled, and for the purpose of producing as much uniformity as may be practicable as to the times of the election of delegates throughout the state, it is recommended that such delegates be elected in the several counties at any time succeeding the 1st of January A. D. 1844.

Resolved, That the delegates to the convention of the 4th March 1844, will have the important duties to perform of selecting suitable delegates to represent the State in the National Convention, forming an Electoral Ticket, and also of nominating a candidate to be supported by the democratic party in October 1844, for the high and important office of Governor of Pennsylvania; and it is recommended to the several counties to give such notice of the primary and county meetings, as will procure a full attendance of the members of the party from which will be selected delegates, who will faithfully promote the wishes as well as the important interests of the people they represent.

SAM'L FEGELY, Pres't.

LUTHER KIDDER, Sec'y.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1843.

See First Page.

Legislative aids to Business.

From the energetic manner in which men in every branch of business are prosecuting their several callings, it is evident that all, or nearly all, have arrived at the conclusion, that to ensure success in business it is better to depend on industry and economy than on Legislative or Congressional enactments, to produce a state of things that can only be accomplished by well directed labor. One of the greatest evils that originated in the electioneering policy of the whigs in 1840, was the impression it made on the public mind that with the triumph of federalism prosperity and plenty would be restored, and that wealth would flow to all without using the ordinary efforts to gain it. They drank, and sang, and rioted themselves into the belief that the promises of "two dollars a day and roast beef," would be literally fulfilled, and that after the election of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," the necessity to labor would become an "obsolete idea." It did not require long after the change in the administration to destroy the pleasant illusion of living without labor; and discovering that the government could give no aid to those who were not disposed to help themselves, cast a despondency over their spirits from which they are only now recovering.

It was said that nothing but the incorporation of a great national Bank would restore prosperity to the country, and for the stand he took against the incorporation of such an institution, the President has been denounced and reviled in the most brutal manner by every hard cider politician in the country. But no great "national regulator" has been established, and yet we find business reviving. Banks are going out of existence every day, either by the expiration of their charters, or sinking beneath the weight of their own corruption, and still *confidence* appears to be returning. What is it that has caused this revival in business—this restoration of confidence? Certainly neither the action of Congress nor the Legislature: for while the law makers of the general government spend their time and the people's money in political wrangling, the Solons of our State Legislature were doing their best to *destroy* the business of our public works, for the coming season, and to fleece from the people their noble improvements, and give them to a band of stock-jobbers for not a tenth part of what they cost the state.

The late actions of both these bodies would have a greater tendency to retard business than improve it, if the prosperity of the people depended so exclusively on the doings of Legislatures as federal politicians have been preaching up for some years past. But without Banks and without Exchequers' the 'better times are coming.' The people have ceased to call upon Hercules for aid; they have put their own shoulders to the wheel, they are beginning to see the folly of waiting for legislative movements to produce a state of prosperity that can only be brought about by their own industry, & as the illusion fades from them, they are employing the only certain remedies for hard times; industry, perseverance and enterprise. The bustling scenes on our business thoroughfares, the piles of goods and produce that block up our wharves and pavements; the hourly arrivals of heavily freighted boats by the rivers and canals, the active movements of every one we meet on the street, (except loafers and gentlemen of leisure,) all indicate that the "sober second thought" is curing the evil of hard times, and that the people by their own industry, independent of legislative aid, will establish a system of solid prosperity that cannot be shaken or destroyed by the explosion of rotten corporations.

Welsh Amazons!-Rebecca and her Daughters!!

The following is an account of a female rebellion which has recently broken out in South Wales. It appears to be quite formidable, and the heroines will gain a lasting notoriety, and their exploits will be the theme for many a literary effort in future generations. The following is a brief history of the case:

'About seven years ago a turnpike road was made between Pembroke and Carmarthen, with a view of securing a great thoroughfare by it between Ireland and London. The Liverpool and metropolitan railway has however, frustrated the object, by leaving but 32 miles of the road for passage of the mail-coach, which seldom carries more than three passengers per day. Very little thoroughfare else exists along it, as a carrier goes but once a week between Carmarthen and Pembroke, by which there is not money enough raised to pay the interest for the capital expended, much less to keep the road in repair. The trustees have the power, by act of Parliament, to put up toll-bars on lanes and bye-roads, and also of throwing the expenses of the main road upon the parishes—and that power they have exercised, which appears to have caused so much violence. Rebecca has already destroyed the St. Clear, Trefechan, Pendergate and Prime toll-gates. She also boasts of having an auxiliary force of 500 men true and faithful, at Haverford-west.

The "Welshman," published at Carmarthen, says—Three threatening notices have been received at Narberth work house; to the effect that unless the paupers have better food given to them, Rebecca will attack the house. A mob assembled a few days since, and attacked the Prince's gate. Rebecca, the commander, who has now two officers called 'Nell' and 'Susan,' would seem to emulate the late captain Rock of the sister island, for, besides the other threatening notices which we have mentioned, one has just been received in this town breathing destruction to all the turnpike gates on the parochial road: and one by Water street, on the old Newcastle Emlyn road, is doomed to destruction. What is most remarkable in this surreptitious movement, for it is an insurrectionary movement, though at present perhaps not very formidable, is that neither the civil, nor the military, nor the yeomanry, have been able to apprehend a single offender. Thirty veteran pensioners went down from Carmarthen to St. Clear's on Tuesday last, and a troop of lancers are daily expected on the spot. Judging, however, from the past abortive attempts to suppress the lawless movements, people are not very sanguine in their expectation of a restoration of the supremacy of the law. Indeed, the Captain Rock-like proceedings in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, seem, from all we can learn, to assume daily a more threatening complexion. A correspondent states that at first the war was directed against the toll gates only, but that now the work houses are to be leveled also, and that Rebecca is a man of much influence, some say a country magistrate. Another correspondent informs us that the individual who personates Rebecca is frequently replaced by another, and is not the same on the night of each outrage. It is not the least remarkable circumstance in this extraordinary movement, that when the troops appear in one part of the country, Rebecca invariably appears in another, perhaps 14 or 15 miles distant.

Valuable Relic.—The London Court Journal says, "A valuable gold ring, supposed to have belonged to Queen Mary, has lately fallen into the hands of a travelling Jew, named Solomons, residing in Barnard Castle. The Jew perceiving some Latin inscription on the inside of the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town to learn the meaning of it, who told him he had reason to believe it was the ring spoken of in history as presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, and which had been lost. The reverend gentleman undertook to forward it to the Antiquarian Society in London, who returned it with an intimation that it was not the ring supposed, but they believed it had belonged to Queen Mary, and that the value was somewhere about two hundred and fifty guineas.

Words are things, as much as it they had the weight of lead or gold: let them, then, be used with caution. Upon the shutting of the lips may depend the comfort of many days to come.

The man who can turn female innocence from its fair state of purity, should never know the fond tenderness of a mother, the confiding affection of a sister, the devotion of a wife, or the holy balm of a daughter's kiss.

Opium Smugglers at Canton.—The Liverpool Courier endorses the opinion that the English merchants at Canton are all, to a man, smugglers of opium: and that they had, previous to the late riots, pursued such a course as to endanger the peace of the two (Chinese and British) nations.

☞We heard a frog last night, but he evidently croaked hoarsely, as if the recent rains have given him a cold!—*Forum*.

It was a whig frog trying to squeak 'virgin heifer.' What a change has come over the poo things since 1840.

Our Public Works.

We continually hear encouraging reports of the amount of business done on our public works this spring. In passing over them a few days ago, we were greatly astonished at the number of boats and cars engaged in the transportation of goods. The whole line of canal and railroad seemed to be covered with them. A gentleman well acquainted with canal transportation matters, expresses the opinion that there is more business now doing than he has ever seen before. So much for the adoption of the Truck System, and the prudent course of the present Canal Board.

It is proper to mention that (as we learn from Mr. Morris, the Supervisor,) the obstruction caused by a sand bar, 20 miles this side of Johnstown, is now entirely removed, and boats are hourly passing without difficulty. We are also informed that a breach near Lewistown, which occasioned some little delay and inconvenience, is repaired, thus putting the entire line in order.

Davy Crockct Outdone.

During the late freshet in the Red River a man was discovered up a gum sapling, where he had been for four days. He was found by a Mr. Finn who was in his skiff at the time, the water being nearly eight feet deep. The poor fellow was quite exhausted, and would undoubtedly have fallen into the water, but for a judicious contrivance he had effected upon ascending the sapling. Lashed firmly around him were several black grape vines. These were again wound round the tree, and in this condition he sat as though in a basket, and so firmly secured that his exhausted energies were insufficient to extricate him from his situation, even should he have desired it. We learn that the name of the unfortunate sufferer is Anderson. During the four nights he was upon the sapling the weather was extremely cold and he was wet through. In this situation it is a wonder that he survived. His discovery was quite accidental. His cries had been heard very distinctly, and when search was made they soon ceased. Mr. Finn was in fact returning home in his skiff, and accidentally took a course which brought him in view of the tree upon which Anderson was fastened. In nearing it, the words 'save me' uttered in a feeble voice, were distinctly heard, and, looking up, the unfortunate man was seen reclining on the tree. He was speedily taken down and removed to a house, where proper restoratives were administered, and his life soon placed out of danger.

A fight between two Governors.—A Richmond paper gives a rumor of an altercation having taken place between Gov. McDowell of Va. and Gov. Thomas of Md. Governor McDowell is the father-in-law of Governor Thomas. The following are the particulars:

"We have the particulars from a correspondent, of a fight that occurred at Staunton on Tuesday last, between Gov. McDowell and Gov. Thomas, of Maryland. Gov. Thomas reached that place in the Valley stage about 11 o'clock, and Gov. McDowell in the Charlottesville stage, about an hour afterwards. They put up at the same hotel and met there, but did not speak—both designed to take the Lexington stage when the stage came up, Gov. McDowell handed his lady into the stage, and he was also in the act of entering when he observed Thomas at his side and demanded where he was going, to which he replied, 'in the stage.' This he was assured he would not do, and from words they proceeded to blows, Governor McDowell employed his umbrella with *marked* effect upon his adversary. The bystanders then interfered and the battle was stopped—Gov. T. declaring he had not received fair play. By the persuasion of friends, Gov. McD. with his lady took a private conveyance to Lexington, Gov. T. continuing in the stage It was anticipated that another "scene" would occur at Lexington, from which place news was anxiously expected. The affair has caused great talk and excitement at Staunton."

"*Dun*."—The term 'dun,' in its pecuniary sense, owes its origin to a famous bailiff of Lincoln, named John Dun, who flourished in the reign of Henry VII. This catchpole was so dexterous in his business, that when a man refused to pay his debts, it was usual to say, 'Why don't you Dun him.'

Grape Vines.—We hope every farmer and every mechanic who owns as much as six square feet of ground, will have at least one grape vine growing on it; a productive vine we mean, not one for mere show, but one that will bear fruit which will ripen without artificial heat.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee is erecting an asylum for the orphans of Freemasons.—[Baltimore Sun.

What has the Deacon to say to that?

The examination of Conke, the murderer of the Editor of the Old Dominion, has been concluded, and he has been held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. His trial will come on in June.

Counterfeit Mexican dollars are plenty in all parts of the country. Paper dollars are no longer worth counterfeiting, or rather the counterfeits are about as good as the genuine, hence the resort to the silver business.

Commercial News.

RIVER.

14 feet water in the channel.

All Boats marked thus (*) are provided with Evans safty Guard.

Reported by SHEBLE & MITCHEL, General Agents, No 5, Market street. S. B

ARRIVED.

Lehigh Price Cincinnati
Zainsville David Marietta
Oella Bowman Brownsville
North Queen McLain Wellsville
Ida Denison Franklin
Pulaski Hanna do
Mingo Chief Devenny Wheeling
Belmont Poe do
*Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
*Cleveland, Hemphill, do.

DEPARTED.

Oela Bowman Brownsville
*Cleveland, Hemphill, Beaver,
*Michigan, Boies, do
Empress, Hauk, N Orleans.
*Columbiana, Murdock, Wheeling,
North Queen McLain Nashville
Missouria Mail Littleton St Louisville
Indian Queen Brickell Nashville
Harrisburgh Smith Florance
West Point Grace Nashville
*Alps Todd St. Louis
Lehigh Price Cincinnati

Per steamer Mingo Chief from Wheeling—1471 bbls Flour, 23 bbls apples, 23 Packages, sundries 21 Cabin and 18 deck Passengers.

Per steamer Zainsville from Marietta—36 hhds tobacco, 82 bbls flour, 7 hhds Bacon, 38 bbls Wheat, 38 Sacks of Rags, 32 Kegs Lard, and 292 packages and 1486 do 77 Packages Sundries.

Per steamer North Queen from Wellsville—1000 bbls Flour, 98 Bacon, 40 Sacks dryed apples, 40 Kegs Lard, Lot Sundries.

Per steamer Cleveland from Beaver—360 bbls Flour.

Keel Boat Devolard—104 bbls Flour, 60 do apples 150 Boxes Glass.

Flat Boat—120 bbls Flour and 225 Kegs nails.

Per steamer Lehigh from Cincinnati—45 hhds Bacon, 22 Hemp, 12 bbls Whiskey.

Per steamer Belmont—50 Tones, Sundries.

Are you going to St Louis?—If so, be sure and engage passage on the steamer "EMPRESS." You will find every thing in apple-pie order, and the strictest attention paid to your comfort and pleasure. Captain Hauk is a gentleman and his clerk is a *Noble* fellow.

KENTUCKIAN OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, April 21st 1843.

Business this week continues good. The weather the first of the week was damp and rainy; but yesterday, it cleared off and is now beautiful spring weather. The river is higher now than it has been this spring, and rising. Our landing presents a business appearance—the Alice Grey, Grace Darling, Somerville and Rainbow are loading for New Orleans, Algonquin and Embassy for St Louis and the Illinois river; Tom Metcalf and Ocean for Lexington, Frankfort and Versailles, Florence for the Tennessee river; Sylph, for the Wabash, and Princeton for Kenawa.—There are a great many flat boats at the landing loaded with hay, corn, potatoes, &c. Our grocery market is the same as last week; no changes in any article except sugar, which has advanced for a good article to 5¾ and some are holding it at 6 cts. About 600 or 700 hogsheads have been purchased this week on speculation, at from 4 to 5 cts for prime lots.

The Far West.—The Milwaukie Courier says:—Along our river business wears a pleasing aspect. The loud hoilye-hove of the jolly tar, the clink of the hammer, the mallet and chisel, all denote that prosperity has opened her stores for our industrious and busy population. Our merchants and forwarders are anticipating an unusually busy season, and are making preparations for it with an alacrity and spirit that deserves the amplest and richest reward.

NOTICE,

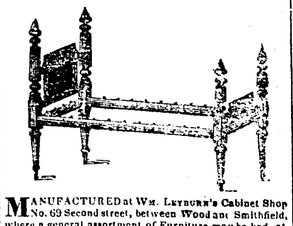
The members of the "Duquesne Fire co." are requested to meet at the Engine House this (Thursday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of Saml Turney, late a member of Niagara co.

JAS E DICCSON,
apr 27* Secretary.

AWNINGS.—I am prepared at short notice to make Awnings for Stores &c. Screens, sacking bottoms, and all kinds of canvass work. Terms reasonable. WM. NOBLE, Upholster.

A large assortment of superior sacking bottoms of every size on hand. Apply at No. 5, St Clair street, or at the warehouse No. 4, Wood street. ap 27—3t

FOWLER'S PATENT BEDSTEAD.



MANUFACTURED at WM. LEYBURN'S Cabinet Shop No. 69 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, where a general assortment of Furniture may be had at reduced prices for cash.

The superiority of these Bedsteads, consist in the fastenings, which for durability and ease in putting up and taking down, is not equalled by any other now in use—and to all such as would consult their own comfort in their nightly slumbers, it should be remembered that all classes of the bug family are *fastened on* by these fastenings.

☞Rights for Counties, Districts or States for sale by JOHN FOWLER, Patentee.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we have examined the above Bedstead Fastenings, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best now in use—coming up fully to the representation in the above advertisement.

Wm. Graham, Jr., Joseph Coltart,
Wm. Irvin, Jacob Vogdes,
John A. Gill, George Singer,
ap 27.—2m

COMB FACTORY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The business kinds of Comb the subscribers in the Manufactory of all line the business being dissolved, George Royer will continue the customers of the old firm and the public, who are as usual, and strive to accommodate respectfully invited to patronise Mr Royer.

GEO. ROYER,
Allegheny, ap 27—3t GEO. RAMSDEN.

E. H. Heasting,

RECORDING REGULATOR and Surveyor. Office in 4th street, next door to the Bank of Pittsburgh. ap 24—1m

THEATRE.

Last night but two of the engagement of Mrs MELTON and Mr LATHAM, and 11th night of the engagement of Mrs FLYNN.

This evening, Thursday, April 27, will be presented the operatic play of

ROB ROY.

To conclude with the popular farce of HIDE AND SEEK.

During the evening a great number of songs &c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, Performance to commence at half past 7

Lower Boxes, 50 cents | Second Tier, 37½ cents
Pitt, 25 " | Gallery, 12½ cents

NEW ARRANGEMENT

For 1843.

Passage and Remittances to and from Great Britain and Ireland.

THE subscribers having concluded their arrangement for extending their business, are at all times prepared make arrangements for bringing out passengers by ships of the first class, American built, and commanded by careful and experienced men, who are well and favorably known in the trade. This Line being the oldest on of the port of New York, it is hardly necessary to say that the arrangements are mature and complete, as from the fact that a vessel is sent out every six days, is evident that no unnecessary delay to passengers can occur. A free passage per steamboat from Ireland or Scotland, can be engaged, and when those settled for decline coming out, the money is always refunded to the parties from whom it was received, without deduction.

Apply to SAMUEL THOMPSON'S,
Old established Passage Office, 273 Pearl st.
G. GRIMSHAW & Co.,
10 Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.

Drafts and exchanges at sight, and for any amount can be furnished on R. C. Glynn & Co., Bankers, London, R. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool; the National Bank of Scotland; National Bank of Ireland; and Northern Banking Co. Apply to PETER RATTIGAN, Chatham street, near the Fourth street road, opposite the Welsh Church. ap 26. 3m

BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER AT THE *THREE BIG DOORS.*

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that notwithstanding the unprecedented sales at the Three Big Doors, during the present season; he has still on hand the largest and most varied assortment of elegant CLOTHING that can be bought west of the mountains. The public may rest assured that all articles offered at his store are manufactured from FRESH GOODS, purchased in the Eastern markets this Spring, and made into garments by Pittsburgh workmen.

In consequence of the multiplication of slop shops in our city, filled with pawn-brokers, clothes and the nasty, cast off garments of former seasons, from the eastern cities, the public should be cautious to ascertain the character of the establishments in which they are invited to purchase, before they part with their money. The articles offered at several of the concerns in this city, are the mere "offals" of New York and Philadelphia slop shops, and sent out here to be palmed off on the Pittsburgh public. Purchasers should be on their guard against these impositions, and they may rely on the fact that no establishment that advertises *eastern made* Clothing, can give as good an article or as advantageous bargains as can be had at the "Three Big Doors."

The public will please remember that all the subscriber's garments are made in *this city*, by competent workmen, and not gathered up like the goods now offered by the "birds of passage" from the shreds and patchwork eastern slop shops. It will always be his endeavor to maintain the reputation that the "Three Big Doors" have obtained for furnishing a superior style of CLOTHING in every respect, and at prices below those of any other establishment.

He would again return his thanks to his friends and the public for the unprecedented patronage bestowed upon his establishment, and believing that they have found it to their advantage to deal with him, he would repeat his invitation to all those who wish to purchase Clothing of every description at the lowest price to call at No. 151, LIBERTY St. JOHN M'CLOSKY.

☞Observe Metal Plate in the pavement. ap 26.

PROF. SILLMAN'S LECTURES ON GEOLOGY continued on this week, on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday's of the two following weeks, in the 3d Presbyterian Church, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. Tickets may be had at the stores of C. C. Henry & Co., Wood street; W. W. Wilson, Market st., and other members of the Committee. ap 26

J. M. Sanderson & Son,

FRANKLIN HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

THIS elegant establishment has been in operation during the last nine months, and notwithstanding the general depression of business, it has met and sustained the approbation of the public and yielded to the proprietors a full compensation for their labor and attention. Its location being in Chestnut street, in the immediate neighborhood of the Post office, the Exchange, Banks, the Steamboat landing, the most business part of Market street and the places of amusement, it presents to the business community or those visiting the city on pleasure, all the facilities and comforts so desirable to the travelling public. Its arrangement, also, enables the guest to regulate his expenses, and to live in style of elegance or economy suited to his notions or disposition. The facility of procuring meals at any hour, and of getting that which the appetite craves, is also a saver of time which the business portion of the guests know how to appreciate. The proprietors, therefore, solicit the custom of their old friends, and promise a continuance of their exertions to make them comfortable.

ap 25—3m. McKIBBIN & SMITH.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Board, $1,00 per day.

THE Proprietors of this new and extensive Hotel, respectfully returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage that has been extended to him since the opening of the Monongahela House; and being always anxious to consider the comfort and accommodation of his guests takes this opportunity of informing them that, in conformity with the "Spirit of the Times;" his charges for Boarding after this date, will be reduced to One Dollar per Day.

He hopes that this arrangement will meet with the approbation of his friends and the travelling community in general. He would also state, that the same order and attention will be observed in every department of the establishment that has already characterized the Monongahela House. JAMES CROSSAN.

ap 25—3t. Proprietor.

LOST,

YESTERDAY afternoon, somewhere near the corner of 4th and Wood sts., a pair of Gold Spectacles. The finder will be liberally rewarded, if he will leave them at the store of the subscriber, No. 56 Wood street. J. P. STUART.

ap 25.—3t.

New and Cheap Temperance Documents.

JUST rec'd from N. York, a fresh supply of the latest temperance documents, viz:—Bacchus Prize Essay, permanent Temperance Documents, Arthur's Tales, Six Nights with the Washingtonians, bound, Jewitt's Lectures, Hitchcock's Prize Essay, Cold Water Dialogues and Magazines Dialogues, Hymns, Songs and Fables.—Confessions of an Inebriate, Beecher's Sermons, Barrery Howard, Dead Child, Journal & 3000 Youth's Advocate for January, February, March and April, for Sabbath Schools youth's Temperance societies, and the Temperance public. For sale at 1 cent each, or 12½ a year to subscribers, by ISAAC HARRIS, Agent and Com. Merch't, No 9 5th st. ap 25.