Value weigh scales and weigh house,	500 00
Estimated value Nelson's Island,	6,800 00
Council House,	1,500 00
Estimated value Market House,	7,000 00
	$28,452 53
Balance,	22,489 94
	$50,942 47

Jan'y 1st, 1844. jan 18, d3t&w:t

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.

THE AQUEDUCT.—The Advocate is opposed to the city re-building the Aqueduct. It thinks the city has enough of debt already, and that the faith of the state is pledged to maintain this work. We agree with our cotemporary as to the debt of the city, and the obligation of the state to keep the Aqueduct in repair, but as the Legislature has positively refused to make an appropriation for the purpose, it is necessary that the citizens should adopt the only course by which the business of the public works can be secured to the city.

It would be a lamentable thing for the business of our city if the Aqueduct should not be rebuilt, and as there is no probability that the state will do any thing for it now, there is no other means left than for the city to take the matter in hand, and rebuild it under the provisions of the bill passed by the Legislature.

It is right that we should carefully guard against an increase of the city debt, but in a matter where the advantages are so obvious, and the improvement so very necessary to the business of our city, we really think there should be none to oppose the immediate commencement of the work.

Besides the great importance of the Aqueduct to our commercial interests, it would, if rebuilt by the city, be one of the most profitable investments of our means or credit that could be devised. Those who are well acquainted with the canal business estimate that when completed, it would yield in tolls from $10,000 to $12,000 per annum. Its entire cost could not by any possibility exceed $30,000, and it is thus seen that in three years the revenue would defray the whole expense of construction. We think the advantages of the bill are too plain for any one to hesitate for a moment about the propriety of accepting it, and we hope the Council will at once take such action in the case as will ensure a speedy completion of the work.

THE MEETING TO-DAY.—We hope that every friend of Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh will be present at the meeting at the Court House to-day. The subject presented for our consideration is one affecting the business and prosperity of the citizens of the state, as well as their honor and faith. A heavy debt is a great calamity to the most industrious people, but a heavy debt with dishonored credit will paralyze the most indomitable; and it is certain that unless some scheme be devised to restore our credit, and to meet the demands made upon us, we will very shortly be reduced to that condition. The time has gone by, when our creditors will receive hollow promises or certificates of indebtedness, for their pay. We must give them something more substantial. We must show a disposition to pay the interest at least, on our present debt, before we can ask them to accept more of our promises. Mr. BRACKENRIDGE's scheme is the only one yet presented, that can have that effect. Public opinion is strongly and justly opposed to a sale of the public improvements. A distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, at best, but relief in prospective, and is even more unpopular than the other scheme. The proposition to issue more certificates of indebtedness, and thus materially increase a debt, which we are now unable to pay the interest on, is a project so ridiculous and wild that it can meet with no favor from any quarter; and if passed it would but cause either laughter or indignation at our imprudence. There is clearly no way of extricating ourselves but by "augmented taxation," and as our own folly and recklessness have entailed the present debt upon us, we should bear the burthen like men, and not attempt to shink from or dodge the payment. So, we trust, the meeting will resolve to-day, and that such action will be had as will be honorable to ourselves and beneficial to our state.

THE TAILORS AND THE LAW.—We see by the Boston Post, that there was an interesting case before the Justices Court, in Boston, last Saturday, in which James McLane, a journeyman tailor, sued William H. Milton & Co., for wages. The plaintiff claimed for making two fine winter frocks, and for extra work upon them, four and a half dollars each. The defendants offered him two dollars and a half a piece for making the coats. The prices charged by the plaintiff were in accordance with the tariff of prices agreed upon by the Society of Journeymen Tailors in August last. It was proved by the plaintiff that it would require four day's labor to make one of these coats. The journeymen tailors labor, generally, twelve hours. They find their own shop and club together, paying fifty cents per week for shop rent, and fuel and lights. If the offer of the defendants had been accepted, then the plaintiff would have received for his labor sixty-two and a half cents per day, which would amount to the sum of $195 per year—deduct from this fifty cents per week for shop rent and fuel, and you have left $169 net earnings of one man. And this is upon the supposition that he works every day, except Sunday, in the year. But these journeymen do not find employment more than two-thirds of the year. We must, therefore, deduct one-third of the $169, leaving $112 67 as the amount actually earned at this rate of wages. There was some evidence in the above action that the sewing upon the coats was not done well, and Justice Rogers gave judgment for the plaintiff for $7 50, defendants to pay all the costs. McLane *sued* up Milton, and won the *suit*.

AMELIA NORMAN, who has been on her trial in New York city, for stabbing, with intent to kill, Henry Ballard, her seducer, has been acquitted by the Jury. Public opinion was unanimous in her favor, and upon the announcement of the verdict the Court House for a long time rang with applause, which the Court were unable to repress. The prisoner, at the annunciation of the verdict, fainted. Throughout the trial, she was sustained and cheered by a number of the most respectable ladies of the city, one of whom has promised to take Amelia into her family and protection.

RESIGNATION OF MR SPRAGUE.—The Providence Journal says:—"The Hon. William Sprague on Tuesday resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States.—The regret which at any time, his constituents would have felt at an event which takes from the public service his sound sense and eminently practical talents, is greatly increased by the melancholy and tragical cause, which has impelled him to this step."

RAIL ROAD TRUCKS.—A large portion of our business men are waiting anxiously for the Legislature to authorize the building of more trucks for the use of the section boats. It is of the greatest importance to the interests of our public works during the coming season, that this matter should be attended to, and that a sufficient number of trucks should be provided to accommodate all the section boats. Last year the section boat men suffered the greatest inconvenience on account of the scarcity of trucks, and as there will be many more engaged in the business during the coming season, it is of great importance that the Legislature should authorize an appropriation at once for the purpose. All the members appear to be very anxious to reduce the expenses of the State and to increase its means to meet its engagements. We do not know of any means more certain to accomplish their patriotic wishes than to bestow a fostering care on our internal improvements, and to adopt every legislative measure that will aid in calling forth their immense capacity. An increase of facilities for the section boats will increase the business on the whole line, and the state treasury will realize more from it than can be gained by carrying out all the projects of economy that have been acted on since the commencement of the session. The member who will move in this matter and carry it through will do the state an essential service and be entitled to the warmest approbation of the people.

A KENTUCKY BOY.—We have heard an incident says the St Louis Organ, relative to the disaster of the Shepherdess, which we think worthy of record. Among the passengers was a lad about 14 years of age, named Casely or Casey, from Shelby county, Ky.—When the boat began to sink, his first movement was to drag a younger boy, who was asleep, from a state-room and carry him on the upper deck, while the cabin was fast filling with water. On the upper deck he saw two infants, which in the alarm and confusion had been left almost naked and without a protector. The young hero caught them up, stripped himself of most of his clothing which he wrapped around them, and took one under each arm, and commenced breathing upon their faces, alternately from one to the other. He staid upon the wreck with other passengers, until taken off by one of the boats from this city, with his infants still under his arms, alive and well, and he is still engaged in frequently breathing upon their faces. Those children should be taught to lisp their deliverer's name "among their earliest words."

A PART OF THEIR SYSTEM.—The whigs profess to be as much opposed to bad banks as the democrats, and as anxious to protect the community against the frauds of the system, by imposing severe restrictions upon all banks chartered. But how do they act when an opportunity offers to make good their professions? Let us see. The whig Legislature of Tennessee recently passed a bill to charter the Bank of East Tennessee, with a capital of $200,000, and rejected amendments offered to the bill, requiring the capital to be paid in, *in specie*, and making the stockholders *personally liable* for the debts of the institution. An amendment to prevent the bank from issuing notes of small denominations was likewise voted down by a strict party vote. The whig legislature of Ohio rejected the same proposition during the present session—thus showing their willingness to leave the people at the mercy of the banks, to be defrauded and ruined by their recklessness and rascality, as they have before been.

REV. E. K. AVERY.—The Boston Mail publishes a letter from this gentleman to a friend in Boston, under date of January 4, 1844; so that the rumor of his death and confession is "all in my optics and Elizabeth Martin."

Col. George Dulty is a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh.—*Cincinnati Sun.*

Where did you get that information, Mr. Sun, and who is "Col. George Dulty?"

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 22, 1844.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade held this evening, the following Report and Resolutions were received and adopted, and ordered to be published in all the city papers.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board, to lay your memorial asking for an immediate appropriation to repair the Aqueduct across the Allegheny, before the Legislature,

REPORT:—

That two of your Committee arrived at Harrisburgh on the 5th inst, and immediately commenced their exertions, to impress on the members the great importance of the object prayed for. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Inland Navigation—the chairman of which, Mr Tustin, kindly invited us to be present at their meetings—was to afford an opportunity of explaining the grounds on which the application was based. After a number of meetings, it was ascertained that a majority of the committee were opposed to granting any appropriations for any purpose—as long as the revenue of the state falls so far short of meeting its current expenses.

It was also found that even if a favorable report could be had from the committee, the bill could not pass both houses at present. Your committee, after maturely considering the importance of having the work immediately commenced, suggested the passage of a law, authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to make the repairs. Accordingly a bill was prepared and its passage hastened through both houses, and promptly signed by the Executive on the 19th inst. An official copy of the law is hereunto submitted—and your committee would recommend that the Board should ask the immediate consideration and action of the city councils on the important subject

The bill authorizes the city to charge any rate of tolls not exceeding 150 cents on each boat passing the Aqueduct. The number of boats passing during the last season was about 6000. This, at the highest rate of toll allowed, would give you $9,000 00 per annum.—The tolls from other sources would probably about pay the expenses of the Collector. The city, at a little more than half the rate of toll she might charge, could in a very few years, pay both principal and interest.

The State, if she should see proper to resume the control of the aqueduct, is bound to refund the money advanced, with 6 per cent interest.

The city now derives annually some $6000 00 wharfage from the Monongahela. Should any thing be done to direct the trade to another channel, this revenue would of course be very much reduced. The same cause must also depreciate the value of the property in the city generally—especially in the vicinity of the Canal Basin and the river Wharf. City taxes being assessed upon the value of the ground, must fall off in a corresponding degree. Hence, by refusing to act, the city must lose—by acting, she can scarcely fail to receive money enough from the tolls to pay even the first six months increst, and ultimately the entire interest-ment.

Your Committee is informed that a competent contractor is willing to engage to keep the aqueduct in boatable order, the coming season, for $2000 00.—The Councils possibly might under the circumstances consider this course most expedient—as the navigation would not thus be at all interrupted, and by the close of next season, arrangements could be made and materials provided to rebuild or permanently to repair the aqueduct. The estimated expenses of repairing is from 20 to $25,000 00—of rebuilding, from 40 to $50,000 00. The committee would only add, that whatever the Councils intend to do, should be done quickly. Those interested in the western trade—as well as our own transporters, should soon know what is to be done, and make their arrangements accordingly.

All which is submitted.

T. S. CLARKE.
J. CAROTHERS,
T. J. BIGHAM.

Resolved. That the Act of the Legislature be recommended to the consideration of the Councils of our city, and that the above named Committee be instructed to confer with said Councils on the subject.

J. HARPER,
Clerk of the Board.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A Belgian, whose name appears to be Dellbrossen, stopped at the Syracuse Tremont House a few days since, placed his baggage in his room, the door of which he locked, and, afterwards, took a walk out to see the place, as he said, since which time he has not been seen. It is feared that he has met with a violent death.

MAINE.—We learn from Governor Anderson's report that the funded debt of the state, at the date of the last annual report of the Treasurer, was $1,700,000. During the year 1843, 61,008 (consisting chiefly of 6 per cent. stock) was redeemed, and at the close of the year $380,000 remained in the treasury. It is expected that upwards of $600,000 of the debt will be extinguished during the present year.

LOUISVILLE INCENDIARIES.—The Journal of Wednesday says there were four fires in that city during the previous night—undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

The first of these fires broke out in the sugar warehouse of Messrs. W. N. Bullitt & Co., but it was extinguished before doing much damage to the building or its contents.

The second destroyed four frame buildings on Market Street, between Clay and Shelby. They were of little value.

The third partially consumed a house on the South east corner of Main and Seventh Streets. The contents were considerably injured by the water from the engines.

REJECTION OF MR. SECRETARY PORTER.—The Philadelphia Gazette of the 20th, learns from authority which they deem sufficient, that the Committee of the Senate, to which was referred the nomination of James M Porter as Secretary of War, reported on Wednesday adverse to the confirmation of it. It is probable, therefore, that the nomination was rejected by the Senate yesterday.

The Globe of the 20th makes no mention of the rejection The Senate did not sit on the 20th.

REPORTED RIOT AT HARRISBURGH.—It is stated that the notorious E. K. Avery, the supposed murderer of Miss Cornell, attempted, on Thursday evening, to address a temperance meeting at Harrisburgh, when he was seized by a gang of ruffians, ridden on a rail through the town and finally ducked in the canal. We hope the report is not true.

COMMERCE OF THE WEST.—Much important information and many interesting facts, have been elicited by the debates on this subject in the present Congress. The western members appear to have come prepared with facts and figures to support the demand which the whole Valley of the Mississippi is now making up, on the government for the protection of its commerce. Mr GIDDINGS, of Ohio, recently gave much statistical information in relation to the progress and present condition of the trade and commerce of the Lakes: We subjoin an extract:

"Mr G. said that the American flag, was first raised on lake Erie, within personal recollection, in 1796. In 1802, the first government vessel was launched there. Previous to 1815, the arrivals at Buffalo, up the queen city of the western lakes, were so few as not to be recorded, they were then 395, they now exceed 4000. The first steamboat was built in 1818; there were now on lake Erie alone 64 steamboats. In 1842, the state of Ohio alone had built vessels of a larger aggregate amount of tonnage than Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, with Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. Was a navigation like this, entitled to no regard—no protection at the hands of government? Including ships, brigs, and craft of all descriptions, there were 400 vessels now navigating those lakes above the Falls of Niagara. The first steamboat built at Chicago was in 1832, and in eleven years, the tonage of that port had grown up to 117,000 tons."

MATANZAS AND VERA CRUZ.

A letter from Matanzas, under date of 4th instant, states that the schr. Ann A Parker's cargo, from this port, was sold at 9½ reals, 40 day's credit.

Advices from Vera Cruz, to the 15th ult. had been received at Havana. The Yucatan Commissioners had been conferring with Santa Anna at his hacienda near Vera Cruz, and returned to the city of Mexico on the 13th December, to arrange with the Government the condition on which Yucatan should again form part of the "great Mexican family." They were very much pleased with the reception given them by Santa Anna, and with the good faith manifested by him, on the Yucatan question.

The Government had despatched a large number of troops to Sonora, to subdue the Indians, who were committing great depredations on the inhabitants.

In the harbor of Vera Cruz, on the night of the 5th December, Capt. James A McGill, of the English brig Jessie Mitchell, with his carpenter and three sailors, put off from the wharf in a boat for the brig; a tremendous northern blowing at the time, the boat capsized and the captain, carpenter and one sailor were drowned. In the morning they found the body of the sailor, and half the body of the captain, the other half having been doubtless eaten by sharks, as also that of the carpenter.—*Savannah Geor.*

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following account of a disastrous accident in that quarter, from which perhaps an omen might be derived, were it our habit to deal in signs and portents. At all events it may serve as a caution to those who are disposed to turn politics into a frolic, and will, we trust, induce them to exercise a little care in their party demonstrations. It is enough probably to lose time and sometimes, to lose temper in these matters, without the additional peril of life and limb:

"We sincerely regret to announce a melancholy event, which occurred at the Whig Club house at sunset last evening. The house was just finished, and about 100 persons had clustered together on the ridge pole of the roof, which was about forty or fifty feet from the ground—an individual had taken off his hat, and was about to proclaim that the Rally would take place to-day, when a large portion of the roof fell in carrying down the whole crowd of persons. We have not been able to gather the particulars—but understand that the following are the names of persons who were the greatest sufferers. Dr. Lemosy, badly; Ed. Allen, very badly; W. Pearson, leg broke; W. H Redwood, leg broke; Mr Walsh, arm broken in two places; Mr Adie, arm broken in two places; Mr Pemberton, thigh broke; Hugh Fry and son, badly; Robert Maynard, ankle broke; Mr Mays, arm broken; young Crouch, badly.

Some of the boys suffered very much. A son of Mr S H Myers had an arm broken in two places. A son of Mr Graeme, also, had an arm broken. Two sons of Mr Walsh were much injured—having his leg broken, the other considerably hurt. Others whose names we have not been able to learn, were much injured, though not very dangerously."

FORGERY, EMBEZZLEMENT AND DESERTION.

The Newport Rhode Islander says: "An enlisted soldier in the United States army, named Peter Meyn, who has been acting as Hospital Steward at Fort Adams, and also an assistant in the Quarter-Master's office, deserted on Monday last, carrying off with him about $600 of Uncle Sam's money, nearly $400 of which he obtained from the Exchange Bank in this town on a forged check. He also had about $300 in his keeping, which belonged to some of the soldiers. Fifty dollars reward is offered for his apprehension. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, blue eyes and brown hair, a native of Denmark, and by profession an apothecary."

MR CALHOUN.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes the following note:

House of Representatives, Jan. 12 1842.

"I will only say that I have seen a letter to-day from Mr Calhoun, in which he states that he will not permit his name to go into the Baltimore Convention, and that his reasons for the same are given in full to a Senator, and will be made known in a few days."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

[From the Democratic Union.]

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1844.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a message from the Governor calling the attention of the Legislature to the case of the Flanagans, to whom a respite had been granted for the purpose of affording them a new trial in another county, and stated that the Judge having refused to try the case, he should be compelled, did not the Legislature act upon the subject, to issue an order for their execution.

Mr Darsie read in place a bill to incorporate the Monongahela Coal Company.

Mr Sullivant a bill to preserve the public peace and to secure the right of trial by jury to free people of color

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1844.

Mr Gibson presented the memorial of the select and common councils of Pittsburgh, relative to the Allegheny Aqueduct.

Mr Cooper two of citizens of Allegheny, for the erection of a new county to be called Carroll.

Mr Brackenridge submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the select committee just appointed, with instructions to report on day after to-morrow:

That after the commencement of each session of the Legislature, the Clerk of the House shall appoint two transcribing clerks, with the approbation of the House, and said clerks shall be allowed the rule of compensation provided in the 7th section of the "Act to reduce the expenses of the Government," passed 17th April, 1843: after which, should it at any time, during the session, be found necessary to add to the number, the Clerk shall inform the House, and on leave given, he shall appoint, with the approbation of the House, one or more assistant transcribing clerks, as the case may be, who shall be allowed such compensation as the House shall, at the time of such appointment affix to their services, but in no case to exceed the rate of compensation allowed by said act.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1844.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the Canal Board, relative to the contract entered into with D. W. Dotterer & Co. for furnishing locomotive engines, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr Baily presented a memorial from the board of managers of the Chester county anti-slavery society, requesting the revision of the laws relative to kidnapping, holding slaves in Pennsylvania, &c.

Mr Crabb a petition for the sale of the public works, and the assessment of a sufficient tax to meet the interest on the public debt.

Mr Crabb offered a resolution directing the committee on Finance, to report a bill authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness, on the part of the State, for the semi-annual interest on her loans, which will be due on the first of February next.

Mr Champneys objected to the proposition, the question belonged to the other branch of the Legislature.

Mr Crabb then modified the resolution as to instruct the committee to enquire into the expediency of such a course, and it was then adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr Brackenridge presented the petition of the members of the Bar of Pittsburgh, for an act construing the act of 14th January, 1843, so as not to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the District Courts.

Mr M'Caslin read in place a bill to authorize Justices of the Peace who may have resigned, or their term of office expired to retain their dockets, and other official records, by giving certified copies of any unsettled business that may be applied for, the applicants paying costs, &c.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1844.

Petitions were presented by Mr Champneys, for the sale of the public works and the assessment of a sufficient tax to pay the interest on the State debt.

Mr Crabb on the abolition of death punishment.

Mr Darsie for a law limiting rates of toll on the Monongahela and Coal Hill turnpike road.

No business of any importance was transacted in either House on the 18th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1844.

Mr Brackenridge reported a bill to authorize Francis Patrick Kenrick to convey certain property.

SANTA FE AND NEW MEXICO.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 13.]

By the arrival of Mr L. Colburn, from Santa Fe, we have the following valuable information in relation to the affairs, trade and traders of that country.

Mr Colburn left Santa Fe on the 15th November, coming by Bent's fort, reached Independence on the 23d December, and arrived in this city on Thursday evening.

Mr C. was informed by Mr McKnight, who reached Santa Fe on the 14th November, eleven days from Chihuahua, that four hundred soldiers, under command of Don Martinez, were to leave there for Santa Fe on the 6th, to guard the port of Santa Fe and prevent smuggling. Mr C. further learned from the same source, that the company of Messrs Connelly and Glasgow, which left this city in June last, would reach Chihuahua about the 8th of November, but would proceed further with a large portion of their goods.

Nearly all the companies of traders from Missouri had reached Santa Fe before Mr C. left, but had suffered a good deal on the way. Thirteen Spaniards died on the way, twelve of them from fever and ague. They were out one hundred and six days, and some of the sick were still on the road. The Mexican traders had one hundred and fifty wagons, Connelly and Glasgow had forty-two, and Armijo fifty-two. The teams consisted of ten mules, or five or six yoke of oxen, to the wagon, all of which were very much exhausted by the trip.

Mr Colburn estimates the value of the Santa Fe trade as follows: The cost of goods carried out by these caravans, at the cost price in the United States, probably $475,500. The cost of wagons, teams, &c, say $121,100, making a total of $596,900. This trade is now cut off by the closing of the port of Santa Fe; and this is regarded by the traders, and very properly too, as an unjust exercise of power on the part of the Mexican government, especially after the protection furnished by this government to the Mexican traders, and the liberality always manifested towards them by our citizens. When Mr C. left, great dissatisfaction was expressed by the people of New Mexico generally; and Mr C. thinks there are many now willing to surrender the country to Texas.

The Americans have been treated with great respect this season, by Gov Armijo and his people.

Two men, one named Fincher and the other Wilson, were arrested in Santa Fe during the summer, and convicted of counterfeiting doubloons. They were sentenced to have their right hands cut off, but the Governor granted them a reprieve from the sentence, on the condition that they leave the city in ten days, and the country in ten days. If found in the country after that time, the sentence was to be executed. They are said to be from the upper part of the state. Their counterfeits were well executed and contained about $7 of pure gold.

Mr C. was at the gold mines on the 10th November. The miners and operatives were moving in, to commence the winter operations. But little had been done in the mines during the summer, there not being a sufficiency of water to wash the ore with.

Mr C. found from 6 to 12 inches snow on the ground on the 1st November, in the mountains, as he crossed the fort in the Arkansas. Twenty-five miles below Ft William, he fell in with 150 lodges of the Cheyenne Indians, and more of the same number of Arapahoes. About one hundred miles lower down, he met a war party of 150 of the Cheyennes in pursuit of a party of Pawnees. Mr C. says his party was kindly received and hospitably treated by the Indians. As to the company getting short of provisions on the route, Mr C. says he was not with them all the time, but thinks if it was so, it must have been from their own negligence, as the weather was fine throughout the trip.

GIRLS, DO YOU HEAR THIS.

Here is an interesting little paragraph from the Caddo Gazette:—

WANTED.—In the town of Shreveport, about thirty five or forty young Ladies, to form partnerships in Matrimony. There are at least forty "nice young men" here who are anxious to "splice the main brace." Will some friend of humanity be good enough to supply the want.

STATEMENT OF THE CLINTON BANK OF COLUMBUS, ON JANUARY 1, 1844.

Notes and bills discounted		$587,574 97
Real estate		16,740 07
Expenses		00,600 00
Due from Western Banks		7,593 70
Bank notes		44,134 00
Specie		180,026 05
Due from Eastern Banks		147,340 87
Cash in transitu		9,025 58
		$993,437 24
Capital stock		$300,000 00
Contingent fund		15,000 00
Profit and loss account		8,641 95
Due to Banks		15,654 93
Due to depositors		74,981 32
Circulation of 1s	$37,560 00	
" 2s	48,628 00	
" 3s	71,113 00	
Other denominations	402,440 56	559,741 50
Due Treasury United States		18,417 49
		$992,437 24

Rate of dividends declared for last six months is 3 per cent., making $9,000 00. Whole amount of stock $300,000 00—subscribed and paid in.

To Let.

THE Mansion House of the Fleecedale farm, with about an acre of ground, late the residence of Andrew Murphy, deceased. This would be a delightful retreat for the citizen, or a desirable place of residence for the family of any one whose pursuits called him abroad frequently, and who wished a pleasant home and cheap rent for his family.

There are all the necessary outbuildings, such as ice house, coal and smoke house, &c, &c. Also, a well of good water at the door, and privilege of keeping a horse and cows at the charge of the farm tenant.

Possession will be given immediately and rent not charged until 1st April next.

Apply to Jas. R. Murphy, Liberty street, corner Cecil's alley, or to S. F. Von Bonhorst, No 75, Front st, between Market and Ferry streets.

jan 24–d1w&w1m

Another Card.

AS is customary with the proprietor of the Western Exchange at this season of the year, he again tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons, for a generous share of their custom, and respectfully invites all his friends in Pittsburgh who have legal claims, either on account current, or other obligations that may be due, to present the same for settlement.

KILBOURN.

Western Exchange, Jan. 23, 1844. (j24–1w)

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between WARD & HUNT, Dentists, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of October last.

Dr DAVID HUNT, DENTIST, will occupy the same Office he has had during the Partnership.—Office hours from 9 A M till 5 P M.

Dr H. will always have on hand a large assortment of superior transparent Porcelain TEETH, (including Gum Teeth,) for his own practice, from which Dentists can be supplied, at a very low rate, and he can also supply them with every thing else in the line of the profession. jan 24—d3t&w3m.

FOR

Coughs! Colds!! Consumption!!!

THORN'S PULMONARY CANDY

THIS pleasant and certain cure for coughs and colds goes ahead of all the preparations now or ever offered to the public. The use of it is so great that the proprietor has some difficulty in keeping a supply for the increasing demand. Medical agencies, groceries, druggists, coffee houses, and even bars on steamboats, keep a supply on hand. It is called for every where, and will sell in any place. The reason is this; every one who has a cough or cold by eating a few sticks find themselves cured, as it were, by magic. Persons at a distance, by remitting the money, *post paid*, to the subscriber, will be attended to. For sale by the single stick, 6¼ cents; five sticks for 25 cents; and at wholesale by WM. THORN, Druggist, 53, Market street, where a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines may always be found. j24.

EXCELLENT OFFICES TO LET.

A Number of excellent office for one or more lawyers, may be had by immediate application to EGOLF & FOSTER, Real Estate Agents, next door to Post Office.—One or more rooms—possession given on April 1st. jan 24.

SCHOOL FIXTURES FOR SALE.

A FINE lot of Desks and Seats, suitable for a large school, will be sold low if application be made immediately to EGOLF & FOSTER, Real Estate Agency, next door to the P. O. j24

Goshen Cheese.

A FURTHER supply of that prime Goshen Cheese just received and for sale, by REINHART & STONG, j24 140 Liberty st.

Fresh Lemons.

A LOT of prime FRESH SICILY LEMONS, just received and for sale, by REINHART & STRONG, j24 140 Liberty st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Two New and First Rate Steam Engines.

ONE is 20 horse power, 10 inch cylinder, and 4 foot stroke, will be sold with or without boilers. The other engine is 12 horse power, 7½ inch cylinder, 3 foot stroke, one boiler about 22 feet long, 30 inches in diameter. These engines are made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold on accommodating terms. They can be seen at the warehouse of the subscriber at any time.

j24–tf H. DEVINE, U. States Line.

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Mr J. Kidd: Since I have been practising medicine at Sunfish, O., I have had calls for McLane's Liver Pills over twenty times. I will take 24 boxes to supply the demand in my immediate neighborhood.—Those who have used them for Liver Complaints consider them superior to any other Pill Dr G S SMITH.

For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD, No 60, corner 4th and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. jan 22

GRAND EXHIBITION!

VENTRILOQUISM AND ART,

FOR FIVE NIGHTS!

Change of Entertainment each Evening.

AT CONCERT HALL,

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th January, 1844.

SIGNIOR BLITZ,

THE celebrated professor of Thaumaturgics and Ventriloquism, has the honor to announce that he will give his performances as above announced, and he hopes from the unanimous approbation conferred on his exhibitions in all the principal cities of the Union, by all classes of society, will realize to him the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

The whole of the feats presented, are of a nature that improves the mind; conveying a moral instruction to youth, and demonstrating to those of a maturer age, that apparent impossibilities are the result of continued practice.

Signior Blitz will perform many novel experiments; he will produce from nothing the choicest Bon Bons; from nothing, Fruit, etc., for his visitors.* During the evening S. B. will introduce a laughable scene in VENTRILOQUISM; change the voice from old to young—from grave to gay; and engage in a most animated conversation of seven persons.

☞ To conclude with the dance of six dinner plates, on a common table, accompanied by Music. Dancing, Waltzing, Reels, Cotillions, etc.

☞ Admission 25 cents, without distinction of age. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 7½, and conclude at 9½ o'clock.

☞ Tickets may be purchased at the Monongahela House, principal book stores, and at the Chronicle office. jan 23–tf

Bank Notes and Exchange

CORRECTED DAILY BY

A. KRAMER, EXCHANGE BROKER;

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STS.

SPECIE STANDARD.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Scrip	par
Exchange Bank Scrip	1½
Currency	?
Burks County Scrip	75

EXCHANGE—AT SIGHT.

On Philadelphia	¼
New York	¼
Boston	¼
Baltimore	¼

SPECIE.

Gold	¼ prem
Silver	par

PENNSYLVANIA.—PITTSBURGH.

Bank of Pittsburgh	par
Merchants and Manufacturers' bank	par
Exchange "	par
Do. Hollidaysburgh	par

PHILADELPHIA.

Bank of North America	par
Do Northern Liberties	par
Do Pennsylvania	par
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania	par
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank	par
Kensington bank	par
Manufacturers and Mechanics'	par
Mechanics	par
Moyamensing	par
Philadelphia bank	par
Schuylkill "	par
Southwark "	par
Western "	par
Bank of Penn Township	par
Girard bank	1½
U. S. bank and branches	36

COUNTRY BANKS.

Bank of Germantown	par
" *Chester county*	par
" *Delaware county*	par
" *Montgomery county*	par
" *Northumberland*	par
Farmers' bank of Bucks county	par
Easton bank	par
Doylestown bank	par
Franklin bank of Washington	1
Bank of Chambersburgh	2
" *Middletown*	2
" *Gettysburgh*	2
" *Lewistown*	2
" *Susquehanna county*	—
Berks county bank	75
Columbia Bank and Bridge Company	1½
Carlisle bank	2
Erie bank	2
Farmers and Drovers' bank	2
" *Bank of Lancaster*	1½
" *Bank of Reading*	1½
Harrisburg bank	2
Honesdale "	2
Lancaster "	1½
Lancaster co. "	1½
Lebanon "	2
Miners' bank of Pottsville	2
Monongahela bank of Brownsville	1
New Hope and Delaware Bridge company	2
Northampton bank	no sale
Towanda bank	85
Wyoming bank	2½
West Branch bank	10
York bank	2

OHIO.

Belmont bank of St. Clairsville	1
Clinton bank of Columbus	1
Columbiana bank of New Lisbon	1
Circleville (Lawrence, cashier)	1
" *(Warren, cashier)*	no sale
Cincinnati bank	¼
Chillicothe bank	1
Commercial bank of Lake Erie	15
Dayton bank	1
Franklin bank of Columbus	1
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Steubenville	1
Farmers' bank of Canton	40
Geauga	1
Granville	75
Hamilton	15
Lancaster	15
Marietta	1
Massillon	1
Mechanics' and Traders', Cincinnati	2
Mount Pleasant	1
Norwalk	1
Putnam	1
Sandusky	1
Scioto	20
Urbana	50
Wooster	1
Xenia	1
Zanesville	1
Bank of Cleveland	50

INDIANA.

State bank and branches	1
State Scrip	20

KENTUCKY

All banks	1

ILLINOIS.

State bank	48
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown	50

VIRGINIA.

Bank of the Valley of Virginia	1
Bank of Virginia	1
Exchange bank of Virginia	1
Farmers' bank of Virginia	1
North-Western bank of Virginia	1
Merchants' and Mechanics' bank of Virginia	1
Branches	1

MARYLAND.

Baltimore City banks	par
All other solvent banks	1½

NORTH CAROLINA.

All solvent banks	2

SOUTH CAROLINA.

All solvent banks	2

GEORGIA.

All solvent banks	2½

ALABAMA.

Mobile banks	10
Country banks	10

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans banks (good)	1½

TENNESSEE.

All banks	3

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE,

N. W. CORNER OF WOOD & FIFTH STS.

The proprietors of the MORNING POST and MERCURY AND MANUFACTURER respectfully inform their friends and the patrons of those papers, that they have a large and well chosen assortment of

JOB TYPE,

AND ALL OTHER MATERIALS

Necessary to a Job Printing Office, and that they are prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Bands,	Bills of Lading,	Circulars,
Pamphlets,	Bill Heads,	Cards,
Handbills,	Blank Checks,	Hat Tips.

All kinds of Blanks,

Stage, Steamboat and Canal Boat Bills, with appropriate cuts,

Printed on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

We respectfully ask the patronage of our friends and the public in general in this branch of our business.

July 31, 1843. PHILLIPS & SMITH.

WANTED—to buy a quantity of Carpet Rags in balls; Paper Rags; Country Carpet; Flax and Tow Yarn; Beeswax; Tallow; Wheat and Rye Flour in bags; Dried apples and Peaches; Beans, &c.—for which