she's gone by, praise to the—well, I've great loock entirely wid Ulick an' all, Pat, he, he, he!

'Well, say out your maning, Honor; you have our intentions; we're in riddines any time, with plenty to ate and drink of the best.'

'You're in earnest, Pat; he, he, he! have you bought the *tay things?*'

'No, then,' he more quickly replied, his choler rising, 'we left that for Jim Gulrick to do, that you fetched traikin' from New York after ye, and now, more from the cowld shoulder ye've showed him, than the faver, lyin' at death's door. We have such fools as him to provide the likes of that plenishin' on unsartainties.'

'Thin don't be mad, Pat; there may be more nor him thinks Honor worth her tay.'

'Och, you're at Ulick Quigley now, is it? then divil's the ha'porth Micky cares for ye, but in the way of diversion—put that in your snuff.'

'Who made a witch o' ye, Pat? ye're cannin', Pat—ye're so deep, there's no knowin' the bottom av ye—he, he, he!'

'Thin may I be powdhered, but your mind's deeper and darker, and crookeder at the bottom than the owld well beyant, that's fallen in; and he's the greater fool would be spendin' his time on ye. And spakin' of wells to think of us us, me Ulick'd iggin up the purty spring, as clear as the *immortal* river, and even to the steps for ye to walk until it, and calling it 'Honor's spring,' bekase we thought how delightful you'd be drawin' up the bucketfulls of water on a fine summer's day! Pat grew louder and louder, as he became poetical in his eloquence, and Honor laughed on, he finishing indignantly—'ye've chated us.'

'Out o' what, Pat? Oh, but I'm sharp to chate the likes o' yes—he, he, he!'

'Oh, laugh away—the time we've lost, too'—proceeded reproachfully—'the plum bushes and the wild rosies we've planted about the house.'

'The rosies, Pat!—see that, now! thin myself didn't think they'd be in it at all, Pat—

'He sent me a posie of the red rosies fine,

But I sent him another of the *rue* mixed with *thyme*.'

lilted Honor with her most provoking titter, as She finally settled the crane on the spit, and at the same instant, the outpouring of Pat's towering wrath was arrested by the sudden entrance of Honor's lady.

'Did you do as I desired, Honor?' she inquired.

'Yis, ma'am—to be sure, ma'am, yis—ye mane the bottles, ma'am—yis—knocked 'em every one to pieces, ma'am—only they warn't blue about the crane's head ma'am—they war black bottles, and tomaty kitchup ones, too—but I smashed 'em all—ye'll see 'em whin ye step into the store-house, at the fut av the stairs, for I hadn't time to *gather* 'em.'

'Why, good gracious!' exclaimed the lady, 'you did not surely break the bottles in the store house.

'I'riry one of 'em, ma'am.'

'You could not be so foolish.'

'Didn't I every one of 'em, ma'am.'

'But why did you do so, I ask you, you stupid'—her mistress almost screamed, for it must be borne in mind, through the discussion of misdeeds. Honor trotted backwards and forwards incessantly, from one end of the kitchen to the other—to the fire—from the fire—lifting this laying down than—putting saucepans on the tables, and plates on the floor—throwing dishcloths here, brooms there, and in her efforts to settle things with an attempt at innocent unconciousness of wrongdoing, making confusion worse than chaos; while a low, running fire of her own chatter was kept up, with an occasional word of reply to some half understood denunciatron of her mistress, whose temper, naturally irritable, was certainly tried to the utmost by the incongruities of Honor's mistake and misarrangements. The poor lady had a defective utterance, which frequently, in the very torrent of passion, brought her to a dead pause at the most important point, perhaps, of reprehension, thus giving Honor an opportunity of throwing in a word of defence; But as, from her never exactly at the time comprehending the full extent of her errors, that word was too often so misdirected and misapplied, it rather increased than diminished the anger of her mistress. 'Will you please to stop for a moment in your inconceivable business, and tell me what you are busting about in that corner—how could you commit'—here the lady stoped short.

'Nothing at all, ma'am—not a thing, ma'am.'

'How cold you missunderstand?'

'So I did, ma'am—yes, indeed'

'Will you listen, I say—there are strangers for dinner.'

'Sure I I'll get it, ma'am—I'am as busy for iver an' iver'

'After the unpardonable mistake you have just made.'

'Sure ye tould me ma'am—mustn't I do your biddin'?'

'I told you *flies*, woman.'

'Not a fly, ma'am—not a one livin' fly.'

'Blue-bottle *flies*, I tell you—that was what.'

'Blue-bottles, ma'am sure I knew it—there was no blue near the crane, so I broke the blacks'

'Woman, you drive me out of patience!'

'Sure I'd be sorry, ma'am, to drive yez any way.

Silence! how shall I make you understand?'

'I've my hearin', ma'am—I've my hearin', thank God!'

'Will you cease till I ask you one question?—I want dinner early; is the soup——'

'Soup, ma'am! to be sure, fine soup—yis—gettin' it ready.'

'Can it be possible!—here are the vegetables—what have you done?'

'Nothing, ma'am—it's the crane, ma'am.' Honor gave the spit a twirl—whipt a pot off the fire—her mistress looked into it, and in a tone of horror exclaimed—

'No beef in the pot! where is the soup?—what do you mean?'

'The crane, ma'am—busy wid the crane.'

'But where is the soup? don't I tell you there are strangers for dinner, and——'

'The crane, ma'am—it's doin' fine, ma'am.'

'Did I not tell you this morning to put on your soup?'

'To be sure ma'am—but the crane it was.'

'Did I not order you to be particularly——'

'Oh, Holy Virgin! yis, ma'am—I will—I am, I mane—but the crane.'

'The crane! what had the crane to do with it?—how could you neglect——'

'The crane, ma'am, that was all. Oh, heavenly! an unlooky divil of a bird, that same game—an' before Pat, too; oh, sweet saints!'

'It is useless for me to do any thing with such obstinate—'

'All the crane, ma'am, intirely—it tuk me head off, the crane did, ma'am.'

'I wish it had flown away with you altogether—'

'The Lord save us! the crane miself, ma'm!'

'For you would provoke the temper of an angel!—and off the lady ran, even angry as she was, not being able any longer to conceal her laughter at the irresistably ludicrous excuses and agonies of Honor, and the bewildered and astounded Pat, who never suspected the tidy little housewife he hoped to secure for his friend, had either so little brains, or so much heedless stupidity, as appeared from the present exposure.

'Oh, blessed father, the rage she's in, but it's terrifyin'! That divil of a crane—the Lord keep us from unlooky—stan' about, Pat— she'll be on me again about the soup whin she takes breath. Och, ther's no use in sticking at thrifles, tell Ulick.'

'Tell him yourself,' gruffly responded Pat; 'you're not the sort, so I'll say no more betune yez; farewell t'ye;' and out he walked before she had time to turn round.

'My, oh my!—oh, my curse upon that crane: divil a one of 'em will have me by rason of it. Och, the bottles stock in Pat's—where in the world has he gone!—it is off intirely?—sure there was nothin' in 'em barrin' the tomaty kitchup an' a taste av sour beer. Oh, Mr George, the shot ye med, sir!' perceiving a shadow darking the entrance; but, the next moment, sobbing and weeping, she exclaimed, 'Oh, Micky, Micky,' as she discovered it was the favorite who unexpectedly stopped in, 'is it you this misfortinate-day!' and rapidly she detailed to the sympathizing carpenter her *ill-luck* and injuries insinuating, as she concluded, that her head was always confused when thinking of *certain* people, that the temper of her mistress was unbearable, and that she had sent a half-message to Ulick (though fearing she would soon repent her precipitation,) that she might be compelled to accept the shelter of this' house, for she had no place to go, and no one to care for her, God help her! The three last assertions were gratuitous falsehoods, to try her fate with Micky. She proved herself, on this occasion, an able tactician, his pity was aroused; his self-conceit alarmed; her tears, which he set down for himself, were sincere; he was taken by surprise; it was not even in the cold, selfish heart of Mr Mickey Quigley to withstand it.

'Hut, tuts! woman!' he soothingly began, 'dry your eyes; let nobody cow ye down this way; if you cannot live here, why that's enough. I see that I must make my own av ye, at last—hould yer tongue, not a word more wid ye—sure we're of one mind now, Honor, any how.'

'A few weeks after, Honor was assured of the prize she so ardently sought, and so unexpectedly gained. She became Mrs Mick Quigley with great triumph and rejoicing; and her husband, in a short time, having settled on a farm, when prairie cranes alighted on her meadows, so far from considering them birds of evil omen, she always expressed particular delight at their visits; frequently referring to the incidents which led to her union, and passionately declaring, 'That same crane Mr George shot, was the *believest* fowl that iver flew into glory.'

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25.

THE AQUEDUCT.—There is a very curious article in the Advocate of yesterday in relation to rebuilding the Aqueduct, and the position taken by the editor will astonish many of his readers. He considers it doubtful whether the tolls the city would receive would be enough to pay the interest on the capital expended. If he had taken the trouble to read the report of the Board of Trade, which is published along side of his objections to the Aqueduct, he would find that, taking last year's business as a standard, the tolls on boats alone would amount to the sum of $9,000. This may be considered certain, as it is not probable that there will be a falling off in the business on our public works, and we presume there are but few capitalists who would not consider the above sum very liberal interest on $30,000 or $40,000. We do not believe any person acquainted with the canal business can entertain a doubt but this could be realized, and with the increase of business that would follow the permanent adoption of the Section Boat System, in a few years it would be greatly augmented.

The assumption that the city has no right to build the Aqueduct, because one end of it will be in the borough of Allegheny will sound like very strange reasoning to those who have always considered that the State had full control over its own domain. We have never understood that the city of Allegheny owned any portion of the public works, or that it had any power to prevent the state from making what improvements it pleased and in whatever manner it deemed most advantageous. The Aqueduct belongs to the State, and is of course free from the control of either Pittsburgh or Allegheny. We do not suppose that the editor of the Advocate will seriously assert any thing to the contrary, or that he will gravely insist that our neighbors over the way, have any power to control the State in the disposition of its own property, or the manner in which it may think proper to improve it.

FOR THE POST.

THE GAZETTE AND MR. DENNY.

MR PHILLIPS:

Can you let us know why it is that your friend Deacon White, is so unusually zealous in urging Mr Denny for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Grand Master Clay? Is this done at the solicitation of Mr Denny himself, or of any of his friends? Perhaps Mr D. is a member of the joint stock company, who, it is said have recently purchased an interest in the Gazette. If so, of course his own paper ought to speak out in his favor. By the by, cant you let us hear something about the sale of the Gazette to Clayism; there are a great many of the old anti masonic subscribers, in the county, who would no doubt, like to hear the terms and conditions of the sale. Do oblige them, Mr Phillips if you can. A. B. C.

We would have told all we know about the "sale of the Gazette to Clayism" long ago, but we supposed that the editor, like a good antimason who hates mystery in all things, would have informed his readers of the change that had taken place in his opinions, and the means used to convince him that he should persuade the antimasons to support a Grand Master of the Lodge. But thus far we have been disappointed; our neighbor wont refer to the matter, and he keeps as silent as if there had been no negotiations and written proposals between him and the Clay whigs on the subject.

As there seems to be some feeling among the antimasons who are not in the secret, we hope the editor will see the propriety of giving them "more light" on the subject, but if he should be too modest or cunning, to give his readers any information about his nib bling at the golden bait thrown out by the "masonic whigs." we will come to his aid and make some disclosures for the public eye that will astonish some folks. But, perhaps our cotemporary will save us the trouble, and publish in his own paper the stipulations under which he pledged himself to abandon distinctive antimasonry, and advocate such sentiments as might be agreeable to the fifteen Clay men who were to contribute to the $3,000 purse.

☞ The American is making a strong effort to bring Mr. DENNY out for the Vice Presidency. If the report that Mr M'KENNAN, of Washington, has his hopes on the same office be correct, we think our fellow townsman will have a warm race for the nomination.

THE AQUEDUCT.—It will be seen on referring to the proceedings in another column, that the Councils have appointed a special committee to report at the next regular meeting, on the subject of the construction and repair of the Aqueduct.

THE RICHMOND DISASTER.—We learn from the Richmond papers that Edward H Baker, one of the persons injured by the accident at the Club House, has died. His injuries were internal; he lingered in much pain until Thursday night, at 1 o'clock, when death relieved him He has left a wife and two children, who must rely upon the generous and feeling-hearted for that protection and support of which they are deprived by the death of the husband and the father.—The others are said to be doing well. Subscriptions are being raised for the benefit of Mr Baker's family.

DEPLORABLE.—The New York papers are filled to overflowing with the trials of Leitga, for the murder of his wife, Amelia Norman, for attempting to kill Henry J Ballard; Thomas Marsh for the brutal murder of the wife and two children of Gersham Cheddick, at Newark, N J. And last, not least, we suppose, the great controversy between the Rev. Dr Wainwright and Potts. Where all this will end, no one can tell.

FROM FLORIDA.—We learn from the Tropical Plant of the 13th inst., that Fort Pierce, with the warehouse connected, and several private dwellings, have been entirely destroyed by fire. The property of a large number of southern emigrants was also destroyed.

THE EVIL OF A BAD NAME.—The Philadelphia North American of yesterday states that a large factory of fine goods, that may employ 1,000 persons, is about going into operation in Camden, N. J., which but for the insecurity of property, and the riotous tendencies, would have been established in that city.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of a call, a numerous meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities and Allegheny County, assembled at the new Court House on WEDNESDAY afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of JOHN IRWIN, Esq. of Allegheny City, President, and JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Esq., of Mifflin township, and WM. EICHBAUM, Esq. of the city, Vice Presidents, and *Robert Woods*, of Pitt Township, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to consider and sustain the resolutions recently submitted by ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE, Esq, our representative, to raise an annual sum not exceeding $1,500,000, by taxation, for the purpose of paying the interest on the state debt.

RICHARD BIDDLE, Esq. requested the Secretary to read the proposition of Mr. Brackenridge, after which he introduced some resolutions sustaining it, and supported them in an eloquent and powerful speech.

THOMAS BAKEWELL, Esq., then moved that the resolutions be adopted, when

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., rose and stated that he concurred in the general sentiments of the resolutions; but he contended that our duty now was, to sell the public works; and at his request a Memorial for that purpose was read to the meeting, which was submitted as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr BIDDLE.

Mr JOHN FERRAL followed, and stated that our debt was contracted in fraud and should be repudiated. But if taxation must be resorted to, he submitted as an amendment to the resolutions—"that in the assessment of said payment of one million five hundred thousand dollars, all citizens with property not exceeding $300, assessed value, shall be exempted from payment of any portion of said tax."

After some further remarks from Messrs. BIDDLE, BLACK and JUDSON, in favor of the original resolutions, and Messrs WILLIAMS, DUNLOP and FERRAL against them, the question was taken on Mr FERRAL's amendment, and it was lost.

The question was then taken on Mr WILLIAM's substitute, and it was lost; when the original resolutions sustaining the proposition to raise by tax an annual revenue not exceeding $1,500,000, were adopted by the meeting.

GALE IN ST. LOUIS.—The gale we were visited with on Friday week, was also experienced at St. Louis. Saint Paul's church sustained some injury, and numerous sign boards were thrown down, and several buildings suffered considerable damage. The house adjoining Mayor Wilmer's, on Broadway, had one entire side of the attic story carried away, and the bricks scattered in every direction. Another, on Green street, a few doors from the corner of Third, had the upper story, formed in part by a wall built above the roof of the building, blown off. The only instance of danger incurred, of which we have heard, was by a countryman, while passing the new buildings on Franklin avenue, near Seventh street, part of the scaffolding in front of which was blown down, one of the largest timbers falling across the wagon, and within a few feet of the driver."

GAMBLING.—The New Orleans Picayune states that no less than nine gambling houses in that city have been entered by Capt. Winters and his police, since we last published. Fourteen of the fraternity have been made prisoners, and much of their paraphernalia of the game has been secured. The charges made against the parties accused, will be examined to-day before Recorder Baldwin. They have secured the professional services of C. K. Johnson.

PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.—Several of the fire companies of Philadelphia have declared their intention not to obey the recent ordinance passed by the City Council, dividing the city into four fire districts. The Vigilant company has declared, in a series of resolutions, that while they serve the public voluntarily they will maintain that independence which was established by their predecessors.

TEMPERANCE IN BOSTON.—A disturbance occurred a few nights since in the National theatre, at Boston, and in an examination relative thereto, one of the officers testified that there were six bars kept open in the establishment, and that on the night in question there were in the theatre twenty-five persons who were so drunk that they ought to have been taken to jail.

CALLING "SPIRITS FROM THE VASTY DEEP."—We observe a call for a "Markle Meeting," in yesterday's Gazette, headed, "A Voice from North Bend." What little veneration these men must have for the dead, when the grave of Gen. HARRISON at North Bend is seized on as a political clap trap, and used with as little ceremony for their party purposes as were the coonskins and hard cider in 1840.

MADAME GALITZIN.—The death of this most excellent lady, is announced in the papers. She died at St. Michael, in the State of Louisiana, on the 8th ult. She was a cousin of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, in which country she was born in 1796, educated in the Greek Church, but espoused the Roman Catholic doctrine at 18, sacrificed all the splendor of her elevated rank and become a humble novice in the Society of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. She was elevated to Superior, visited Rome, then America, founded three new Societies here and after doing great good, went to her long home.

The Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain have resolved to establish seven hundred day schools within the next seven years, and to raise the sum of $200,000 (nearly a million of dollars,) for this purpose.

We learn from the annual reports of the State Bank of Alabama and Branches, that the aggregate circulation of these Institutions in November last was $1,319,858. The specie and specie funds received by the State Bank from the Branches amount to $624,659 41. The current expenses of all the Banks for the past year, were $90,331 36. The State Bank has in hand sufficient specie funds to pay all the interest on State bonds maturing up to Jan. 1845, inclusive. Of the issues of the Mobile Branch alone, there have been cancelled during the last year over a million and a half The circulation has been diminished in the same time $1,047,487 37—leaving the amount of the 27th Nov last, of $2,464,889 49.

OYSTER TRADE.—The Wheeling Times states that there is a company in the West who prosecute the trade in Oysters to the extent of sixty to one hundred thousand dollars annually. The Times adds, "They go as far as St. Louis, and spread around through all the West. They are sent packed in ice, and generally reach St. Louis about as good as when they leave Baltimore, except that some of their peculiar odor and plumpness is lost.

THE WINTER DOWN EAST.—The Belfast (Maine) Chronicle of the 12th says:—We have a very large amount of snow on the ground (probably three feet on a level) so that the roads have for several days been nearly impassable. The Western mail due on Monday night did not arrive until Wednesday night. The weather is in keeping with this, the thermometer on Tuesday indicating 12 degrees below Zero At Waldo the cold was equally severe.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[*Reported for the Baltimore Sun.*]

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1844.

SENATE.

Mr Buchanan presented a memorial from Philadelphia, asking Congress to purchase the U. S. Banking House in Chesnut street, for the use of the city. They state that it can be had for $300,000, not one-third of what has been paid for the New York Custom House.

Mr Merrick reported his bill to regulate the postage system. It proposes that all letters not exceeding half an ounce shall pay 5 cents for 100 miles, and 10 cents for any greater distance. All other letters in the same proportion. Among other provisions, is one to the effect that members of Congress shall receive a limited number of franks from the Post Office Department.—The most important feature of the bill is that which relates to the postage on newspapers and pamphlets.

After the disposal of some other matters, the tariff resolution was called up.

Without taking the question, the Senate, after a short time spent in Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A report was made by Mr Douglas, from the committee on elections, relative to the non-districted members, and whether they have been elected in conformity to the constitution and law.

Mr Davis said a report from the minority of the committee would be made in a few days.

The resolutions accompanying the report of the Committee on Elections, sets forth that "the 2d section of the Apportionment Act is *not* a law made in pursuance of the Constitution of the U. S., and valid, operative, and binding upon the States."

After the disposal of several other matters, the States were called for petitions. A great number, on almost every subject under the sun, were presented and referred.

Mr Giddings wanted to come round the 21st rule, by asking to present a petition, ostensibly for another object, but the House smelt gunpowder, and laid him on the table.

He desired to present a petition from Mass., asking the passage of a law to prevent any U. S. officer from apprehending, or taking any part in the apprehension of a fugitive slave. A long talk ensued as to whether the petition came under the 21st rule. Finally, there appearing no other way of getting out of the snarl, the question of reception was raised. A motion made to lay this question on table. Negatived, yeas 85 nays 87. The vote was taken on the reception of the petition, and it was rejected. Yeas 85, nays 86.

Mr Giddings next presented a memorial, asking that the people of the State of N. York may be allowed to annex themselves to Canada. The question of reception was raised, and laid on the table.

Mr Rhett presented a memorial about six yards long, from the Free Trade Association of New York. It was read by the Clerk and proved a severe exercise for his lungs.

Mr Rhett then moved the reference of the memorial to the committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill. The motion of reference was carried, but the instructions giving rise to debate, lie over.

After the reception of other petitions the House adjourned.

FLORIDA.—The editor of the Tropical Plant contradicts the statement published in the Tallahasse Sentinel, of the settlers on Indian river being in a starving condition, and says: "By the late arrival of several of our citizens from Indian River, we have the pleasure of saying that the colonists to that place are in a very thriving and prosperous condition; they have vegetables of every description the year round, abundance of the finest and fattest game; unparallelled fish and oysters—and would not leave their earthly paradise at Indian River short of an enduring heritage in the celestial mansions above."

SANTA ANNA has released Mr. Bradley, one of the Peroffe prisoners, on the strength of a letter from Gen. Jackson, although he was deaf to every entreaty from other sources. He says in his letter he will be happy to do anything for so distinguished a hero as Jackson, and cannot forget his kindness to him in 1836, when he (Santa Anna) was returning from captivity in Texas. The tyrant has one good quality at any rate—gratitude.

All the directors of the City Bank of New Orleans, at Baton Rogue, La, are said to have resigned, in consequence of some arbitrary orders from the mother bank, to press the country debtors beyond their immediate ability to pay, and beyond what prudence would dictate, for the security of the claims.

GREAT FIRE!

The Court-House, Presbyterian Church, Clerk's Office, &c., in Ashes!!

Our village was visited on Saturday last, with the greatest calamity which ever befel it. A fire broke out in the house of Mr Giles M. Benedict, a few rods W. N. W. of the court house, at 3 o'clock P. M., and in less than two hours his house and the neat public buildings which crowned the brow of our beautiful village green were a smouldering mass of ruins. The fire was communicated to the eaves of the main building of Mr B 's house by sparks from the top of a stove pipe which passed through the roof of his kitchen.—The pipe was five or six feet from the place where the fire caught, the sparks having been blown there by the wind, which blew a perfect hurricane at the time.—The house was enveloped in flames in a few moments, and, with nearly all its contents, was destroyed.

The Jail and the Presbyterian meeting house caught fire next, and in a few moments the Clerk's Office.—The books and county records in the latter were saved.

There was but one prisoner in the jail at the time, who was liberated and who, instead, of making his escape, endeavored, as far as was in his power, to extinguish the fire.

The following are the losses as near as could be ascertained.

Giles M. Benedict, house, furniture, &c., $1200
Insurance $400.

Lucius B. Forbes, a boarder of Benedict, clothes, &c., $200.

Wm. C. Cogswell, do do, $100.

Thomas Daley, a laborer of Benedict, cash and clothes, $100.

Shapley Stodder, a tenant of do., $50.

Court House, $5000. Original cost, $7000.

Felix Kelly, Under-Sheriff and Jailer, furniture, provisions, &c., $500.

Presbyterian church, $3000.

Clerk's office, a brick edifice, the walls of which are not materially injured. $500. Original cost $1500.

Capt Hamilton, hay burnt, furniture injured, &c., $500.

Wm. E. Cady & Co., goods damaged and lost, $500

Wm. E. Cady, furniture, &c., injured, $100.

George Wiggins, do do, $150.

The aggregate loss is at least $12 000.

Monticello Watchman, Jan. 17th.

MEETING OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Democratic Young Men of Pittsburgh and vicinity, was held at the Washington Hotel, on Friday evening the 23d inst., for the purpose of forming a Democratic Young Men's Association; SAM'L. SNOWDEN was called to the Chair, and JOHN W. RIDDLE and JOHN COYLE, appointed Secretaries.

On motion of M. Kane, Jr., a Committee of five were appointed by the Chair, to draft a Constitution and by laws, for the regulation of the Democratic Young Men's Association: M. Kane, Jr, B. Hogan, Thomas Hamilton, W. W. Dallas, and G. L. Drune, compose the Committee.

On motion of W. W. Dallas, a Committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair, to obtain signers for the permanent formation of the Democratic Young Men's Association: W. W. Dallas, Thos. Kerr, W. M. Conlogue, Saml. Morrow, Geo. Spangler, Coles Townsend, John Coyle, John Mackin, John Riddle, L. G. Robinson, M. Kane, Jr., W. H. Smith, W. Coleman, Francis Marron, and B Hogan, Jr.

On motion of J. B. Guthrie, this meeting adjourn, to meet in this Hall on Friday evening, January 30th, at ½ past 6 o'clock.

The Committee for drafting Constitution and by laws will meet on Thursday evening, 25th inst., at ½ past 6 o'clock, in Washington Hall.

SAMUEL SNOWDEN, Ch'n.

JNO. W. RIDDLE, } Secs'ies.
JOHN COYLE, }

Port of Pittsburgh.

10 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

*Michigan, Boies, Beaver;
Ocean, ——, Louisville,
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville,
Moxahala, Parkinson, Monongahela City,
New York, Greenlee, Louisville.

DEPARTED.

*Michigan, Boies, Beaver,
Massachusetts, Bennet, Louisville,
Oella, Bowman, Brownsville.

☞ All boats marked thus [*] are provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the Explosion of steam Boilers.

CROP OF 1843.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

THE subscriber has just received his annual supply of Landreth's Garden Seeds, consisting in part of the following kinds—all of the last year's crop, and warranted genuine:

Asparagus,	Egg Plant,	Parsnip,
Beets,	Endive,	Peas,
Beans,	Kale,	Pepper,
Leek,	Pumpkin,	Broccoli,
Lettuce,	Radish,	Borecole,
Water Mellon,	Rhubarb,	Cabbage,
Musk "	Salsafy	Carrot,
Nasturtium,	Cauliflower,	Spinach,
Squash,	Celery,	Okra,
Tomatoes,	Curled Cress,	Onion,
Turnip,	Cucumber,	Parsley,
Corn,	Mustard, (white	and brown) &c,

&c. &c.

Together with a variety of pot and sweet herbs and flower seeds.

☞ Orders for seeds, shrubs, trees &c, from gardeners and others will be received and promptly attended to. F L SNOWDEN,

jan 25 No 134 Liberty, head of Wood.

Western University Law School.

THE next term will commence on the first Monday of February next. Students attending the Law School are entitled to all the privileges of the Moot Court, which is held weekly.

Persons desirous of attending the Law School or the Moot Court, will please call upon the *Professor of Law*, WALTER H LOWRIE, Esq, at his office in 4th street, or either of the other Professors at the University, who will give any information that may be desired. jan 25-3t

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBBERY, &c.—Persons desirous of procuring fruit, ornamental and shade trees, and shrubbery, from Philadelphia, are respectfully requested to leave their orders with the subscriber as soon as possible. F L SNOWDEN,

jan 25 No 134 Liberty, head of Wood st.

WANTED—An active lad, 15 or 16 years of age, by (jan 25) F L SNOWDEN.

RARE CHANCE—SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR SALE.

50 SCHOOL-DESKS, with moveable lids, seats, inkstands and screws and iron plates to affix them to the floor.

2 fine large benches;
1 platform, for teacher's desk;
1 table with four good drawers;

All in good preservation, and but little used, together with clothes racks, &c, suitable for a large school. These will be sold cheap, if application be made immediately, at the General Agency Office, next door to the Post Office. EGOLF & FOSTER.

jan 25

[COPY.]

IN the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at March Term, Anno Domini 1844, No 25.

In the matter of the account of William McKnight and Benjamin Darlington, trustees of McClurg & Denniston, and McClurg, Denniston & Co.

And now to wit, January 6, 1844, on motion of C S Bradford, Esq., on behalf of the trustees, the Court appoint Francis R Shunk, H H Van Amringe and A J Cline, Esqs, auditors, to audit and adjust the account and to make distribution among the parties credited.

From the Record.

GEORGE R RIDDLE, Proth'y.

The auditors above named will meet at the office of Francis R Shunk, on Thursday, the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A M, for the purpose of their appointment. F R SHUNK,
H H VAN AMRINGE,
A J CLINE, Auditors.

jan 25-3t

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF a young man named EDWARD H. CHESNEY, who left his home in Slippery Rock township, Beaver county, last spring, with the intention of going to Louisville, Ky.; since which time nothing has been heard of him. Should this meet his eye, he is requested to return home, or write, without delay as his mother is in great trouble about him. Any person knowing anything about him, will confer a favor on, and merit the gratitude, of an aged woman, by addressing a line to JOHN RANDOLPH,

Porterseville P. O., Butler co., Pa.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and western papers with whom we exchange, will please notice. jan. 25

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—d&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.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!—All sorts of clothing and wearing apparel. Please call at No. 151, Liberty street, and see for yourselves

sep 7. J. McCLOSKEY.

SALT.—390 Bbls No 1 Salt, for sale by

j23. JAMES MAY.

TAR.—50 Bbls Tar, for sale by

j23 JAMES MAY.

LOUISVILLE LIME—100 Bbls Louisville Lime, for sale by (j23) JAMES MAY.

Bank Notes and Exchange

CORRECTED DAILY BY

A. BRAMER, EXCHANGE BROKER,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STS.

SPECIE STANDARD.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Scrip	par
Exchange Bank Scrip	12½
Currency	par
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
Henesdale "	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 banks	1
Chillicothe bank	1
Commercial bank of Lake Erie	15
Dayton bank	1
Franklin bank of Columbus	1
Farmers' and Mechanic' bank of Steubenville	1
Farmers' bank of Canton	10
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 & FIF