FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBUARY 3.

☞ Under the head of "Falsehoods of the Post," the *collared* spaniel of the Gazette sting out half a column of abuse of us for the exposure we made of the preparatory arrangements for his sentmerect into the ranks of the "masonic whigs." His foul mouthed abuse proves nothing more than that he is a blackguard, and furnishes strong presumptive evidence of his guilt in the corrupt actions to which we referred.—But in the midst of all his abuse he admits that there was some *truth* in our statement. If so, why has he not told his readers what portion of it was true? If he is innocent why has he not requested Mr DUNLOP, who acted, we believe, as legal adviser between the parties, to tell what he knows about the negotiations?—Will he permit that gentleman to publish the paper prepared for the signatures of the fifteen whigs, (and which was signed by some of the gentlemen whose names we published yesterday) and the bond which the editor of the Gazette was to have given, *binding himself to support the whig candidate so long as the money remained unpaid.* Will he dare to do this?—If these papers are produced, and if they do not bear us out in all we have said of this attempted bargain and sale, we will agree never to expose another of the low acts of D. N. White, but permit him to pursue his course of low cunning and political roguery unmolested. Again we say, if we have told what is not true about this matter, call upon Mr Dunlop to produce the papers signed by J. Painter, F. Lorenz, and others, and they will show the arguments that were to persuade the editor of the Gazette to support the whig candidate.

The assertion that we made our statement from malignant motives is laughable. What malignity could we feel against a creature like Deacon White? We may loathe such crawling, slimy reptiles, but we can never consider them of sufficient importance to feel any *malignity* towards them.

☞ In noticing a few remarks we made on the Tariff on Thursday morning, the Advoca te says that it will not be "put seriously on the defensive in so plain a matter." This is a prudent resolution, for it would be a dangerous position to assume, considering the changeable nature of Mr CLAY's tariff notions. These double sets of principles—a set for the north and a set for the south—would require a good deal of defence, and although the Advocate has much skill in special pleading, we doubt much if it would ever succeed in convincing the manufacturers of Pittsburgh that a tariff which 'ought to have satisfied the nullifiers of South Carolina' is such a measure as would be advantageous to their interests.

We understand 'Mr Clay's opinions of a Tariff' perfectly, although the Advocate has so mystified and explained them as to require the aid of a Philadelphia lawyer to render them plain. He regards it as a convenient hobby in some parts of the country to aid him in his grasping after power, but in other quarters, where such a measure is regarded with less favor, he signifies his willingness to cut it down to a standard that will satisfy the Nullifiers of South Carolina—the early, steady and uncompromising enemies of every measure tending to protect the industry and skill of our manufacturers. It is not unfair to take Mr Clay's letter to Mr. Meriweather as an embodiment of his tariff opinions, and we agree with him that they ought to satisfy the nullifiers of the South, but we would not have the temerity to tell the industrious workingmen of the north, that such protection ought to satisfy them.

Even the editor of the Advocate has become ashamed to quote Mr. Clay's tariff sentiments to define his own position, and to accomplish that purpose he copies the sentiments of "a locofoco meeting," (which means in language of ordinary countesy, a democratic meeting,) lately held at Harrisburgh. We are pleased to see this; it shows the absurdity of claiming the Tariff as an exclusive whig measure, and corroborates what we at first said, that such an assumption is an impudent attempt to hoodwink and defraud the people of their votes, as was done in 1840.

HON. DAVID HENSHAW.—We publish this morning a letter from this gentleman referring to the base charges that were made against him by his enemies, during the pendency of his appointment in the Senate. To every mind that is not distorted by malignant prejudice, this letter will be received as a triumphant refutation of the charges, and if the efforts of his slanderers have had any injurious effect on the standing of Mr. H. among his democratic brethren, this letter will fully reinstate him in their good opinions.

But few public men have suffered more obloquy and misrepresentation within the past year than Mr. HENSHAW. From the time he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President TYLER, he has been the object of unremitted abuse, not only from our political opponents; but also, we are sorry to say, from a portion of the democratic party. If Mr. H. had surrendered or compromised any of his democratic principles by receiving the appointment or if any compromise of principle had been made a condition of his elevation to office, there would be just ground for censure. But, in all the abuse that has been heaped upon him, we have seen nothing substantinted that would justify the imputation of treachery to his party or a willingness to truckle to the appointing power to secure its favors: Although the Senate has, for causes best known to itself, seen fit to reject the appointment of Mr. HENSHAW, and thus deprive the country of the services of an excellent officer, we believe the people will still hold in high estimation his splendid talents and honest democracy.

OUR POSITION.—The Madisonian of Saturday afternoon defining its position with regard to the Presidential contest, thus speaks the truth as to the "inevitable result:"

"Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency is now an inevitable result. We fold our arms, and have nothing to do with victory or defeat."

The above is from the Advocate of yesterday. Why did not the editor continue the extract and give the following sentence which is in the same article from which the above is quoted.

"We regard Mr. Clay and his principles with disfavor. He is in politics the antipodes to us, and *we can never sustain him, or vote for him:*"

From this it is very evident that if the Madisonian will give Mr. Van Buren no aid in the approaching contest, it is still less disposed to help the federalists into power.

☞ The Rev J J [illegible], Pastor of St Patrick's Church in New Orleans, left on Sunday, the 21st inst. on a voyage to Europe, for the benefit of his health.—He was escorted to the vessel on which he took his departure, by the St Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, and by a large concourse of his congregation. On taking leave, a very appropriate address was delivered to him by a committee of the Society, to which the Rev. gentleman made reply.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 30, 1844.

MR. PHILLIPS:

Sir—I chance to read in the Pittsburgh "Aurora," of the 27th inst., a letter from Harrisburgh, in which, according to my conviction, the writer has entirely lost sight of truth, in regard to the late election of Clerk; and I would from a regard to truth, briefly make the following correct statement of facts.

MR. WM. JACK was elected by Shunk members as well as by Muhlenberg members; at least 17 democrats from the Western section of the State—all Shunk men; voted for Mr. JACK, as you will have seen from a former report. Mr. SEILER received 21 votes, which I am satisfied, were all Shunk men. Now add the 17 to those 21, and you will have 38 out of 57 democratic members for Shunk; thus leaving a balance of 19 members for Muhlenberg and others. But setting aside the above statement, though it is correct, and to tell you the simple truth, there was no such question put at the election, the only contest was: shall the West or the East have the Clerk? I therefore feel bound to correct the untrue statement of the writer in the 'Aurora.''

I remain, yours, etc.

MR EDITOR:

In the Morning Post of this day, I find the following remarks in a paragraph in relation to an *alleged* proposition to buy Mr Grant out of the Gazette, by *fifteen* whigs subscribing two hundred dollars each, as a loan to Mr White:

"If Mr Dunlop is not sufficient authority, there are other whig gentlemen whose knowledge of the matter will fully substantiate our charge that a bargain was in negotiation, and that it was partly, if not wholly completed, according to the original stipulations. Can Mr White get Messrs James Cuddy, *N B Craig*, G E Warner, J H Sewell, J Painter, F. Lorenz and Wm. Blackstock, to say that they had no knowledge of him being willing to enter into such a bargain, and that they never saw the article by which he bound himself to support the Whig candidate."

I beg leave to say through the columns of your paper that I never have had any connection with, or knowledge of, any such scheme, arrangement or "bargain," and that I have never seen any such article" as that you refer to. I wish to make my denial as broad as possible, and design to convey the idea that I have had not the most remote connection with any arrangement, scheme or proposition to buy out Mr Grant.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG

☞ In introducing Mr Craig's name we did not mean to convey the impression that *he* was one of the fifteen *whigs* who were willing to pay two hundred dollars each to induce the Gazette to support Clay, for we believe he feels no great devotion to the Grand Master; but we *did* mean it to be understood that he knew of the negotiations that were going on, and the sum necessary to make the Gazette a Clay paper. The first intimation we had of the contemplated bargain and sale was from a gentleman who *heard Mr Craig speak of it!* We have no reason to doubt the veracity of our informant, and we cannot believe he would wilfully misrepresent Mr Craig or any other man. We still believe that he was correct: but if Mr Craig will declare that he has no knowledge of the matter, and that he never told any one that such an arrangement was in contemplation, it will be necessary for us to call on our informant to substantiate his statement. We have no desire to misrepresent any body in this matter, and it shall not be our fault if the position of every one is not properly defined.

A HERMIT UNHOUSED.—The New York Tribune states that a German, named Henry Roulich, who has been a world's soldier, and who from disgust with the worldly or an indisposition to labor, chose to turn hermit, was this day found in a small chamber in a lodge of rocks opposite the Five Mile Stone, east of the Third avenue, not far from the East River, where he has lived upward of three years, going out to beg by day and returning to lodge at night. This cell was about five feet long by three wide, with an entrance so low that he was compelled to crawl in on his hands and knees. He was clad in rags, and was in a deplorable condition. Ald. Brevoort, to whom his situation was known, fearing that he would freeze to death caused him to be arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island as a vagrant.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.—We have already mentioned, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that in addition to the Great Western, of 1700 tons, we are to have, during the coming season, the Great Britain, of 3500 tons, plying between Liverpool and this port. Their days of departure from the two places will be as follows:

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Great Western	Saturday, 27th April.
Great Britain	Saturday, 25th May.
Great Western	Saturday, 15th June.
Great Britain	Saturday, 13th July.
Great Western	Saturday, 3d August.
Great Britain	Saturday, 31st August.
Great Western	Saturday, 21st Sept'r.
Great Britain	Saturday, 19th October.
Great Western	Saturday, 9th November.

FROM NEW YORK.

Great Western	Thursday, 23d May.
Great Britain	Thursday, 20th June.
Great Western	Thursday, 11th July.
Great Britain	Thursday 8th August.
Great Western	Thursday, 29th August.
Great Britain	Thursday, 26th Sept'r.
Great Western	Thursday, 17th Oct.
Great Britain	Thursday, 14th Nov.
Great Western	Thursday, 5th Dec.

The fares by both ships it is announced, will be at reduced rates.

The French steamers, some of them at least, we presume will be on the line from Havre to this port, early in the season; in which case we shall be pretty well supplied with news, &c. without the aid of our Boston friends.

OLD AGE.—The Schenectady Cabinet says that John J. Van Voast, a respectable citizen of that place, had entered upon his one hundred and fourth year.

☞ Prince Louis Napoleon, now in a French prison for a demonstration against the dynasty of Louis Philippe which he made a few years ago at Boulogne, is at present, it is stated, engaged in writing a voluminous work on the condition of the laboring classes in the various countries of Europe. The Prince has written to several eminent authors in London, with a view of obtaining accurate and detailed information respecting the condition of the laboring classes of Great Britain.

CONFUSION.

Just as they had got ready for a fancy ball in New York, the other evening, and dancing about to commence, the Aurora says:

"The whole panorama was brought to a most chaotic halt by the thrilling cry of fire! Such unfortunate scrambling, hauling, pushing, and squeezing! such clutching of merino pelisses, long eared hoods, india-rubbers, and neck-comforters, (not the arms of their gallant partners, madam!) such unmasculine terror and cowardly desertion on the part of the contemptible male creatures! such ruthless trampling upon corns, demolishing of plumages, and crushing of hair cloth *jupes*, (the word is untranslatable, and may like the article it represents, stand?) never, perhaps, were heard or dreamed of since 'the car rattling o'er the stony street' broke up a somewhat similar party in Belgium's capital!!"

MARRIED—On the evening of the 1st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Black, Mr. GRAHAM SCOTT to Miss ANN BROWN, both of this city.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan 31, 1844.

SENATE.—To-day, no legislative business of importance was transacted. At an early hour it proceeded to the consideration of executive business. We understand that the nomination of T C Spencer, as one of the judges of the Supreme Court, was rejected.

HOUSE.—The discussion on the report of the Select Committee on the Rules was continued in the House to-day. Mr Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, who had the floor, having occupied it up to the expiration of the morning hour in favor of the rule excluding abolition petitions, several executive communications on the Speaker's table were then laid before the House, and appropriately disposed of; after which the rules were suspended, on motion of Mr Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, to allow the several standing committees to make such reports as would not give rise to debate.—After receiving a number of reports, the majority of which were private bills, the House adjourned at an early hour.

☞ The votes of Louisiana on the question of a convention to amend the Constitution, stood

For	11,229
Against	2,767
	8,462

GOLD—ABUNDANCE OF MONEY IN EUROPE—EFFECTS OF THE DISCREDIT OF THE AMERICAN STOCKS.

It appears from the most authentic sources of information, that a vast increase of the *precious metal* has occurred in Russia.

The following extract of a letter from London, of Jan 24, by the last steamer, says—"a strange occurrence has taken place in Russia north of the Oural mountains, by an extraordinary production of gold which seems to be continually increasing. For many years the quantity did not exceed 300 to 400 thousand pounds sterling in value; but this last year it exceeded *four millions of pounds sterling*, and it was only last week that application was made to the Bank here, to inquire how the amount accumulating in the Russian Treasury could best be appropriated: for it seems that the policy of the Russian Government is adverse to retiring their *paper currency* and supplying its place with gold coin, which is a very expensive currency."

We learn also, from equally authentic sources, that money is so plenty in England that not exceeding two per cent. per annum can be obtained for it, on loans on public stocks, and that it is probable that the "Chancellor of the Exchequer" will be enabled to sell at two and a half per cent stock above 89. The Bank has upwards of fourteen and a half millions of bullion, (over seventy millions of dollars,) with an accumulation still going on.

The *three per cents* were expected to reach *par.*

From the New York Tribune.

☞ The Express, noticing the Lectures of the advocates of Association in our city, thus moralizes:

"What a misguided direction of energy is all this? What an absurdity? Nay, how almost criminal it is to try to unsettle, and to disturb the family, the *home* feeling of society, which is its purest and surest prop!"

My esteemed friend Brooks! have you ever considered that *two-thirds* of the human race at this very moment of severest cold and dearth of employment *have no homes*, unless filthy, smoky hovels of sticks, and mud, and turf, and substances still more offensive, shared with brutes and vermin, are to be regarded as *homes* for human beings? Have you happened to reflect that in this very stately city of ours there are fifty thousand people who live in constant, anxious dread of being *turned out* of their squalid 'homes,' if it be not a profanation of the term to call them such, for want of means to pay their rent—that is, because they can get nothing to do? What is your opinion of the 'homes' of the virtuous poor (for such are there) in Orange street, about the Hook, and in Republican alley? Will you think of these things?

The 'misguided' men you censure are only devising and advocating, as well as they know how, the means of giving to every family a comfortable 'home,' from which the light of knowledge, science and religion shall not be shut out by inherited ignorance and destitution, and wherein that family may live in comfort from year to year, from age to age, having abundant, unfailing, and justly rewarded employment for each and all. They prize the 'home feeling' quite as highly as you do; and they apprehend 'Society' loses the support of its purest and safest prop' while half our people wander annually from state to state or street to street in search of employment and subsistence, as so many of them are *compelled* to do at present. What proportion of our city population think you, now live in the homes of their infancy? How many thousands do you suppose ignorant of any knowledge of the place where they were born? What proper 'home feeling' is permitted to the servant drudging six months in this kitchen, then three months in that, and so wearing out a life? *You* have a home! I doubt not; so have many of us; all those whom you condemn are striving for is the same blessing for all. I cannot believe you are here opposed to this; but why don't you, instead of carping at the efforts of others for a universal good, just devise and execute something better of your own? Neighbor, when you understand this subject better, you will treat it less flippantly.

THE WHITE BLACK BOYS.—Dr. Smith, in the last number of his Surgical Journal, gives the following interesting account of these queer looking *queerites.*

Two white boys, born of negro parents, and now on exhibition at the Boston Museum, are extraordinary curiosities. There is not an instance on Medical record, of the birth of a black child from a white parentage, but many of an opposite character.

To the philosopher, such anomalies are problems of the highest interest, and all persons of ordinary curiosity, should avail themselves of an opportunity for seeing a sight, the like of which does not occur, oftener perhaps, than once in several millions of births.

Charles Manner, ten years of age, and his brother Peter about eight, were born at Eaton, N J. The father, Joseph Manner, born in 1804, is a negro; and the mother, ten years younger, is a negress. The first child, still-born, was black, but the second, Charles, above named, is almost milk white. The third child was colored, and the fourth, Peter, also named above, is perfectly white. To all intents and purposes, in organization, features and expression, they are negroes, even to the woolly, crisped hair, but which is white as fleece wool. Their eyes are tremulous in a strong light, though the pupil is not exactly a pink hue. Both, too, are near sighted. The father says he has long since discovered that his own color becomes very much darker in summer than winter. His wife, he avers, is subject to the same periodical variation of color.

Such are the facts we have collected in regard to these admirable specimens of the well-marked albino, which has been the subject of profound researches in the schools of physiology, in all ages of the world. Medical gentlemen should visit them—as they may never be favored with another opportunity of testing, the correctness of the assertions, the descriptions or the theories, of those who have written largely and learnedly on the color of the different races of men, and the causes which tend to change it.

TO the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of John Boldinger, of the 4th Ward, Allegheny city, in said county, respectfully showeth—

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the city aforesaid, and prays that you honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

JOHN BOLDINGERS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Allegheny city do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others.

Jacob Guisen,	Jacob Lehman,
Charles Rombeck,	Peter Walster,
James Alberson,	John Voegtly,
Adam Kaufman,	Abraham Hays,
G. V. Withacker,	L. Walter,
Felix Ganter,	V. Scriba.

f3-3t*

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES, &c.—On hand, ready prepared for customers at short notice—50 dozen 8 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and 12 by 18, 8c sash, Glass and Window Glass, by the box or less; Spades; Coffee mills, Files and Rasps, Matches, Patent Buckets, Tubs, Churns, half bushel and peck measures, Brushes of all kinds, Bed cords, &c. Looking Glasses, Knives and Forks, Pen, Pocket and Shoe Knives, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Spoons, &c., all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Com Merchant,
feb 3 No 9, Fifth st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good second hand Cochran Patent Revolving Pistol that fires several times with one loading, and in good order, will be sold low for the owner, who is poor and wishes to sell.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Commission Merchant,
feb3 No. 9, Fifth st.

IN the District Court of Allegheny County } George R White vs Benj. Darlington. } Vend. Exp.

And now to wit, Jan. 1, 1844; On motion of Mr M'Candless, the Court appoint Francis R. Shunk, Auditor, to distribute the proceeds of sale in this case.

From the Record.

"GEO. R. RIDDLE, Prothy.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the above Auditor will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in 4th street, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 28th of February, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Auditor.
f3-3w

AN ORDINANCE

In relation to the Aqueduct across the Allegheny River.

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania Canal was made by Law to terminate within the City of Pittsburgh, occupying the public streets and private property of her Citizens; and whereas, her citizens have, at great expense erected buildings for the accommodation of the trade on said Canal, and had every reason to expect that the General Assembly of the State would have protected the pledge guaranteed to her citizens by Law, that this terminous should be preserved; But, that owing to the peculiar and unfortunate condition of the finances of our state, the General Assembly have been compelled to offer to the Citizens of Pittsburgh the only alternative that they have in their power at the present to make; and, whereas, the serious inconvenience of changing the whole course of the business of the Canal would be a matter of great moment, together with the great loss of public and private property, were the Councils of the City to refuse to accept of the provisions of an Act lately passed, giving to her the privilege of rebuilding or repairing the Aqueduct over the Allegheny River, with the power of levying and collecting Tolls, under certain conditions and restrictions; Therefore, although the burthens on our Treasury are now sufficiently great, still, to protect the trade and interests of our Citizens and to prevent the great loss that would otherwise occur, we find ourselves compelled to accept the provisions of this act.

Believing at the same time, although it will add to the debt of the City, that still it will afford the means of payment, without resorting to other resources. Therefore:

Be it Ordained and enacted, by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled. That an act passed on the 9th day of January last, by the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, to rebuild or repair the Aqueduct over the Allegheny river, at said City, together with the provisions and conditions annexed, be and the same is hereby accepted.

2d. Be it further Ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said act, that the Presidents of Council immediately after the passage of this ordinance, shall appoint a committee of five, to be called the Aqueduct Committee, to consist of two from the Select and three from the Common Council; and annually thereafter at the usual time of appointing the regular Committees, whose duty it shall be to superintend the rebuilding or repairing of the Aqueduct, and generally to attend to all matters connected therewith, under the advice and instructions of Councils. And they or a majority of them, shall sign all orders on the Mayor, who shall issue his warrant in the usual form on the city Treasurer, and keep a separate and distinct warrant-book for this purpose. And the said Committee shall make report to the city Councils annually, or oftener, if required, of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Aqueduct, together with such other information as Councils may desire.

3d. Be it further enacted as aforesaid, That all receipts and disbursements for and on account of said Aqueduct, shall pass through the city Treasury, under the charge of the City Treasurer, who se securities shall be bound under the same conditions and restrictions that they are now bound for other funds of the city. The said Treasurer shall keep this fund separate and distinct from all other funds of the city, not making any other use of the same than for the purposes of the Aqueduct, and he shall keep a separate and distinct account of all receipts and disbursements for or on account of said Aqueduct, charging every and all expense that may be incurred for the same to this fund; and for his services shall be entitled to an annual compensation of one hundred dollars, chargeable to this fund, and payable quarterly.

4th. That the Select and Common Councils shall meet as soon after the passage of this Ordinance as may be necessary, and by their joint vote proceed to elect one respectable and suitable person as a Collector of Tolls for said Aqueduct, and annually thereafter, at the regular time of electing other city officers, who, before entering on the performance of his duties shall give bond, with good and sufficient securities, in the sum of two thousand dollars, in the same manner as other city officers are now required to do; and to be collected for any default, in the same way and the Committee on the Aqueduct shall approve and endorse the same as other bonds are now approved and endorsed. The said Collector shall keep a daily account of the receipts; the name of each master or officer having charge of boats passing, with their tonnage, and such other information as the Committee may require, and shall pay all monies on hand into the City Treasury at least twice in each week. And the said Collector shall be entitled to the annual compensation of five hundred dollars per annum, payable in like manner as other city officers are now paid.

5th. That for the purpose of a temporary repair that will secure the Aqueduct for the business of the coming season, the Committee are authorized and required, immediately after the passage of this ordinance, to invite proposals for this purpose, giving not less than 10 days notice, and so soon as they receive the approval of the Board of Canal Commissioners, put the same under contract; providing however, that the Contractors shall enter into Bonds with good and sufficient security to the amount of ten thousand Dollars, to keep up the structure so as to accommodate the business until the 30th day of November, 1844; and for the purpose of meeting the expense of these repairs the Committee are hereby authorised to raise on temporary loan the sum of not exceeding six thousand Dollars, for the payment of which with interest at six per cent per annum, the receipts from the Aqueduct, with the faith and credit of the city hereby pledged, and the said Committee are further instructed and required to invite proposals with plans and estimates of cost for rebuilding the Aqueduct over the Allegheny River, until the 1st day of April next; and so soon after as they shall receive the approval of the Board of Canal Commissioners, according to an Act of Assembly, passed 19th day of January, 1844, shall report the same to Councils, and the said Committee are hereby authorized and empowered to employ some well known and competent person to superintend the repairs or rebuilding, should they deem it necessary.

6th. After paying interest on all sums used or borrowed for or on account of said Aqueduct, together with all and every expense for the same, the surplus should there be any, shall form a sinking fund, for the purpose of repaying the debt contracted for the repair or reconstruction of said Aqueduct.

Ordained and enacted into a Law in Councils, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1844.

Attest MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pres't.
Common Council.
THOMAS BAKEWELL, Pres't.
Select Council.

E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k.
Common Council.
ALEX. MILLER, Cl'k.
Select Council.
jan 31.

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO CITY PRINTING.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled—That immediately after the passage of this ordinance, and annually thereafter in the month of January, when the joint standing committees are appointed, the Councils shall appoint a joint committee to consist of one from the Select and two from the Common Councils, to be called the committee on city printing, whose duty it shall be to invite proposals for the publication in two daily newspapers of the city, of all public notices and business of the city—city accounts—proclamations—ordinances, &c., and shall contract with the fair, lowest and best bidders for the publication thereof. Provided, that the said two, do not belong to the same political party—and also to contract with one, the lowest and best bidder for all job printing, and with the lowest and best bidder for all stationary allowed the city officers; and that the persons thus contracting with the committee, shall be the only authorized city printers, publishers and stationers, entitled to receive compensation for the city printing, &c., unless otherwise orderred by a joint resolution of Councils.

SECTION 2d. Be it further ordained and enacted—That from and after the passage of this ordinance, all ordinances now in force relative to the city printing, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into laws in Councils the 29th day of January, A. D. 1844

Attest. MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pres't.
Common Council.
THOMAS BAKEWELL, Pres't.
Select Council.

E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k
Common Council.
ALEX. MILLAR, Cl'k
Select Council.
feb 1

An Ordinance

SEPERATING the duties of adjusting and sealing weights and measures, from the office of Clerk of the markets, and providing for the election of a sealer for that purpose.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled—That at the next stated meeting after the passage of this ordinance, and in the meeting in January in each year for the purpose of electing City officers, It shall be the duty of the Select and Common Councils, to elect one person whose duty it shall be, to adjust and seal weights and measures, who shall hold his office for one year or until another is elected, whose duty it shall be to attend to the adjusting and sealing weights and measures, in like manner and for like compensation, as specified in the duties of clerk of the Markets as laid down in the 14th section of the City ordinance, passed 7th September, 1816, entitled "an ordinance regulating the Markets and prescribing the duties of the Clerk of the Markets, and of the Weighmaster" and that so much of said ordinance as conflicts with this ordinance be, and is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils the 29th day January, A. D. 1844.

Attest. MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pres't
Common Council.
THOMAS BAKEWELL, Pres't.
Select Council.

E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k
Common Council.
ALEX. MILLAR, Cl'k
Select Council.
feb 1

City Printing.

THE Committee of Councils on City Printing will receive proposals for advertising and executing the other printing for the city and furnishing stationery, until Saturday, the 3d of February, at 3 o'clock P. M. Proposals must be made with reference to the Ordinance concerning city printing, published in this paper, and may be left at the office of Dr Wm. KERR, in Smithfield street, a few doors below 7th.

f1-3t (Gazette copy)

M'Lane's Worm Specific Again.

This is to certify that with one vial of Dr McLane's Worm Specific, one of my children passed twenty seven Worms, another eighteen, and a third sixteen. Please let me have another vial, for it is the most surprising Worm medicine I ever saw.

JOHN BRADEY, 6 mile Ferry.

For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,
Jan. 31. Corner 4th and Wood sts

FOR SALE, THE LATE MR. ROUAUD'S STOCK OF

OLD WHISKEY, &c.

THE subscriber, agreeably to the Will of Mr Rouaud, and, and by order of the Executors, will sell off, between this and the first of April next, at private sale, the entire stock of Liquors and Wines belonging to the deceased, at the old stand, next door to the corner of 3d and Market street, Pittsburgh consisting of 10,000 gallons of OLD WHISKEY, well known all over the United States; 200 bottles due Holland Gin in bottles; 120 gallons French Brandy; Port, Rota, Muscat, Champaigne, and various other Wines, but principally Claret; together with sundry articles which be kept for sale (except the Dry Goods, which will be sold at *Auction* on the 7th prox. at the store room, two doors above.) None of the Whiskey is less than nine years old, and much of it is from twenty to thirty years old.—To give an opportunity to correspondents in Philadelphia, St Louis, and other places at a distance (who are waiting for a *public* sale) to get some of this celebrated whiskey—a chance that may never again occur—the sale of two hundred barrels of it will be reserved until the 20th of February next.

The price for the oldest Whiskey, is $2 per gallon; for the other $1½ per gallon. Terms, cash per money.

MICHAEL McCLOSKEY.
jan 30

COOK'S LITTERARY DEPOT,

85, *Fourth street.*

NEW and cheap publications received as soon as published. Among the latest received are the following:

Graham's Magazine, for February;
Lady's Book, do
Ladies' National Magazine, do
Colonel De Surville, by Eugene Sue;
Tom Burke, of Ours, by Lever;
Modern Chivalry, by Ainsworth;
Mothers of England, by Mrs Ellis;
Campbell's Magazine, for January 16th, containing a portait of Carlyle:
Ladies' Work Box Companion;
Philosopher's Stone, from the French of Balzac, translated by a Lady;
Melmi, a tale of the good old Colony times;
Insubordination, by T. S. Arthur, this is one of Arthur's earliest productions, cheap form;
Pride and Principle, which makes the Lady;
Salamander, by Eugene Sue;
Family Pride, or the Palace and the Poor House;
Charcoal Sketches, by J. C. Neal;
Thermal Comfort, or popular hints for preservation from colds, coughs and consumption;
American in Paris during the summer, by Jules Janin;
Austria, Vienna, Prague, etc., etc., by J. G. Kohl;
Creole, by the Poor Scholar;
Infant Treatment, by Mrs Burwell;
Yemassee, a Romance of Carolina, by W. G. Simmes, L L D;
Therese Dunoyer, by Eugene Sue;

Also a great variety of London and Dublin papers, such as Punch, Pictorial Times and News, Dublin Nation and Freeman's Journal, Bell's Life in London, etc., to be found as above, 85, 4th street.

jan 30

300 LBS. BRIGHT PARIS GREEN,
100 " No. 1 Prussian Blue, in store and for sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,
Dec. 23. Corner 4th and Wood sts

ISAAC CRUSE,

Late of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,

BALTIMORE, MD.

References in Pittsburgh:

Bailey & Co;	Robertson & Reppert;
John and Rich'd Floyd;	Porter & Cassidy,
Alex'r Laughlin & Co;	Robert Galway;
Hussey & Pettit;	M; Leech & Co;
J. W. Burbridge & Co;	Rob't Dalzell & Co;
Dalzell & Fleming;	Hunter & Rams;
W. & R. M'Cutcheon;	Henry Coulter.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the sales of Western Produce, consignments of which are respectfully solicited.

☞ Goods received and forwarded with despatch, as directed.

jan 31-6m