quartered in his house, or at any rate to augment the number of his servants, look to his arms and be upon his guard. D'Estival did not think it necessary to comply with all these recommendations. His house was one of those old-fashioned chateaux of which a few still exist in France, and of sufficient strength as he thought, to stand any seige that Dezelouz and his band could lay to it. It was a stone building, forming three sides of a square, the fourth side being closed by a lofty iron paling of great strength and with chevaux-de frise of formidable aspect at the top. This paling had been substituted by the baron's father, for a massive wall that formerly stood there, but which had been dilapidated during the struggles of the Revolution. Although less efficient as a defence than the stone parapet it replaced, it was, in other respects, a great improvement, inasmuch as it did not preclude the view from the lower windows of the chateau of the beautifully-wooded park that surrounded the mansion. On the outer side of the building there were no windows upon the ground-floor, and those of the first story, which were at an elevation of nearly twenty feet from the ground, were guarded by strong iron bars, that gave the house, when viewed from behind, rather a prison-like appearance.

Confient, then, in the defences of his dwelling, Mons D'Estival took few unusual precautions. He was a widower, and his establishment consisted of himself, and his two children, boys of nine and ten years of age, a couple of female servants, and two men, one of whom was his valet de chambre, while the other looked after the baron's horse, worked in the garden, and went on messages into the town. The garden chasse, who inhabited a cottage situated at the further extremity of the park, was desired to keep a good look out, and inform his master immediately should he perceive any suspicious-looking persons prowling near the house or grounds. In addition to this precaution, the baron looked to his fire-arms, saw that they were in serviceable order, and directed his servants to be particular in making fast the house door and the gate of the court every evening before dusk. These measures taken, he considered he had done all that was needful for his security and that of his household.

Nearly a month had elapsed since the daring apparition of Dezelouz at the Cafe Herbet. The circumstance had ceased to be matter of conversation, and even those who had most warned the baron to expect an attack, were beginning to think he would remain unmolested, when one evening Monsieur D'Estival had occasion to send Cadet, his groom, into Dax to fetch some letters. The man was detained longer than he expected to be, and eleven o'clock was chiming out from the church clocks as he left the town to return home. The night was dark, and with the exploits of Dezelouz fresh in his memory, the groom walked hastily along, cursing the chance that had kept him out so late, and sincerely wishing himself in his own stable rather than in the solitary lanes which he had to pass through before reaching it. He was within a quarter of a mile of the chateau, when, on passing a thicket that bordered the road, he was suddenly seized from behind, and before he had time to utter a cry, he was stretched upon the ground with a violence that almost drove the breath out of his body.—The next instant a man's knee was upon his breast, and a hard hand clutched his throat.

(Continued.)

From the New Orleans Jeffersonian.

THE PRESS.

We have heard of shallow-pates and boobies sneer at journalism as a profession of inferior dignity and responsibility. What an ideal if such minds are capable of ideas! As connected with politics, education, science, religion, and all the great movements and impulses of the age, the PRESS is paramount to any power recognized by the laws of the country. Every where and in every thing its influence is felt. In England its power is incalculable, and in France, though shackled with censorships, it abolished the dynasty of the elder Bourbons, and is at this moment stronger than Louis Phillippe. "A journalist," said the great Napoleon, "is a grumbler, a censurer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than an hundred thousand bayonets." In our own country there is not a man in office, from the President down to the amphibious keeper of a floating light, who does not need its support and dread its opposition.

As a *class*, the conductors of the Press, including editors, reporters, publishers and journeymen, are every where distinguised for their intelligence, and it is only from the absence in this country of the Trades Union, and *esprit de corps* prevailing in Europe, which prevents them from enjoying the distinctions appropriate to talent. Seperated by party divisions they have generally been content in this country to toil unpaid, unthanked and unhonored for the selfish ambition of others, whose quarrels they often espouse; and by recrimination and personal warfare have contributed to degrade the noblest, the most intellectual and commanding of professions. Like the citizens of Jerusalem, in its last terrible epoch, they are conquered more by their own dissensions, than by the blows of their enemies. It should be remembered that parties are temporary, but that the respectability, independence and influence of the Press are the best securities for national liberty—at least, for that liberty where the law has defined clearly between the power of government and the rights of the citizen—the only solid platform, consistent and certain freedom.

For ourselves, we intend, on all suitable occasions, to maintain, as zealously as we can, the rights, position and claims of our class, without any regard to temporary divisions of opinion.

OFFENDERS AND DEFENDERS.—The New Orleans Picayune gives the following amusing account of the examination of two juvenile Jemmy Twitchers, before Recorder Gonzres. They rejoiced in the names of James Johnson and Joseph Brown, and were accused of abstracting cakes from a coffee stand in the market:

"What do you say to this charge?" said the Recorder to them.

"Vy, we says not guilty, of course," said Johnson; "no one ain't bound to criminate himself."

"Yes, but you were seen taking the bread by the negro," said the Recorder.

"A negro aint no witness against a white boy, no how you can fix it," said Brown—"And besides," said Johnson, "cakes ain't bread no more nor fleas ain't lobsters—so there can't be no indictment found for stealing it."

Recorder—"But another person than the negro woman saw you take the cakes—the Commissary himself saw you do it."

Brown—"Well, vot of it; it warnt no burglary, cause it was done in daylight, and there warnt no lock broken."

Johnson—"Yes, and I should like to ask the gemman as how he knows, s'pose we did take them, but that we meant to pay for them. It is not every one what takes things on credit as can be prosecuted for larceny—not by a long shot."

Recorder—"Both of you seem to have no inconsiderable experience, young as you are, in the rules of court and criminal practice—have you ever been up before a court before?"

Johnson—"We is not bound to answer that 'ere question, 'cause our 'kracters haint been impeached."

Brown—[aside to Johnson]—"Right, Jim; mum's the word about 'kracter—guess we aint quite so *green* as he takes us to be."

Recorder—"Well, I shall send both you to the Work-house for thirty days: you are evidently too idle, too vicious, and I may add too cunning, to be permitted to go at large."

Johnson—"We calls for a trial by jury, your honor, and a speedy trial at that. The constitution guarantees it to every 'Merican citizen, and we aint a goin to be chizzled out of it no how."

Recorder—"At all events I will send you to the work house for the present. I wish to see if I cannot learn something more about you."

Johnson, as the officer took them out of the court—"Well, then, I'm blowed if we don't get out on a 'baby corpy.'"

The unanimous opinion of all the court, who witnessed this 'forensic" display was, that Masters Johnson and Brown are a most promising pair of youths, and most probably destined, in the course of human events, to add to the productive industry of the State by a residence for a fixed term at Baton Rouge.

☞ Distrust all who love you extremely, upon very slight acquaintance, and without any visible reason.

☞ There is a small chance of truth at the gaol, where there is not a child like humility at the starting post.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1845.

WHIGGERY.—Every day developes some new beauty, some unlooked for grace, in the behavior and character of the party which delights in the appellation of Whig. Before the late election they refused to pass the One Day Election Bill; they could allege no reason why it should not pass. They knew it would be a just and honest enactment; and they thought it might fill up some avenues of fraud and villainy through which they hoped to reach power and place—but now that the election is over, and they cannot see any immediate advantage to their party from opposing the Bill, they pass it—and in so doing, confess that their motives for opposing the measure last year were insufficient or unjust.

All will remember the horror the whigs had of annexation—how vehemently Mr FORWARD, and other leading whigs inveighed against the measure, and how CLAY was proclaimed in the anti-annexation portion of the Union as hostile to it. But now that the election is over, the whigs in Congress, one by one, are bringing in resolutions to annex Texas—and the author of the resolutions which finally passed the House, annexing that country, are from the pen of MILTON BROWN, a leading whig! We see, too, that the whig Legislature of Louisiana has passed Pro-Texas resolutions by a vote of 38 to 16.

But we have to record another passage in the history of whiggery. The House of Delegates of Virginia, which is whig, resolved to elect a Senator this winter. The Senate, which is Democratic, the whigs supposed, was not disposed to go into an election—and which breath was spent and ink shed by the whigs, in denouncing the factious course of the Democratic Senate. While their indignation was at its climax, the Senate resolved to concur with the House, and go into an election—and then the virtuous, consistent, and patriotic whigs of the House, receded from their own proposition! Such paltry tergiversation, such base and pitiable trickery, would sink any other party but the whigs—but it is a part of their creed that they may resort to any means whatever to obtain success—and that "all is fair in politics."

FIENDISH BARBARITY TO A MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN.—The New Orleans papers contain accounts of a most fiendish case of barbarity that has come to light in that city. The Mayor had received an anonymous letter hinting that something wrong was going on in a house at the corner of the Bayou Road and Treme street—and that there he would find the proofs. The Mayor and Recorder accordingly repaired to the spot indicated—and discovered Mrs. Rabeneck, the lady of the house, with three of her children aged 7, 4 and 2 years, confined in a back cabinet, all of them in a most horrid condition; dressed in rags, covered with dirt, and so emaciated, that it appeared astonishing that they could support life. The body of Mrs. R was covered with bruises from her head to her feet, and in many places showed marks where the instruments of flagellation had broken the skin. Both of her eyes were blackened and her hair was matted with blood. The three children presented nearly the same shocking position—one of the children was cut to pieces with a whip and its eyes bruised and swollen—the other two burnt in several places with a red hot iron.—Upon being questioned by the Mayor, as to the cause of her condition, Mrs. R. seeing that her slave Pauline was present—answered that she had been beaten by her husband, and showed much agitation and fear whenever the eyes of her servant were turned upon her. Upon the servant being removed, Mrs. R stated that she was afraid of telling the truth in her presence, for fear that she would kill her and her children. Her husband, she stated, had been absent on a visit to Missouri for the last six weeks, since which time Pauline had taken possession of her keys and bed room and confined herself and children in her (Pauline's) room, where they had been beaten almost daily by Pauline, with a cane or strop, and had been furnished with barely sufficient food to support life. In truth, according to her deposition, her husband had himself given her many of the wounds which appeared upon her body. He had abandoned her, driven her from his bed and taken the negro slave in her place, and during his absence, the wife and her children have been victims of the savage cruelty of the slave, following the example and not without the approbation of the husband and father. The sum of $220 was found upon the slave, who was consigned in irons to the Parish Jail, there to await the visitation of justice, under the black code, which is death if found guilty.

COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI, Jan 23.

THE RIVER is again rapidly on the rise, and we judge this is what might be termed a permanent rise, as it seems to come all the way down. Second class boats can take out full loads and get over the Falls at Louisville—the largest boats have to go through the channel; but if the river continues to rise for forty-eight hours in the same ratio that it has risen for the past twenty-four hours, such boats as the Belle of the West and the Gen Pike will be enabled to go over the Falls. The change in the river does not alter the price of freight;—pork, whiskey, flour and pound freights command the same quotations that we gave last week. The Diadem left yesterday loaded to the guards, for New Orleans.

FLOUR.—There was a tendency during the whole week for Flour to decline, though the opening prices were maintained until the middle of the week. The closing sales on Saturday were at $3 53a3 56. Yesterday about 300 bbls were disposed of at $3 47a3 50. The shipments by steamers and flat boats for the week ending on the 25th, exceeded those of the previous week by about 1500 bbls. We must still quote it with a downward tendency.

WHISKEY—The shipments of this article have also been larger than on the previous week. The price has been more firmly maintained than Flour in New Orleans, notwithstanding the decline in the price here. The closing sales on Saturday were at 20¾a21 cts. About 430 bbls sold yesterday at 20a20¾ cts.

ST. LOUIS, Jan 22.

The river opposite this place has risen, within the last two days, about two feet, and is still rising. The last boat up reports about 7 feet water in the channel to Cairo. Flour—The receipts of the past week of country brands were extremely light. We quote at $3 62½a3 75; City Mills $4a4 12½. Wheat—Prime 63a68c; inferior grades 50a62½. Whiskey—Rectified, from levee, 23½a24c.; and 24¾a25c. from stores. There were no transactions in raw. Hogs.—The receipts continue to be light. There is an active demand at the following rates: Those averaging 200 lbs. $3; those averaging 130 lbs. $2 75, and those weighing less $2 62½. No sales of pork or lard. Furs and Peltries—Raccoon 40c; mink 31¼; wild cat 31¼; fox 25; muskrat 15; otter $3 50; deer skins, read and blue, 20c; do. shaved 22; do. grey 18c. The above are the prices paid for prime qualities.

JUDGE PATTON.

In this community, where the Judge has resided for many years past, it was deemed unnecessary to notice the presentation of the petition spoken of in the article subjoined. But, in as much as the early associates and friends of Judge Patton have very properly presented this matter to the public, it is due to the intelligent and decent portion of our citizens at a distance, to aver in the most positive manner, that not *one* Attorney at the Pittsburgh Bar of reputation or talent, has given to the malign attack in question, the sanction of his name.

We have no wish to evade strict inquiry in relation to subjects affecting the public interest. Every branch of government is but the creature of the People, and, yet, by common consent, there is thrown around the Judiciary a bulwark of respect and veneration for the defence of this last strong hold of public liberty. The question at issue in this case; is, Shall the profligate and the inebriate be countenanced by those in authority, in an attempt to annoy and upright and improving Judge, who, in private life, is the pride of friends and an ornament to society? The history of all governments proves that the deadliest enemies to public liberty are the revilers of those in authority. The following is the article we refer to: * *

"JUDGE PATTON.

"We notice by the proceedings of the House of Representatives that a petition signed by 271 persons represented to be citizens of Allegheny county, praying for the removal of the Hon. Benjamin Patton, by address to the Governor, has been presented by Mr Bigham.

"We have paid some little attention to this controversy. The editor of a Pittsburgh paper was indicted for a libel on the Hon. Robert C. Grier, tried by a jury of Allegheny county and found guilty. It then became the duty of Judge Patton to sentence the libeller, and, without the fear of a licentious press before his eyes, he discharged his duty as a judge. We do not pretend to say that the editor or printer in this case was guilty, but he was so found by a jury of his country upon their solemn oaths, and the presumption is that their verdict was right. And for thus daring to discharge his duty, has Judge Patton been the object of denunciation from the convicted libellers and their followers and friends.

"We presume that Judge Patton has passed the sentence of an offended law upon more than 271 criminals since he has been acting as Judge, and how easy to get that number at least to sign a petition against him. Why, a thousand names might be got to a petition for almost any object—except a good one—from the purlieus of a city like Pittsburgh, and every good man, and every honest man would give them just the consideration they were worth and no more.

"In this community, where Judge Patton is known, beloved and respected, as we have no doubt he is by the good, the moral and intelligent citizens of Pittsburgh, these puny attacks of a disappointed and revengeful faction are looked upon with pity and contempt: and so far from lowering Judge Patton in our estimation they are but indications of his moral worth as a man. Of the estimation in which he is held as a judge, the venerable Charles Huston, who is the last man to bestow undeserved praise, speaks of one of his opinions as a "learned and able charge." This opinion being upon a subject of general interest, "Lunacy," we shall at a future day transfer it to our columns. We shall also embrace another opportunity of making some remarks upon the Judiciary and the Press." *Lewistown Democrat.*

INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT OF ILLINOIS.—In the Illinois Legislature, the committee on finance have made a report, and introduced bills for the purpose of paying the interest on the State debt. The present State tax is fifteen cents on every hundred dollars' worth of property, and the committee propose to double that tax immediately, and gradually increase it every year until it becomes ten times as great as it is now.

LEVIN, the pet of the Church-burners, is delivering lying lectures in Boston, and charges 25 cents admission.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—The Democratic convention which met at Reading on Saturday last, nominated HENRY D. STETLER, Esq., as the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr Hunter. Col JOHN C MYERS, (dem.) and JACOB HOFFMAN, (whig.) have taken the field as volunteers. The election takes place to-day.

A NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.—The nomination of DAVID M BULL as an Associate Judge of Bradford county, some time since made to the Senate by Governor Porter, was yesterday *withdrawn* by Governor Shunk.

DUELING.—Mr. PAYNE, of Alabama, suggested in debate, the other day, a new plan to prevent duelling, which has the merit of being unique, if not very humane. He said he would go with those who wished to punish duelling, in enacting, that no man who has fought a duel shall be eligible to any office under the government, except it shall appear that the parties fought with pistols only six feet apart. He said this would place parties on exactly equal footing, and would destroy duelling. He said it was the existence of some secret hope of advantage, or the belief of some superiority over an antagonist that led to all the duels.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Reported Defeat of Santa Anna.—By the arrival of the schr. Sarah Ann, the New Orleans Bee received advices from Tampico to the 11th inst. inclusive. A letter of that date says:

"Santa Anna, it is supposed, is rambling in the neighborhood of the city of Mexico. He left the town of Guadaloupe, and it was believed that he was marching on Puebla or Vera Cruz; but the communications being now interrupted betwixt that place and the capital, one can make only supposition.

Mr Shannon, the minister, has been more at ease since the minister of foreign affairs, Rejon fled from Mexico. He meets now more good will and a franker intercourse with the new government. So does the French minister too, and it is supposed that many of the difficulties with foreign powers will be settled to the satisfaction of all.

"Gen Paredes will start from Queretaro for Mexico, with about 4,000 men, to join the troops that are in the city of Mexico, in order to attack Santa Anna.—The forces of the government in regular troops are said to be about equal to those of the rebels."

"January 12th.—By the mail from Mexico, which arrived here last night, we learn that Santa Anna was near the city of Puebla, and it is thought his intention is to attack the place, which is very well defended. Gen Bravo, with 3,000 men, started from Mexico to pursue him on the 1st inst., and Gen Paredes with about four or five thousand men, was to arrive in Mexico on the 4th of January, and is to march too against Santa Anna."

Another letter dated Vera Cruz, the 2d. Jan., states that Santa Anna had been encountered by an express at Santa Martin, Texmelucan; he had 640 mounted troops with him. He would not attack Pueble, but would march directly for Vera Cruz.

TAMPICO, Jan 14th, 1845.

P S.—Dates from Mexico to the 9th arrived last night by express. A desperate battle had taken place on the plains of Appan, between Santa Anna on one side, and Bravo and Paredes on the other, which resulted in the total route of the former, who was captured while attempting to escape—500 men are reported to be killed—General Paredes had been despatched by Bravo, in pursuit after the routed troops, while Bravo, himself, was on his march back to Mexico, with his august prisoner. This is all I have time to write you. P.

The Picayune, in giving the above report of the capture of Santa Anna, doubts its correctness, and says that it was not credited by the editors in Mexico, who looked upon it as too good to be true.

☞ We clip the following account of a double murder from the N Orleans Tropic of the 17th inst:

Stop the Murderer!—On the night of the 6th inst, Simeon Bateman and Matthew Jett were murdered, about six miles from Galveston, by a man named Shultz. Bateman was a farmer in Gonzales county, Texas, and was 74 years old. Jett was a soldier at the battle of San Jacinto, and has been attached to almost every expedition against the Mexicans and Indians since that time. Shultz was overseer for Bateman. Bateman and Jett, as we are informed, were on their way to Galveston, attended by Shultz, who went with them in order to take charge of the mules on their return. Bateman, it is said, had $5000 in his possession, with which it was his intention to purchase negroes, and Jett had $1000 to buy goods with. It appears that the three men laid down together on the prairie on the mainland, about a mile from Virginia Point Ferry landing, to rest for the night, and that when Bateman and Jett were asleep Shultz stood over them and shot both at once—one over the right, and the other over the left eye. Bateman lived over 24 hours afterwards. Jett, in addition to being shot, had his throat cut from ear to ear. The murder was not discovered until the evening of the next day, at which time Shultz was on his way to this city, having left Galveston on the morning of the 7th, on board the steamship New York. The sloop Cutter, which arrived here on Tuesday, from Galveston, brought over J W Moore, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and Mr J H F Chapman, city Marshal of Galveston, who were sent on by the citizens to pursue the murderer. Chapman has gone to Alabama, and Mr Moore has gone up the Mississippi.—Shultz is described as a man about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, very slender built, has dark hair, greyish eyes, no whiskers, and stoops a little in walking—walks quick—wore a black paletot with velvet collar and facings, heavily braided. He remained in this city a day or two, and then left for Mobile, on his way to his father's house, near Columbus, Mississippi, where, or in the neighborhood, he is supposed to be at present.

We are informed that a heavy reward will be offered by the Texan authorities and the citizens of Galveston, for the arrest of this murderer. Officers of justice will do well to be on the look out for him.

STAR CHAMBER,

The Journal of Commerce says:

"The commissioners appointed by the United States Senate to inquire into alleged abuses, by courts of record in this city, in relation to naturalizing foreigners, are now pursuing the inquiry in one of the United States offices in the Park; but, as our reporter has been informed, with closed doors, so that the results of their inquiry cannot be made known to the public until officially announced by the commissioners."

The federal party in the Senate under pretence of eviscerating information to enable it to act upon the naturalization laws, have established a secret inquisition by which they may get *ex parte* testimony to prove frauds in procuring naturalization papers, and lay them at the door of their political opponents. If it were an open tribunal, although composed of partial judges, the people could look in and counteract false testimony, and bring up a hundred cases of fraud against federalism for one against the democracy. The Elliott case at New Orleans would exhibit a wholesale naturalization business carried on by the Clay clubs. After these federal organs had made the voters, and they found that the franchises thus obtained would be given to support the democracy, the federal officers at the polls turned round and refused to admit the suffrages which their own party had created. None of these things will be looked into by the commission appointed by the Senate to sit in darkness. We hope the democratic majority in the next Congress will appoint an open commission to look into this matter, and do full justice. *Globe.*

From the New York (Whig) Tribune.

THE NEXT U. S. SENATE.

The gentleman here named have been chosen U. States Senators for six years from the 4th of March next:

Maine,	JOHN FAIRFIELD, re-elected.
Massachusetts,	*Daniel Webster*, vice *R. Choate.*
Rhode Island,	*Albert C. Green*, vice *J. B. Francis.*
Connecticut,	*Jabez W. Huntington*, re-elected.
Vermont,	*Samuel S. Phelps*, re-elected.
Pennsylvania,	DANIEL STURGEON, re-elected.
Deleware,	*John M. Clayton*, vice *R. H. Bayard.*
Maryland,	*Reverdy Johnson*, vice *W. D. Merrick.*
Ohio,	*Thomas Corwin*, vice BENJAMIN TAPPAN.
Missouri,	THOMAS H. BENTON, re-elected.

Whigs in *italics*—Democrats in SMALL CAPITALS.

So far there is a net Whig gain of one, but the States to elect are certain to over balance it viz:

New York—A Dem. in place of		*N. P. Talmadge*;
New Jersey—A Whig	"	*Wm. L. Dayton*;
Virginia—Doubtful	"	*Wm. C. Rives*;
Mississippi—A Dem.	"	*John Henderson*;
Tennessee—Doubtful	"	*E. H. Foster*;
Indiana—Doubtful,	"	*Albert C White*;
Michigan—A Dem.	"	*Augustus S Porter.*

Here are are three certain gains to the Democrats, and a fair chance for three more. The next Senate is certain to stand 24 Whigs to 25 Democrats, with the three doubtful States above noted to settle the preponderance. One of them gives a practicable Democratic majority as the Vice President Dallas, has a casting vote in case of a tie. There can be no reasonable doubt of a Polk majority in each House of Congress.

Something New.—Mud Baths are all the fashion in Prussia!—The Journals are filled with accounts of the wonderful cures effected by this remedy. During the summer heats, the saline waters of lake Eupetoria dry up, leaving a thick stagnant slime, in which the sick whom medicine has failed to cure, plunge their afflicted bodies; and in its hot mire their pores distend, absorbing the saline gases, which are said to be of wonderful efficacy in the purification of the blood. At a village on the lake shore called Lake, a magnificent hotel has been erected, offering every inducement in the shape of luxury to the visiters. It is becoming a fashionable place of resort for the wealthy Prussians.

BIG THUNDER.—*More Trouble Expected.*—A letter from Hudson to the New York Courier, says

"The court by which Big Thunder was examined and committed, refused bail for his appearance at Court; but there resides among the Anti-Renters, in Hillsdale, near Copake, (both of which are Manor towns) a third or fourth rate lawyer, who has recently received the the appointment of Supreme Court Commissioner for Hillsdale, and this gentleman, full of sympathy for 'the oppressed,'' has issued a writ of habeas corpus, requiring the aforesaid Big Thunder to be and appear at his office in Hilladale, on the 22d inst. The writ has been served upon the Sheriff, and it is understood that the prisoner will leave town tomorrow for the Manor, when he will be admitted to bail, unless the thousands who will be there, release him without bail, which will probably be done. Boughton's father-in-law, who is said to be a rich and influential Anti-Renter, has been in this county for several days, preparing for to-morrow's operations.'

Distinguished compliment.—The Nashville Union of the 14th inst., in publishing Mr. Buchanan's excellent letter descriptive of the character of Jas. K. Polk, and against all premature agitation of the question of the succession, uses the following language:

"We have a few men in our ranks to whom the Whigs concede all the attibutes of eminent statesmen. One of these is JAMES BUCHANAN, the favorite Senator of Pennsylvania. He has lately drawn the character of the President Elect in a few words, but with so much truth and correctness, that it will be recognized as a faithful drawing by all who know him well. In the late canvass there was a concerted attempt throughout the Union, amongst the whig leaders, to represent Mr Clay as infinitely the superior of Mr Polk in all the great characteristics of a statesman. In the contrast which was continually presented to the people, the grossest injustice was done to Mr P. Whilst Mr Clay was elevated far above his true level as a man of talents, his competitor was placed equally as far below *his* true level. Long before the close of his administration he will have satisfied all candid men, that the friends of Mr Clay never had any cause to hold him up as having superior claims to talent."

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

CONGRESS

The Senate was occupied, to-day, in considering the bill to reduce the rates of postage, and to reform the franking privilege. All the amendments offered were rejected, the majority of the Senate seeming disposed to take the bill as it came from the Committee. The question pending at the adjournment was the motion of Mr Bagby, to strike out the 9th section, which gives to members, in lieu of the franking privilege now enjoyed by them, five free covers daily during each session of Congress.

The House, at an early hour, resolved itself into a Committe of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr Wellar, of Ohio, in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the Oregon bill, and Messrs Duncan, Belser, and Bowlin, severally addressed the committee in its favor. The committee then rose and reported progress.

After receiving the report of the Commissioner of Patents, on motion of McKay, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of Union, (Mr Tibbatts, of Kentucky, in the chair,) and took up and considered three of the general appropriation bills, viz; The bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846; the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners; and the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the same year. These bills, after being passed upon in Committee of the Whole, were severally read the third time and passed.—*Globe, Jan. 29.*

Carpet Chain and Window Sash, &c.

FOR sale low, a good assortment of yellow and purple carpet chain; a large assortment of window sash and glass; Louisville lime, bedcords and twine; brushes, shovels, and spades; school books and stationary; tubs, wooden bowls and buckets; axe and shovel handles: For sale low for cash or good country produce to suit consignees, by
ISAAC HARRIS, Ag't.
feb 1 and Com, Merchant, No 5, 4th st.

Auction Sale of Dry Goods

At McKenna's Auction Mart, corner of 2d and Wood streets.

WILL be sold on Monday the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., a great variety of Dry Goods, among which are broad cloths, cassimeres, cassinets, Kentucky jeans, linseys, cloak linings, woolen shawls, alpaccas, cotton hdkfs, and many other articles of dry goods.

And at 2 o'clock P. M., new and second hand furniture, 2 superior leather trunks, 1 leather band trunk, 1 saddle. Also, at the same time, one sett of lathe patterns. Terms at sale. P. McKENNA,
feb 1 Auctioneer.

House and Lot for Sale at a Low Price.

A TWO story brick house with a basement, well finished and nearly new, situated on the 4th street road, near the toll gate. This is a valuable property, as the house will make a prime residence for a family, and the basement could be used as a store room; the lot is 24 ft by 94. This will be sold for cash or Pittsburgh manufactured articles, such as iron, Nails, &c., &c. The title is indisputable.
Enquire at the office of T. HOWARD.
feb 1-d3t Smithfield near 5th st.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living on the Franklin Road, Ross township, about four miles from the city, a small red and white cow, about 4 years old, gives a little milk; no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
feb 1-3t* GEORGE COOPER.

A. G. REINHART,

(Late Reinhart & Strong.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 140 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
feb 1

WANTED TO RENT, EXCHANGE OR BARTER.

SEVERAL persons now living in the city, who wish to remove to the country, want to rent or exchange their property in town for, or to rent farms in the country. Persons having farms or houses to rent, may advance their interest by recording it at my office, and the terms; and farmers wanting hands or families to crop their farms, can enquire. Money wanted—Wanted money to borrow on mortgage, and the best security. Wanted to buy—a good house and lot in Allegheny city, worth about $800. Wanted, places in town and country for a number of farmers, laborers, mechanics, clerks, and boys in stores, or warehouses, or for boys to trades, or farmers. All kinds of agencies attended to for moderate charges at ISAAC HARRIS'S Agency and Intelligence Office, No 9, 5th street. jan 29-d1w&w2t.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in this city, under the firm of Reinhart & Strong, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. G. Reinhart having purchased the interest of Sidney Strong, will continue the Grocery business at the old stand, where all persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment; and those having claims against the concern, will please present them to A. G. Reinhart for settlement.
A. G. REINHART,
SIDNEY STRONG.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 30th, 1844.

A. G. Reinhart having purchased my interest in the above firm, I cheerfully recommend him to public patronage. SIDNEY STRONG.
jan 30.

Fruit and Glass.

150 BUSH. Dried Apples;
125 boxes 8 by 10 Glass for sale by
jan 30 D. & G. W. LLOYD.

Fresh Arrival.

AT the New Morocco and Fancy Leather Store, No 93, Wood st, next door to the corner of Diamond Alley, a superior lot of ex. No 1 Cape boot Morocco, a very heavy article, No 2 do, Cape Kid, Carracos boot Morocco, Carracoa Kid, glazed and rubbed off, Tampico boot and undressed Morocco, Madras Kid, &c, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere. jan 30.

Extra Large Brooms.

16 DOZEN Extra Large corn Brooms;
20 smaller size, do do;
just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
jan 29 140 Liberty st.

Notice.

THE Rev W J Bakewell, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed the charge of his School for young Ladies, on Fourth st.
jan 28-1wd.

School Books, School Books.

SANDERS' series of School Books consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth Reader and Spelling Book.
Kay's series of Readers in three parts.
Emerson's series of school readers, 4 books.
Eclectic series of school books "
Goodrich's " " " "
Cobb's " school readers and books.
Emerson's Arithmetic in 3 parts.
Eclectic " " "
Davies' Arithmetic. Adam's Arithmetic.
Dabol's Arithmetic. Western Calculator.
Smith's Arithmetic. Smiley's Arithmetic.
The above with every variety of School Books used Colleges, Academies and Schools constantly on hand at the wholesale and retail book and paper warehouse of C. H. KAY,
jan 25. cor 3d and Wood sts.

Shawls, Alpaccas, Cashmeres D'Cosse.

83. *Market Street, Pittsburgh.* 83.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

B. E. CONSTABLE requests the attention of the public to his stock of shawls; consisting of Blanket Cloth, Cashmere, embroidered Thibet and Balvidere, and Broche, at prices ranging from 50 cents up to $12.

Alpaccas, figured and plain, Romelias, Zenobia Cloths, &c., at from 18¾ cents up to 50 and 62 1-2.

Cashmeres D'Cose from 25 up to 50 cents, the newest imported styles.

Just received, another lot of Flannels, imported and the only kind that is not liable to shrink. jan 15

FRESH FIGS.

A PRIME article of Fresh Smyrna Figs, just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
jan 28. 140 Liberty street.

Valuable Works on Mechanics and Hydraulics.

EWBANK'S Hydraulics and Mechanics, being a descriptive and historical account of Hydraulic and other machines for raising water, ancient and modern, with observations on various subjects connected with the mechanic arts, including the progressive development of the steam engine; illustrated with nearly 300 engravings, by Thos. Ewbank.

Jamison's Mechanics of Fluids.—The Mechanics of Fluids, for practical men, comprising Hydrostatics, descriptive and constructive; the whole illustrated by numerous examples and appropriate diagrams, by Alexander Jamison, L. L. D.

Nicholson's Mechanic's Companion, or the Elements and Practice of Carpentry, Joinery, Bricklaying, Masonry, Slating, Plastering, Painting, Smithing, and Turning, comprehending the latest improvements and containing a full description of the tools belonging to each branch of business, also an Introduction to Practical Geometry; illustrated with 40 engravings, by Peter Nicholson.

Bouchartat's Mechanics—An elementary treatise on Mechanics, translated from the French of M. Bouchartat, with additions, &c., by Edwd. H. Courtenay.

For sale at the wholesale and retail bookstore of
C H KAY,
jan 27 corner of Wood and 3d sts.

For Sale.

THE Steam Woolen Manufactory and Grist Mill, situate in Phillipsburgh, Beaver County, Pa., on the Ohio River, 28 miles below Pittsburgh, lately carried on under the name and style of the German Manufacturing Company.

The Factory building is three stories high, 75 feet by 30; Stair house extra with a high garret.

The other buildings are one Woolhouse 2 stories high, 30 feet by 26—one Dyehouse 50 by 24—one store house; one turning shop; one soap boiling shop; wool wash shop and large stable.

Engine, Cylinder 16 inches, 5 feet stroke, 3 Boiler, 22 by 24 feet.

Mill contains 2 French Burrs, 2 Boltings and other necessaries.

The Machines in the Woolen factory consist of 1 Picker, 2 sets of Carding Machines, 1 spinning mule with 270 spindles, 1 Jack with 143 spindles, 1 do. with 130 spindles, 10 Power looms 40 inches wide, 3 large hand looms, 2 Fulling stocks, 2 napping machines; 2 shearing machines, Iron screw press with Iron plates—one machine for grinding shears, 1 warping machine, 1 spool machine, 1 large turning lath, vices, hammers and other tools necessary in a woolen Factory.

The Dyehouse contains 3 Coppers for 100, 50 and 25 lb of wool, 1 Blue vat and worms for others. The ground contains about 11½ acres. Water is supplied by a run and the Ohio River.

The above establishment is situated in a healthy, thick settled and wool growing country, and there are good experienced workmen at hand.

The above property will be sold low at private sale, and if not sold till the middle of May next, it will be sold by public outcry.

For more particulars and terms, apply to
FRANCIS LE GOULLON,
JACOB SHAEFER, } *Trustees.*
DAVID WAGNER.
jan 27

Dry Goods.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Preston & Mackey, consisting of a variety of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, which they will now offer at very low prices for cash, Country merchants, and all who wish bargains, will do well to call in and examine for themselves.
jan 28-6m. WM. P. MACKEY.

Sugar and Molasses.

15 HHDS. Prime N O Sugar, old crop;
40 Bbls Sugar House Molasses;
For sale low, to close consignment, by
jan 28 JAMES MAY.

Teas.

50 PACKAGES Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and Black Teas, for sale by
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Leaf Sugar.

5 BOXES Loaf Sugar for sale by
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Corn Brooms.

30 DOZ. Corn Brooms for sale by
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Patent Buckets.

10 DOZ. patent Buckets for sale by
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Dry Fruit.

200 BUSHELS Dried Peaches, (halves;)
20 bushels Dried Apples, in store and for sale by
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Molasses.

20 BBLS. prime N O Molasses for sale by
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Coffee.

250 BAGS Rio Coffee;
50 " Laguyra do;
5 " Java do;
5 " Manilla do; in store and for sale low by
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jan 16 43 Wood street.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of John Forsyth & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the firm will present them for settlement, and those who are indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately. John Forsyth, one of the late firm, is authorized to settle all accounts of the firm.
WILLARD LEONARD,
Jan 1, 1845* JOHN FORSYTH.

The Tailoring and Clothing business will be hereafter continued by John Forsyth, at the old stand, No 184 Liberty st. JOHN FORSYTH.
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