"Bob Smith's as good as any body else, I judge; and a heap smarter than some. He showed me how to cut Jack," continued Simon, "and that's more nor some people can do, if they have been at Augusty."

"If Bob Smith kin do it," said the old man, "I kin too. I don't know it by that name; but if it's book knowledge or plain sense, and Bob kin do it, it's reasonable to s'pose that old Jedidiah Suggs won't be bothered bad. Is it any ways similyar to the rule of three, Simon?"

"Pretty much, daddy, but not adzactly," said Simon, drawing a pack from his pocket to explain.—"Now daddy," he proceeded, "you see these here cards is what we call the Jacks. Well, now, the idee is, if you'll take the deck and mix 'em all up together; I'll take off a passel from top, and the bottom one of them I take off will be one of the Jacks."

"Me to mix 'em fust." said old Jed'diah.

"Yes."

"And you not to see but the back of the top one; when you go to 'cut,' as you call?"

"Jist so, daddy."

"And the back's all jist as like as kin be?" said the Senior Suggs, examining the cards.

"More like nor cow-peas," said Simon.

"It can't be done, Simon," observed the old man, with great solemnity.

"Bob Smith kin do it, and so kin I."

"It's agoin nater, Simon: thar ain't a man in Augusty, nor on top of the yearth that kin do it?"

"Daddy," said our hero, "if you'll bet me—"

"What!" thundered old Mr Suggs, "bet, did you say?" and he came down with a scorer across Simon's shoulders—"me, Jed'diah Suggs, that's been in the Lord's service these twenty years—me bet, nasty, sassy, triffin', ugly—"

"I didn't go to say that, daddy; that warn't what I meant, adzactly. I meant to say that ef you'd let me off from this here maulin' you owe me, and give mo 'Bunch,' ef I cut Jack, I'd give you all this ere silver, ef I didn't—that all. To be sure, I allers know'd you wouldn't bet."

Old Mr. Suggs ascertained the exact amount of the silver which his son handed him, in an old leathern pouch for inspection. He also, mentally compared that sum with an imaginary one, the supposed value of a certain Indian poney, called 'Bunch,' which he had bought for his 'old woman's' Sunday riding, and which had sent the old lady into a fence corner, the first—and only—time she had ever mounted him. As he weighed the pouch of silver in his hand, Mr. Suggs also endeavored to analyze the character of the transaction proposed by Simon. It certainly can't be nothig' but givin,' no way it kin be twisted," he murmured to himself. 'I know he can't do it, so there's no reak. What makes bettin'? The reak. It's a one-aided business, and I'll jist let him give me all his money, that'll put all his wild spottin' notions out of his head."

"Will you stand it, daddy?" asked Simon, way of waking the old man up: "You mought as well, for the whippin won't do you no good, and as for Bunch, nobody about the plantation, won't ride him, but me."

"Simon," replied the old man, "I agree to it. Your old daddy is in a close place about payin' for his land and this here money—it's jist eleven dollars, lacking of twenty-five cents—will help out mightily. But mind, Simon, ef any thing's said about this, hereafter, remember you give me the money."

"Very well daddy, and ef the thing works up instid o' down, I s'pose we'll say you give me Bunch, eh?"

"You won't never be troubled to tell how you come by Bunch; the thing's agin nater, and can't be done. What old Jed'diah Suggs knows, he knows, as good as any boby. Give me them fixament, Simon."

Our hero handed the cards to his father, turned his back to that individual, in order to prevent his witnessing the operation of mixing. He the sat down and very leisurely commenced shuffling the cards, making, however, an exceedingly awkward job of it. Reserve kings and queens jumped from his hands, or obstinately refused to slide into the company of the pack. Occasionally, a sprightly knave would insist upon facing his neighbor; or pressing his edge against another's, half double himself up, and then skin away. But Elder Jed'diah perseveringly continued his attempts to subdue the refractory while heavy drops burst from his forehead and ran down his cheeks. All of a sudden an idea, quick and penetrating as a rifle-ball, seemed to have entered the cranium of the old man. He chuckled audibly. The devil had suggested to Mr Suggs an 'impromptu stock,' which would place the chances of Simon—already sufficiently slim in the old man's opinion—without the range of possibility. Mr. Suggs forthwith proceeded to cull out the picter cards, so as to be certain to include the jacks, and place them at the bottom; with the evident intention of keeping Simon's fingers above these when he should cut. Our hero, who was quietly looking over his father's shoulders all the time, did not seem alarmed by this disposition of the cards; on the contrary, he smiled, as if he felt perfectly confident of success in spite of it.

"Now, daddy," said Simon, when his father had announced himself ready, "marry one of us aint got to look at the cards, while I'm cuttin'; if we do, it'll spile the conjuration."

"Very well."

"And another thing—you've got to look me right deaf in the eye, daddy—will you?"

"To be sure—to be sure,"—said Mr. Suggs, "fire away."

Simon walked up close to his father, and placed his hand on the deck. Old Mr. Suggs looked in Simon's eye, and Simon returned the look for about three seconds, during which a close observer might have detected a suspicious working about the wrist of the hand on the cards, but the elder Suggs did not remark it.

"Wake snakes! day's a breakin'! Rise Jack!" said Simon, cutting half a dozen cards from the top of the pack, and presenting the face of the bottom one for the inspection of his father.

It was the Jack of Hearts!

Old Mr Suggs staggered back several steps, with uplifted eyes and hands!

"Merci'ul master!" he exclaimed, 'ef the boy hain't! well, how in the round creation of the ——! Ben did you ever? to be sure and sartin. Satan has power on this yearth!" and Mr Suggs groaned in heavy bitterness.

"You never seed nothing' like that in *Angusty*, did ye, daddy?" asked Simon with a malicious wink at Ben.

"Simon *how* did you do it?" queried the old man, without noticing his son's question.

"Do it, daddy! Do it? 'Taint nothin'. I done it jest as easy as—shootin'."

Whether this explanation was entirely, or in any degree, satisfactory to the perplexed mind elder Jed'diah Suggs, cannot, after the lapse of time which has intervened, be sufficiently ascertained. It is certain, however, that he pressed the investigation no farther, but merely requested his son Benjamin to witness the fact that, in consideration of his love and affection for his son Simon, and in order to furnish the donee with the means of leaving that portion of the state of Georgia, he bestowed upon him the impracticable poney, "Bunch."

"Jist so, daddy; jist so; I'll witness that. But it minds me mightily of the way mammy give old Trailler the side of bacon, last week. She is sweepin up the bath; the meat on the table—old Trailler jumps up, gothers the bacon and darts, mammy arter him with the broom stick as fur as the door—but seeing the dog has got the start, she shakes the stick at him, and hollers, "You sassy aig-sukkin', roguish, gnatty, flop-eared varmint, take it along, take it along! I only wish it was full of a'snic and ox-vomit and blue vitrol, so as t'would cut your intrils into chitlins." That's about the way you give Bunch to Simon."

It was evident to our hero that his father intended he should remain but one more night beneath the paternal roof. What mattered it to Simon?

He went home at night, curried and fed Bunch; whispered confidently in his ear, that he was the "fastest piece of hoss-flesh, accordin' to size, that ever shaded the yearth," and then busied himself in preparing for an early start on the morrow.

☞ A correspondent of the N. Y. Sun says:—"The White House is a disgrace *to* the Union. It is the most extensive tabernacle of broken chairs, tattered curtains and ragged carpets, at present extant."

THE POPULAR VOTE.—The Globe calculates the popular vote at the late Presidential election, to have been as follows, viz: for Polk 1,380,857—for Clay 1,-316,006—for Birney 62,388—Polk's majority over Clay 64,851, over both 2,513.

The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 6.

DISUNION.—The movements of those factious and misguided men who *talk* and affect to *think* of the Dissolution of the Union as a very unimportant matter, is calculated to excite mingled feelings of indignation and regret—indignation at their contumacious attempt to overthrow the greatest fabric ever reared by human wisdom,—and regret that our land is disgraced by such fanatic fools. These movements would awaken more apprehension if they were entirely unprecedented, and if a patriotic devotion of a large majority of the people to the Union had not been repeatedly tested in times of fiery trial. That majority has resisted and frowned down every attempt at disunion, whether coming from the South in the formidable shape of Nullification, or from the North by the more contemptible but not less bitter medium of petitions for the Dissolution of the Union, such as are c nfided to John Quincy Adams.

But the Disunionists of the North have evidently resolved upon a concerted and extended effort to carry their atrocious purpose. The whigs and abolitionists of Massachusetts held a meeting in Boston a few days ago, which was got up with much trouble and circumstance—was trumpeted forth most industriously, and called together to fraternal action in the *fraternal* business of bringing about anarchy and civil war in the United States.

This Convention is allowed by speakers, and spectators, and all who have given it their attention, to be the beginning of an important movement—an attempt to make a "beginning of the end" of peace, happiness and concord in our country. It was called for the purpose of expressing views adverse to Annexation—or in the language of their call, to "resist the overthrow of the Constitution." And the speakers, both whigs and abolitionists, were *unanimously agreed* that the annexation of Texas would overthrow that bulwark of liberty—and all agreed that it would be the duty of Massachusetts to consider it as "NO ACT—AS NULL AND VOID." It was these very men who were horror-stricken with Southern Nullification, yet there, in old *Faneuil Hall*, the very cradle of liberty, they deliberately rear the odious and fearful standard of Disunion and anarchy. A large minority of the meeting wished to go still farther, and "declare the Union immediately dissolved upon the coming in of Texas."

The Boston Post has given much space to the discussion of the objects and proceedings of this Convention, which it holds up to the execration of every man who wishes his country well, and warns "ALL PARTIES, AND ALL SECTS, TO BEWARE OF FOLLOWING THE MAD COURSE OF THE FEDERAL AND ABOLITION POLITICIANS who called and governed this extraordinary body."

The Post very appropriately terms this Convention a "young Hartford Convention," and says the same sort of men were in both LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, a leading whig member of Congress from Massachusetts, advocated the calling of the Hartford Convention, in the Legislature of Massachusetts 30 years ago. He then scouted the fears of those who hesitated at the name of dissolution, and inquired what use the union had been to New England. This same Saltonstall addressed a letter to this Convention; could men who had assembled to *nullify* the laws of Congress, or *dissolve* the Union absolutely, have a better adviser?

We look upon this movement as conclusive in its effect on one point, not enumerated among its ostensible objects—it seals forever the political fate of Clay, who, much as he may desire it, cannot be the candidate of these people. We should not be surprised if this Convention was the result of a scheme to unite the whigs and abolitionists in the support of WEBSTER as the next President. This the authors of the plan may accomplish, but we are not afraid that they will succeed, either in electing the "Godlike" or dissolving the Union.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.—Mr. Berrien's Bill.—The leading features of the bill reported by Mr Mr. Berrien, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, in the United States Senate, are given in the National Intelligencer. The bill proposes to enact that collectors of the revenue at all the ports of the United States shall keep books of registry, in which any alien arriving in the United States shall be registered, and a certificate of such registry granted to the said alien. The clerks of courts in the United States, on presentation of the certificate at least three years after the registry, may read the declaration of the intention of such alien to become permanently a citizen of the United States, and grant him a certificate of such declaration. Two years after the registry, such alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, on certain conditions, the most important of which appear to be—

"That he shall have resided one year at least preceding the application in the State or District in which the court is held. No duplicate of such certificates of citizenship or registry shall be issued, except upon proof in court and public advertisement of the loss of the original. Children under sixteen years of age at the time of arrival in the country are not required to produce certificates of registry, or of declaration of intention, if they are proved to have been five years resident and and otherwise entitled.

The next provision of the bill is, in no decree of naturalization shall be made, or certificate of naturalization granted within —— months before the time of any election of President or Vice President of the United States, or of the electors thereof, or within —— of the time of any general election in the particular State or District in which the application is made, and such decree and certificate shall confer no right of privilege of citizenship whatever, except in the State or District wherein the same may be granted, for the term of —— months from dated thereof.

Persons now in the United States may at any time within six months after the passage of this bill, avail themselves of the general provisions of it to become naturalized without the previous registry required of aliens hereafter arriving in the United States."

A SALT RIVER ROARER.—One of those two fisted backwoodsman, half horse, half alligator, and a little touched with snapping turtle, went lately to see a caravan of wild beasts. After giving them a careful examination, he offered to bet the owner that he could whip his lion in an open ring, and he might throw in all his monkeys, and let the zebra kick him occasionally during the fight.

HOSPITAL FOR THE POOR PERSONS OF COLOR.—A medical gentleman of New York, Dr Fitch, with a benevolence that does him great honor, has succeeded after persevering effort, in establishing a hospital for this class of sufferers. The Mirror says a piece of ground has been granted by the Corporation, and a temporary building erected. Dr Fitch has succeeded also, in getting a motion presented to the Legislature for the grant of a charter to the institution, and we sincerely trust that the benevolent of our legislative Assembly will give their active furtherance.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT WASHINGTON.—We learn from the Globe that much complaint is made by the chiefs of Bureaus in the Departments at Washington, on account of the dilapidated condition and inconvenience of the offices in which they have to transact business. Their condition is such that the public documents and records are in danger of being lost, or in case of fire totally destroyed. To show their insecurity, it is stated that there is not a single fire-proof apartment occupied by the Bureaus of either the War or Navy Department.

The buildings are so totally inadequate to the wants of the Departments, that much of the business has to be transacted in rooms in private houses, hired at a heavy expense to the Government. The Globe enumerates the following:

1. Bureau of Engineers and Fortifications.
2. Bureau of Engineers of Topography and Civil Works.
3. Bureau of Quartermaster General.
4. Bureau of Commissary General of Subsistence.
5. Bureau of Paymaster General.
6. Bureau of Surgeon General.
7. Bureau of Ordnance and Small Arms.
8. Pension Office.

As a specimen of the statements elicited from the chiefs of bureaus, through the instrumentality of the inquiries directed by Col. Pratt to the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, we deem it proper to add a brief synopsis, as follows:

Col. Totten states that the building occupied by his bureau is unfit for the purpose—much exposed to accidents by fire, and old and uncomfortable. Records very valuable, and their loss would be irreparable.

Colonel Abert's bureau is in a building unfit, leaky, and damp, with much exposure of valuable documents.

"The records and property exposed, under present temporary arrangements," says Colonel Abert, "are extremely valuable; and, if destroyed, could not be replaced in many years, nor without expending *many hundred thousand dollars*. True economy, therefore, would seem to be essentially involved in the early erection of adequate fire-proof buildings."

General Jesup, Quartermaster General, reports that—

"Additional rooms are required, not only for the transaction of business, but for the preservation of the plans, returns, and records of the office." Most of the papers," he adds, "are now kept in a damp basement room, where, it is apprehended, they will be seriously injured, if not destroyed, in the course of a few years."

Complaints have been made by the heads of nearly all the bureaus in the War and Navy Departments of the insecurity of their offices, and they have set forth the urgent necessity for the erection of suitable buildings in which the records of the Departments will be secure.

Speaking of these buildings, the Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Secretary of War, remarked that he had "felt con strained to refer, in his late annual report, to the necessity of further accommodation for the bureaus and archives of this department." And he added, in his letter to Col. Pratt, that, "in addition to the very great interruption and inconvenience to the public service, by having *the bureaus* of this department *scattered and detached* from the War Office in private buildings, (the annual expense for rent for these hired offices being $3,350,) there is still a more important consideration—*as the hired buildings now occupied contain most important records, maps, plans and models*, THE LOSS OF MANY OF WHICH COULD NOT BE REPAIRED." The condition of the War building itself, though "more secure (from being better watched) than ordinary brick buildings," is yet defective enough—as even it is not fire-proof.

It is singular that Congress should find any difficulty in discovering a proper object to which they might apply, at least, a portion of the surplus revenue while the public records remain in such insecure depositories. The irreparable losses occasioned by the burning of the Treasury and Post Office Departments, some years since, should admonish them of the necessity of adopting means to guard against similar accidents in the other Departments.

ANTI-ANNEXATION MEETING.—We attended this meeting yesterday, to see what our whig friends intended to do under the call purporting to come from citizens of all parties, out which, in reality, was signed by none but leading whigs and abolitionists.

When the time for which it was advertised had arrived, there were but few persons in the Court Room, and the organization was postponed for nearly an hour longer. At last, Mr John Sheriff, who appeared to be deeply interested, moved that his Honor the Mayor preside. Mr Howard took the Chair, and read the call of the meeting, and then stated that the meeting was ready to hear any remarks or resolutions that any gentleman present might choose to make or offer. Thos. Williams, Esq., stated that he had, at the request of some of the anti-Texas men, prepared resolutions, but he would rather not offer them if any other gentleman had any thing prepared for the occasion. After displaying a proper degree of modesty, he was prevailed upon to read his resolutions. They are quite long, and evidently prepared with much labor. The sentiments embodied in them, will not, we apprehend, meet the full approbation of our abolition friends who were instrumental in calling the meeting, as they recognise slavery as it exists at present in the states, and only express a dread of it when extended by the annexation of Texas. The resolutions were of course adopted, and after agreeing to one or two unimportant motions, the meeting adjourned.

It was plain to every one present that this meeting was purely a *whig movement*. Although the names of abolitionists were used in the call they had no part in the proceedings. The officers were all leading whigs, the motions were all made by whigs, and the usual course of appointing a committee to report resolutions, was dispensed with, for fear, we suppose, that a Liberty man, or some other citizen not thoroughly acquainted with the objects of whiggery, might get upon it.

That it was a whig project, and a very uninteresting one at that, seems to have been the general impression among the citizens, as there were but very few attended, and with the exception of the officers and a few others, none appeared to take any interest in the proceedings.

We will not undertake to say what may be the feelings of the citizens of Pittsburgh on the subject of annexation, but this we can say, that they cannot be inferred from the proceedings yesterday, as the meeting, in point of numbers, was a *failure*, and the resolutions were the more sentiments of *one* whig leader, adopted by some three or four dozens of the most prominent of his political associates.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY held their annual meeting at Washington, on Tuesday evening, Mr Elmer, of New Jersey, of the House of Representatives, presided, assisted by others. Mr McLain, Secretary of the Society, represents the Society in a more flourishing condition both as to the Colony of Liberia, and in the progress of opinion at home, as well as in its finances, than during the preceeding year. The expenditures of the Society, for the past year were $34,-000; the receipts $32,000. Four shipments of emigrants were made during the past year. Addresses were made, during the evening by Mr Schenck, of Ohio, Rev Mr Carroll of N Y., and others.

LETTER FROM FATHER MATHEW.—The subjoined letter, from the great Apostle of Temperance, will be read with interest by not only the active friends of the temperance cause, but by all who would see man raised from the degradation of slavery to appetite, and lifted into that self-respect which can only result from a consciousness of virtuous resolutions, and a virtuous life. It will be seen that the reverend gentleman still cherishes the hope of visiting this country, from which he was only detained by an unexpected revulsion in his pecuniary affairs. The letter is addressed to a Protestant gentleman in Philadelphia, and, as the U S Gazette remarks, will tend to produce the good feelings which it invokes, and prepare an additional and universal welcome for him in his great mission of temperence:

"CORK, Dec 22, 1844.

"*My Dear Friend:*—Whilst I acknowledge with gratitude your generous gift, it afficts me to be burthensome to any one in the States, before I was privileged to accomplish the dearest wish of my heart—a visit to America.

"Your letter is brief but like the Dove returning to the Ark, with the olive branch, it announces that harmony and peace have again established their throne in Philadelphia. May the recent events be forgotten forever.

"The prospect of fulfiling my promise, and of taking by the hand my high-minded, self denying friends, in your happy country, consoles and cheers me. As yet I cannot name a time, for the unexpected embarrassments that foll upon me, have deranged all my plans. Last June I was resolved on crossing the Atlantic, but these painful, though *then* concealed circumstances, prevented me. They have accidentally been made public, and, with the munificence of my friends, I will soon be free to resume my exertions in the sacred cause of temperance.

"The exceeding promptness of your donation for my relief, enhances its value an hundred fold, for it has reached me before I could think my embarrassments were known in the United States. That God may confer on you all spiritual and temporal happiness, is the ardent prayer of

Yours, greatly and devotedly,
THEOBALD MATHEW."

ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.

An express reached Albany on Thursday afternoon informing the Governor that Thomas Whittaker, Deputy Sheriff of Otsego, had been tarred and feathered by the 'Indians.' He had gone to serve declarations on Abraham Harrington and Jacob H. Harrington, of Worcester, in favor of Murray & Ogden, on contract. The contract was a fair business transaction. The Harringtons were found in council with the Indians, at Summit, Schoharie county, on the 27th ult.

Mr. Whittaker, determining to do his duty as became his station, was, after being provoked and insulted to the last degree, rode on a rail, his head tarred and his boots filled and drawn on, and finally sent away with the injunction that he must never again appear within "their dominions" under pain of death.

A letter from Ellicotville, Cattaraugus county, Jan 27, says:

"We are in the midst of an Anti-Rent war. On Friday evening last the Sheriff despatched three deputies to "Dutch Hill," for the purpose of arresting some of the ring-leaders, who attacked the sheriff and his deputies last June, who were there for the purpose of executing a writ of possession. The deputies came back with one prisoner, having captured him after a desperate encounter with some 150 of the gang—Col Eldridge, and a detachment of six men went through the settlement a short time after, and found a large collection at the school house, and being ordered to halt, which orders he disobeyed, was fired upon with eight rifles. He returned the fire, and came on his way home.

Last evening there were probably 600 people in the village, 300 or 400 with arms, ready to act under the Sheriff; at 12 o'clock, last night, about 350, under the command of Gen Huntly, proceeded with the sheriff to the scene of disturbance, leaving about 300, with three pieces of cannon, to protect the jail and land offices. The report of a cannon was heard this morning at 6, in the direction of Dutch Hill, probably one the anti-renters have obtained from Cuba. They are strong in numbers on the Hill, and what the result will be I am unable to say."

Demise of Sister Mary Alphonso.—We regret to record the decease of Sister Mary Alphonso, of St John's Academy, Frederick, Md, after a lingering illness of several years, in the full triumph of faith, and the lively hope of a blissful immortality. Sister Alphonso was one of those heroic daughters of the Catholic church, who with a devotion and utter forgetfulness of self, rarely found in the flesh, volunteered their active services during that trying period of our city's annals, memorable by that terrible scourge, the cholera. Sister Alphonso was appointed to the Almshouse of Baltimore city and county, while in ministering to the sufferings of the poor and destitute, she was exposed to influences which at that time very seriously affected her health, and from which she never recovered.—Within the last two years, her disease has assumed a more dangerous character, and finally terminated her existence on Thursday last, in the Baltimore Infirmary while sojourning with the Sisters in charge, on her way home from Philadelphia, where she had been to consult a physician. Sister Mary Alphonso was a daughter of Henry Lilly, Esq., of Frederick county, and a sister of Capt Richard Lilly, of this city. Her given name was Henrietta. She entered the above Institution at the age of 16, in the year 1826. Requiescat in pace.—*Balt Sun.*

For Rent or Sale.

A valuable property in the City of Allegheny, on the bank of the Ohio river, one acre of land, on which is erected a large and convenient two story brick dwelling, containing eight rooms with kitchen and dining room in the basement story. Also, a stable and carriage house, with a well of excellent water. This property is well calculated for erecting any Public Works, being near Pittsburgh, and a good road to the same. Payments made easy, as most of the purchase money may remain in the purchaser's hands for a number of years.

ALSO,

For Rent, a two story brick house in Third street, between Smithfield and Grant streets. Apply to ANDREW KIRKWOOD, Smithfield street, Between First and Second, Or to BLAKELY & MITCHEL, Smithfield, near 5th street.
jan 9

Books at Auction.

WILL be sold at McKenna's Auction Mart, corner of 2d and Wood sts., on Saturday evening next, (the 8th inst.,) a valuable collection of Books by catalogue. Sale to commence at 6½ o'clock precisely. The books will be open for examination on Saturday morning. Catalogues are now ready for distribution. P. McKENNA,
feb 6 Auctioneer.

Dry Goods &c, at Auction.

WILL be sold at M'Kenna's Auction Mart, corner of 2d and Wood streets, this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, A M., a general assortment of seasonable Dry Goods.

Sale of new and second hand Furniture, at 2 o'clock, P M. Terms at sale. P. M'KENNA,
jan 9 Auctioneer.

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 George Hatfield, of Robinson township, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your 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.
GEORGE HATFIELD.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Robinson township, do certify, that George Hatfield, the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniencies for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Peter Cornelius,	Jonathan Phillips, Jr.
Robert R Bunting,	Thomas Thornburgh,
William Brown,	William M'Cormick,
Joseph M'Ilherran,	Alexander M'Kee,
John M'Coy,	Jonathan Phillips, Sen.
Charles Moss,	James Neill.

feb 6-3t*

Dry Goods at Auction.

AT Davis's Commercial Auction Room, corner of Wood and 5th streets, this day, (Thursday) Feb. 5th, at 2 o'clock, P M, will be sold without reserve, a large quantity of Dry Goods of nearly every description.
feb 6. J D DAVIS, Auctioneer.

Four Sleighs at Auction.

AT Davis's Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, this day, Thursday, February 6th, at 3 o'clock, P M., will be sold without reserve, 3 two horse Sleighs, and 1 one horse Sleigh. And immediately after, Household and Kitchen Furniture. J D DAVIS,
feb 6 Auctioneer.

House and Lot at Auction.

AT THREE o'clock on Saturday afternoon the 15th inst., will be sold on the premises, the unexpired term of ten years, from the first day of April 1845, of a lease on a lot of ground having a front of 18 feet on Prospect street, and extending back 100 feet to Hill Alley, on which is erected two comfortable frame dwelling houses, well finished, and of good material, subject to a ground rent of $15 50 000 per annum during said lease.

For further particulars apply to Jacob Little, on the premises, or to JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.,
☞ Terms at sale. corner of Wood and 5th sts.
feb 6

Dry Goods.

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

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; axes, hatches, axe and shovel handles, tubs and buckets, churns, wooden bowls. Also, school, pocket and family Bibles and Testaments Gunn's Domestic Medicine, a large assortment of the American Temperance Union's Publications, and a variety of Pittsburgh manufactures. For sale low for cash or good country produce to suit consignees.

Carpet and good white Papermaker's Rags bought for cash or trade. ISAAC HARRIS, Ag't.,
feb 5. and Com. Merchant, No 9, 5th st.

Temperance Documents

PUBLISHED by the American Temperance Union, New York, and for sale at their prices.

Permanent Temperance Documents; Uncle Hugh; Temperance Fables; Confessions of an Inebriate; Sewell's plates of the Stomach; Arthur's Temperance Tales; Six Fights with the Washingtonians; True History of Deacon Giles' Distillery; Arrest, Trial, and Conviction of King Alcohol; Temperance Dialogues; Temperance Hymn Book; Washingtonian Harp; Temperance Lyre; Temperance Harp; Cold Water Magazine; Youth's Temperance Advocate, bound; do. single no's.
ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Commission Merchant, No. 9, 5th st.
☞ Carpet and Papermaker's Rags bought for cash or trade. feb 5-d3t&w1t

For Sale.

A two story frame house, 16 by 32 feet, together with a lot of ground situated in Allegheny city, near the Union Cotton factory, 25 feet fronting on Canal street, runing back 116 feet to Carpenter's Alley, will be sold low for cash or Pittsburgh manufactured articles. Apply to W. B. HAYS,
feb 5 No. 220 Liberty st.

Illustrated London Newspapers.

JUST received at Cook's, 85 4th street:—
Illustrated Pictorial Times, two dates.
" " News, "
Punch's Almanac.
London Punch, two dates.
View of London from the Thames.
ALSO, the following late publications:
Knickerbocker, for January.
Merry's Museum.
Poor Jack, by Capt Marryatt.
Uncle Peter's Fairy Tales, History and Adventures of Little Mary.
Macaulay's Miscellanies, 1 vol Bound, cheap ed.
Living Age, No 37.
Clipper Yacht, or Mollock the Money Lender.
Lowell's Voices of the Night.
Do Conversations.
Do Poems.
Wandering J. w, No 13.
Noah's Lectures, on the Restoration of the Jews.
feb 5

A CARD.

THE subscriber, having succeeded to the entire business of Reinhart & Strong, begs leave to tenders to his friends suitable acknowledgments for their liberal patronage of the late firm, and hopes they and the public will continue their favors to him individually, as it shall be his constant aim to render his establishment deserving of their encouragement and support. He has now on hand, and will be continually receiving additions thereto, a very extensive and select stock of

GROCERIES,

which he can confidently recommend as of the best quality, and of which he respectfully invites your examination. A. G. REINHART;
140 Liberty street.

☞ N. B. Those who have not got a printed list of our articles will please call and obtain one, as the assortment is too extensive and varied to enumerate here. A. G. R.
feb 4

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

P. DELANY,

NO. 49; LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of purchasers to his present stock of

WINTER CLOTHING,

in which are a general assortment of

OVER-COATS,

WINTER FROCK COATS

Of fine Castor Cloth.

Plain and Fancy Beaver and Pilot Cloth,

DOUBLE MILLED BROAD CLOTH, &c.

BROWN BROAD CLOTH,

and

THICK TWEED BUSINESS COATS,

suitable for the present season.

Gentlemen's Cloth Cloaks;

A great variety of every description of

PANTALOONS AND VESTS.

The subscriber has been continually ordering Goods from the East, through the winter, to keep his stock complete, and has now the pleasure of informing his friends that his is the only complete stock of

WINTER CLOTHING

At present in the city, and owing to the dull state of the Eastern market he has been able to purchase goods at much

LOWER PRICES

Than could be had in the Fall. They will be sold

LOW FOR CASH

To make room for the Spring Stock.
feb 4-tf

Partner Wanted.

A PERSON possessed of $3,000 or $4,000 capital, wishing to engage in a lucrative business, can hear of an excellent opportunity by addressing 'R. H.' through the office of the "Morning Post."
feb 4-1m.

Shawls, Alpaccas, Cashmeres D'Coose.

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 Belvidere, 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 as the only kind that is not liable to shrink. jan 18

Perfumery, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of French and American perfumery, cosmetics toilet and shaving soaps, &c, of the most eloquent and fashionable description, consisting in part of the following articles: Bears oil, bears grease, Macassar oil, antique oil; cherubin pomatum, for curling the hair (of great utility to those with long straight hair.) Beef's marrow pomatum, highly perfumed; Jules Hauel's black pomatum, for gradually darkening the hair, stick pomatum—Ammode de Victoria, extra fine; Eau Bandoline, for smoothing the hair, and keeping it in its place; Rowand's ambrosial oil, for growth and preservation of the hair; Jules Hauel's Eau Lustral for do; Oldridge's Balm of Columbia for do; Hauel's liquid hair dye; vulverine hair dye; Eau Divine de Venus, for improving the complexion eradicating eruptions of the skin, and rendering it soft and fair; milk of roses; improved cold cream of roses, pearl powder; alabaster powder; lilly white powder; French toilet powder, highly perfumed; powder puffs; Bouge vinegar for imparting a bloom to the complexion, extracted from the most fragrant roses; depilatory powder, for removing superfluous hair from the face, &c.; lip salve; cologne water: orange flower water; lavender water; rose water, distilled from the leaves; fancy and toilet soaps, a great variety; nymph soap, a new and excellent article; castile soap; palm soap; almond soap; shaving cream; scent bags; tooth brushes, hair brushes, &c., together with a general assortment of drugs, paints, dye-stuffs, &c.

F. L. SNOWDEN,
No 134, Liberty, head of Wood st.

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 Joseph Kiser, of the 3d ward, Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at his dwelling house in the city aforesaid, and prays that your 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.
JOSEPH KISER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of 3 dward Pittsburgh, do certify, that Joseph Kiser, 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, and that said tavern is necessary.

James Montooth,	Thomas O'Neill,
Frederick Seitz,	W M Edgar,
David Sims,	John Patterson,
Wm Paul,	James Patterson, jr.,
Alijah Ferguson,	Wm Gilmore,
James Mackeral,	Thomas Moorhead.

feb 3-d3t*

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.

HENRY LAMBERT,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures,
NO. 29, WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
REFER TO—Bagaley & Smith, D C Stockton & Co., Henry M'Cullough.
jnn 31-1wd&w

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.

Improved Shutter Fasteners.

THE subscriber has invented and manufactures a superior SHUTTER FASTENER, made of malleable iron, and superior to anything of the kind now in use in this city, and, he believes in the United States. To be had at any of the Hardware stores in the city, and at the manufactory, Smithfield st., corner of Diamond alley. J. VOGDES.
jan 14-dly.

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.

Wagon and Rail Road Line.

THE undersigned has made arrangements to forward Goods during the Winter season to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, by the most expeditious route and at low rates.
C. A. M'ANULTY,
dec 5,1844 3m Canal Basin, Liberty st.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTORY.

Springs and Axles for Carriages

At Eastern Prices.

THE subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly on hand Coach, C and Eliptic Springs (warranted.) Juniata Iron Axles, Silver and Brass plated Dash Frames, Brass and plated Hub Bands, Stamp Joints, patent Leather, Silver and Brass Lamps, Three-fold Steps, Malleable Iron, Door Handles and Hinges, &c., &c.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon the establishment.
WILLIAM COLEMAN,
jan 4 St Clair st., near the Allegheny Bridge.

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.

M'Culloch's Universal Gazeeer.

A DIRECTORY, Geograpical, Statistical and Historical, of the various countries, places and principal natural objects in the world, by J K M'Culloch, Esq., in which articles relating to the United States have been greatly multiplied and extended and adapted to the present condition of the Country and to the wants of its citizens, by Daniel Haskel, A. M. Illustrated with 7 large maps, 2 vols, large