The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH!

Nativism Utterly Blotted Out

IN LANCASTER!

The whole Democratic Ticket, without a single exception, triumphant!

We learn from the Lancaster Intel., Extra, of Feb 5, that the municipal election held on the 4th instant, was warmly contested. A large vote was polled for a city election—although it is evident that at least three hundred democrats remained at home. It will be seen that every Democrat settled on the regular ticket has been elected. This may be called the finishing stroke to Nativism. Notwithstanding the party has *four* newspapers in the city—notwithstanding it is controlled by a variety of *pure* and *incorruptable* leaders—its real vote is now about 200, while last fall it was 396! Thus have the Democracy of this glorious old republican city placed the seal of their condemnation upon the principles of a party which boasts of its persecution of men for opinion's sake, and glories in its opposition to all who were not born on American soil! The Democracy of Lancaster are not to be led away from their faith by any such shallow humbug as this:

The vote for Mayor, was as follows:

Carpenter, (dem.)	617
Bear, (whig)	198
Mosher, (native)	282

For Select and Common Councils, the entire Democratic Ticket has been successful, by majorities ranging from three to four hundred over the whigs, and the same over the natives; and by about one hundred and seventy of a majority over both.

Nativism seems to be in bad order among the honest citizens of Lancaster, as it is in almost every other place where it has had a brief existence. In a short time there will be no portion of the American people willing to show any favor to its illiberal and peace-destroying principles.

☞ The reception of the President elect at Cincinnati must have been a magnificent and imposing affair. The boat in which he came was escorted by four others—crowded with citizens anxious to pay their respects to him, and the whole five approached the city side by side, thus forming a splendid spectacle. The constant firing of cannon from each of the boats, which was answered by cannon from the shore, the repeated shouts of the joyous multitude, the flaunting banners, and the vast crowds of happy people which thronged the wharf, combined to make the scene highly interesting and exciting. The Cincinnati Gazette, a prominent whig paper admits that the reception was a glorious one, but objects to the "shouting," which, it thinks, was more "earnest" than "enthusiastic." The Gazette must surely have very acute powers of discrimination, to enable it to tell, when a crowd of men are shouting at the top of their lungs, whether they are "enthusiastic" or merely "earnest." But however willing the Gazette is to admit that the shouting was in "earnest," it seems disposed to think that the procession and other ceremonies were not so.

The President elect was addressed by Judge N C Reed, and replied to him in a brief and appropriate speech. The address and reply both seem to have met the approval of the whigs, who have nothing special to say against them.

From what we have seen relative to the reception in Cincinnati, we have no doubt it was highly creditable to the Democracy of that city and gratifying to the President Elect—and will contribute much to the enlightenment of our innocent friends the whigs, who will be able to learn, in the course of time, from that and similar demonstrations, who James K Polk is.

The President Elect.—The Committee of Reception appointed to receive President Polk, left for Wheeling yesterday, on the Steamer McLain, from which place they will escort him to Pittsburgh if he should not have passed through previously to their arrival. If they meet him, they will probably return to the city with their distinguished guest on Wednesday morning.

Michigan Senator.—We learn from the Detroit Free Press of the 4th, that on the 3d the democratic members met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and unanimously nominated Gen Lewis Cass, the democratic candidate for U S Senator, to succeed the Hon A S Porter, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. Out of 48 votes cast, Gen Cass received 43 on the first ballot. The election took place at 12 o'clock on the 5th.

Bishop O'Connor's Lecture.—The second Lecture of this Rev. gentleman was delivered on Sunday evening in St. Paul's Cathedral, to a large and attentive audience. The subject, "The immutability of the Catholic Church," was one well calculted to draw forth the talent of the orator, and was treated in a clear and comprehensive manner. The fairness and liberality of the Bishop, in his explanation of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, firmly declaring what they are, yet carefully refraining from wounding the feelings of any one of his audience, who might differ with him in matters of belief, is worthy of imitation.

"The principles of the Catholic Church, regarding the authority and the use of the Sacred Scriptures," will form the subject of a series of lectures, commencing with Thursday evening.

Revenue Commissioners.—We learn from the *Union* that the bill of last session, creating a board of revenue commissioners, for the equalization of State Taxes, has been repealed in Senate, by a vote of 20 to 8. It has not yet been acted on by the House of Representatives.

New Jersey.—A resolution was adopted in the House of Assembly of New Jersey, on Wednesday, by a vote of 33 to 13, and in the Senate unanimously, requesting their Representatives to use their influence and exertions to prevent the passage of the resolutions for the annexation of Texas to the United States, recently passed by the House of Representatives,

Missing Packet Ships.—The United States sailed from Liverpool on the 27th November, and consequently has been at sea sixty-four days; the England sailed on the 2d December, and has been out fifty-nine days. In summer season, or in ordinary weather, much anxiety would not exist on account of these vessels, but the weather has been unusually severe, and much more than usual damage done. Several vessels have been dismasted, and one new ship lost three masts by the force of one wave breaking higher than the maintop The only chance of safety for these vessels is having put into Fayal, or some other port of the Western Isles. As no vessel has arrived from these isles, and as the packet ship Erie was once out of port something like ninety days, as well as the Switzerland, these two vessels, now missing, may not be entirely given up, although hopes of their ever again entering this harbor are very small. These ships have large and valuable cargoes, one of them amounting to nearly half a million of dollars. The number of passengers in them was small.—*N Y paper.*

THE LATE SNOW STORM AT NEW YORK

Incidents and Accidents.

The tremendous snow storm, the effects of which have for the last two or three days completely shut off all communication between New York and Philadelphia, is described by the New York papers as the severest snow storm that has visited that city for years. It opened upon them about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The extreme cold weather of the previous days had prepared the ground for it, so that every flake that fell was of use in filling up the streets. The snow was accompanied by a gale of wind from the E. N. E., which blew up plenty of drifts, and made the walking horribly disagreeable. Throughout the entire day the snow filled the air so completely, that no one could see to the distance of two rods. Broadway, it is said, was pretty well blocked up with snow banks; to the depth of three or four feet in some places.

It is stated that on Long Island snow has fallen to the depth of two feet, and drifted very much. In New York, it was about 18 inches deep, on a level, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday night. At an early hour on Wednesday morning, as we learn by the Herald, the wind changed to W, N. W., the clouds broke away, and the sun came out, making all look happy again on the face of New York, after a storm unequalled in severity.

The gale must have been severe on the coast. We learn from the officers of the vessels that arrived yesterday that it was a perfect hurricane.

The U S steam ship Princeton was boarded on Tuesday morning, off the Tavern House, and a pilot put on board. When last seen, she had all her sails furled, and was standing off shore, right in the teeth of the gale, under steam. This shows the great value of the submerged propellors to all vessels in storms, especially when they are on a lee shore.

The Princeton, from a cruise, went to the assistance of the schooner John Hill, which was totally dismasted in the gale, while at anchor in the lower Bay, and was towed to town. The Princeton had all of her topgallant masts down.

The old packet ship Sheffield is below, said to be safe. She was in a dangerous position in the gale.

The New-York Sun of Thursday thus alludes to an accident mentioned in their paper of Wednesday, which has not yet come to hand.

The accident in 26th street, to which we alluded yesterday, is more disastrous than at first supposed.—The number of houses partially blown down is about twenty-three. Commodore De Kay is owner. The houses had only their fronts and two sides up, the rear wall not having yet been commenced, which caused the disaster. The wind had full sweep upon the front and side walls as upon the sails of a ship.

The workmen very fortunately had left the buildings at dinner time, and had not returned, finding it to cold to work.

More of the Storm.—The New York Herald of Thursday says:

Information was received in town yesterday from Mr Smith, an officer of the customs, residing at Hempstead, Long Island, that there was a ship ashore near his house, and that he wanted assistance. He also sent word that he had not boarded her, and had not ascertained her name. Three officers of the custom house were yesterday afternoon despatched in sleighs to their assistance. The revenue cutter will sail this morning for the same place.

The steamship Princeton reports having seen a large ship ashore at Barnegat.

There is a report of a ship being ashore near the Woodlands.

The north side Staten Island steamboat Cinderella, on her passage down yesterday afternoon, got in the ice, and with great difficulty succeeded in getting out, after having been in two hours.

The South and Fulton Ferry steamboats found it hard work in crossing during the day in consequence of the immense quantities of ice in the river. They stopped running at about 7 o'clock last night.

The Jersey City Ferry steamboats were compelled to land their passengers at Whitehall, having been unable to effect a landing at their own ferries.

Fields of large ice blockaded the East River throughout the day; the Upper Bay is also full of floating ice.

By the New Haven, Hartford, and Providence papers, we learn that the storm was equally severe as in the neighborhood of New York, blocking up the streets and almost obstructing locomotion.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Surrender of Santa Ana—Probable End of the War for the Present.—The fast sailing brig Roman de Zaldo, Capt. Kingbury, arrived at New York on Wednesday, in a remarkably short Passage from Vera Cruz, with letters and papers from that city to the 14th ult. The intelligence is of the utmost importance.

A correspondent of the Herald, under the date of Vera Cruz, Jan 13, 1845, says:—"This city is still in a state of great excitement. Citizens and the military are on guard every night. Santa Anna attacked Puebla on the 8th instant, but was driven off with some loss. On the 9th he again attacked it, and was again repulsed. In the last attack he lost eight hundred men. He then retired to a small town near Perote, and thence sent three commissioners to the city of Mexico, to offer to surrender on conditions. Finding that fighting will not avail him, he resorts to diplomacy to save his head."

The following is the official notice of the surrender:—

[From Dario de Vera Cruz, Jan 13.]

General in Chief and Secretary's Office, Puebla, Jan. 11, 1845.

Bulletin, No 15—Army of Operation.

His Excellency Don Antonio de Haro of Tamarix and Don Jose Maria Mendoza yesterday took departure for the capital of Mexico. On the same night they were followed by Gen. Don Pedro Cortazar. These three officers are despatched to treat with the Supreme Government for the settlement of all difficulties now existing in the Republic, and for the prevention of further bloodshed.

I, therefore, order all the forces that cover the lines around this city, and now under my comand, to suspend all acts of hostilities: to abandon the positions they now occupy, and to retire to the town of Amazon, there to await the result of the negotiations of those officers.

In view of this commission, I doubt not that according the philanthropy by which I am animated, you will order the forces under your command to suspend, on their part, all hostilities, and avoid the effusion of blood, which should be carefully preserved, to be shed only when necessary, and against a foreign foe.

God and Liberty.

Head Quarters, Jan 10, 7 P. M.

Antonio Lopez De Santa Ana.

To Gen Don Ignaco De Ynctan.

It may be that this is only a ruse on the part of Santa Ana to gain time, in order to strike a more decisive blow. He is too shrewd a tactician not to see a check mate in a brief delay. It is very evident, however, that thus far he has had the worst of the fight and has been driven into diplomacy.

The Mexican steamer Montezuma arrived in Vera Cruz with troops from Campeachy, as the Roman came out. These troops were to oppose Santa Ana, and protect Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, Jan 13, 1845.—General Santa Ana, after having made five different attacks on the city of Puebla, and being repulsed in each attack with some considerable loss, has been obliged to decamp, with all his troops, (some 4,000 men,) and according to the latest news from Jalapa, is on his way to this city, but must first pass a defile about 15 miles from Jalapa, which is well fortified, and commanded by Gen Jose Rincon in person. If Santa Ana should be successful here, he will again meet with obstacles from the troops stationed in Perote Nationals, after passing which place there will be nothing to prevent his coming within three miles of this city. Here the fortifications, although not complete, are sufficently well attended to prevent his taking the city; but, possibly, he may be able to effect his escape on board an English frigate, stationed at Sacrificois, with orders, as report says, to receive him and protect his person.

Should he, however, determine to beseige the place, Generals Bravo and Paredes, who left Puebla, on the 10th inst., with 10,000 good soldiers, between cavalry and infantry, will soon be on his rear, and his fate must be determined: and if taken prisoners, as he is immensely rich, having, as is positively known, more than twelve millions of dollars in England, it is more than probable that, by using this money in a good way, he will save his own and the lives of his officers; although, by his more than brutal conduct in Puebla, he has forfeited all claim to the indulgence of either Mexicans or foreigners.

The officers commanding the city are Gens. Nora and Hunandes; the castle is under command of Gen Juan Soto, a most sterling man, and an inveterate enemy of Santa Ana.

Vera Cruz, Jan 14, 1845.—In the course of the night, we learn by an express from Jalapa, that Santa Ana has commenced besieging Perote, and that neither Bravo or Paredes had left Puebla on the 12th inst., and even among the most sanguine friends of the movements against Santa Ana, it is believed there is an intrigue going on to save him and his officers, which will be the forerunner of a fresh outbreak that will cost an immense deal of bloodshed.

Legislature.—Our latest dates from Harrisburgh are up to the 3d. There is nothing of much interest to our readers in the proceedings of the Legislature. On the 3d Mr. Bigham submitted the following resolution which was considered and adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of remodelling the Laws, in regard to the collection of state and county taxes, in manner following to wit:

1st. That the county Treasurers of each county in the State, shall be authorized to receive all state and county taxes which may be paid him at his office prior to the first Monday of December, in each year.

2nd. That in regard to all election districts situated beyond five miles from said office, the county Treasurer shall at some convenient time within the months of October and November of each year, having given full public notice by printed handbills in all the public places in each of said districts, notifying the taxable inhabitants thereof, of the times and places he will attend in said districts to receive all state and county taxes.

3d. That all state and county taxes due and unpaid on the first day of December of each year, shall together with ten per cent. added thereto, put into the hands of a sufficient number of collectors to collect the same, and make return thereof within sixty days.

Washington, Feb 7, 1845.

To J. B. Jones, Esq.

Dear Sir: The "Public Ledger" of yesterday, contains the following statement, communicated by its Washington correspondent, "*Viator*," on the 4th inst., viz:

"A very unpleasant difficulty occurred at Mrs. Wilkin's closing party last night, to which I should make no allusion were it not for the common notoriety attached to the circumstances, and the sort of semi-public position occupied by the persons concerned.—It appears that John Tyler, Jr., second son of the President, offered some indignity to Lieut. Avery, of the Navy, whereupon the latter, without regard to those present, or to the station which he represented, knocked him down upon the spot. However gross may have been the cause, there can be found no justification for such an exhibition of passion in the presence of ladies. It was an outrage upon the hospitality of the hostess, a flagrant insult to her company, and a want of self respect without apology or extenuation. It is reported that a meeting is to be arranged forthwith, unless some effectual interposition is made."

Who "*Viator*" is, we do not know, and are sorry that "*there can be few ad no justification*" for such a *fabrication* as he has prepetrated upon the public, and we hope he will hereafter inquire into his facts before he pens his articles, especially if they reflect upon us; and when he desires to moralize, moralize upon this unfounded statement and himself. There is no truth whatever in his assertions, or in the "reports" alluded by him.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN TYLER, Jr.

L. B. ATERRY.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA.

Most persons who have visited the beautiful city of Penn, (says the Boston Transcript) have seen Washington Square, lying in its emerald shees amidst whole acres of houses, and, in the gay summer-time, "looking its best" in the richest foliage and brightest green. The walk round the Square has ever been a favorite one with the citizens of Philadelphia, and like that round our own Common bears away the palm from the promenades of the city. A writer in the Philadelphia North American, who is contributing to that journal many reminiscences of conspicuous localities, gives the history of Washington Square for the pas century; and as all such information is more or less interesting, we transcribe it as follows:

A hundred years ago, when Pennsylvania was a slave State, and when in fact, every respectible householder had his own little swarm of negroes, Washington Square used to be set apart for the use of the slaves as a body, who, according to Mr Watson used 'to go there to the number of one thousand of both sexes, and hold their dances, dancing after the manner of their several nations in Africa, and speaking and singing in their native dialects.' How would the man of dollars and cents shudder to see the gaily dressed troop which a hundred years would bring back! African dames, and African songs, songs of Jerusalem sung in a strange land,—snathes of tropical melodies, or glimpses of the savage orgies, would not these belwildar a brain that a few seconds before had been resting on a well feathered pillow in a well built city?

It was during the revolution, however, that Washington Square became most famous. For some time previous, its centre had been fenced in by a brick wall about forty feet square, which enclosed a small grave yard, belonging to one of the oldest Philadelphia families, a member of which, a suicide, having been first placed there from the fact that the circumstances of his death excluded him from consecrated ground. In 1777, when small-pox and camp fever made such terrible ravages in the American army, the whole square was converted into a public grave yard, and the dead piled up there in pits which were rapidly opened, in in layers of sometimes twelve coffins, as it is said, to a pit. Never in its fiercest contest with a foreign foe, did the little revolutionary army suffer such devastation as it did when encamped about Philadelphia in that memorable winter. 'The sexton told me,' said John Adams, in a letter dated April 13th, 1777, 'that upwards of two thousand soldiers had been buried there, and by the appearance of the graves and trenches, it is most probable to me that he speaks within bounds. To what cause this plague is to be attributed, I don't know—disease has destroyed ten men for us where the sword of the enemy has killed one!'

In 1793, when the yellow fever made such fearful progress, the Potter's Field, as it was then called, was opened for the last time. Charles Brockden Brown's novel of Arthur Mervyn gives a vivid description of the awful scenes by which it was distinguished. The dead were carried there in heaps—pits were excavated, and shafts dropped, without reference to order or distinction, and the remains of both rich and poor, each alike deserted in the hour of extremity, were tumbled into their last resting place, without even that simple and decent shelter which the meanest pauper in other times, secured. Such has been the history of Washington Square.

It is capable of imposing a moral on the heart. Every plant that springs up, every blade that rises, adds its letter to the sole inscription which distinguishes the vast multitude below. The poor outcast who was flung there by his comrades to meet that rest which in life-time had been denied him—the soldier cut off before the battle by a touch more subtle than that of the sword—the rich man who was snatched from his luxurious home, and the poor to whom even death was an advancement—are now brought together under one common monument. If he that runs would read, perhaps in the green spires that point upwards from the vast grave below, he might discover finger hands to direct him to those regions to which the grave itself is the gate. In the mute epitaph that they rear there is something more solemn than it is in the power of poetry to express, or stone to record.

On the 19th of May, 1825, by a resolution of the City Councils, the ground known as the "Potter's Field" was named The Washington Square. It is 540 feet square, bounded by Walnut and Locust streets on the North and South. and Sixth and Washington sts. on the East and West. In 1836, the square was inclosed with a handsome cast iron railing composed of Grecian spears, each about 8 feet in length, supported on substantial hewn granite.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, to-day, passed the bill reducing the rates of postage, and modifying the franking privilege. The bill makes important changes in the present post-office system. Should the low rate of postage—that is, a uniform charge of five cents for letters of half an ounce, and ten cents for an ounce weight, and so on in the same ratio, to any part of the United States—materially reduce the revenues of that department, and throw it upon the common treasury, there could be no better time to make the experiment. The people demand cheap postage; by this bill they will have it; and should the consequence be a necessity for applying a portion of the surplus in the treasury to make up the deficit in the revenues of that department in testing the experiment, no evil will be incurred thereby, but, on the contrary, much good.

The people will have returned to them, through this system of cheap postage, a portion of the moneys drawn from their pockets through the tariff, and the evils consequent upon a bloated treasury will, in some measure, be lessened. This is the argument of some of the friends of the bill. They do not, however, expect that a deficit in the revenues of the department can, in consequence of the change, last more than a year; for the reason that the cheap rates of postage will cause a progressive increase, from year to year, in the number of letters forwarded through the mail. Should the friends of the measure not see a realization of all their just expectations, it is very easy for a succeeding Congress to repeal the law and restore the old system. The bill passed the Senate, on yeas and nays, by a vote of 38 to 12.

The Senate then spent a short time in executive session, during which time it is understood Mr White, late president of the Tyler Baltimore Convention, was rejected as consul to Liverpool, and Judge Nelson, of New York, was confirmed as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in place of the late Judge Thompson. When the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The House was occupied all day in the consideration of private bills, a number of which, that were yesterday acted on in Committee of the Whole, were severally ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time, and passed.—*Globe, Feb 8.*

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, Jan 29.

FLOUR AND WHEAT EXPORT OF OHIO.

At the close of the wheat season, in each year, we have taken occasion to give a view of the wheat production. In our last article we estimated the production of wheat in Ohio at about eighteen millions of bushels, and the export at about eight millions,—somewhat less than half. As this is by far the largest crop, and the largest export produced in any State of the Union, it is a very important matter to the general results of commerce.

The report of the Board of Public Works and the statistics of several towns enable us to ascertain very nearly the exact amount of the wheat export of Ohio. We have compiled a view of the entire wheat trade, which the reader will find below. Considering the age of the State it is quite a remarkable result.

Table I. *Shipments of Flour—Ohio canal.*

Year.	Bushels wheat RECEIVED AT Cleveland.	Bbls Flour Cleveland.	Bbls Flour Portsmouth.
1835	387,232	132,319	25,745
1836	463,821	167,431	32,626
1837	549,141	203,691	13,546
1838	1,229,012	287,465	13,398
1839	1,515,820	264,887	6,932
1840	1,135,407	505,461	34,134
1841	1,564,421	441,425	62,441
1842	1,311,665	499,711	18,688
1843	813,536	577,369	28,736
1844	986,521	494,909	35,338

Table II. *Aggregate of wheat*

Year.	Aggregate bushels of wheat (reckoning a bbl. of flour 5 bush.) RECEIVED AT Cleveland.	Portsmouth.	Grand aggregate shipped on Ohio canal.
1835	1,048,827	129,879	1,178,706
1836	1,300,976	166,544	1,467,520
1837	1,567,596	68,465	1,636,061
1838	2,666,336	71,858	2,738,195
1839	2,850,255	35,760	2,876,015
1840	4,682,712	170,670	4,853,382
1841	8,771,547	440,396	4,211,942
1842	3,775,220	93,440	3,868,660
1843	3,700,881	144,285	3,844,666
1844	3,447,046	177,177	3,624,223

Table III. *Miami Canal.*

Year.	Flour arrived. Bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Aggregate in wheat.
1839	138,120		
1840	165,762	97,200	926,010
1841	118,577		592,885
1842	74,204	5,283	376,303
1843	127,032	5,983	641,148
1844	133,544	13,272	680,992

Table IV. *Muskingum Improvement.*

Year.	At Harmer. Flour.	Wheat.	Aggregate.
1843.	44,258	5,703	226,993
1844.	39,100	868	196,313

Table V. *Wabash Canal.*

Year.	Flour.	Wheat.	Aggregate.
1843.	27,154	151,330	288,100
1844.	26,896	233,454	371,434

Table VI. *Milan and Sandusky.*

Year.	Milan. Flour.	Wheat.	Sandusky. Flour.	Wheat.	Aggregate.
1844	10,591	645,835	36,277	488,211	1,367,386

We have not the returns of the harbor of Conesaut, Fairport, Black river, &c., but we know from former returns, that not less than a million of bushels of wheat are exported from these ports. From the port of Cincinnati there are shipped 40,000 barrels of flour more than are received per the Miami canal, which has been received by the Little Miami railroad, and by wagons. From small places on the Ohio river, also, some flour is shipped. Making allowances for these, the aggregate shipments of flour and wheat from Ohio in 1844, when reduced to wheat, stands thus:

	Bushels.
By the Ohio canal,	3,624,233
" Miami canal,	680,992
" Wabash canal,	371,434
" Muskingum Improvement,	196,413
From Milan and Sandusky,	1,367,386
" Cincinnati, additional	200,000
" ports of the lake,	1,000,000
" towns of the Ohio,	300,000
Grand aggregate,	7,740,458

It thus appears that our original estimate of the wheat export of Ohio (8,000,000 bushels) was about right. This is ample bread-stuff for one million of persons. So that the export of wheat from Ohio feeds one million of persons with the staff of life. If to this we were to add the pork and corn exported, it will be found that the State of Ohio, as a producing State, exports bread and meat enough to support a population larger than her own. The average production of every family is more than double enough for its own support. This speaks a volume for a fertile soil and an industrious people.

☞ James K. Polk, President elect, arrived here yesterday morning—a day sooner than was expected. He was escorted by a large concourse of our citizens, to the Louisville Hotel, where he spent the day, enjoying the cordial hospitalities of Louisville. It was highly gratifying to the democracy of Louisville to meet the representative of their principles, while his unassuming deportment, his frank and sociable manners, cannot fail to make a favorable impression on the multitudes who had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. *Louisville Dem. Feb 5.*

SUICIDE.

We learn that on Friday night last, a Mr Samuel M'Daniel, a laborer at the Duncannon Iron Works, aged about 35 years, committed suicide by hanging himself in the garret of the house in which he resided. The particulars as related to us are, that after he left off work, apparently in a cheerful mood, he procured a quart of whiskey and went home, drank about one-half of it and retired to bed. At what time in the night he left the bed is unknown, but the next morning his wife discovered him dead, suspended by a rope from one of the rafters, his knees almost touching the floor. Beside him lay an open razor, which it was supposed he intended to use in terminating his career, but accidentally met with the rope as he was going up stairs.—He left a wife and three children in a destitute condition, whom the citizens of Petersburgh removed to town and provided for.—*Perry Democrat.*

For New Orleans.

The splendid passenger steamer OLIVE BRANCH, T C May, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings on the opening of navigation. For freight or passage apply to JAMES MAY.

☞ The Olive Branch is furnished with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent the explosion of boilers. feb 11

For St. Louis and Galena.

THE Steamer CECILIA will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on the opening of the Navigation. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to JAMES MAY.

☞ The Cecilia is provided with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent explosion of Boilers. feb 11.

House to Rent.

For rent, a comfortable and convenient dwelling House in the neighborhood of this city. The rent is low and the situation is well calculated for a boarding House. The owner and his family are desirous to board with those who may rent the premises, for which they are willing to allow a liberal renumeration.

For further information enquire at the office of the Morning Post. feb 11-tf

Dancing Academy.

THE Exercises of Madame Blaique's Dancing Academy will be resumed on Friday, February 14th, 1845, at 3 o'clock, P. M. feb 11-d6t.

NOTES, Drafts, Checks, Bill Books, &c. A very handsome assortment of the above, bound and in sheets, constantly on hand and for sale by CHARLES H. KAY, corner of Wood and 3d sts. feb 11

Account Books and Dockets.

LARGD Demi and Medium Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Records and Dockets, best paper, Russian ends, &c.—Half Bound and full Bound Cap from 2 to 8 qrs. Long and Broad Folio. Having a Bindery connected with the Establishment enables me at all times to furnish Blank Books of every description and Ruled to any pattern at the most accommodating terms; also, Copy Books, Cyphering Books and Memorandum Books.

Quills from 25 cts per 100 to $4 00.

Steel Pens of all qualities constantly on hand and for sale by CHAS. H. KAY, corner of Wood and 3d sts. feb. 11

Fresh Rice

JUST received and for sale (at retail or by the bbl) by A G REINHART, 140 Liberty street. feb 11.

Fresh Bunch Raisins.

A FEW Boxes just received and for sale by A G REINHART, 140 Liberty street. feb 11.

CROP OF 1844.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED his annual supply of Landreth's Garden Seeds, consisting in part of the following kinds—of the last year's growth, and warranted genuine:

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

&c., &c.

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

☞ Orders for seeds, shrubs, trees &c. from gardeners and others will be received and promptly attended to. F. L. SNOWDEN, feb 11 No 184 Liberty, head of Wood st.

Daguerrean Gallery.

Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, to the fact of his having re-opened the old stand, recently occupied by Kimball & Emerson, where all who wish to "see themselves as others see them," may procure correct likenesses, at rates so cheap, as to come within the means of the poorest.

Portraits warranted! Likenesses taken *every day*, Sundays excepted. A liberal deduction made from the regular prices where *families or clubs* are taken. A. E. DRAKE, Agt.

N. B.—Instruments, cases, &c., kept on hand and for sale, and the necessary instructions given to purchasers. feb. 10.

GAS FITTINGS.

ADAMS & McSTEEN, 61 THIRD ST.,

HAVE this day entered into partnership for the manufacture of all kinds of Gas-fittings; also, all kinds of Brass and Spelter Castings, and Brass fittings in general.

In thus presenting ourselves to the public, we shall make it our particular study to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favor us with their patronage.

All orders executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. feb 10-tf

GEORGE W SMITH,

MALSTER AND BREWER,

Pittsburgh Brewery, Penn Street,

Has always on hand ready to ship, BARLEY, RYE and WHEAT MALT. Also BROWN STOUT, PALE and AMBER ALE, of superior quality. feb 10-1y.

Dried Fruit.

200 BUSHELS DRIED APPLES; 185 " " Peaches. Just received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO. feb 10 Water street.

Sugar.

40 HHDS. N. O SUGAR, received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO. feb 10 Water street.

Molasses.

100 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES, received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO. feb 10 Water street.

800 LBS. PRIME CODFISH; 500 lbs. Fresh Roll Butter; 150 doz. Eggs; 300 lbs. Flax; 1 bale Hops; 8 bbls. Copperas; 20 boxes No. 1 Soap; 100 " 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass; In store and for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS, feb 10. No 28, Fifth street.

Fish by the Barrel.

NOS. 1 and 3 Mackerel; " 1 Salmon; " 1 Nova Scotia Herring; " 1 Trimmed Baltimore, do. " 1 Mess Shad; " 1 and 3 Mackerel in half Bbls.; " 1 do. " quarter do; " 1 Grand Bank Codfish; in store and for sale by A. G. REINHART, feb 10 140 Liberty street.

Shawls, Alpaccas, Cashmeres D'Coses.

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'Coss 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 15

Cobb's new Series of School Books.

SMITH'S Geography and Atlas;
Willard's History of the United States;
Davies' Series of Mathematics;
Davies' Arithmetics;
Smith's Arithmetic;
Smith's Grammar;
Parley's Common School History.

A full supply of the above just received and for sale wholesale or retail, by J H MELLOR, jan 10 No 112, Wood street.

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 lines, baloonds and twine; brushes, shovels, and spades; axes, hatchets, axe and shoval 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.

Proposals

WILL be received until Wednesday the 12th inst for publication in two daily papers "*of all notices on business of the city, City Accounts, Proclamations, Ordinances, &c.*" *Also, "for all the Printing,"* and also for furnishing "*all Stationery allowed the city officers* for one year. Proposals to be sealed, superscribed, proposals for the city printing, &c., and left at the Mayor's Office.

J. KING, Chairman of Com. on City Preting. feb7-td

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co., Pittsburgh, Feb. 1 1845.

AN election for one President, ten managers, one Treasurer, and Secretary, of the "company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the toll house, on Monday the 3d day of March next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN HARPER, Treasurer. feb 4-d1w&w3t.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

HAZEN'S Speller and Definer—intended to eradicate the necessity of a School Dictionary; Davenport's History of the United States—for schools—the cheapest and most convenient history yet published; Kirkham's Grammar; Morse's Geography; Mitchell's Geography; Smith's Grammar; Brown's Grammar; just received and for sale by W. M'DONALD, jan 14. No. 65. Wood street.

BOOKS.

W. M'DONALD, No. 65, Wood street, has just received a supply of the following Books:

The Works of Dr. Johnson; Boswell's Life of Johnson; The Spectator; Hannah Moore's Practical Piety; Hannah Moore's Practical Devotions; Murphey's Tacitus—English version; Goldsmith's Poems; Young Orator; Cooks' own Book; Parlor Letter Writer; Cooper's Naval History; Infant School Manual; Goodrich's History of Rome; Fisher's Catechism; Bourienne's Napoleon; New Spirit of the Age; Fruit of the Spirit; Nicholas Nickleby—with Illustrations; Love and Madness of Tasso; Mrs Hall's Bible Companion; Charles the 12th; Seneca's Moral's; Olmstead's Letters on Astronomy; Lessons on Shells; Bell on the Human Frame; Glimpses of the Old World; Lady Montague's Works; Stewart's Philosophy; Blair's Rhetoric; Josephus; Mayland's Moral Science; Comb's Phrenology; Christian Lyre; Lord Brougham's Miscellanies; House I live in; with a large assortment of small and attractive books too numerous to mention.

W. M'DONALD, jan. 14. No. 65, Wood street.

Perfumery, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a large assortment of French and American perfumery, cosmetics toilet and shaving soaps, &c, of the most elegant 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; Rouge 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