The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 20.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.—As there seems to be a reasonable prospect that this great work will be carried out to a termination at some point on our Western waters, the question, Where shall the terminus be? excites much interest and abundant speculation.

The Philadelphians, who are proverbial for their *disinterestedness* in every matter that concerns the prosperity of our commonwealth, are already in the field against any action of the Legislature which may induce the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to make Pittsburgh the terminus for their great work. We shall not find fault with the good people of our commercial emporium for guarding their interests with a jealous eye—but let them not take the false ground that the wishes of Philadelphia are identical with the best interests of the whole State, and attempt to show that the demands of that city are to be gratified before every thing else.

A correspondent in the Harrisburgh Union, who signs himself "Lehman," argues the case for Philadelphia, and against the rest of the commonwealth—at the same time assuming that he speaks for the whole State, and not for Philadelphia exclusively. If he had inserted the name of that city where he talks of "ruinous consequences to the *Commonwealth*" and "sacrificing the interests of *Pennsylvania*," he would have been more candid and quite as efficient in effecting his purpose. His fears, which we think are ill-founded, are all for his own city.

"Lehman" appends to his article a report made by Mr TUSTIN against a memorial of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, last April, in which are arrayed the greatest objections of the opponents of the project of bringing the Baltimore Rail Road through our State. Mr TUSTIN thinks that if that road should terminate at Parkersburgh, it would not injure Pennsylvania, (always meaning Philadelphia, let it be borne in mind) because, he says that "water transportation is cheaper than rail-road or any other land communication"—and that steamboats would come on to Pittsburgh and not stop at Parkersburgh, and send their cargoes by railroad. If Mr TUSTIN be correct about the relative cheapness of land and of water transportation, then it is impossible that the Baltimore and Ohio Road, even if it were to terminate at this city, could compete with or injure our Main Line; more than two thirds of which is "water communication."

But then, all the arguments of Mr TUSTIN are valueless, because Parkersburgh has been rejected as the terminus of the road, by the Virginia Legislature, and Wheeling adopted. In this state of things it will never do to let the demands and supposed interests of Philadelphia settle the question—it is for the advantage of the whole commonwealth to have within her borders as many and as good avenues to the seaboard as she can obtain—the termination of the Rail Road at this city, so far from injuring our Main Line would create a healthy competition, and afford facilities of transportation, which would send untold quantities of goods and produce to this point from all directions.

It is something new under the sun to hear the Wheelingers expressing fears that business will be "withdrawn from Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania route." Yet Col. Thompson, of Wheeling, in a letter to the Harrisburgh Argus, in his eagerness to defeat the Parkersburgh project, expresses that fear. But now, as that matter is settled, we suppose that Wheeling will look upon Pittsburgh as her only antagonist in this contest, and will turn her arms in this direction. We apprehend she will find Pittsburgh a rather more formidable rival than Parkersburgh.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN LOUISIANA.—The N O Jeffersonian Republican contains a report from M G PENN, Engineer of the State of Louisiana, relative to the progress of the public works of that State for the past year. Mr PENN's report is commendably brief, and he details many important operations in less than a column of the Republican.

The operations of the State Engineer, and the people under his charge, have been chiefly directed to clearing out the Bayous and rendering them navigable.—They have, however, been engaged in one work which seems to be of some importance—the "cut-off" at Raccourci bend. The distance through this cut-off is 70 chains, and it is about 29 miles around. The timber has been cleared off, and a channel cut twelve feet in width by nine in depth, three-fourths of the whole distance. If the calculations of the Engineer have been realized, the whole channel is cut through by this time. This, once accomplished, and the substratum perforated and loosened by boring and blasting, he thinks that the whole current of the Mississippi will speedily find its way through. If this should be the case, the channel will have to be widened very considerably before steamboats can pass through it.—These improvements have been chiefly made by the convict labor of the State.

☞ The weather is mild and pleasant, our rivers are high and navigation is going on quite briskly. In a few days, our spring business will be fairly under way, if the present weather holds. Large preparations have been made in every department of trade—extensive stocks of goods are on hand, and the facilities of travelling and transportation have been increased by the building of many new steam and canal boats; and as the Legislature is about to order a number of Trucks for the Portage Rail Way, there will doubtless be an unparalleled amount of business done in Pittsburgh this year, both in selling and transporting goods and products of all kinds. To aid in producing the result, the new Aqueduct will be ready probably before the press of the business season commences. The prospects of our busy city were never better.

MEXICO.—We give an article from the N. O. Picayune, embracing many important details about recent events in Mexico. The editor of the Picayune takes much interest in Mexican matters, with which he is well acquainted He purchased his experience rather dearly, however—for he was a prisoner amongst that *amiable* people for many months, and had to suffer all the privations and injuries that coward cruelty could devise.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? —EUGENE CLIFFORD is under sentence of death in Vermont for the murder of his wife and child. If a carpet novelist had been seeking for a pretty name for his hero, he would have been delighted with that of this murderer. A slave, bearing the beautiful name of PAULINE, is to be executed in New Orleans, for revolting cruelties to her mistress.

MR JOHN TYLER, Jr, in a card in the Madisonian, denounces as false in its conception, base in its motives, and infamous in its objects, the statement published in some papers, that PRESIDENT TYLER will retire from office richer than when he entered it by $200,000, or more than double the whole amout of his three years and eleven months salary.

THAT COMET.—We are afraid, says the N. O. Picayune, that our friend Capt. Hiern will have to father that comet at last. Professor Kendall, of the Philadelphia High School Observatory, has discovered that it differs from all other comets on record, except that of 1823, in having two tails—one pointing towards the sun, and the other in an opposite direction. This indicates that the vagrant discovered by Capt. Hiern is a scape-grace of most dissolute habits, having borrowed an extra tail, to deceive people as to the direction in which he is making tracks.

FOR THE POST.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Messrs Editors:—Permit me to suggest, through your columns, the name of DAVID BOILS, Esq. of Beaver county, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Canal Commissioner. Located in a county where whiggery is industriously drilled, and rules with an iron sway, he has steadily resisted its power; his zeal and energy in the democratic cause increasing with the danger of the combat and the fury of the enemy. His character for probity and integrity is unquestioned—his capacity is known to all who have had any business intercourse with him. In short, he possesses every quality that a competent officer should have. X. Y. Z.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

ASTONISHING FACTS IN RELATION TO THE EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

The materials of which the pyramids are constructed, afford scope for long dissertation, because independently of the science and skill requisite for their adoption, the *distances* from which most of them were brought proves that each monarch's sway extended all over Egypt and Lower Nubia, if not beyond; and in relation to this subject we gather the following facts from the second lecture of Mr. Gliddon's new course:

Geologically considered, Egypt is a very peculiar country, the quarries of different kinds of stone lying at great distances from each other in distinctly marked localities. If you see a piece of *basalt* on the beach of the Mediterranean, you know that there is no basaltic quarry nearer than between the 1st and 2d cataract, and, when you find a block of granite at Memphis, you know that no granite exists but at the first cataract—nearer than the peninsula of Mount Sinai.—Every civilization and extended dominion is indicated in these facts, and when we reflect upon them, we almost think we witness the work of transportation going on; that we see the builders, and the buildings themselves in process of erection

The blocks of Arabian limestone used in the interior of the pyramids were brought from the ancient quarries of Toorah, on the opposite side of the Nile, distant about 15 or 20 miles from each pyramid.—These very quarries are vast halls as it were excavated in the living rock, wherein entire armies might encamp, are adorned with now mutilated tablets recording the age of their respective opening by different Pharaohs, not only show the *very beds* whence the stupendous blocks of some of the pyramids were taken; but are in themselves, works as wondrous and sublime as the Memphis Pyramids! nay, at the very foot of these quarries lie the countless tombs and Sarcophagi of numbered generations of ancient quarrymen! These quarries are intense archeological interest, because the tablets in them record that stone was cut in them for Memphis, on such a day, such a month, such a year, of such a king, and these kings begin from the remote times before the 16th dynasty, and, at different intervals come down through the Pharaonic period with many of the others, till we reach the Ptolmaic epoch; and end with Latin inscriptions similar to others in Egypt, attesting that "these quarries were worked" in the propitious era of our Lords and Emperors Serverus and Antoninus, thus enabling us to descend almost step by step from the remote antiquity of 2200 years B. C. down to 200 years after the Christian era. The hand of modern barbarism, prompted by the destructiveness of Mahommed Ali has, since 1830, done more to deface these tables—to blow up many of these halls in sheer wantonness than has been effected by time in 4000 years!

Every atom of the hundred thousand tons of granite used in the pyramids was cut at Syene, the 1st cataract distant 640 miles. The blocks, some of which are 40 feet long, had to be cut out of their beds with wooden wedges and copper chisels; then polished with emery till they were as smooth as looking glass, and then carried by land half a mile to the river—placed on rafts and floated down 640 miles to Memphis—brought by canals to the foot of the Lybian chain—conveyed by land over gigantic causeways from one mile to three in length to the pyramids for which they were intended, and then elevated by machinery and placed in their present position, with a skill and a masonic precision that has confounded the most scientific European engineer with amazement. The very *basalt* sarcophagi that once held the mummy of the Pharaohs, in the inmost recesses of these pyramidal mausoles, 8½ feet long by 3½ broad and 3 deep, were all brought from Lower Nubia, from the basaltic quarries of the 2d cataract, not nearer than 750 miles up the river! Looking into the *interior* of the pyramids, there is still much to stagger belief—to excite our admiration.

In the pyramid of five steps, the upper *beams* that support the roof of the chamber are of *oak*, *larch*, and cedar, not one of which trees grow in *Egypt*, and establish the fact of the *timber trade* with Illyria, Asia Minor and Mount Lebanon in ages long before Abraham! In the fragments of a mummy the cloth is found to be saturated with "Pissasphaltum"—Jew's pitch or bitumen Judaicum, compounded of vegetable pitch from the Archipelago, and of asphaltum of the Dead Sea in Palestine; we find *Gum Arabic* that does not grow nearer than 1200 miles from the pyramid, attesting that commerce with Upper Nubia. The *gold leaf* came from the mines of Suakim on the Red Sea, or from remote Fazogla. The liquor which cleansed out the body of the mummy was *cedria*, the fluid rosin of the pinus cedrus—that grows not nearer than Syria. The *spices* send us to the Indian Ocean—the aloes to Succatra—the cinnamon to Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane—and then the *arts* and *sciences* brought to bear upon the pyramids that must have arrived at perfection long before *that* day, are not only themes for endless reflections, but oblige us to confess that in *chronology* we are yet children.

Among his novel and strange assertions in relation to the science of the ancient Egyptians, Mr. Gliddon maintained that from the *very nature* of their *country* and the vast *fossil* remains in their quaries, &c., the Egyptian priests must have been *geologists*; and referred to his "Chapters," page 49—for the remarks of the priest of Solon, "You mentioned one deluge only whereas *many* happened"—and other evidences, that the *Egyptians* recognised in their mythology and chronology of the world *vast periods* of time, anterior to the creation of man.

Tranquilizing Effects of Pictures.—A very good picture (by which I mean every picture that has something good in it) is not mere surface and color; it has a countenance like the countenance of a friend or lover, of which extent certain expressions are revealed only to certain eyes at certain moments. Then there are the associations of long acquaintance; accidental gleams of lamp or sunshine have lighted up the shadowy nooks and startled the eye with revelation of hidden beauty and meaning; or, in hours of lassitude or sorrow, hours when the "fretful stir unprofitable" of this painful actual world has hung heavy on the spirit, the light breaking from behind the trees of far off distance, stretching away, and leading the fancy after it, till its melt into Elysium, or rural groups, revels of satyrs, or clouds, or face of pure-eyed virgin or serene saint, has arrested the troubled course of thought, and stamped a consecration on certain pictures which it would be a pleasure to see commemorated, but which no accidental visitor can enter into. "I cannot express to you," said a most distinguished statesman of the present day, as we stood in the midst of his beautiful pictures, "I cannot express to you my feelings of tranquility, of restoration, with which in an interval of harrassing official business, I look round on here." And while he spoke in the slow, quiet tone of a weary man, he turned his eyes on a forest scene of Ruysdal, and gazed on it for a minute or two in silence—a silence I was careful not to break—as if its cool dewy verdure, its deep seclusions, its transparent waters stealing through the glade, had sent refreshment to his weary soul.—*Dr Johnson's Companion to Picture Galleries of London.*

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.—Is it right or prudent for printers to labor when the fore side of their backs ache, especially when caused by hunger, which their subscribers might appease by paying up?

We take the negative most decidedly.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Santa Ana still in Prison.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the steamship Alabama, from Havana, dates to the 31st ult., from Vera Cruz have been received per the British steamship Tay.

Santa Ana still remained a prisoner at the Castle of Perote—the same cold, dreary and dismal place in which he so long held the unfortunate Texans in captivity. It is stated that the Grand Jury appointed to try the fallen tyrant, was furious against him, while the present Executive of Mexico manifested a feeling of clemency and at the same time of regret that he did not escape out of the country, and thus save the government further trouble. A letter dated Vera Cruz, January 31st, expresses the belief that the life of the tyrant would not be taken. His young wife was in prison with him, as was also an old friend of his, Senor Lazaro Villamil,

Among the passengers by the Tay was Senor Antonio Haro, Santa Ana's former Minister of Finance, who had made out to reach the coast in safety from Mexico. One of the editors of this paper, who came passenger in the Alabama, was informed at Havana that Senor H. had escaped through the assistance of the English Consul at Vera Cruz, and that he came on board the Tay under an assumed name. Rejoe was still at large and his whereabouts not known.

Santa Ana has sent, from Perote, a new communication to the chambers, requesting that the passport for which he had already asked might be granted him, in which case he would banish himself perpetually from the country. He also stated that he would appoint an agent fully empowered and qualified to respond to any charges or claims made against him, leaving his landed estates and property as a guaranty for the satisfaction of all, and moreover speaks of the responsibility of his ministers. This communication the Grand Jury were acting upon in secret session on the night of the 23d ult., and the result of their deliberations was not known.—*Balt Sun.*

From the N O Picayune.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

The intelligence which we laid before our readers yesterday of the overthrow of Santa Ana, of his capture and confinement, puts a period to the stirring interest of news from Mexico. The revolution having been completely established, it only remains for us to gather such items of news connected with recent events as were unavoidably overlooked yesterday, in consequence of the late hour at which we received our letters and papers.

The capture of the ex-President was effected by a detachment from the volunteers of Jico, under command of D Amado Rodriguez, on the evening of the 15th of January. According to the official report, he surrendered himself with alacrity and yet with dignity. He demanded to be escorted to his hacienda at Encero, there to await passports which he alleged he expected, to enable him to leave the country. Our files from Mexico and Vera Cruz say nothing of the manner of his capture, save what we have just stated; the account we gave yesterday that he was discovered by Indians, through the sagacity of their dogs, was on verbal authority; we find no mention of it in the papers—the omission is not, however, proof of its inaccuracy. Immediately upon his capture he addressed a letter to Gen Rincon, through Gen Guzman, requesting that his person might be respected and himself spared from the insults of his enemies. His demands were complied with, and under an escort of five hundred men he entered Jalapa in the evening, that hour being selected to avoid any demonstration of popular feeling which his presence might have provoked. He was subsequently transferred to Perote, and the orders were positive that he should be strictly guarded, but at the same time treated with the consideration due to a distinguished soldier in misfortune, and allowed every indulgence compatible with his personal safety.

On the 17th of January, the two Chambers of Congress were assembled in their capacity of "Grand Jurers," and the capture of Santa Anna announced to them by Senor Cuevas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an address marked by great temperance and dignity. The reply of Senor Rosa, who presided over the Chambers, was in the same spirit. There is nothing said of vengeance by either of them; they recommended that the passions which were naturally excited by the resistance of a general at the head of numerous forces, should be allowed to subside now that the same general is a prisoner at their mercy. The editors, too, of the capitol write in the same strain; they manifest no eagerness for the condemnation of the prisoner, and deprecate any haste in his trial, or any violence unworthy the justice and magnanimity of the Mexican nation. The papers of Vera Cruz shew a disposition widely different from this, and call violently for the blood of the tyrant. The latest dates from the capital do not indicate distinctly whether he has yet been ordered thither to take his trial. We might furnish further details of the gallant resistance made by Gen. Inclan to the repeated assaults of Santa Anna upon Puebla, but now that the issue is known they would be devoid of interest.

Santa Anna, prior to his capture, had renounced the Presidency and thrown up his command of the army, which he devolved upon Senor Sierrary Rosso. Gen Bravo had received the orders of the President to remove from their commands a number of the officers who had adhered to Santa Anna, and to fill their places. These were to undergo trials. The soldiers composing his army were daily arriving at the capital in small parties.

Gen. Alvarez left Mexico on the 20th of January for the Southern Departments, fully empowered by the Government to take measures for their entire and permanent pacification.

Gen. Valencia, having vacated his command of the troops to the capital, has been selected by Gen. Herrera, from the three names presented to him by the Council of Government, as the President of the Council.

Now that the contest with Santa Anna is over, the Government is turning its attention to the incursions of the Indians in the Northern Departments. Nothing can be more deplorable, according to the representations before us, than the state of things in Durango and the Northern part of the Department of Zacatecas.—Durango has absolutely been overrun by the savages, Bodies of several hundreds have encamped at one time and for several days in this Department, robbing, murdering and carrying into captivity the women and children with imperfect impunity. Senor Cuevas, on the 15th ult., addressed the Governors of the Department, and of Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Ceahula and New Mexico, to assure them that a large body of troops, amply supplied with the munitions of war, should march promptly to their defence, and put an end to the outrages from which they have suffered so much.

The trial of ex-President Canalizo and of Bassoire, ex-Secretary of War, are brought to a stand, apparently from the want of public prosecutors. The organization of the Court for the trial of such cases is said to be altogether faulty, and the editors call the earnest attention of the Government and people to radical reformation in this particular.

A force of three hundred men arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th ult., from Campeachy, to assist in resisting the escape of Santa Anna. Their aid was not needed, as it turned out.

The Minister of War, Garcia Conde, had entered with great energy upon a reform in the administration of his department. Abuses the most enormous, especially in its fiscal arrangements, are said to have existed. The press is loud in its commendation of his prompt and vigorous measures.

Evidence has been taken in regard to the robbery of the mint of Guanajato. It appears to have been perpetrated by Sr. Sierra y Rosso, by direction of Santa Rosso, by direction of Santa Anna, the assertion of the latter to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Resolutions have already been entertained in Congress for conferring honors upon Gen. Ignacio Inclan, for his very gallant defence of the city of Puebla. This general's address to his troops, after the forces of Santa Anna had given in their adherence to the Government, is full of generous tribute to the gallantry of his associates in command, and the devotion of citizens and soldiers to the cause of their country.

Official notice was given on the 14th to all foreign residents in the country, that they must during the month renew their "letters of security," or passports, under pain of a fine or imprisonment; and the authorities were charged to see the laws of November, 1842 and '43, in this regard, strictly enforced.

Gen. Cotazar has voluntarily relinquished the command of the Department of Guanajuata, conferred upon him by the Government. He pleads his infirmities and the desire to attend to his private affairs, but declares his readiness at all times to take up arms for his country, when her independence shall be menaced, against any foreign nation.

Gen. Herrera has exercised his power to grant pardons in favor of several officers and soldiers condemned to death by former councils of war.

Our files of Mexican papers are so voluminous, that we find we have exceeded the limits which we had assigned for ourselves, without at all exhausting them. Another day we may recur to some topics which appear to us to be of interest in the United States.

A MAN WHO HAS CAUSED SOME NOISE IN THE WORLD.—The New York Sun notices the death recently of Gideon Olmstead, in Connecticut, at the age of ninety-six. There are some remarkable events connected with this man's life which are interesting, and which probably will be remembered by many of our citizens.

"During the revolutionary war, being a sea-faring man, he captured a vessel which was captured from him in the Delaware, by a Pennsylvania vessel; the prize was sold, and the proceeds placed in the Treasury of that State. Gideon Olmstead commenced a suit against the State rights, and after many years it was decided in his favor; and during the various trials, the great question of State came up, was argued at length, and with great ability, and settled in some respects many important questions, which had hitherto been left open. Execution was issued by the United States against the property of David Rittenhouse, the celebrated philosopher, who was Treasurer of the State and received the proceeds of the prize.

The State of Pennsylvania in defence of what was considered a right of the States, determined to oppose the process of the United States, and accordingly the troops of the State were called out to defend the property of the heirs of Rittenhouse, situated at the corner of Seventh and Arch streets, and which from that affair was known subsequently as Fort Rittenhouse. It was throughout a great question of State rights, and events have proved since that time, that the State of Pennsylvania was in the right. The war was carried on for some time. Guards were stationed around the house, but by some compromise the Marshal effected his entrance into the mansion, and served his process.

This is the second time that Pennsylvania had been arrayed in arms against the Government of the United States—the first was the celebrated whiskey insurrection, in which the venerable and Hon. Albert Gallatin, now of this city, was conspicuous. The Federal Government, at that period was making strong efforts towards centralization, or rather consolidation, and the election of Thomas Jefferson restored or rather settled the principle of State rights; and there is no principle so deeply interwoven with the permanency of the Union. As long as each State is permitted to enjoy its sovereignty and independence, and the General Government is considered the mere agent, the Union cannot be broken. Many supposed that Gideon Olmstead, who was the cause of that celebrated *emute* in Pennsylvania, had long since been gathered to his fathers; but it seems he has been permitted, like many others of the revolutionary stock, to become quite a patriarch in years.

THE PHILANTHROPY OF ENGLAND.

While the English are pretending to feel such a Christian abhorrence of the oppression which they affirm exists in those of our States where negro slavery is tolerated, behold the evidence of her *sincerity* as presented by a London correspondent of the *Boston Atlas*:—

"It is remarked that the Church of England has, on all occasions, been found ranged on the side of oppression and political despotism. It supports a poor law that taxes poverty as a crime, and hunts the poor from parish to parish, as if they were wild beats. It helps the landlord to tax food, and makes bread scarce and dear. It robs the people of the funds bequeathed for their education, and lifts up its bigot voice against any other education but that given in the spirit of its dogmas. It extorts tithes, rates, dues and offerings, even from the poorest of the poor—it 'devours widows' houses, and for pretence makes long prayers.' It is said that the rich cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven, and yet the church aims at nothing but riches and grasps all she never and gold within its reach; its bishops and clergy monopolize the wealth of the land and, surrounded with abundance of this world's goods, forget the poor at their gate. They talk and write eloquently of new forms and new robes, but they never preach eloquently about true Christianity. Of what possible base is the established church in London?—The Bishop of London has answered the question.—He said in the House of Lords—'I pass the magnificent church which crowns the metropolis, and is consecrated to the noblest of objects—the glory of God—and I ask myself in what degree it answers that object. I see there a dean and three residentiaries, with incomes amounting, in the aggregate, to between ten and twelve thousand pounds a year. I see, too, connected with the Cathedral, twenty-nine clergymen, whose offices are all but sinecures, with an annual income of twelve thousand pounds; I proceed a mile or two to the east, or northeast, and I find myself in the midst of an immense population, in the most wretched destitution and neglect: artisans, mechanics, laborers, beggars and thieves, to the amount of three hundred thousand!' Out of his own mouth he is condemned. Instead of providing for the temporal and spiritual destitution of these three hundred thousand beggars and thieves, the Bishop of London cleanses his conscience if he writes speeches upon church forms and ceremonies!"

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PICAYUNE,
Friday Morning, Feb. 7.

There was a very active demand for cotton yesterday, and the sales amounted to 7,500 bales, in which buyers for all quarters participated. The market is extremely firm, and prices are tending somewhat in favor of sellers.

Sugar continues to move off freely at former rates. We quote from 3 to 5¼ cts. par lb., for extreme qualities. Molasses is firm at 14½ to 14¾ cts., for oak; and 15 to 15½ cts. per gallon for cypress barrels.

We have no change to notice in the Flour market and it remains very dull, with scarcely any export demand. We quote Ohio $3 80 to $3 85 per bbl.; St. Louis $4 to $4 50 per bbl. for very favorite brands. In Provisions there is nothing of any consequence doing, and prices are the same as before quoted.

Exchange continues scarce, and the rates on all quarters are very firmly maintained. We quote Sterling 8¾ to 9¼ per cent. premium; Francs 5f.26¼ to 5f. 30. New York 60 days 1¼ to 1½ per cent. discount; Sight Checks par to 1¼ per cent. discount.

Married,

On Tuesday evening, 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. LEWIS FESS, of Greensburg, Pa., to Miss CATHARINE EDWARDS, of this city.

Administrator's Notice.

TAKE notice that letters of Administration have been granted to me on the estate of Matthew Sterling late of West Deer Township deceased, and all persons having claims are requested to present the same without delay to me at my dwelling house, Pittsburgh, or T. Mellon my Attorney.

feb 20-6tw* JOHN LAUGHLIN.

Auction Sale this day.

WILL be sold this day, the 20th inst., at the new Auction Rooms, Nos 61 and 63, Wood street, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of seasonable Dry Goods, which have been fresh received. It comprises a general assortment of Fancy and Staple articles; such as Silks, Satins, Linens, Worsteds, Woollens, and Cottons. Several pieces of superfine Cloths, Cassimere and Sattinets, five cases Men's Boots and Shoes; one case Fur Hats, and two cases assorted Caps.

At 2 o'clock P. M., in addition to the variety of new and second hand furniture, will be sold a large invice of new fashionably made Clothing, consisting of coats, cloaks and pantaloons of good workmanship and fine material. These will be open for examination any time previous to sale.

LYND & BICKLEY.
feb 20 Auctioneer.

To Let.

THE two story brick dwelling house No 89, Smithfield street, at present occupied by Mr. John McFaden. Enquire of JOHN D DAVIS, feb 20 corner of Wood and 5th streets.

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 James M'Connell, of Ross 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.

JAS. M'CONNELL.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Ross Township, do certify, that James M'Connell, 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.

Samuel Meteer,	S S. Brannon,
Matthew Wright,	James Thomson,
Christopher Brannon,	Thos. Swords,
David Powel,	Joseph Anderson,
James Thompson,	John Lambie,
Robert Thomson,	John Powel.

feb 20-3t.*

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of John Reed, of the Borough of Lawrenceville, 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 Borough 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.

JOHN REED.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Lawrenceville, do certify, that John Reed, 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.

H. Snowden,	Jeremiah Fleming,
James Esler,	Jarvis Weinwright,
Jon Kaine,	Joseph W. Decker,
William Cranston,	David Shaffer,
William Lawson,	John Jeffries.
Alexander Hardin,	A. A. Decker,

feb. 20-3t.*

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 James Fleming, of the 1st ward, of the city of Allegheny, 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 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.

JAMES FLEMING.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the 1st ward, Allegheny, do certify, that James Fleming, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accomodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Fletcher Gray,	Isaac A Angney,
Robt M'Cheaney,	R A Campbell,
Luke Dewsnap,	John South,
Wm Carson,	Noah Moffitt,
John Rodgers,	Wm M Dunlap,
Wm R Phillips,	A Barclay,

feb 20-d3t.*

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 Bernard Louth, of Birmingham, 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.

BERNARD LOUTH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Birmingham, do certify, that Bernard Louth, 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.

W B O'Sketon,	Robert Holmes,
J W Deford,	Robert Sibbett,
John Mittler,	David Jenkins,
Henry J Metz,	John Weitbrecht,
John Metz,	Geo Weitbrecht,
Isaac Wallace,	Jacob Ehrstein.

Feb 20-3t*

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 Adam Walter, of Wilkins Township, in the county aforesaid, humbly 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,

ADAM WALTER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Wilkins Township, do certify, that Adam Walter, 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

Hugh M'Cracken,	William Gilmore,
A Horback,	Stewart Thompson,
George Curry,	Thomas Megahey,
John Shaffer,	Lawson Gresa,
James Gilmor,	William Minteer,
John Sinnard,	Abram Linhart.

feb 20-3t*

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 Henry Olnhausen, of Birmingham, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in Birmingham, in the county 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.

HENRY OLNHAUSEN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Birmingham, do certify that Henry Olnhausen, 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.

Thomas Blackmore,	John Hoffman,
John Murray,	Henry J Metz,
J Fulton,	John Metz,
D Forse,	John Weitbrecht,
H A Ford,	David Prosser,
W B O'Skelton,	David Jenkins.

feb 20-3td

GLASS STAINING,

By J. Newton, Fourth street Road, near Toll Gate,

THE only Glass Stainer west of the mountains. A specimen of this glass is to be seen on the steamboat Cambria. All orders promptly attended to.

feb. 19—wadtf.

The Trial of Bishop Onderdonk,
AND OTHER NEW WORKS,

AT Cook's Literary Depot, 85 Fourth st.

The Trial of the Rt. Rev. Benj. T. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of New York; on a presentment made by the bishops of Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia.—Published by authority of the Court.

Bishop Onderdonk's statement of facts and circumstances connected with the recent trial.

Pusch's Snapdragon.

Biography of John Randolph, of Roanoke, with Selections from his speeches, by Samuel Sawyer.

Mrs. Hall's Sketches of Irish Character.

Doway Bible, Nos. 18, 19 and 20.

Living Age, No 38.

Japhet in Search of a Father. by Marryatt, cheap edition.

Wandering Jew, back numbers supplied.

Seige of Derry, by Charlotte Elizabeth.

feb 19.

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, Roneline, Zanobia 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 to the only kind that is not liable to shrink. Jan 25

Pittsburgh Manufactures.

50 DOZ. Estep & Son's *Cast Steel Axes, warranted.*

100 " Berger & Son's *Steel Hoes*, tempered.

100 " Shaw's & Nelson's Sickles.

50 " Marsh's Grass & Corn Scythes.

30 Gross Spinning Wheel Irons.

100 Dozen Shovels and Spades.

50 " Manure and Hay Forks.

80 " Mattocks and Picks.

Lamonte's Patent Vices, solid boxes.

Window Glass, assorted sizes;

For sale at reduced prices, by

GEO. COCHRAN,

No 26 Wood st., Agent for the manufacturers.

feb 19

On Tap.

"GOODALE'S Fine Sugar House Molasses, at

A. G. REINHART,

feb. 19. 140, Liberty street.

Dried Peaches.

A FEW bushels prime Dried Peaches received and for sale by A. G. REINHART,

feb 19. 140, Liberty street.

WILLIAM PEACOCK,

GLASS CUTTER AND GLASS STAINER,

SMITHFIELD STREET,

BETWEEN DIAMOND ALLEY AND FIFTH STREET.

W. P. respectfully solicits public patronage, and engages to do his work in a style equal if not superior to that of any similar establishment in the country. feb 19-3m

Window Sash, Carpet Chain, &c.

FOR SALE—A good assortment of 8-10, 9-12, 10 12 and 10-14 Window Sash and Glass to suit; Louisville Lime, yellow and purple Carpet Chain; bed cord and twine; coffee mills; spades and shovels, brushes, buckets and churns—wooden bowls, assorted. The latest American Temperance Union publications; Bible and Testament; School Books and Stationery, and a variety of Pittsburgh manufactures, all of which will be sold low for cash or good country produce.

ISAAC HARRIS,

Agent and Com. Merchant, No. 9, Fifth st.

N. B. Good carpet and paper rags bought for cash or trade. feb. 19.

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 Wm. Johnston, of the Borough of Lawrenceville in the county aforesaid humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Borough 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.

WM. JOHNSTON, Sr.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Borough of Lawrenceville, do certify, that Wm Johnston, 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.

Jeremiah Fleming,	Francis Steine,
James Young,	John Sarber,
Abm Bateman,	James Kingan,
A Harden,	Joseph Miller,
James Anderson,	James B Reed,
John Steine,	A T Ager.

feb 19-d3t

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 James Allison, of the Fifth Ward, City of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth,

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the city and ward 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.

JAMES ALLISON.

We, the subscribers; citizens of the 5th Ward, City of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

P W Hunter,	C Bennett,
Robert Watson,	Joseph Jenkinson,
James Wilson,	John Kearns,
Wm Lemmon,	Wm M'Kelvy,
Henry Gray,	Bernard Birkle,
Adam M'Kee,	Joseph Dripps.

feb 18-d&w3t.

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of