The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

PITTSBURGH COAL IN CANADA.—The superiority of Pittsburgh coal is known wherever the fame of our busy and growing city has reached. The cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans are lighted with gas made from Pittsburgh coal, and the same unequaled article of fuel is principally used not only in those cities, but in all the river towns of consequence from this city to the Gulf of Mexico. We are told that at this very time arrangements are making to transport coal to Havana, to make gas for the purpose of lighting that city. There can be little doubt that the project will be successful.

But it is not only in the South and Southwest that the rich product of Pittsburgh coal-mines is sought for—even in Canada they have discovered that it will be for their advantage, both as regards pecuniary saving and public convenience, to use Pittsburgh coal in making gas to light their cities. A respectable and intelligent gentleman connected with the Gas Company of Toronto, has been in our city for some time making arrangements to procure a supply of Pittsburgh coal for the Gas Works in that city. The coal hitherto used in those works has been brought from the Western part of the State of New York, and cost, when deposited in the yard of the Gas Works, about 17 cents per bushel. A bushel of this coal produces but about 250 cubic feet of Gas. The gentleman alluded to has succeeded in effecting arrangements by which Pittsburgh coal can be deposited in the yards of the Works at Toronto, for about 11 cents per bushel—and a bushel of it will make at least 350 feet of Gas, and that, too, of a better quality than can possibly be obtained from the coal brought from New York.

The coal is to be transported to Erie by the Extensions, and thence by ships to Toronto. We have no doubt that this will be but the opening of a new market for the sale of this great article of the trade of Pittsburgh.

THE POOR LAW PROJECT, we are told, was endorsed by the Common Council on Monday evening. It will probably receive the sanction of the Select Council, and so will go to the Assembly. What a pity it is that so much profound thought should have been thrown away on this worse than worthless scheme to take power from the people, and establish another large corporation—for we feel confident that the project can never receive any countenance in Harrisburgh. It is lucky for the city that the Councils can commit no stretch of power, so grand as the displacement of old Mr. GLENN. The calibre of these bodies is not capable of attaining a higher mark. They *are* able to mortify a man of 70 years, and to take from him his means to live, under pretence that it will benefit the nation! But they are not capable of any higher achievement. We shall have more to say about this Poor Law hereafter.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE BALDWIN INSTITUTE.—Some weeks ago, we noticed an Address delivered before the literary society above named, by ANDREW BURKE, Esq. We are pleased to find on our desk, a beautifully printed copy of the production; published by order of the Society. It was a duty which the members of the Institute owed both to themselves and to the talented author of the Address, to publish it, and we are glad to see that they have performed their duty so handsomely.

The Address opens with what seems to us to be an uncalled for apology for its incompleteness, and with pertinent and pleasing allusions to the nature of Anniversaries in general, and the thoughts and feelings they should inspire and call forth. The speaker then dwells very happily on the powers and benefits of Associations, as well for literary improvement, as for commercial and literary advancement:

"Look," he says, "at the various religious, literary, political and commercial associations, which we see everywhere around us. See how readily they accomplish stupendous results, which individual effort could never achieve, and from the contemplation of which individual enterprise would turn back frightened and appalled. Observe the growth of wealth and prosperity: how commerce darkens the ocean with its sails; how trade speeds along the rivers and the rail roads; how manufactories flourish; how cities and villages spring up;—it is by the power of association. Observe how political measures are accomplished; how the great officers of government are nominated and elected; the vast influence, for weal or woe, over the nation's destinies, exerted through the instrumentality of organized parties;—it is by the power of association. Observe with what rapidity intelligence spreads itself over the land, how education is diffused, and how quickly and extensively the literary treasures of one nation are presented to the admiring gaze of another;—it is by the power of association. Observe how churches are built, how morality is diffused, how Christianity is propagated, how Pagan nations are converted, how the radiant light of a pure and mild religion is illuminating the hitherto darkened places of our globe—it is all by the power of association."

All will join in according praise to the following beautiful and affecting tribute to the memory of the lamented BALDWIN. Nothing, perhaps, in the whole range of composition, is more difficult than to record, in becoming language, possessing at once a proper degree of originality and freshness, the virtues and achievements of the dead. We make an extract which we think, will show that MR BURKE was singularly happy in this branch of his subject:

"BALDWIN is no more! Death has taken to his cold embrace the good, the wise, the great;—good, and wise, and great, in all their true essentials. No mighty conqueror was he, frenzied with ambition and gorged with blood, no truckling politician, whose slippery path to office was strewn with hypocritical professions and violated pledges; no mere darling of fortune, or pet of power, rising to an unmerited elevation which he was unfit to occupy; no hereditary possessor of wealth or title. No! The chaplet of his renown was not wreathed by the hands of force, or fraud, or accident; nor are any of its green leaves withered by the scalding tears, that are ever sure to flow from an act of public or private wrong. He was the sole architect and builder of his own fame; and the tools he used were honor and probity, industry, perseverance and learning. At the bar he was without a rival,—cool, prompt, sagacious, zealous, eloquent; on the bench he was without a superior,—calm, attentive, discriminating, profound, humane and just; while no inconsiderable share of his country's prosperity yet stands, and I trust will long continue to stand, a cherished and enduring monument of his prudence, and wisdom, and foresight as a statesman and legislator; and to the rest may be added his possession, to an unusual extent, of all those affectionate and endearing qualities, that rendered him the idol of the domestic and social circle. But he is gone! stricken down in the midst of his usefulness,—his mind undimmed, his judgment unclouded, his heart unchilled by age. A nation's regrets follow him to the grave, a nation's tears bedew it."

The speaker then takes a rapid and comprehensive view of the distinguishing features of the age, and the gratifying progress that is making in all that is useful in art and science—and the rapid developement of religious and political truths. We regret that time and space forbid us from following the speaker through his remaining pages as closely as we could have desired. We can but say that the concluding part lacked nothing of the interest which pervades the portions from which we have given extracts, and that, altogether, the production is high by creditable to its talented author.

REV. CALVIN FAIRBANK—*Sentence for Negro Stealing.*—The Rev. Mr. Fairbank, charged in connection with Miss Webster, already convicted, with abducting slaves in Kentucky, was put upon his trial, at Lexington, on the 13th inst. He at first pled not guilty, but after a jury had been sworn, he entered a plea of guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. He made a short address, in which he avowed himself an Abolitionist; but pled the force of education to palliate the enormity of his offence, which he declared was more plain to him on reflection than heretofore. He said, that were he again free, he would neither countenance nor aid the escape of slaves, since he was convinced that although the condition of some might be ameliorated, many were happy as they are, and that such a course only tended to increase the misery and discontent of those who were left behind. The jury after retiring for about half an hour returned into Court, with a verdict of GUILTY, and fixed his imprisonment at five years upon each indictment (fifteen years in all) in the Penitentiary.

☞ The Nashville Gazette, a rampant whig paper furnishes the following. We copy it by way of showing the growing popularity of the President elect, in his own state. It breathes a spirit of liberality rarely to be met with in the ranks of whiggery:

"It is reported by the Cincinnati Chronicle that the President elect declared emphatically, in his speech in that city, that he was not the President of a *part*, but the President of the *whole* people." It has been a long time since the United States had a President of that description. Our Presidential elections are mere struggles for power by the opposing parties, and the successful are too apt to regard their late adversaries as enemies and use every means to proscribe them. Hence the bitterness, which of late years, characterises all our party contests. We doubt not Mr Polk goes to Washington with a sincere desire and determination to administer the government for the good of the whole people. Pledged to the one term principle, exalted as high as mere office can exalt him, no man has had a better opportunity than he now has, to gain the affections of the people, to root out party spirit, and retire from his station beloved by all. Difficulties will beset his path, but by a firm adherence to justice and the true principles of the constitution, he can successfully encounter them all. That he may is our fervent hope."

If the whig councils of Pittsburgh possessed collectively one tithe of the kind and generous spirit manifested by the writer of this article, they would not have wreaked their vengeance on old Mr GLENN. It may be that the ghost of CLAY's political greatness, demanded that sacrifice to appease its anger—but then it was a very small business, and looks all the smaller because of the gracefulness and generous spirit with which a portion of the party submitted to their defeat.

ANOTHER WONDER.—A sort of Thames Tunnel has been discovered under water near Marseilles. It is a submarine passage, passing from the ancient Abbey of St. Victorie, running under the arm of the sea, which is covered with ships, and coming out under a tower of Fort St. Nicholas. M. Joyland, of the Ponts et-Claussees, and M. Matayarras, an architect, accompanied recently by some friends and a number of laborers, went to the abbey, were able to clear their way over to the other end, and came out at Fort St. Nicholas, after working two hours and twenty minutes. This title is deemed much finer than that of London, being formed of one single vault of sixty feet span, and one fourth longer.

☞ We copy the following excellent reflections from the New York Morning News, one of the best conducted papers in the Union. It is no small compliment to the editors of the News to say that they act rigidly upon the maxims they lay down in this article—and the consequence is that their paper enjoys the earnest respect of all political parties:

PERSONALITIES.

The carelessness and indifference with which charges affecting personal character and condition, are made by the press is a matter to be deplored and amended. There are many remedies that might be proposed, but there is one, very simple and unfailing that will set all to rights—one that is seldom invoked but that is continually interfering in halls of legislation, matters foreign and domestic, public and private affairs—*the returning reign of common sense after the occasional and momentary folly.* The limit of evils is soon reached, and more rapidly in the U States than in any country of the world, where it does not entrench itself behind positive institution, and time honored observances. Here there is no "dignity" to hedge it in. The public see it, feel it, and are tired of it. We want no more of this folly, say they, and though another may immediately spring up in its place, *that*, at least, is destroyed. At one time there is lynching—it soon gets to be distasteful and a bore. At another time, duelling, which is soon convicted of folly, and all the emptinesses in the country could not again restore it to respectability. The vituperation in which members of Congress occasionally indulged of yore, has grown less frequent and is disappearing altogether, now that the public feel it to be an impertinence and cease clapping their hands and forming a ring about the combatants. The personal attacks of the press must follow the same fate. They prove nothing, they settle nothing. Why are they continued? Just as the duel was long after the folly of the things was manifest. There appears no other way of getting over a difficulty—it is the next step, and must be done. A man, for instance, is foolishly attacked personally, and recriminates—a quarrel ensues. It requires some fortitude and courage for one to sit down patiently under unmerited insult, and rely upon the silent influence of a good life. The attacking party is most likely vulnerable, as he has shown himself impudent.—Why don't you attack him—break his windows—he lives in a glass house. Thus a good man may be drawn into a very foolish business, and may give an example for a thousand rogues to follow.

There is no man free from some specious handle of attack, if the barriers be once broken down. The most virtuous citizens may rise in the morning, descend to breakfast, and open his newspaper with his usual smiling face, to be speedily darkened by a portentous array of accusations fearful and startling as any that have peopled the penitentiaries. It is but to catch up the small talk of indolence, envy and scandal, and magnify it under the influence of a calumnious motive, to produce a monstrous array against any man, we care not who he is—most likely they are matters of such a nature, that as they cannot be proved, so neither can they be refuted. In the end "public opinion" will set the matter right, but what can restore the disturbed peace of mind, the horrid doubts and perplexities which have been sown in the breast of the good citizen. Verily, there is but one who gains in such a contest, and that is the devil, who feeds on hatred, malice, uncharitableness and human misery.

Let no respectable man on any account, hereafter, employ himself in idle retort or calumniation of any kind, if for no other reason, for this, that he neutralizes the force of honest evidence when it is brought to bear against the dishonest miscreant.

The press has got to be such a bear-garden that any candid, clear speaking is set down as evidence of personal ill-will. If a critic condemns a book he is supposed to bear a grudge against the writer or publishers. If he praises it, he is supposed to be equally under the influence of favor. What is more likely to perpetuate this idea and put an end to all true writing than the continuation of a system of personalities which substitutes any passing whim or prejudice for the truth or the cause that should be everything?

Daring Outrage.—Yesterday forenoon as a respectable colored gentleman, a dealer in second hand clothing, was passing down Brattle street to his place of business some evil disposed person coming up behim, threw a frozen carcase of a cat at him, in the back. Instantly wheeling to the right about face, the insulted citizen exclaimed, in a voice half choked with the indignation:

"I—I—I'd gib five dollars to any gemman what would point out de noxious individual what frow'd dat *freezed cat* at mo.—*Boston Times.*

☞ The editors of the N. Y. News, one of whom, Mr. O'SULLIVAN, has greatly distinguished himself by his efforts to procure the abolition of Capital punishment, have thrown together the following interesting facts, intended to strengthen that benevolent theory. If instances are worth any thing in establishing a principle, these striking circumstances will no doubt have a great effect in influencing the minds of men on the subject of capital punishment.

THE HANGING OF INNOCENT MEN.

The Herald, of this city, is one of the most strenuous supporters of the Death Punishment. We therefore take from *its columns* the following remarks on the recent execution of Gordon in Providence, in preference to making any of our own on the subject it refers to. We let them speak for themselves. It is little over a fortnight, too, since a man (William Miller) was hung in Troy, in our own State, who most solemnly re-asserted his innocence, at the very last instant, almost in the immediate presence of his God, with his lips on the crucifix, and the Priest to whom he had just confessed standing by his side. In this case, too, we know of a legal gentleman who attended the trial, and who came away from it with a strong conviction, from the whole evidence, that the man was improperly convicted.

Hanging an Innocent Irishman in Rhode Island.—The recent execution of John Gordon in Rhode Island, for the murder of Amasa Sprague, is now the topic of exciting discussion and conversation. We have received a number of documents bearing on the case, which are of great interest, and appear to show beyond the shadow of a doubt—that the poor man who was hung, was entirely innocent of the awful crime alleged against him.

It will be recollected by many of our readers that the evidence on the trial against the prisoner was of the most flimsy character. It was altogether circumstantial, but the facts proved as tending to criminate the accused were few, isolated, and not conclusive.—Unfortunately, however, at the time of the trial, the "native" excitement was at its acme, and the awful occurrences at Philadelphia, had stimulated almost to a degree of frenzy the prejudices existing in many minds throughout the country against the Irish. The Gordons were natives of Ireland, and John and his brother William had arrived in this country only a year or so before the date of the murder. There is now every reason to believe that the wicked prejudices against the countrymen of the ill-starred prisoner, found their way into the Court room and the Jury box, and pronounced his conviction contrary to the facts. This opinion is quite confirmed in our minds, by the evidence furnished in the documents now before us, and which formed the substance of the petition for a reprieve, which Governor Fenner denied. The principal circumstances, as developed on the trial, which operated against the prisoner, was the ownership of the gun, with which the deed was done, which was traced to Nicholas Gordon, who told a Dr. Cleaveland that he had a gun which he had bought at auction, and a negro swore that the gun produced in court was the one which Nicholas admitted having purchased.—Now, from the affidavits of William Gordon, of Mr. Matthewson, one of the jurors, and of Mr. Chapman, a friend of the latter, it is established beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Nicholas' gun was not the one found and produced in Court—that Nicholas' gun was in the house at the time when the murder was committed, and that it was unfortunately secreted by William Gordon, under the impression that if found, it might somehow or other operate against his brothers, he recollecting that in Ireland, the possession of fire arms by the peasants was always turned to their disadvantage.

Thus the principal circumstance against the ill fated man, John Gordon; is entirely explained away, and the evidence against him now stands so flimsy—so utterly inconclusive, that no jury free from prejudice, could possibly on it return a verdict of guilty.—William unfortunately concealed the all-important fact of the secretion of the gun, under the impression that the discovery might operate against his brother's acquittal, and only communicated the fact before the termination of the trial, to John, whose full perception of the importance of the fact, was evident enough from his exclamation, "it is you, William who have hung me!"

Such are the important affidavits which were presented in the petition to the Governor. It is indeed most astonishing, that Governor Fenner of Rhode Island, did not at once grant a reprieve. His refusal is utterly unjustifiable. We have no hesitation in declaring, that Gordon has, according to the evidence now before us, fallen an innocent victim to prejudice, excited feeling, and a want of just lenity in the highest executive officer of the State of Rhode Island.

We subjoin also from two exchange papers, of which we have forgotten the names, the following paragraphs cut out within a few days. We let them also speak for themselves.

SLANDER OF THE DEAD.—In order to cover up the heinousness of the hurried execution of Thomas Barrett, it is now said that he confessed the crime of which he was convicted. The papers have it as follows:—

Thomas Barrett, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Ruth Houghton, at Lunenburg, expiated his offence upon the scaffold, in the jail-yard at Worcester, on Friday morning. About thirty persons only were present. The criminal was attended by a Roman Catholic priest, to whom IT IS SUPPOSED he made a confession of his guilt before leaving his cell.

It is supposed he made a confession of his guilt. That is, 'we *know* nothing about it: but we were determined to hang the man, and so we sent him a priest, and we SUPPOSE he confessed his guilt.'—This is said without the slightest evidence. It is said to quiet the public mind; to counteract *the impression which is so generally prevailing, that the man was hung without sufficient evidence.* There is not the least proof that the man confessed the murder, but the last thing he said to the Court was, that he called God to witness that he was innocent of the transaction.

The wrong man hanged.—Another man has been executed for a crime of which he is not guilty. Such is the danger of capital punishment.

A Liverpool paper says, that William Towns, a soldier in the 21st Fusileers, now in India, has confessed that it was he who dashed out the brains of a game-keeper, in Essex, about 9 years ago, and that a man named Chalker, who was executed for the murder was innocent.

Here then was a man deprived of life, by cruel and inexpedient legislation; and what restitution is society to make for such an outrage? Just none at all. The man was killed and cannot be brought again to life by human power: and not the slightest effort was probably ever made by the government that killed him, either to redeem his name from disgrace, or to provide for his family, if he left one. And this is called *justice.*

From the Florida Sentinel, Feb 12.

THE FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

About forty preachers have attended this session, which adjourned to-day. It has been marked by no event of peculiar importance, but in itself considered, is an epoch in the history of our Territory. We welcome the establishment of this Conference among us, as a harbinger of good. The Methodist denomination must, especially at this part of the South, ever be the most powerful agent of social and religious reform and improvement.

They reach and directly influence for good, a class of our population which, but for their associated efforts, would probably receive little religious or other instruction. The tenants of the remotest log cabin are not excluded from the humanizing influence of these self denying ministers of the Gospel. Year after year, with constant and untiring zeal, they traverse plain and forest, swamp and hammock, in the discharge of their benevolent vocation. Every philanthropist, therefore, no less than every professing Christian, should feel bound to extend to them a helping hand.

We hope hereafter to publish an extended notice of the doings of this Conference. It affords us pleasure to say, that a very general interest has been felt in its deliberations, and that our public general, have exercised a commendable liberality in providing for those attending them. The public services have been well attended. The venerable Bishop Soule, preached on Sunday last to a densely crowded audience. The house was filled to overflowing, and many were disappointed in not being able to gain admission.

RICH COUNTY.—The real and personal estate of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, are valued at twenty-five millions.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a public meeting of the citizens of Beaver and Allegheny county, was held on Thursday, the 20th of February, 1845, in School No. 7, of Economy township, to take into consideration the changes proposed in the laws of Pennsylvania for the collection of Taxes, in certain resolutions submitted on the 3d inst. to, and adopted by the House of Representatives.

The meeting was organized by calling JAMES M'ALAY to the Chair, and appointing WILLIAM MARS, Secretary.

John W M'Clelland, of Allegheny, and James McElhinny, Jr. and John Kahlman, of Beaver, were then appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the subject.

The committee, after a short time, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, A resolution has been adopted by the House of Representatives enquiring into the expediency of so remodeling the laws in relation to the collection of the State and County Taxes, as that the Treasurers shall receive and collect the taxes at designated places, and the citizens required to attend upon them and pay the taxes to them under a penalty of ten per cent., addition to be collected off them and return made by collectors within sixty days.

Therefore Resolved, That we view with alarm and indignation the proposed change in the laws relating to the collection of taxes,

1st Because it would increase the expense of collecting the public revenues.

2d. Because, by enforcing the collection, in the short space of two months, of all the taxes necessary to defray the county expenses of the whole year, it would augment the responsibility of the county Treasurers, and place the people's money in jeopardy.

3d. Because, by placing the collecting as well as keeping of the public monies in the hands of said officers, it would call for an increase of the amount of security required of them, which is already in some counties so great as to be a subject of difficulty.

4th. Because the fees of collection of taxes, added to the salaries at present enjoyed by said officers, would render their emoluments so great as to be at war with republican simplicity.

5th. Because an addition of ten per centum for non-payment of taxes *on a set day*, falling, as it would, upon the poor, the aged, and the infirm, would be peculiarly oppressive, and, together with the summary mode of collection, would be attended with consequences inexpressibly distressing.

6th. And lastly, By compelling the people to carry their taxes to the treasurer, it would equal in burden a poll tax of a greater amount, *per capita*, than has ever been imposed on the citizens of Pennsylvania; and as it would fall upon a time when the farmers are busy with their teams it would be felt heaviest by those engaged in that pursuit, a class of citizens, already burdened beyond all others.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a remonstrance against the passage of the aforesaid measure, and that the whole people of the State be called upon to join with one voice against it.

John W M'Clelland, James M'Elhenny, Jr. and John Kahlman, were appointed said committee, who prepared and offered a remonstrance, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the editors of newspapers generally be invited to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that a copy thereof, be furnished to the editors of Pittsburgh and Beaver.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES McALAY, Chairman.

WM. MARS, Secretary.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate, as most of our readers know, is divided into three classes, so arranged as that one or other of them shall complete their term, and go out of office, simultaneously with the expiration of each successive House of Representatives; which occurs on the 4th of March in each alternate (odd) year. The 28th Congress closes its existence on the 4th of March ensuing. From and after that date the Senate will be constituted as follows:

Eighteen senators whose terms expire in 1847.

Whigs 12	*Democrats* 6.
George Evans, Maine.	Levi Woodbury, N. H.
I C Bates, Mass.	D E Huger, S C.
J F Simmons, R I.	Dixon H Lewis, Ala.
J W Miller, N J.	R J Walker, Miss.
T Clayton, Delaware.	James Semple Illinois.
W S Archer, Va.	Chesley Ashley, Ark.
W P Mangum, N C.	
J M Berrien, Georgia.	
A Barrow Louisiana,	
S Jarnagin, Tenn.	
J T Morehead, Ken.	
W Woodbridge, Mich.	

Seventeen senators whose terms expire in 1849.

Whigs 4.	*Democrats* 13.
Wm Upham, Vt.	C G Atherton, N H.
J A Pearce, Md.	J M Niles, Conn.
H Johnson, La.	John A Dix, N Y.
J J Crittendon, Ky.	James Buchanan, Pa.
	W H Haywood, N C.
	G McDuffie, S S.
	W T Colquitt, Geo,
	A P Bagby, Ala.
	William Allen, Ohio.
	E A Hannegan. Ind.
	Sidney Breese, Illinois.
	D R Atchison, Mo.
	A Sevier, Ark.

*Fourteen senators whose terms expire in 1851.**

Whigs.	*Democrats.*
Albert C. Green, R. I.	Thos. H. Benton, Mo.
Reuerdy Johnson, Md.	Daniel Sturgeon, Pa.
John M. Clayton, Del.	John Fairfield, Me.
Daniel Webster, Mass.	Jesse Spright, Miss.
Thomas Corwin, Ohio.	D. S. Dickinson, N. Y.
Samuel S. Prentiss, Vt.	Lewis Cass, Michigan.
Jabez W. Huntington, Con.	
William L. Dayton, N. J.	

The new senators for Tennessee, Indiana, and Virginia, are not yet elected. The legislature of Indiana has adjourned, leaving the Senator to be chosen by the next legislature, and Virginia will do the same. The legislature of Tennessee is not in session, and will not be until a new election, which takes place next August.

Recapitulation.

	Whigs.	*Democrats*
Class of 1841-7	12	6
" 1843-9	4	13
" 1845-51	8	6
	24	25

*Three vacancies.

Hence it appears that the new Senate, as it will be constituted at the commencement of President Polk's administration, will comprise a democratic majority of *one*. If the new legislatures of Tennessee, Indiana, and Va., should be of the same political cast as the presidential electors chosen in the same states last Nov, the full Senate will stand—whigs 25, democrats 27.—Democratic majority, two; in addition to which, is the casting vote of the Vice-President. The House of Representatives will be largely democratic; so that after the 4th of March next, it is pretty safe to calculate that the three branches of the government, viz: the President, Senate and House of Representatives, will be politically a unit. Since Mr. Tyler came into power, no two of them have been of the same politics.

GRAPHIC.—The Red River Republican, in an article descriptive of a fox hunt which recently came off in the vicinity of Alexandria, thus discoureth:

"One of the fair Nimrodesses falls from her prancing steed—great excitement—half a dozen knights dismount in hot haste and fly to her assistance—she utters a few incoherent words and rolls her eyes about like a guinea chicken in a fog—slowly she recovers and faintly asks, "Who is James K. Polk?"

It is not stated whether she obtained the desired information.

☞ A sale of a flock of through bred Saxony sheep was recently made at Medina, Ohio; bucks brought from $10 to $50 each, and the ewes from $5 to $30. It is estimated that about 74,000 sheep have been taken to the Western States the past season.

From this it would seem that the false and unscrupulous efforts of the whigs to pervert the opinions of the President elect in regard to the wool-growing interest, has had but little effect. The election of Polk has been equally as fatal to the wool-growers as it has been to commerce and the cotton-factories—is it not so, Messrs. Whigs?

A FACT FOR THE WHIGS.—If the whigs, by any accident or mischance, should ever get into power, they ought to follow the example of the Democrats, in the matter mentioned below:

"To the credit of the party of which the President elect is the head, since he left his home on his way to this seat of the Government to the present period he has not once had an application for office. His peace and quiet, and an obvious propriety have been regarded by all. How unlike the circumstances in which the predecessor was placed. There are, however, many whigs who were transformed into Tyler office-holders, and who then by a mysterious "Presto, quick, change," became Democrats of the first water, here seeking to enforce their claims to a continuance in the offices they hold. Of these there are a goodly number of New York Post-masters and Agents.

THE MEN OF OLD.

BY WM JONES.

Let us sing of the Past, though Time be o'ercast
With the shadow that ages wear!
Still, the mirth that is known, when compared with our own
Should teach us to fly from care!
Our fathers were gay as the sunniest day,
As chronicles oft have told;
And many a feat and merry conceit
Are sung of the men of old!

In palace or cot 'twas the same, I wot,
Content with the favour'd guest.
While love with its smile would the heart beguile,
And firm was the clasp of a friendly grasp,
For manly they were and bold;
And scorn'd the ill deed of a worldling's creed,
The true-hearted men of old!

WE WATCHED HER SILENTLY.

BY T. HOOD.

We watched her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breath the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

So silently we seemed to speak,
So slowly moved about,
As we had lent half our powers
To eke her being out.

Our very hopes belied our fears;
Our fears our hope belied;
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

For when the morn came dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eye-lids closed:—she had
Another morn than ours.

Married,

On Tuesday morning, by the Rev. D. H. Riddle, JAS. K. LOGAN, to ANN D. FINNEY, all of this city.

Country Residence to Let.

THE Dwelling House, Garden, &c., now the residence of Alexander Brackenridge, Esq., in Pitt Township, one mile and a half from the City, will be let on accommodating terms from the first of April next. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence to Mrs Brackenridge.

ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE.

feb 26-d2w.

White & Brother.

No 76, Market, between the Diamond and Fourth st,

ARE now receiving from Philadelphia and New York, their spring assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

N. B. Their old stock will be sold off at reduced prices. feb 26-1m.

Household and Kitchen Furniture

AT AUCTION.

AT 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the 27th inst will be sold without reserve, at Davis's Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, a large quantity of valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, the property of a Gentleman declining House keeping, which is nearly new, having been in use only a short time, and among which are the following, viz:

Dining, Centre and Breakfast Tables; Mahogany Chairs and Sofa; Wardrobe Bureaus and Dressing Bureaus; Work, Wash and Candle Stands; Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding; large Gilt frame Looking Glasses; Carpets and Carpeting; China, Glass and Queensware; Fire Irons, Ash Drawers, Astral Lamps, Fancy and Common Chairs, Mantle Clocks, Knives and Forks, etc. etc.

Also, a general assortment of Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Stove, Pyramid Stove and pipe, Traveling Trunks, 3 Baskets Champaigne Wine, &c.

J. D. DAVIS,
feb 26 Auctioneer.

PLACES wanted soon for a number of *first* and *second* clerks and boys, and for a number of good experienced Warehousemen, Shopkeepers, Agt's. Laborers, House Boys, Farmers, &c. &c. Please apply at HARRIS' Gen'l Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 9, Fifth street. feb 26.

HOUSEKEEPERS, Cooks, Nurses, Chambermaids, provided for families. Please apply to ISAAC HARRIS, No 9, Fifth street. feb 26.

STEAM AND CANAL BOAT CAPTAINS supplied with hands at short notice, and on moderate charges. Please apply at HARRIS' Gen'l Agency
feb 26 and Intelligence Office, No 9 Fifth st.

For Wabash River, Direct.

The steamer CICERO, Patterson, Master, will leave for Lafayette and all intermediate landings, on Monday, the 3d of March, at 9 A M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES MAY,
feb 26. Agent.

Cranberries.

GOOD Cranberries may be had at A. G. REINHART'S,
feb 26. 140, Liberty street.

Dry Goods, &c. at Auction.

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

WILL be sold on Thursday the 27th inst at 10 o'clock A. M. A great variety of Dry Goods Also at same time a lot of made up Clothing, Boots Shoes, &c.

And at 2 o'clock, P. M. New and Second Hand Furniture, Trunks, &c. Terms at sale.

P. McKENNA,
feb 26 Auctioneer.

LAST COTILLION PARTY OF THE SEASON,

AT

DUQUESNE HALL;

Tickets $1 50

MADAME BLAQUE. begs leave to render to her friends and patrons her respectful acknowledgments for favors received, and inform them that her LAST COTILLION PARTY will take place on Friday evening, February 28th inst., the weather permitting, on which occasion, she sincerely hopes, they will continue their kindness. feb. 25-d4t.

Copperas.

30 BARRELS for sale or barter by
feb 25. P. C. MARTIN, 66, Water street.

James Blakely, Alderman,

Office on Penn st., near the Market House, 5th Ward.
feb 25.

Life and Writings of Washington.

THE Writings of George Washington, being his Correspondence, Addresses, Messages and other Papers Official and Private, selected and published from the Original Manuscripts, with the Life of the Author, Notes and Illustrations, by Jared Sparks.

Webster's Speeches.—The Speeches and Forensic arguments of Daniel Webster, in 3 vols, 8vo.

A few copies on hand and for sale by
feb 25 C. H KAY, cor of Wood and 3d sts.

Molasses.

20 BBLS. prime N O Molasses for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,

M'Gaffy's Eclectic School Books;

RAY'S Eclectic Arithmetics, part 2d and 3d; Mason's Sacred Harp, vol 1st, 24th edition; just received and for sale by

J. H. MELLOR,
feb 25 122 Wood street.

Information Wanted,

RESPECTING JAMES M'TIERNAN, who sailed about the 19th of May last, it is supposed for Quebec. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Quebec papers will please copy.)

feb 25-d3t.

Family Groceries—good and cheap.

OLD Mocha, Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee; Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas, assorted; all kinds of Spices, ground and unground, warranted pure; Brazil, Havana, N. O. and Loaf Sugars; Boston Syrup, Honey dew Syrup, fine N O Sugar House and Common Molasses; Raisins; Figs, Currants; Citron; Prunes; Lemons; Vanilla Bean; Nuts, assorted; Rice; Rice Flour; Chocolate; Cocoa; Cocoa paste; "Underwood's" Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Preserves, Jams, Jellies, Syrups, Oils, &c. assorted; Raspberry, White Wine, Pauli and Cider Vinegar; Maccaroni; Vermicelli, Boston, Soda, Butter and Water Crackers; Goshen and Pa. Cheese; Family Hams, Dried tongues, Beef, Peaches and apples; Sperm Oil; Candles and Soap, assorted; Saleratus; Starch; Dye stuffs; Candies, assorted; Tapioca; Sago; Liquorice; Caraway and Canary Seeds; Sardines; Anchovies; Lobsters; Codfish; Salmon; Shad; Mackerel; Herring; Table salt; Brushes: Brooms; Cords; Nails; Glass; Buckets; Tobacco; Segars, &c &c. In short, every article necessary to make up the stock of a complete "FAMILY GROCERY STORE," may be had *cheap* and *good* at wholesale or retail, of

A. G REINHART,
(late Reinhart & Strong.)
feb 25 140 Liberty street.

New Arrangements.

THE subscribers having disposed of all their stock of ready made clothing, have determined henceforth to devote their attention exclusively to the customer branch of the TRADE. According to our present arrangement we will be in receipt of goods monthly, *well and carefully bought*, expressly for our house, which we are determined (as our facilities will enable us) to offer lower than the same goods can be furnished in this city. The style and finish of our garments shall be second to none. The exclusive attention of one of the firm is devoted to this branch, and the best hands in the city employed by us in making our work, to whom the highest prices are paid. The variety and extent of our stock together with the constant additions thereto, will enable us to offer inducements to all. We would respectfully refer those disposed to patronize us, to any of our numerous customers.

ALGEO, McGUIRE & CO.,
Fashionable Head Quarters, 251, Liberty st.
feb 25.

Change of Firm.

THE subscribers having disposed of an interest in their concern to a gentleman connected with an Eastern house, they will do business in future under the title of Algeo, McGuire & Co. As we propose extending our business considerably, we apprise all those indebted to us in any way or to any amount, of the necessity of making prompt payment, and all those having claims will please present them immediately for settlement.

ALGEO & McGUIRE,
feb 25 251 Liberty st.

Green Apples.

300 BARRELS of prime green apples in good order, and of different kinds for sale by
P. C. MARTIN,
feb 25. 66, Water street.

Shawls, Alpaccas, Cashmeres D'Cosse.

83. *Market Street, Pittsburgh.* 83.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

B. E. CONSTABLE requests the attention of the public to his stock of shawls; consisting of Blanket Cloth, Cashmere, embroidered Thibet and 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 15

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon Benj Patton, Jr, President of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the 5th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, in and for said District, and John M Snowden and William Porter, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same courts, in and for the said county of Allegheny, dated the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Fourth Monday of March next, at 10 o'clock A M.

Public notice is hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, of the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things, which to their respective officers in their behalf appertain to be done—and also those that will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of said county of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 23d of February, in the year of our Lord 1845, and of the Commonwealth the 66th.

feb 24. ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sh'ff.

Fresh Arrival

AT the cheap Morocco and Fancy Leather store, No 95 Wood st., next door to the corner of Diamond Alley, the following articles viz;

Curacoa boot Morocco;
do No 1 Kid;
do No 2 do;
do Rubbed off do;
Tampico boot Morocco;
do undressed do;
do dyed black do;
Madras boot Morocco;
do undressed do;
do Kid;
Fancy colored Morocco;
Cape of Good Hope boot Morocco;
do do do Kid;
Pink and fair linings;
Black cross bar sheep skin;
Split sheep skins;
Alum tanned splits;
Japanned splits;
do sheep;
do muslin;
do velvet, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at lower rates than at any other establishment West of the mountains. Strangers and others will do well to call