The Daily Morning Post.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1845.

DR. SNYDER, OF SMITHLAND, KY.—The old adage, that Falsehood will travel many leagues, while Truth is drawing on his boots, is exemplified in the case of a fatal rencontre which took place, last summer, between Dr SNYDER, of Smithland, Ky., and LEONARD GIBBON, the editor of a paper called the BEE, printed in that town. Our readers will recollect that it was proclaimed all through the country, that GIBBON had been assassinated in the most treacherous and cold-blooded manner, and that Dr SNYDER, his slayer, had no possible provocation for the deed. GIBBON's widow took the editorial charge of the BEE, and its publication was continued. This statement has been uncontradicted for several months, and we had forgotten the whole matter, taking it for granted that Dr. SNYDER had paid the penalty for his alledged atrocious crime. But in looking over a late number of the Nashville Union, we found a new version of the whole affair, and one which puts a very different face upon it.

It appears that GIBBON was employed by the Clay Club to conduct the BEE—that Dr SNYDER was an active member of the Democratic party, and President of the Democratic Association. In that capacity he received a flag made by some democratic ladies, and the Bee, taking exception to the speech he made on that occasion, showered upon him the most unwarranted abuse, and concluded its libelous attack with an insulting bravado—that after this attack, Gibbon armed himself with a Bowie Knife, and when he met Dr. Snyder, a rencontre took place, which ended in the death of Gibbon, who, however, gave Snyder a severe wound with his knife. The whigs of Smithland then determined to make political capital out of the affair; declared that Gibbon was a martyr, and invited sympathy for his family, by placing his wife's name at the head of his paper. Dr S. was arrested, and as the offices in the county, from the Judge on the bench down, are held by whigs, they would not admit him to bail, although his friends would have given security for him in $500,000 if necessary. Not content with this infamous piece of tyranny, they have kept him confined in a loathsome prison, *without a spark of fire*, during this entire winter. His son has made repeated applications to the court, and each time it has, with gross inhumanity, denied or evaded the granting of the poor privilege of a little fire. This is rather worse treatment than the Algerines give Dorr, and, let it be remembered that Dr S. has not even by his whig judges, been convicted of crime. This is full-blown whiggery—for every one knows whiggery is to be found in its greatest perfection in Rhode Island and Kentucky—punishing a man as a felon for pretended offences found upon a partial trial, or for an offence of which he is merely charged, and has not been tried at all. Who will not shudder at the possibility that those men can ever obtain power over the national government in this country.

Dr Snyder emigrated from Jefferson county, Va. to Smithland, a few years ago, and has maintained an excellent character, both as a gentleman and as a member of his profession.

THE "NATIVES."—It would seem that the State Convention held by this party has been attended with the most untoward results. LEVIN, who assumed the direction of the whole business, has been, it is said, thwarted in all his propositions, and he imagines that he is a sorely persecuted individual. An attempt was made to start the party anew; to confine it to the 21 year measure alone, and to divest it of the sectarian character it now wears. It has been proposed that in future the party shall show no more favor to Orangemen than to Catholics. It is not intended, we believe, to prove the impartiality of this movement by burning any more Churches or killing any of the class which are put down in the new list of proscribed. It will be impossible, however for the new proposition, even if adopted by the Convention, to be practically carried out by the party. The Native Association here protested against confining the operations of the party to any particular religious denomination, and yet their organ is steadily assailing the Catholics. And whether they do or do not adopt the new plan, their party is completely dead.

P. S. Later reports of the Native proceedings say that the plan to extend the lines of the Native forces so as to reach the Orangemen had failed. The Natives will stick to their "first love"—or *hate*—and go their death on "the Pope and O'Connell."

☞The ordinary sorrows of childhood are but dews upon the eagle's plumage, which vanish at the moment the proud bird springs upward into the air to woo the first beautiful flashes of the morning.

Prentice.

The ordinary troubles of pighood are but dews upon the mudlark's plumage, which vanish at the moment the grunting bird plunges downward into a bucket of slop, and beautifully dashes it in glittering spangles over his porcine proportions—in the morning.

PREVENTIS.

THE THREE COMETS.—This year has been remarkable for the appearance of Comets. While the astronomers in the United States have been observing the two southern Comets, (Mauvais' second, and the new one,) those of the north of Europe have been busy with the new Comet on the constellation of the Swan, which was discovered on the 28th of December, by M. D'Arrost, Assistant at the Berlin Observatory, near 15 Cygni. Its daily motion was sixteen minutes space westward, and twenty-three minutes northward. It should now be visible somewhere in the nothern constellation.

THE PROOFS THICKEN.—We are happy to be able to give "more power to the elbows" of the whig panic-makers, who said that Polk's election would ruin the country. Here is another proof to be added to those we have already given:

"*The Buffalonians*, or perhaps we should say the Buffalos, are rejoicing in the success of their first manufactory of cotton. A Brick building of four stories, 50 by 90; with a wing for the engine house; 45 horse power of steam, which is also saved to warm the whole edifice, the waste steam from above the boiler being conducted to the sizing room: the company, with a capital of $50.000, say they will supply all orders for brown sheeting, candle wick, batting, &c., as cheap as any eastern or any other establishment. The new material is to go up the Mississippi, and through canals and lakes, and the boundless west will take up the goods faster than they can be made. Other establishments will undoubtedly follow the success of this enterprise."

RECOVERY of MONEY.—Thirteen thousand dollars of the seventy thousand dollars of specie embezzled by Captain Dennison, of the brig O. C. Raymond, in the Chinese seas, in 1843, has been seized by the collector of New Bedford, on board the whale ship Archer, of that port, aboard which vessel it was left by Dennison at Payta. It is claimed by a New York agent of the Chinese merchants who shipped it originally, and also by the owners of the O. C. Raymond, and stands a chance of being legally used up.

THE POOR LAW—A PROTEST.—We insert, below, a Protest, signed by the members of the Commun Council who voted against the Poor Law Project. It is a very strong and excellent paper, and, we have no doubt, expresses the views of a majority of the citizens of Pittsburgh, upon the subject of the new scheme. With their accustomed liberality, the majority in the Common Council refused to give the Protest a place on their minutes, so that it might be seen by the people, and also refused to let it be withdrawn by the persons who offered it. The majority probably thought by this means to stifle a public discussion of their project, and that they could thereby succeed in smuggling it through the Councils, and afterwards through the Legislature. This, however, they will not be permitted to do. The people are aware of their movements.—The project is a miserable one, and cannot be cobbled into anything like a decent shape, with all the ingenuity of which our city Solons are possessed.

In looking over the law we are struck with one provision, which looks exceedingly as if it had been put there to accomplish some especial purpose. It says that the farm to be purchased should not be further from the city than 12 miles by water or 4 miles by land. Now that "12" is a queer looking number, and some people wonder why "10" would not have answered. If a person were casually supplying a blank of that sort, he would be more likely to do it with "10" than "12." Can it be possible that any member of the Councils or any friend of any member has a farm within 12 miles of the city, on any of our rivers, that he wants to sell? We did hear something of the sort whispered, but cannot vouch for its truth—if it is true, however, we fear that the whole project will be wrecked by the winds of popular disfavor—sunk even while in sight of a lee-shore, without the possibility of reaching the *land*.

We find another objection to the new Poor Law, which is a grave one—no provision is made for the auditing and adjusting the accounts of the SIX GUARDIANS, and the swarm of other officers, which is enough of itself to people a good sized alms-house. They are to issue bonds, get money and spend it, and then account for it in their own good time. This defect, however, may be corrected in the Select Council, where we understand, the new project is undergoing a rigid ordeal.

Here is the Protest alluded to, which we commend to the attention of the public:

PROTEST.

WHEREAS, A Bill purporting to be for the relief and employment of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh has been considered in detail, and has met with the approval of a majority of the members of the Common Council—with a view to the legislative enactment thereof—We, the minority, deem it our duty to enter upon the minutes of the Council our total disclaimer of any connection with the Bill, and our aversion to the enactment of it—bearing, as it does, so odious a character and so replete with the most glaring imperfections; and do assign as our reasons for pursuing this course:—That the *remedy* is much worse than the *mischief* of the present system, as is apparent from the general tenor of the Bill, and the style under which this relief is intended to be granted—for the character of a magnificent corporation, possessing great power, is recognized as the only substitute. We are opposed to the erection of any Institution of the kind for such purposes, and particularly so where there is no necessity—the deleterious effects flowing from the same have been felt for a sufficient length of time to have taught us their real character. *We oppose* it, upon the ground on which it is very properly based, considering its true purport—That the power of appointing guardians of the Institution, shall be placed in the hands of the Select and Common Councils, which Guardians are authorized to appoint sub-officers—these officers are to act as public agents, reaping their reward from the Public bounty, and notwithstanding this, the Councils will deprive the People of the immediate choice of these, their agents. Is it because they cannot confide in them, or that in all probability they will not confer upon the magnates of our city these desired favors? It appears to us that if our citizens are capable of choosing persons from themselves, fit to act as Guardians of the interests of our city, they are certainly equally as competent to choose citizens to act in the offices authorized by this system—we are in favor of vesting more power in them as a matter of right ought to be, than in a few individuals, as then their wishes can be more faithfully consulted—We oppose it further on the ground that a number of unnecessary offices, are designed in the contemplated Corporation, a majority of which have a compensation annexed, besides leaving it in the power of the guardians to demand a remuneration for their services; whereas, one-fourth the number can perform all the duties relating to the care of the Poor; we would by this plan consequently open uncalled for Offices. Have we the means within our power sufficient to warrant this? But to effect this—it is proposed to give this *grand Institution* the power of raising money on credit, and thus incurring a Debt binding upon the city without eventually having any means of extricating ourselves than by the imposition of heavy Taxes—when it will be found that an additional burden to those already felt cannot be borne by the citizens. The minority do hereby manifest their unwillingness to the whole proposed system, for the foregoing reasons, with others which time will not permit us to mention. We do not wish to be understood as favoring altogether the present system, but we consider some other and better regulations could be made—regulations which will not be so extravagant, and at the same time, equally as well consult the convenience and comfort of such unfortunate persons as are the objects of such support. We do not think that we are as yet so extensive a community, possessing such unlimited resources as to support so visionary and expensive a scheme—neither do our wants demand it.

J. S. HAMILTON,
WM. J. REED,
A. J. HUNKER,
ANDREW M'ILWAINE,
ROBT. PORTER,
JOSEPH MEYER,
WM. H. WHITNEY,
SAMUEL BARTON,
WM. BODEN.

THE LEVANT.—Fine steamers are all the subject of conversation since the great achievements of the MESSENGER and CINCINNATI. The LEVANT, Captain NEWELL, arrived yesterday with a large freight from New Orleans. She is a very fine two boiler boat, and although she may not be able to run as fast as some of the crack crafts, she combines, in an unusual degree, all the qualities of safety, speed and strength. She is chiefly officered by her owners, who are said to be accommodating and gentlemanly, and to do their best to deserve public patronage.

THE CABINET.—A careful sifting of all the statements and rumors about the new cabinet, exhibits the following list, which we have reason to think is about right:

James Buchannan, Secretary of State.
George Bancroft, Secretary of Treasury.
John Y Mason, Secretary of Navy.
Col W O Butler, Secretary of War.
R M Saunders, Postmaster General.
R J Walker, Attorney General.

MAKING WOODEN MEN.—"Punch" severely says that an individual has discovered a process by which wood can be so impregnated with iron, as very much to increase its *hardness*, and that he is preparing a considerable quantity of wood in this manner, which, with the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, he intends to convert into *Boards of Guardians*.

We are about making a Board of Guardians here, but PUNCH's men wouldn't do at all, for their fingers would be too rigid to sign bonds to borrow money, which is to be one of the employments of our new board.

"NATIVE" STATE CONVENTION.

The Harrisburgh Union says that the Native American delegates numbering some fifty or sixty and representing about a dozen counties, convened at the Court House in Harrisburg on Saturday last. The following named gentleman composed the officers of the convention:

President—Daniel Kendig, of Dauphin.

Vice Presidents—Jacob Shearer of Philadelphia, Thomas D Grover, do., W H Eden, Montgomery, G A Benson, Delaware, Jeremiah Church, Clinton, Serach Titus, Bucks, Henry Davis, Cumberland, S S Patterson, Juniata, J B Miller, Allegheny, Robert Carnman, Huntingdon, and Joseph Allison, Perry county.

Secretaries.—D. Chaloner, Philadelphia, L. N. Ott, Dauphin, and J Heron Foster, Allegheny county.

A number of addresses were delivered "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," and after two days labor, the Convention adjourned *sin die*. We have reason to believe that the delegates who compose this *august* assembly were considerably disappointed at the paucity of their numbers. They have discovered, if we mistake not, that the hardy yeomanry of the country have no relish for this new fangled party. The whole affair proved an abortion.

ST. DOMINGO.—Advices have been received at Philadelphia from St. Domingo to the 6th inst. The President, Herard, is about to set himself up as King. It is reported that he considers the Constitution of 1843 suspended, and that he has established a Council of State instead of a Legislature, the members of which are to be appointed and revoked by himself.—He takes Christopher for his model. It is said that he intends to head another expedition against the Spaniards in March next. Busines has in no respect improved since the commencement of the year. Coffee holding still 13, equal to 25 per cent. higher than last year at this time. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt on the night of the 12 ultimo, too slight, however, to cause any alarm.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—The following is the result of the target-practice of three of the members of the Savannah Rifle Club, recently made:

Distance, 140 yards, off hand, at 20 inch targets—the measurement from the centre or the bull's eye to the break of the ball.

No. 5, 23	successive shots,	aggregate	102 1-10 inches.
11, 24	do	do	131 5-10
5, 12	do	do	31 8-10
8, 12	do	do	30
8, 12	do	do	37 7-10
5, 12	do	do	37 1-10

The rifles used were manufactured in Savannah, by Mr E H Rogers—a member of the Club.

SLAVERY OF KENTUCKY.

Mr Cassius M Clay has left the field of party politics, for which he did not seem particularly qualified, for the more useful sphere of slavery reform. He has recently addressed a letter to the people of Kentucky, in which he depicts the evils of slavery in that state in very strong and convincing language. Here is an extract from his argument:

"The competition of unrequited service, slave labor, dooms the laboring white millions of these States to poverty; poverty gives them over to ignorance; and ignorance and poverty are the fast high-roads to crime and suffering. Among the more fortunate property holders, religion and morality are staggering and dying. Idleness, extravagance, unthriftiness, and want of energy, precipitate slaveholders into frequent and unheard of bankruptcies such as are unknown in free States and well ordered Monarchies.

The spirit of uncontrolled command violates our temperaments, and destroys that evenes of temper, and equanimity of soul, which are the sheet anchors of happiness and safety in a world of unattainable desire and inexorable evil. Population is sparse, and without numbers there is neither competition nor division of labor, and of necessity, all mechanic arts languish among us. Agriculture drags along its slow pace with slovenly, ignorant, reckless labor. Science, literature and art are strangers here; poets, historians, artists, mechanists, the lovers of the ideal, the great, the beautiful, the true and the useful; the untiring searchies into the hidden treasures of unwilling nature, making the winds, the waters, the palpable and impalpable essences of things tributary to man; creating gratification for the body, and giving new susceptibility and expansion to the soul; they flourish where thought and action are untrammeled; every daring must be the spirit of genius; its omnipotence belongs only to the free.

A loose and inadequate respect for the rights of property of necessity follows in the wake of slavery. Dueling, bloodshed, and Lynch law leave very little security for a person. A general demoralization has corrupted the first minds in the nation; its hot contagion has spread among the whole people; licentiousness, crime and bitter hate infest us at home; repudiation, and the forcible propagandism of slavery, are arraying against us the world in arms. I appeal to history, to reason, to nature, and to conscience, which neither time nor space, nor fear nor hate, nor hope of reward, nor crime, nor pride, nor selfishness can utterly silence. Are not these things true? A minute comparison of the free and slave States, so often and ably made, I forbear; I leave this unwilling and bitter reproof to each man's observation and reflection.—There is, however, one consideration which I would urge upon all, because it excludes all fanataciam and enthusiasm. Kentucky will be richer in dollars and cents by emancipation, and slave-holders will be wealthier by the change.

I assert, from my own knowledge, that lands of the same quality in the free, are from 100 to 150 per cent. higher in value than in the slave states—in some cases probably six hundred per cent. higher! Lands six miles from Cincinnati, in Ohio, I am credibly informed, are worth $60 per acre, whilst in Kentucky, at the same distance from that city, and of the same quality, they are worth only $10 per acre! Now the slave-holders of the state are, with rare exceptions, the land-holders of the state; they therefore absolutely increase their fortune by liberating their slaves, even without compensation. Thus if I own 1000 acres of land in Fayette, it is worth $50,000; say I own 12 slaves worth $5,000; the probable ratio between land and slaves; if my land rise to the value of the free state standard, which it must do, my estate becomes worth (losing the value of the slave, $5,000) $95,000.

It rises to $150 per acre, three times its present value, as I most sincerely believe it would do in twenty years after emancipation, the man owning 1,000 acres of land, not worth $56 per acre, would be worth under the free system, $145,000. Now this assertion is fully proven by facts open to all. Kentucky was settled by wealthy emigrants—Ohio by laborers. Kentucky is the senior of Ohio by nearly one half of the existence of the latter. Kentucky is the superior of Ohio in soil, climate, minerals, and timber, to say nothing of the beauty of her surface—and yet Ohio's taxes for 1843 amounted to $2,361,482 81, whilst Kentucky's tax is only $343,617 66. Thus showing Ohio's superior productive energy over Kentucky. Ohio has 23 electoral votes to our 13, and outstrips us in about the same ratio in all things else. A comparison of the older free and slave states will show a more favorable balance sheet to the free labor states; whilst the slave states have greatly the advantage in climate and soil, to say nothing of the vastly greater extent of territory of the slave states."

In closing his address, Mr. Clay proposes the calling of a State Convention for the discussion of the subject in all its bearings. His remarks do not appear to be as unacceptable as might be supposed, to the newspapers in the State which have spoken on the matter.

Temperance.—"Mr Hawkins, in his address at Cincinnati, stated that Mr Williams, of Mass, had declared the pauper tax of that State to amount, a few years ago, to $200,000. Two years since it was reduced to $130,000. Last year to $41,000. In this, 30,000 drunkards have been reformed, and temperance generally adopted. This is assigned as the cause of this change. In Worcester, alone, the number in the poor house has been reduced from 469 to 11. A reformation so wonderful has induced that town to vote $500 annually to the treasury of the Washington Society."

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

From the Baltimore Sun.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1845.

SENATE.

The bill providing for the punishment of certain offences against the United States was discussed and laid over.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported from the finance committee with sundry amendments. One is for the completion of the Patent office building.

Last night after the recess, Mr Berrien resumed and concluded his remarks in opposition to the Texas resolutions.

Mr Walker followed and made an able speech in their favor.

This morning, Mr Miller spoke for three hours against the resolutions, after which the Senate took a recess till 4 o'clock.

As so many desire to speak, it is thought the question cannot be taken to-right. It will be attempted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Last night after I closed, the war against the Senate Post Office bill was continued without intermission for two hours, the whole time being occupied by repeated motions for tellers, calls of the House, motions to adjourn, etc. At length the committee having risen for want of a quorum, a resolution was adopted discharging the committee from further consideration of the bill. The previous question was ordered on the amendments, after which the House adjourned. It would be impossible to give even a faint idea of the uproar and ill-feeling which prevailed during the struggle.

This morning, after some unimportant business, the considerations of the bill was resumed, the question being on the amendments reported from committee of the whole.

The amendment which provides that the bill shall not go into operation until the 1st of July, 1845, was agreed to without a division.

The next amendment, providing that the charge on all single letters, for a less distance than 300 miles, shall be charged 5 cents, and over that distance 10 cents, was agreed to—yeas 110, nays 85. The remaining amendmeut was rejected. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 128, nays 74.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill making appropriation for the improvement of certain rivers. The following are two of the items:—For the improvement of the Ohio above the Falls $100,000; below the Falls $240,000.

In the course of a discussion which arose, Mr Rayner managed to conclude his Texas speech commenced the other day. He said, if the Texas resolution should pass, we shall be involved in a war in less than six months. Hence it was our duty to husband our resources instead of expending them on these works of internal improvement.

Mr Tibbatts moved to substitue the bill for the improvement of certain harbors. This bill appropriates $20,000 for improving the harbor of Baltimore city.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM CANTON.—By the Oneida, Capt. Tripp, from Canton, Nov. 25th, we learn that a few days previous to his sailing, the ship Paragon, from New York, Capt. Curtis and lady on board, with a cargo of rice, capsized in a gale on the passage from Manilla to Amoy. The Captain and his lady, and crew took to the boats, and after having been at sea three days, they became leaky, and falling in with a Chinaman, offered $600 to be conveyed to Canton.

After their arrival, some dispute arose respecting the reward, the Captain complaining of the ill-treatment they had received while on board their vessel.—The American residents had concluded to raise the sum by subscription, fearing that if it was not paid, the Chinese might avenge themselves by refusing assistance on a similar occasion.

The U. S. Frigate Brandywine, Commander Parker, at Macao, officers and crew all well, to leave for the United States about the 20th December.

Sloop St. Louis, Capt. McKeever, sailed 7th Nov., for Manilla, via Pacific Isles, to touch at South America on the way home.

The Clipper Brig Eagle, built at this port, was sold to Russell & Co. for $20,000.

The markets opened on some chops at an advance from 20@40 per cent., and even higher on Young Hyson, over the previous year.

☞A gallant wag was lately sitting by the side of his beloved, and being unable to think of any thing else to say, turned to her and asked why she was like a tailor.

"I don't know," said she, with a pouting lip, "unless it is because I am sitting beside my goose."—*Ex.*

The gentleman, we presume, was immediately troubled with a *stitch* in the side.

DECISION IN A SLAVE CASE.—Judge READ, of Cincinnati, has delivered the following opinion on a Slave case, which has caused great excitement in that city. We clip from the Enquirer:

"The Judge recognizes the compromises upon which the constitution was founded, and refers slavery to the local laws and institutions of the states where it exists, as a matter with which we have nothing to do.—He is justly severe upon the idea of turning loose the slave population upon us, and upon the notion of an equality as citizens with us, which is set up in their behalf.

As to the merits of the litigation, the ordinance of 1787 is not superior to the constitution and laws of the Republic—nor does the act of Congress relating to fugitives from labor relate only to the thirteen original states but cover the whole Union. A slave "*escaping* from another state into Ohio is within its provisions and may be reclaimed, but not so if he is brought into the state or permitted to come voluntarily, for then there is no 'escape.'" The Court recognizes the right of transit and travel upon the Ohio, but it would seem deny it through the states and therein differ from previous adjudications, particularly that of the Supreme Court on the circuit in Warren county. If it be necessary to make fast a boat navigating the river to the Ohio shore, and a slave escape therefrom, as in this case, it will be held on escape within the meaning of the act of Congress and the constitutional provision.

This is a matter of importance to the public, especially to the citizens of the Southern states; and we therefore, publish it entire.

Family Flour.

A FEW bbls extra Family Flour, received and for sale by A. G. REINHART,
mar 1 140, Liberty street.

Auction Sale at Braddock's Field.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, the 11th day of March, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the residence of Rev. Z. H. Coston, at Braddock's Field, a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock and Furming Utensils, among which are the following, viz:

Mahogany Side Board; Dining, Card and Work Tables; Looking and Toilet Glasses; Wash and Candle Stand; Feather Bed, Bedding and Bedstead; Chairs; Carpets and Hearth Rugs; Queensware; China and Glassware; an extensive assortment of Kitchen Furniture; Fat Beef Cattle; Fresh Milch Cows; Young Cattle; Horses; Hogs; Sheep; Wagons; Carts; Harness; Ploughs; Harrows; Cradles; Scythes, &c. &c.

TERMS.—All sums under $10 cash; $10 and under 25 four months; $25 and under $50 six months; $50 and upwards, nine months credit will be given for notes with approved security.

J. D. DAVIS,
mar 1 Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

ON Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold on the premises by order of the Executors of the Estate of Benj. Bakewell, dec'd, that valuable lot of ground situated at the corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley, having a front of 55 feet on the former and extending along the latter 86 feet to a four foot alley, on which is erected a convenient Brick Meeting House, about 35 feet by 50 feet, well paved and lighted with Gas, capable of accommodating 300 persons.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale. JOHN D. DAVIS,
Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1845. Auctioneer.

Proposals for Building Trucks.

AGREEABLY to instructions received from the Board of Canal Commissioners, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendant of Motive Power, at the foot of Plane No 2, Allegheny Portage Rail Road, until sunset, on Wednesday the 12th day of March next, for furnishing ten sets of Trucks, for carrying four section Boats over said Road. It is desirable that as great a number of Trucks be furnished as early in the season as possible. The bidders will specify the number of Trucks they will supply—the time when each set will be delivered on the Road, and the price for each; and also whether the Trucks will be new or such as have been used, and if of the latter kind, how long they have been in use. Payment will be made out of the Motive Power fund, in eight equal monthly instalments.

Superintendent's Office, Feb. 24, 1845. } DAVID WATSON, Supt. Motive Power, A. P. R. R.
m 1-td

Figs and Raisins.

50 DRUMS fresh Smyrna Figs,
50 Packages Bunch Raisins, boxes and half boxes, received this day and for sale by
A. G. REINHART,
mar 1 140, Liberty street.

Dried Fruit.

100 BUSHELS Dried Peaches,
125 do do Apples,
Just landed and for sale by
J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.,
mar 1 Water street.

S. H. Molasses.

50 BBLS. "Goodales" S. H. Molasses, just received and for sale by
J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.,
mar 1 Water street.

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 R Mehaffey, of Plum 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.

R MEHAFFEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Plum township, do certify, that R. Mehaffey, 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.

Joel Monroe,	Snowden M'Gunkin,
Jas White,	Uzziah Stewart,
Wm Hughey,	M Medaker,
Jos Little,	John Summerville,
John Gill,	Robert Ross,
Hugh D King,	James M'Ginley.

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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 William Radcliff, of Fayette 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.

WILLIAM RADCLIFF.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Fayette Township, do certify, that Wm. Radcliff, 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.

A Potter,	Wm Cavitt,
John Stephenson,	A Ingram,
Wm Scott,	Thos Matthews,
John M'Murry,	John Stewart,
John Donehoe,	John Johnson,
Alex Robertson,	James Woodrow.

march 1 3td*

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 Silas D. Pryor, of Baldwin 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 Baldwin township, 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.

SILAS D. PRYOR.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Baldwin Tp., do certify, that Silas D. Pryor, 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.

Sam. M'Anulty,	Alex. Long,
William Moore, sr.,	S. R. Morris,
Jesse Cunningham,	H. Armstrong,
Jos. Wilson, sr.,	James Blackmore,
James M'Anulty,	William Millholland,
John Braudy,	Jno. Cunningham.

m1–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 Nicholas Good, of Ross 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 Tp. 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.

NICHOLAS GOOD.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Ross Township, do certify, that Nicholas Good, 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.

Robert Hare,	Jos M'Knight,
William R Graham,	John Scott,
William Rodenbough,	Casper Reel,
Benj Ramage,	Geo Quail,
William Wilson,	David Reel,
John Plankinton,	Alex Neely.

m1 3td*

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 Peter Ivory, 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 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.

PETER IVORY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Ross Township, 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 of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Robert Hare,	John Scott,
Wm R Graham,	Casper Reel,
W Rodenbaugh,	Geo Quail,
Benj Ramage,	David Reel,
John Nelson,	Alex Neely,
John Plankinton,	Jos M'Knight.

mar 1-d3t*

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 Tribet 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

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.

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.

Fresh Oranges and Lemons.

10 BOXES Prime Messina Oranges;
10 do do Lemons;
10 drums prime Smyrna Figs;
Landing from Steam Boat Cincinnati, in excellent order and for sale low by P. C. MARTIN,
feb 28 60 Water street.

Green Apples.

200 Barrels prime apples, fit for family use and shipping, for sale low by
P. C. MARTIN,
feb 28 60 Water street.

NEW WORKS.

Harper's Bible, No 18.

NO. 6, Thirlwall's History of Greece;
The Chimes, a Goblin Story, by Chas Dickens.
Just received and for sale by C. H. KAY.
feb 28 Bookseller, corner of Wood & 3d sts.

Ladys Book for March.

JUST received at Cooks, 85 Fourth street:

The Ladys' Book for March, containing the following beautiful embellishments. Maternal Instruction, engraved by J Bannister. The Women of '76; an original design. A Fashion Plate, with five figures. Ladies spring Bonnets and dresses. Also Children's dresses. *Music*: Exchange of Hearts, by Himmel, contents entirely original.

Subscriptions received and single numbers for sale at Cook's, 85 Fourth st. feb 28

A Purse Lost!

LOST—on Wednesday night last, somewhere in the city, a *Black Silk and Gold Bead Purse*, containing a five dollar Exchange Bank note, and some small notes. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the purse and its contents at this office. feb. 28–tf.

AN ORDINANCE

Relative to City Printing and Stationary.

JANUARY 27th 1845.

SECTION 1st. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, that from and after the passage of this ordinance, that it shall be the duty of the Mayor of the city to contract with the publishers of two of the city daily newspapers, for the publication of all public notices on busines of the city, city Accounts, Proclamations, Ordinances, &c., on fair and equitable terms. And also for all Job printing and Stationary allowed to the city officers, and the persons thus contracted with, shall be the only authorized city printers, publishers and stationery, authorised to receive compensation for city printing, &c., unless otherwise ordered by a joint resolution of Councils.

2d. Be it ordained and enacted, that from and after the passage of this Ordinance, all ordinances now in force relative to the city printing, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 24th day of February, 1845.

MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pres't. C. C.
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k, C. C.
GEO. W. JACKSON, Pres't, S. C.
ALEX. MILLAR, Cl'k, S. C. feb28

AN ORDINANCE,

Making Appropriations for the year 1845.

BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same.

That the revenue for the year 1845, arising from Taxes, Wharfage, Rents, Fines, Forfeitures, Licenses and other lawful sources, together with all the moneys now in the Treasury, and not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the purposes following, to wit:

No 1, *Salaries of City Officers, to wit:*

	Mayor, seven hundred dollars,	$700
	Treasurer, five hundred dollars,	500
	Solicitor, 2 hundred and fifty dollars,	250
	Wharfmaster on Monongahela, five hundred dollars.	500
	Wharfmaster of Allegheny, (Duquesne way) three hundred dollars.	300
	Street Commissioner, five hundred dollars,	500
	Clerk of Markets, two hundred dollars.	200
	City Constables, (3, $250 each,) seven hundred and fifty dollars.	750
	High Constable, three hundred and fifty dollas.	350
	Clerks of Councils, (2, $200 each,) four hundred dollars.	400
	Messengers of Councils, (2, $50,) one hundred dollars.	100
	Recording Regulator, two hundred and fifty dollars.	250
	Superintendent of Water works, including Engineer, twelve hundred dollars.	1,200
	Assessor of Water Rents, four hundred dollars.	400
	Assessor of City Taxes, seventy-five dollars.	75
No.	2. Int'st on City loans, $36 885 90	
	" Gas Works stock, 5,073	
		41,958 90
No.	3. Public printing, three hundred dollars.	300
"	4. Engine and Hose Companies, thirteen hundred dollars.	1,300
"	5. City Watch, four thousand dollars.	4,000
"	6. City Water works, for current expenses,	5,000
	" " extension of works	5,000
"	7. Repairing paved cartways, fifteen hundred dollars.	1,500
"	8. Cleaning paved cartways, fifteen hundred dollars.	1,500
"	9. Redemption of old Script, one hundred.	100
"	10. Loans and certificates, of debt, viz:	
	Bank of Pittsburgh, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars. 14,800	
	A. Horbach, five hundred dol's. 500	
	W. Barr, two thousand dollars, 2,000	
	Certf. of Debt due 1844, nineteen hundred and forty-eight dollars, 1,948	
	Certf. of Debt due 1845, sixty-nine hundred and thirty-two dollars. 6,932	26,180
"	11. Outstanding Warrants, three thousand dollars.	3,000
"	12. Monongahela Wharf, two hundred dollars,	200
"	13. Allegheny Wharf, two hundred dollars.	200
"	Contingent fund, four thousand dollars,	4,000
		$100,713 90

Ordained and enacted into a Law in Councils, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1845.

MOR