The Daily Morning Post.

THOS PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MARCH 18, 1845.

"REPEAL."—It gives us pleasure to observe that many of the leading whig papers are assenting to the truth and soundness of the doctrine of repealing legislative enactments, and among others, the Albany Atlas comes out with the broad, bold proposition, that —"what one Congress can resolve, another can *abrogate*." The reason why our whig friends are thus brought to approve a doctrine which, heretofore, they have talked of with horror, and against which they have protested with uplifted hands—is, because some of them are so vindictively opposed to Annexation, that they are determined to effect its Repeal.

Now there can be no possible objection to this repeal movement on the part of our federal friends. The question of Annexation was fully discussed before the people during the last Presidential canvass, and although the shuffling and indirect course of CLAY on the subject, might, had he been elected, have left us in doubt as to what the popular feeling on the subject was—the election of POLK placed the fact that a vast majority of the people go in for Annexation beyond peradventure. Yielding to the popular requisition, or to their own convictions of duty, many of the whigs sustained Annexation by their votes—thus proving that in addition to the whole democratic party, which forms a majority in the country, a very large number, say one-third of the whigs of the Union, are in favor of Annexation. Under these circumstances, we are glad that the whigs have declared that they will go for the Repeal of the Annexation Resolutions. There is not the remotest shadow of a possibility that they can succeed in their design, while their recognition of the doctrine must silence the clamor they might otherwise endeavor to get up against the Repeal (of the infamous bank charter lately passed) which will be urged by our friends in Ohio. We are perfectly willing that they shall raise what noise they can about the admission of Texas, an act done with the full knowledge and consent of the whole people—while their movements will strengthen the Democrats of Ohio in their attempt to repeal an infamous enactment sprung upon the people of Ohio, against the will of the majority, and which, if carried out, will enure to the benefit of the few, and the robbery of the many.

It is true, that gross private injury is sometimes done by the repealing of a legislative act—as for instance the abrogation of the election of Blair & Rives as printers of the Senate, and the recent removal of Samuel Medary of the Ohio Statesman from the office of State Printer, to which he had been duly elected for the legal term of three years. But the whigs, hitherto, while doing acts of this kind, have fought stoutly against the doctrine of Repeal in the abstract —now, however, they have fully recognized it, and it will be the Democrats' own fault if it is not carried out to the hearts' content of the whigs—they need not hereafter attempt to fasten any burden on the people such as the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, or the new Bank of Ohio, by fraud and chicanery.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—The whigs have claimed to be the exclusive advocates of law and order.—CLAY, in one of his speeches, vaunted their "respect for the laws." A beautiful commentary on this boast is to be found in the expulsion of SAMUEL MEDARY, Esq. editor of the Ohio Statesman, from the office of State Printer, to which he had been duly and fairly elected for the term of three years. No example for this daring and scandalous outrage can be found, except in the displacement, in 1841, by the Whig Senate, of Blair & Rives as printers to that body. It is left for the whig party to perpetrate such gross outrages on common decency and the laws of the land.

THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION.—The amount of business doing on this useful improvement is incredible. We see by the Gazette that 135 packages were brought from Brownsville by the Massachusetts, which were consigned to the leading commission houses in Wheeling. It is also stated as illustrative of the number of travelers who take this route, that on Thursday 114 passengers came down in the packet, and on Friday night there were about 60. This is doleful news for Wheeling—but then, if that town is half as prosperous as its citizens and newspapers would have us believe, these heavy drafts from its trade are but a drop from the bucket. We will undertake to prophecy that before very long, many of the leading merchants of Wheeling will be found doing business in Pittsburgh.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.—The United States Senate on Thursday confirmed the nominations of Alexander H. Everett, as Minister to China; William H. Polk as Charge to Naples; Mr. Jewett, of Me., as Charge to Peru, in place of Mr. Bryan, Elijah F. Purdy as Surveyor of the Port of New York; and of Benjamin F. Butler as U. S. District Attorney for the Southern district of New York. The National Intelligencer says a new nomination has been made in the place of Vespacian Ellis, now Charge at Venezula; B. G. Shields, of Ala., is the nominee. Among other nominations, are the following: Prosper M. Wetmore as Navy Agent at New York; Wm. Parmenter do. at Boston; W. S. Pickett, of Tenn., as Consul to Havre; Mr Bradford, of Tenn., Purser in the Navy, in place of Mr Wells, of Pa.; and J. H. Prentiss, Marshall of the Northern District of New York.

☞ Dr. Hawks, late of New York, is now at New Orleans, having accepted the rectorship of the Episcopal church, in Canal street, with a salary of $5,000, and a house in Annunciation square, at a rent of $1000. A correspondent of a morning paper says:—The Dr. has gone to Holly Springs, Mississippi, to remove his family to New Orleans. He has preached three times on one Sunday to crowded and admiring audiences.

THE COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OF THE UNITED STATES.—We learn from a statistical table of the Commercial Navies of Europe, compiled from data furnished by Lloyd's that the commercial tonnage of Great Britain is 3,047,418 tons. That of the United States is stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last report, to be 2,156,802—difference 888,816. Even this difference is more than equal to the tonage of the Commercial Marine of France, which is only 589,517.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—In 8 towns, the vote STEEL, Dem., is 1915—COLBY, whig, 1837—Hart, ab. and others 577. This is nearly the same as last year—although there are more votes polled this time. The Boston Post says:

For Members of Congress.—In the towns heard from the democratic Congressional ticket runs about even with Governor Steel. Mr Woodbury does not receive as many votes as the other candidates on the ticket, but, judging from the few returns we have, we are of opinion that he is elected. The vote for Hale is small, and proves that however much the whigs and abolitionist applauded his desertion of his party, they had no idea of rewarding his treason with their votes.

☞ An Irish paper says: "At present the Scotch poor are not fed; they exist on the recollection of what they ate in former years!"

ELECTION OF SENATOR.—We feel vexed and disappointed at the result of this election. We had hoped that INGERSOLL, the fearless, talented, and indefatigable advocate of Democracy, would have been advanced to a position which he could have filled with so much credit to himself and honor to his State.—We hoped that to his capable hands would have been confided the high trust of maintaining the honor and the interests of the Keystone State in the Senate of the Union. Being disappointed in this, our next wish was that the nominee of the regularly instituted democratic caucus could have been elected—not because we were particularly partial to Mr. WOODWARD, nor because his nomination indicated any great amount of unanimity in the caucus, but because he was the regularly nominated candidate. But all these hopes have been defeated, and by the miserable divisions of the democrats in the legislature, the whigs have been able to control the election.

It is stated by the Harrisburgh correspondent of the AGE, that Gen CAMERON, in order to secure whig votes, pledged himself to go for the whig scheme of "distribution." We earnestly hope that this is a mistake, and that Gen C. may prove a faithful and honest Democratic Senator, and thereby falsify the predictions of those who gave him their votes under the suppositon that they were electing a man who would betray his party.

We have an extra of the Harrisburgh Intelligencer, which indulges in boisterous exultation over the success of Gen CAMERON, and reiterates the charge above alluded to. All this will tend to create unfavorable impressions of Gen C. in the minds of the Democracy, and engender distrust concerning the path he will pursue. But he has it in his power, at the same time, to establish his political reputation, by pursuing a course that will disappoint the expectations of the whigs who seem so much delighted with his success. He can disperse every shadow of misgiving that the party may feel by a rigid adherence to democratic landmarks. We know too well how much reliance is to be placed in the statements of the whigs, to condemn Gen CAMERON upon charges preferred by them. That his conduct will show that they have foully slandered him we have much hope—and so we shall await the progress of events.

We subjoin the results of the various ballottings, and a statement showing how the members voted on the final ballot:

BALLOTS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
SIMON CAMERON,	11	24	43	55	67
Geo W Woodward,	57	53	55	56	55
John Banks,	10	8	6	2	1
Alex Thompson,	4	2	2	0	0
E C Reigart,	2	2	1	0	0
Harmar Denny,	3	0	0	0	0
Walter Forward,	2	0	0	0	0
Jonn K Kane,	2	0	0	0	0
A C Ramsey,	2	0	0	0	0
James Cooper,	11	13	6	1	0
James Irwin,	3	1	1	0	0
S D Ingham,	1	0	0	1	0
J Ritchie Jones,	1	1	0	0	0
Joseph R Ingersoll,	3	9	5	4	2
Peter A Browne,	6	5	5	7	1
William Hiester,	4	0	0	0	0
John Sergeant,	1	2	0	0	0
Townsend Haines,	3	0	0	0	0
Horace Binney,	1	0	0	0	0
M D Magehan,	1	0	0	0	0
Geo Sharswood,	1	0	0	0	0
Daniel Stannard,	2	0	0	0	0
John C Kunkle,	1	0	0	0	0
C J Ingersoll,	1	1	0	0	0
Richard Rush,	1	1	1	1	0
Henry W. Smith,	1	2	0	0	0
David R Porter,	0	5	1	0	0
Thomas S Bell,	0	2	1	0	0
Wm L Banning,	0	1	1	0	0
Charles Gibbons,	0	0	1	0	0
John M Scott,	0	0	1	1	0
George Chambers,	0	0	1	2	0
Wm Hollingshead,	0	0	0	1	0
Theodore D Cochran,	0	0	0	0	1

For SIMON CAMERON.—Messrs. Babitt, Carson, Cornman, Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Ever, Gibbons, Horton, Kline, Morrison, Rahn, Ross, and Wilcox, *of the Senate.* Messrs. Adams, Amer, Benning, Bayard, Bigham, Biddle, Boyer, Brady, Brewster (Hunt'don.) Brewster (Phila co.) Bright, Brown, Cobran, Cooper, Cunningham, Dickey, Dunlap, Gilder, Hall, Harper, Hazlehurst, Herr, Hilands, Hoffman (Phila.) Holliagshead, Kennedy, Kunkel, Larkin, Magehan, Meloy, Metzer, Morely, Muse, M'Farland, M'Kinley, Nicholson, Parke, Paxon, Power, Price, Riddle, Sanderson, Sankey, Shuman, Smith (Berks,) Smith (Lan.,) Snively, Stuart, Struthers, Trego, Walton, and Zimmerman, *of the House of Representatives*—67.

For GEORGE W. WOODWARD.—Messrs Anderson, Baily, Bigler, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Enus, Fegeley, Foulkrod, Heckman, Hill, Hoover, and Sherwood, of the Senate. Messrs Armstrong, Bailey, Barber, Brush, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Campbell, Cross, Cummins, Dotts, Dowling, Elder, Elliott, Funston, Gray, Hallowell, Heck, Hill, Hoffman (Berks,) Jacoby, James, Keller, Knox, Merrifield, Morgan, M'Bride, M'Caslin, O'Bryan, Painter, Rider, Samuels, Smith (Clearfield,) Smythe (Clinton,) Smith (Monroe,) Stetler, Taggart, Tice, Vliet, Wilson, Worman, and Patterson of the House of Representatives —55

For JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL—Mr Crabb, of the Senate. Mr Connor, of the House,—2.

For THS. S. BELL.—Mr Sterigere.—1.

For T. D. COCHRAN.—Mr Sullivan.—1.

For PETER A. BROWNE.—Mr Sheets.—1.

For JOHN BANKS.—M'Murtrie.—1.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON, having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly elected.

Certificates of election were then signed by the President and tellers, when the convention adjourned.

SPEED OF THE PRINCETON.—Captain Stockton, having determined to try the speed of the U. S. steamship Princeton, with the Ericsson propellor, got under way from the Navy Yard on Tuesday morning, at Norfolk, having previously measured off a mile below the United States ship Pennsylvania, which she performed in five minutes three several times, the tiding having no influence either way.

MISSIONS.—The number of Protestant missionaries now in China proper is as follows:

Sent by America	16
" London Missionary Society	9
" Church Missionary "	2
Total	27
Miscellaneous	2
Native Assistants	6
Grand Total	35

Many of these missionaries are married and their wives are actively engaged in diffusing instruction.

Dr Warren recently delivered a lecture on digestion, before the legislature of this State. The following remarks, on the use of tobacco, differ from the commonly received notion:

"Tobacco is among the most powerful narcotic substances we are acquainted with; a very small portion of it, as even a decoction of the eighth of an ounce, has been known to prove immediately fatal. Its influence on the stomach is highly debilitating; it directly lowers the tone of this organ, and diminishes all its healthy actions. Every way in which tobacco is employed has this effect; the practice of chewing in a much greater than the others, since a greater quantity of the delcterious substance is introduced into the body."

Extaordinary Absent Mindedness.—A case is related of a lady in company a night or two since, who being waited upon with a plate of refreshments, put them in her pocket. She did not discover her mistake till she found herself wiping her nose on the plate.

From the N. O. Picayune.

RAISING THE WIND.

Wind is an element necessary to vitality. While it is thus an indispensable agent of nature, art and the progressive intelligence of the times have adapted it to innumerable valuable purposes. The difficulty, in many cases, is "to raise the wind," which, in a great measure, and in many instances, depends on the ingenuity of the operator. The last means resorted to for this purpose, of which we have heard, is the following.

A fellow disguised as a gentleman, so far as good dress and address favored the personation, rode up a few days since on a high-blooded and well-conditioned charger, to the door of those accommodating gentlemen who are always willing to lend money on deposite, and who look on the laws against usury as being first among the superfluities of legislation. The equestrian alighted and addressed the comparatively obscure Rothschild in the most familiar terms, calling him by name, and briefly and frankly telling him that he came to borrow money from him—a small sum—just fifty dollars, which he wanted for immediate use, and which he could not otherwise procure, the bank in which he deposited being not yet open. He would pay it in the course of the day, and give ten dollars as a bonus, and five dollars a day so long as it might remain unpaid.

"All very fair," said Discount, "but what security?"

"My watch," said the man in search of money."

"It won't do," said Discount.

'Well, then, take my riding mare for the time being,' said the individual who was hard up—"I suppose that will satisfy you?"

"I can accommodate you," said Discount; "but, mind you, I shall put the mare to livery till you settle up, and you will be in for the expenses."

"Very well," said the other—"it can't be much, even if they charge by the hour; because, as I have said already, I'll be in funds when the bank opens."

The terms of the transaction were drawn up and mutually signed, the fifty dollars were paid over to this modern Jeremy Diddler, and Discount took his pledge to the livery stable.

"Hallo, there," said he on reaching the stable-door.

"Hallo," said the master of the horse.

"Have you got room in your stable for this mare?" said Discount.

"We'll endeavor to accommodate her," said the other, coolly.

"Well, give her the very best in your stables," said Discount, "and charge your price. I like to pay well and be paid well: 'live and let live' is my motto."

"You are extremely liberal and disinterested," was the remark in reply; "but, pray, give yourself no uneasiness about the mare. She is mine; and I trust I shall never treat her in a manner that will draw on me the displeasure of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

"Your's!" said Discount, his lip quivering with surprise and astonishment.

"Mine—yes, mine!" said the dealer in horse flesh. "I gave her to a gentleman to ride out not more than half an hour ago, and, like a good customer, he paid me five dollars in advance."

"I have got an idea," said Discount.

"So have I," said the other—"I have got an idea that some person has been fooling you"

"Fooling me, sir," said Discount—"I shouldn't care about being fooled; but to be diddled—done clear out of $50—d—m me, sir, it's too bad; but I'll offer a reward of $50 more to find the fellow, and if I catch him he goes to Baton Rouge, where the State will furnish him with board and lodging 'free gratis' for seven years. But never mind; when I take a deposite in live stock again, I'll be sued for usury, that's all."

Our readers by this time see that the sharper hired the mare to make the raise, and that Discount, who had been himself for years shaving was, for the first time in his life, shaved.

LINES IN AN ALBUM.

BY THE LATE NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

We are indebred to the attention of a friend, to whom we are under numerous obligations for numerous favors which have been to the advantage of the readers of "Neal's Saturday Gazette," for the subjoined graceful and witty lines, written many years since, in the Album of an admired lady in this city, by the late Nicholas Biddle. They are, as usual with Mr Biddle's productions of this character, full of point and brilliancy; and as they are now, we believe, presented to the public for the first time, they will, no doubt, be read with general interest. It is to be regretted that the author did not rather remain in the walks of literature than devote himself to the perlious pursuits of the financier; and the change in this respect, which forms the subject of the following poem, withdrew from the ranks of American writers, one who was evidently formed to occupy a prominent place among them. As a proof of this, no better evidence could be furnished than the 'Lines in an Album,' to which we now have reference; and pity 'tis when talent of this kind is so rare, that it should be swallowed up in the all-engulfing vortex of banking and politics:—*Neal's Gazette.*

Time was when to see thee, fair lady, alone,
Could have warmed into verse a cold bosom of stone;
But now thy command (all unchanged as thou art,)
Cannot kindle my fancy, or soften my heart.
So unequal our fates since that sythe-bearer Time
Appeased by thy beauty, provoked by my rhyme;
Though he folded his wings, tho' he muffled his tread,
And passed without touching a hair of your head,
As he came by my farm cut me down to a cit,
And dispersed my small stock of merinoes and wit.
If you think this some pretext made up for my wife,
Only look at my dwelling, and think of my life,
Not a mummy wrapped up in his pyramid hall,
Nor the tonds that live on for whole years in a wall,
Nor the famed Iron Mask, breathe more dulness and gloom
Than I when inclosed in my vast marble tomb,
'Midst vaults of damp stone, and huge chests of dark iron
That would quell all the fancy of Shakespeare or Byron.
Alas! had the ancients (who often surpass us)
In their fine golden age formed a Bank of Parnassus,
Only think now to sign one's bank-notes like Apollo,
(What an exquisite treat their example to follow,)
But that beau of Olympus, too happy to rove,
Would have scorned to make money, and ceased to make love,
And the muses, whose sex may allow of protectors,
Have a true female hate for all sorts of *directors.*
'Tis freely avenged though, for banks, when they know it,
Feel a horror that warns them to shun every poet;
And since the first rhyme, the muses' fond votary
(If ever he's trusted) soons goes to the notary.
Even I, classic ladies, who, fixed on my farm,
Though you never would visit me, wished you no harm;
Even I would exchange (shall I dare to confess t'ye all?)
For one sheet of bank-notes the whole quire celestial;
I prefer my last letter from Baring or Hope,
To the finest epistles of Pliny or Pope;
My "much-esteemed favours" from Paris, to those
That brought on fair Helen an Iliad of woes,
And one lot of bills from "Prime, Bell," on the Biddles,
To whole volumes of pastorals, satires, or idyls.
Nay, two lines of bad prose, with a good name upon it,
To the tenderest fourteen ever squeezed in a sonnet.
Why I would not accept—not for Hebe's account—
The very best draught from old Helicon's fount;
Nor give, (though it grieves me to say't to their faces)
More than three days of grace to all the three graces.
Then their music of spheres! what more soul-thrilling sound
Than kegs of new dollars all rolling round?
And Cecilia herself, though her lyre was divine,
Never gave to the world notes half equal to mine.
But we've parted in peace, and I never shall quarrel
That all my wide branches can furnish no laurel.
And awaked from illusions, am humbly content,
With exchanges, and discount, and quarter per cent.
While the bank is my goddess, its desks are my altars,
And all my "fine frenzy" is spent on defaulters.
So unless (like the sculptor of old) on this stone
You can breathe inspiration as true as your own,
Let me hope, though no scribbling your tablets defaces,
To keep out of your books, but keep in your good graces.

☞ "I've just looked in, to see if you are doing well," as the cook said to the lobster when she lifted up the saucepan lid.

WATER MILLS ON THE DANUBE.

The editor of the Savannah Republican, in one of his letters from abroad, says that below Presburg, the Danube spreads out into one broad expanse, with flat uninteresting banks, which are sometimes faced with stone to control the vagaries of the capricious and changing current. A few miles below Presburg begin the water-mills, which occur at intervals of a few miles on almost every part of the lower Danube. These mills are formed of two boats moored in the river, in the direction of the stream, on each of which rests one end of a large water wheel that revolves with the current. In each boat is a small house, one of which is the dwelling of the miller and his family, while the other is the mill. Often forty or fifty of these mills may be seen near the same place, and when they occur together they are generally moored in *echelon*, so that no one is immediately in the rear of the other. It is a pleasing thing on rushing down the mighty stream in a steamboat to hear the peaceful clack of these mills —the only sound breaking the solitude that reigns around. It is a curious fact that until a very recent date, the only use these waters were made to subserve, was the turning of the mills. The Romans knew more about the river and made more use of it than the inhabitants of Modern Europe, up to the beginning of this century.

☞ The following humerous argument was advanced by a canal stockholder, for the purpose of putting down rail-ways:

"He saw what would be the effect of it; that it would set the whole world a gadding—twenty miles an hour sir! Why, you will not be able to keep apprentice boy at his work—every Saturday he must take a trip to Ohio to spend the Sabbath with his sweetheart. Grave plodding citizens will be flying about like comets. All local attachment must be at an end. It will encourage flightness of intellect. Various people will turn into immeasurable liars; all their conceptions will be exaggerated by their magnificent notions of distance—'only a hundred miles off! Tut, nonsense. I'll step across, Madam, and bring your fan!' 'Pray sir, will you dine with me to-day at my little box on the Alleghany?' 'Why indeed, I don't know—I shall be in town until 12—well, I shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre.' And then, sir, there will be barrels of pork and cargoes of flour, and chaldrons of coal, and even lead and whiskey and such like sober things that have always beeaused to sober travelling—whisking away like a set of sky-rockets. It will upset the gravity of the nation. If a couple of gentlemen have an affair of honor, it is only to steal off to the Rocky Mountains, and there no jurisdiction can touch them. And then, sir, think of flying for debt! A set of bailiffs, mounted on bomb-shells, would not obtain an absconding doctor—only give him a fair start Upon the whole, sir, it is a topsey turvey haram scarem whirligig. Give me the old, solemn, straight forward Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog or trot journeys—with a yoke of oxen for a heavy load. I go for beasts of burden; it is more primitive and scriptual, and suit a moral and religious people better. None of your hop, skip and jump whimsies for me."

From the Boston Chronicle.

A WORD OF CONSOLATION.

A good many of the smaller class of Whig editors occupy much of their time, of late, in writing the most doleful jeremiads, whole books of lamentations, because the Liberty men did not vote for Clay, to keep out Texas. Let us give you a word of consolation, gentlemen. You are saved by this perverseness of the Liberty party, from the most disgraceful predicament men were ever placed in. In all human probability, had you elected Mr Clay, the Missouri compromiser, the tariff compromiser, the opponent of Arkansas emancipation, the slaveholder who has always showed himself the most cunning in promoting the peculiar interest of slaveholders, you would by this time have had Texas compromised in by a *Whig president* in spite of a perfect crowd of Whig professions. In the first place the Democrats would have gone in a solid body for annexation. Mr Clay would have found it impossible to keep his own heretogeneous party banded against it. Enough slaveholding Whigs would have joined the Democrats, as they have now done, to bring Mr Clay to the alternative of being a minority president, or compromising Texas into the Union. In that case you would have to take on yourselves the responsibility of the atrocious crime. But where should we Liberty men have been? Floundering in the quag-mire a set of miserable simpletons, deluded by your jack o' lantern, to our utter destruction!

Thanks to God, we understood your candidate and are still on firm grounds. And you ought to be thankful that you are in a far more honorable position than you would have been if you had elected your man—The only regret that you should now indulge is, that you had not thrown your votes upon Mr Birney or some other non-slaveholding statesman who could be relied on to oppose to the utmost both slavery and its extension.

SCENE.—*Village Tavern*—Two travelers drive up and order a peck of oats for their horse.

First Traveler.—(Drawing towards the stove.) Landlord, I see you have no bar; do you keep the striped pig?

Landlord—Not exactly, but I keep a tame fox.

Second Traveller—Can't we see him?

Landlord—Certainly. Walk this way gentlemen; (taking them to a room in the rear and showing them the table loaded with choice liquors,) what will you take, gentlemen?

Travelers.—O, nothing, nothing at all; we only wished to see the *critlur.*—*Vi Chron.*

Comparative Import of Teas into the United States during seasons commencing July 1, 1842—'43, and ending July 1, 1843—'44:—

	1842-3.		1843-4.	
Young Hyson	86,052	chests.	77,099	chests.
Hyson	15,859	"	8,068	"
Twankey and Skin	25,223	"	26,138	"
Gunpowder	10,725	"	6,001	"
Imperial	8,806	"	4,841	"
Congou and Souchong	44,450	"	44,133	"
Powchong	10,595	"	13,469	"
Pecco	1,063	"	1,248	"
Oolong	1,390	"	1,230	"
Totals 1st July	203,970	"	182,372	"

Total number of pounds, 14,358,274.

Getting ready for the New Postage.—We want to put our Yankee neighbors on the look out in season to get ready for the new postage law, which takes effect on the 1st of July. After that time, postage on letters will be regulated by weight, and not by the number of pieces of paper. Half an ounce weight passes for a single letter. The first thing required, then, will be a cheap scale to weigh letters, as every man of business will require such a convenience.—There are several different patters in use in England, but we have not the slightest doubt, of course, that Yankee ingenuity can improve on them all, and give us a neat article for the writing-desk or centre-table at a cost of less than half a dollar. The other thing is the letter envelope. The half ounce will carry two sheets of common letter paper with an envelope, which will furnish complete security against the letters being pried into or read. These envelopes are made and sold in London for 6d. sterling per hundred, and will come into general use here, and those who first go into the business will make the money. —*Boston Chron.*

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

FRIDAY MORNING, March 7.

The business in Cotton yesterday did not exceed 3500 bales, comprising one lot of 1556 bales, the terms of which did not transpire, and another of about 1000 bales at 5¼c. ℔ pound, Holders are demanding very full prices.

There is no change in the Sugar market; the demand continues active and prices are steadily maintained at 3½ to 5¼ ℔ lb. according to quality. Molasses is scarce at 20½ to 21c. ℔ gallon.

The sales of Tobacco yesterday amounted to 150 hhds. at former prices.

Flour is at $4 05 to $4 10 ℔ bbl. for Ohio; St. Louis $4 25 to $4 75 for favorite brands. There is no change in the Provision market.

Exchange remains as laste quoted—say for Sterling 8½ to 9 ℔ cent premium; France 5f-28¾ to 5f.32½ New York 60 days, 1½ to 2 ℔ cent. discount; Sight Checks par to ¼ ℔ cent. discount.

N. O. Picayune.

CONCERT

AT DUQUESNE HALL.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS will give one of his Concerts in Pittsburgh, at the above Hall, with introductory observations, and accompanied by himself on the Piano Forte, THIS EVENING, March 18th.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

BALLAD—'Oft in the Stilly Night.' T. Moore.
SONG—'Molly Bawn.' S. Lover.
SONG—'Return of the Admiral.' H. Phillips.
SONG—'The Widow Machree.' S. Lover.
SONG—'O! Gramachree.' Irish Melody.
DESCRIPTIVE SCENE—'The Sea Fight.' Dryden.

PART II.

SONG—'The meeting of the Waters.' T. Moore.
NEW SONG—'Never Give Up.' (M & SS.)
BALLAD—'To Ladies' Eyes.' T. Moore.
RECITATIVE AND AIR—'The light of other days.' Balfe.
NEW SONG—'Geh, the Lake of Killarney.' Irish Melody.
*CAVALIER'S SONG—Down among the Dead Men.' Charles II.

*This Song is published and can be had at the door—price 25 cents. Also, "the return of the Admiral,"—price 30 cents.

☞ Concert to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores, Cook's Literary Depot, at the Monongahela House, Exchange Hotel, and at Mrs Saddler's Allegheny City.

N B. No postponement on account of the weather. m18.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia.
INCORPORATED IN 1836.
Capital paid $300 000—Charter perpetual.

PRESIDENT—B. W. RICHARDS.
ACTUARY AND TREASURER—JOHN F. JAMES.

THIS COMPANY effects insurance on lives, either during the life of the applicant, for a specified period. It also grants annuities and endowments, and is further empowered to receive funds on interest and to execute Trusts and manage Estates, either from individuals, Courts of Justice or Corporations for the true and faithful performance of which the whole capital is pledged. Premiums of Insurance are very low and every facility is offered for affecting the same, and every policy of Insurance for life is entitled to a Bonus of the profits at stated periods thereby, combining the advantages of a Mutual Insurance, with the security of a permanent Capital.

As the public attention has not been much directed to the subject of Life Insurance in this city, the following instances taken from the records of the Company will show its beneficial operation.

Policy No. 485.—A man who had insured his life paid his premiums for 3 years, amounting to $41 80, when he died, and his wife and family received from the Company $1000.

Policy No. 546—The insured paid 102 per annum, for two years, when his decease occurring, his family received $5000.

Policy No. 250.—The insured paid but one premium of $22 50, when his decease occurred, and his family received $1600.

In case of the death of the party insured, the amount of the policy will be paid with the utmost promptitude.

In order to extend the practice of Life Insurance, in this city, and the west generally, this Company has appointed the subscriber their agent, who will attend to any business connected with the objects of the Corporation. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM BAKEWELL,
Office in Bakewell's Law Buildings.
mar 10-d3m Grant st. Pittsburgh.

Just Received,

A LARGE assortment of Mrs. Bett's abdominal supporters, for the cure of "Prolapsus Uteri," &c., for sale by WM. THORN,
mar 18 No 53. Market st.

Cochran's Patent Rifle at Auction.

AT Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th streets, this evening, Tuesday, March 18th, at 8 o'clock, precisely, will be sold without reserve, 1 Cochran's Many Chambered and Non-recoil Rifle, a splendid article, and handsomely finished, the property of a gentleman leaving the city.
mar 13 J. D. DAVIS. Auct'r.

School for Young Ladies.

THE Rev W J, Mrs and Miss Bakewell, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their new quarter will commence on Monday, March 24th, at their new residence, Little's Buildings, foot of Third, Liberty street.
m17-d1w*

Wandering Jew, No 8.

HARPER'S BIBLE, No. 20.

JUST RECEIVED at Cook's, 85 4th st., this morning, a great variety of new works, among which are the following:

Harper's Bible, No. 20;
Wandering Jew, " 8;
Blackwood's Magazine, for February;
Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb, generally attributed to Sir E. L. Bulwer.
Mount Sorel, or the adventures of the De Veres, by the author of "Two Old men's Tales."
Safia, or the magic of Count Cagliastra.
Phil Purcel, and other stories of Ireland, by Wm. Carleton, with engravings.
The Comic Miscellany for 1845, by Jno. Poole, author of Paul Pry.
The Ghost Hunter and his family, by the author of Tales of the "O'Hara Family."
Englishman in Egypt, being No 2 of the Home and Travelling Library.
Knickerbocker for March.
Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine, No 24 and last, the book being now complete.
Pictorial History of the World, by Jno. Frost, L. L. D.
Living Age, No 42.
Supplement to Ure's Dictionary.
Harper's Illuminated Shakspeare, No 39 and 40.
Illustrated "Chimes" by Dickens, in one neat little volume. mar 17-d2t

For Sale.

20 NESTS best cucumber, milk and butter bowls; a supply of churns, tubs and buckets; an assortment of all sizes window sash and glass; Louisville lime, by the bbl. or retail; bed chalk, and clothes lines; carpet chain, Coffee mills, axes, hatchets, augurs, mattocks, shovels, and spades. ☞ FURITURE FOR SALE ☜ cheap for Cash, &c., by
ISAAC HARRIS, Ag't and Com.
mar 17-4td&1tw Merchant, No 9, 5th st.

☞ Carpet and Paper Rags and Country Carpet, &c. bought.

Notice.

THIS is to warn all persons from purchasing of Alex. C. Forbs, my note for $30—on which there is a receipt for $5—as I am determined not to pay it, having received no value for the same.
mar 17-d3t GEORGE BAER.

Fancy Hardware, Just Received.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now opening a fine assortment of Fancy house-furnishing Hardware, consisting in part of

Table Cutlery, Britannia table and tea spoons;
German silver tea and table spoons;
Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee and Tea Pots,
Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs, (seperate,)
Japanned Tea Waiters, Bread Trays;
Silver Plated and German Silver framed Castors, with 4, 5 and 6 bottles;
Britania framed do, Silver Plate Candlesticks;
Brass do., Snuffers and Trays;
Fire Irons in setts and single pairs;
Fire Fenders, (of various sizes;)
Chimney Hooks;
Solar Lard Lamps, Britannia and Japanned hand ditto.
Window and Curtain Bands, Glass Curtain Pins (for blinds) of all the various sizes. With a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be offered at unusually low prices.

THOS. A. HILLIER,
House-furnishing Warehouse, 104 Wood st.,
mar 17. below Fifth.

Shawls, Alpaccas, Cashmeres D'Coses.
83. *Market Street, Pittsburgh.* 83.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

B. E. CONSTABLE requests the attention of the public to his stock of shawls; consisting of Blanket Cloth, Cashmere, embroidered Thibet and Belvidere, and Broche, at prices ranging from 50 cents up to $12.

Alpaccas, figured and plain, Romelias, Zenobia Cloths, &c., at from 18¾ cents up to 50 and 62 1-2.

Cashmeres D'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

FRESH ARRIVAL,

At No. 49, Liberty St.,

P. DELANY,

RESPECTFULLY invites the early attention of his friends and all who are about supplying themselves with

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING,

To his present stock, which he has purchased in the cities of PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK,

AT STILL LOWER PRICES THAN HERETOFORE.

This stock is large, and comprises

EVERY DESCRIPTION

Of Fashionable and New Style Goods,

in his line of Business. The very liberal patronage given to the subscriber, enables him to employ persons competent to cut and make work in such a style, as will be SURE TO PLEASE, and at least

TWENTY PER CENT LOWER

than they can otherwise suit themselves. A glance at the Goods and Prices will satisfy any good judge that he can get

BETTER GOODS, AT LOWER PRICES,

(made or unmade,) than are to be found at any other establishment, particularly articles of a superior quality.

THIS IS THE PLACE

Where a GOOD DRESS COAT for from $8 to 9 and $10, of any fashionable color,

CLOTH AND MAKING WARRANTED,

☞ Made to order at the same prices.

CASSIMERE PANTALOONS,

for from $3 to $3 50, and $4 and 5 dollars—fine qualities in proportion. French and English Cloth

COATS MADE TO ORDER.

And ready made for from $12 to 14, 15, and 18 dollars. A great variety of

VESTS AND VESTINGS

Of the most elegant and varied style—a large assortment on hand. Every description of

TWEED COATS

For from 2 to 3 and 4 dollars. Also, a general variety of other SUMMER WEAR, with a general stock of

SHIRTS, STOCKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles in the Clothing line,

20 MINUTES,

spent in looking through the finery of this establishment will be better spent, and save more money than could be saved by looking through half the tailor shops in the city,

Walk in at 49!

You will be sure to get exactly what you want—or something better.
mar 15 P. DELANY.

Spring Fashion.

No 93 Wood St, Third door below Diamond Alley.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED FROM New York, the SPRING FASHION for HATS, I am now, prepared to supply my customers and all those who may please to favor me with a call, with this new and beautiful style of Hat.
mar 14-d&w2m S. MOORE.
(Western Star copy.)

Looking Glasses! Looking Glasses!
CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE subscriber has now in store a large assortment of Looking Glasses of his *own* and *Eastern manufacture*, of superior quality and lower prices than can be obtained west of the Mountains. Persons about refurnishing their houses for the Spring, and merchants, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as the undersigned is determined not to be undersold by any establishment in his line in this city. All work of frames will be war