The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1845.

Dr. Wright's Safety Guard.—We have received a copy of the report of Mr Henley, of Indiana, who was the chairman of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives, and examined and reported upon the invention of Dr. Wm M. Wright, of this city, to prevent the explosion of steam boilers. We take pleasure in referring to this invention, not only because it promises to be of great value in preserving human life, but because it is the result of the long and patient labor of a fellow-townsman, whose skill and perseverance should command notice and remuneration.

It is, we are told, the belief of a great many persons acquainted with steam-machinery, that a method *can* be found, by which explosions of boilers can invariably be prevented. Whether Dr. Wright has attained this great object, we are not prepared to say; but his "Indicator" comes before the public with strong claims on public confidence. It is rarely indeed, that any invention has received such prompt and flattering attention at the patent office, or from Congress. The Committee go into a brief examination or review of the principles on which other safety guards have been based, and quote and endorse from the report of a commission lately appointed to the Secretary of the Navy, opinions of their defects and insufficiency. They then give the following account of Dr Wright's invention, based upon a personal and thorough examination of its construction and operations:

"The plan of Doctor Wright, which is the subject of this report, is the use of a steam-tight tube, of high expansive power, (as brass or copper,) enclosing a rod of metal of less expansive power, (as iron,) secured into the end of the tube. This tube and rod (which is attached, with its apparatus of a pointer dial and resetting contrivance, to a plate of iron) is passed into the boiler, and screwed at its mouth into the boiler head. The expansion and contraction of the tube by the change of temperature, moving the rod which is attached to the working apparatus, gives it sufficient play to indicate, accurately, the degrees of temperature and pressure, to relieve the safety-valve at the desired point; and as soon as the quantity of steam determined on is blown off, to re-adjust itself by means of the return action of the pointer, consequent on the immediate reduction of temperature. The whole apparatus, outside of the boiler, occupies but so small a space that it may be secured beyond the reach of interference. The instrument completely avoids the stuffing box, the great obstacle to the action of most of the contrivances remarked upon above. And although it operates by temperature, its power of indicating deficiency of water is very manifest. For, suppose the apparatus be set (as it may be at any proposed point) to go off at 350 degs. of the common thermometer, which gives about 150 pounds pressure on the square inch, (the minimum of the proved strength of the boilers,) and there is an ample supply of water in the boilers; as soon as the heat reaches 350 degs., the safety-valve flies open, and the escape of steam immediately cooling the boiler, the apparatus re-sets itself after blowing off the desired quantity of steam. If this warning is unheeded, and the fires are not reduced, the same operation is constantly repeated as quickly as the heat rises to 350 degs.; and if the flues become so heated as to remain above that point, the valve remains open, the water boils harmlessly away, and the machinery stops its operations. Suppose, again, heat is not raised above 350 degs. as long as a sufficiency of water remains, but that the water, not being properly attended to, gradually sinks; the tube, which is located along the top of the flue, tells the increasing heat: the index gradually indicates it; and if not attended to, the machine goes off, throws up the safety-valve, and, the boiler instantly cooling, it re-sets itself as before. If this is not heeded by the engineer, the operation is repeated; and if it is still unnoticed, and the heat is kept up, the machine will not reset itself, the water will harmlessly boil away, and the engine will stop.

It seems to the committee that, with such an apparatus, boilers would not be in danger from the mere evaporation of water, whether the vessel is under way or at rest; and that the condition of the water must be perceptible to any engineer of ordinary skill. Suppose the boat at the landing, the boilers cold, and the water below the flues, and the fires are kindled: it is manifest that, as soon as the flue is heated above 350 degs., the valve will be opened; and unless the heat is reduced below that point, it will remain open, and the water will boil away without raising above the boiling point, as before. In case of the lurching and careening of steam-vessels—so liable, as we have stated, to those rapid evolutions of steam—the prompt operation of the indicator would throw up the safety-valves, and give full time to throw open the furnace doors, and cool down the fires, long before the flues could reach the high temperature at which they are liable to create disaster. Again: the common safety-valve so much depended upon, becomes, as it is called, gummed to its seat by glutinous material in the water, so that its action is greatly impeded, and requires such a force to raise it as to be a very unsafe indicator of the state of the pressure on the boilers, and thus it becomes but a dangerous dependance for relief; but to the invention in question, is an attachment of the lever, so working on a fulcrum, as to jerk the valve up from its seat when relief is wanted, and by which the weight on the lever only increases the force and certainty of the elevation of the valve. This gives it a decided advantage over the ordinary safety-valve. To this invention is also connected a sliding valve, working by the expansion and contraction of the tube and rod, intended to be applied particularly to locomotive engines. This invention, showing constantly and accurately, as it purports to do, the mean temperature of the boilers, is of the greatest importance as a guide to the engineer in regulating the fires and speed of the vessel, and procuring a steady and regular working of the machinery, and consequent saving of fuel.

But there is no instrument, however complete, to which the dangerous power of steam can be entirely intrusted. The presence of skilful and attentive engineers is as necessary, and as much to be relied on as ever; and it would be well for Congress to establish some modes and requisites to secure the employment of skilful and competent engineers."

From Harrisburgh.—A letter to the American dated March 17, announces the passage through the Senate of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Bill. The vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Babbitt, Carson, Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Dimmick, Eyer, Gibbons, Hill, Hoover, Morrison, Quay, Rahn, Ross, Sterigere, Sullivan and Wilcox Speaker—17.

Nays—Messrs Anderson, Baily, Black, Champneys, Cornman, Crabbe, Enue, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Horton, Sherwood—12.

Absent—Messrs Ebaugh, Bigler, and Kline. Kline is favorable, the others doubtful.

From another letter we learn that the Committee of Ways and Means reported at length against the proposal to sell the Main Line for ten millions. The minority of the committee, Messrs Cooper and Trego, gave notice that they would make an adverse report. Just as was to have been expected. Messrs C. & T. are prominent whigs, the latter from Philadelphia, and of course admirably fitted by politics and experience to represent the interests of the speculators and stock-jobbers who want to get hold of the State works at less than half their value. Their labor, however will, we trust, be in vain.

Death of a U. S. Senator.—The Hon. Isaac Bates, one of the Senators from Massachusetts, died in Washington on Sunday evening, after an illness of two weeks. He was surrounded by his family, who had repaired to Washington on hearing of his illness. His decease was announced in the Senate yesterday morning, by his colleague, Mr Webster, and the usual funeral ceremonies will probably be attended to on Monday.

Horrible Depravity.—The Newark Post gives a remarkable account of the death of Mary Ann Watts, who married Henry Greene, and came to her death about a week after by poison administered by her husband. On the fourth day after their marriage, Greene visited Hoosack, in Rensllaer county, in company with his wife, her brother, a Mr Niles, and several ladies. Among the ladies was one to whom he had formerly paid his addresses, and who had rejected his overtures for marriage. On this occasion she made herself very agreeable to him, and it is supposed that from this circumstance he came to the conclusion that, if his wife was out of the way, he might yet succeed with his former passion. On the following day his wife complained of having taken cold, and he gave her pills which are now believed to have contained poison. In less than two hours she began to complain of being deadly sick, and vomited violently. A physician was called, who left her two white powders, but instead of giving her the medicine thus left, Greene gave her something white from a spoon mixed with water, and which has since be ascertained to be arsenic by the dregs left in the spoon. The powder which he should have given he neglected to destroy, and the circumstance of the two powders being left after the medicine was known to have been administered, was the first circumstance that awakened suspicion. Still, however, Mary Ann lingered, and it is believed that he continued to administer poisonous drugs in her nourishment up to the time of her death. It seems that on the third day of her illness she began to suspect her husband of foul play, and upbraided him in mild and melting terms. She died on the third day, and her brother then openly declared his belief in in Green's guilt, and accused him of the same deed. Great excitement was manifested at his examination, and the letter says that at least 100 persons were present. He was committed for trial, and lodged in the Troy jail. The trial comes on in April. The people of Rensllaer are much excited against him.

☞ The House of Representatives of Missouri, have agreed to reduce salaries throughout the State, including their own pay. The following are the salaries established by the bill:—Governor, $1500 per annum; Secretary of State, $800; Auditor, $800; Circuit Judges $800; Supreme Court Judges $850; Register, $800; Circuit Attornies, 200; Attorney General $500, Commissioner of the permanent seat of Government; $150. Members of the Senate and House, $2 per day, and $2 for every 25 miles travelled in coming to and going from the Legislature; Speaker of the House; $3 per day; Chief Clerks of the two Houses; $1 per day; other Clerks, $2 per day.

The Amount of Texas Money.—Major Andrew Jackson Donelson, our Charge d'Affaires to Texas, states that he has taken the necessary steps to ascertain the amount of Texas bonds and notes unredeemed at this time. He is satisfied that the amount now in circulation is not more than between five and six millions of dollars. For the correctness of this statement, ex-President Houston, than whom no one has better means of being accurately informed on the subject, gave the strongest assurance and vouched in positive terms. We presume, from this statement, that a great quantity of the Texas bonds and notes has been received by the government in payment for lands—and hence the reduction of the debt of the republic.

FOR THE POST.

EASTER DAY.

Messrs Editors—There appears to be a difference of opinion as to the day on which Easter Day falls this year, as there was in 1818. As this is a matter in which some of your readers may be interested, I subjoin an extract from a letter of Prof. De Morgan, of University College, London, which I find in the Banner of the Cross, of the 8th inst, and which I think satisfactorily accounts for the discrepancy, and explains the difficulty.

"The rule adopted in this country (England) for finding Easter," says the writer, "is that of the Roman Catholic Church, as established at what is called the reformation of the Calendar by Pope Gregory XIII, in 1532. The authority for this rule is contained in the papal brief of March 1st, 1532, in which reference is made, for all explanations, to the then forthcoming worth of the Jesuit Clavius, to whom both the adjustment and explanation of the calendar had been entrusted. The British Parliament, in adopting the *rule* of Clavius, made two mistakes in the *explanation* of that rule. Their explanation is, that Easter Sunday is the Sunday after the full moon, which comes on, or next after the 21st of March, and that if the full moon fall on a Sunday, Easter Sunday is the next Sunday.

"The two mistakes are as follows: 1st. Instead of "full moon" they should have said, "fourteenth day of the moon, the day of new moon being reckoned as the first." That Easter, as well as the Passover, was always regulated, not by the full moon, but by the fourteenth day of the moon, is of the utmost historical notoriety. And Clavius says that "none but a few who fancy themselves sharp sighted, ever imagined that the fourteenth of the moon and the full moon were the same in the Church of God." 2d. Instead of the moon of the Heavens, they ought to have said, the "moon of the calendar," which is a very different thing. The moon of the calendar is not even a mean or uniformly moving moon, to which astronomers refer the real moon, but differs from it intentionally and avowedly, by two classes of arbitrary alterations, the first class intended for simplicity of calculation, the second for avoiding the possibility of the Christian Easter falling on the actual day of the Jewish Passover.

In the year 1845, the fourteenth day of the calendar moon falls on Saturday, the 22d of March, whence Easter is rightly made to be Sunday, the 23d, according to the law both of the Roman and English churches, though the English statute does not well explain its own method." * * * * "If any one should wish to advocate the repeal of the rules, and the construction of new ones agreeable to the existing definition, and astronomically true, he will perhaps pause when he finds that his own system would *sometimes* cause it to happen that St Paul's Cathedral must keep Easter a week after Westminster Abbey, and would very frequently make a week's difference between the festivals of the colonies and the mother country."

T. C.

THE SCALE OF FREIGHTS.

The Main Line of the Pennsylvania improvement is now open. The following is the scale of freight as determined upon by the various transporters at Pittsburgh for the opening. Generally speaking they are lower than those of last year:

Articles	Balt & Phila.	N York.	Boston.
Ashes, per 100 lbs	50	62½	68¾
Bacon, Butter, &c,	62½	78	81
Beeswax,	75	100	100
Bristles and Dry Goods,	100	137½	145
Bagging, Bale Rope and Bones,	62½	80	81
Cotton,	56	70	75
Dear, Bear and M Skins,	70	112	112
Feathers and Wool,	95	140	140
Flour, per bbl,	80	100	105
Furs and Pelts, per 100 lbs	87½	125	137
Glass and Hardware,	75	120	100
Hemp and Hops,	65½	80	85
Hides,	100	150	150
Lard and Lard Oil,	62½	78	81
Lead and Shot,	35	50	50
Feathers,	87½	112	125
Pork, per bbl,	125	162	162
Rags and seeds per 100 lbs	70	95	100
Tallow and Cheese,	62½	78	81
Tobacco,	62½	78	85
Wheat,	50	—	—
Whiskey,	50	78	81
Window Glass, per box,	50	68	68
Ginseng, per 100 lbs,	75	100	106

These rates include the receipt of Produce or delivery of Mdze, on the wharf.

From the New Orleans Courier.

THE PLAQUEMINE VOTES.

We know not how many weeks the whig committee, appointed by the House of Representatives of this State to investigate the proceedings of the celebrated Plaquemine election, has been in session: but we do know that the time has been amply sufficient to permit a most thorough examination, and to make a Report to the House. We are not aware of the progress they have made in the investigation, or of the character of the testimony they have heard, or whether, indeed, they have heard any testimony at all. We presume, however, they have given up the examination as an unprofitable job—for we are informed that they sent notice to Mr. Gilbert Leonard, the parish judge, that it is unnecessary to produce his witnesses before the committee; from which notification we infer that they intend to make an *ex parte* report, without receiving evidence on both sides, or, as we just hinted, they have given up the whole affair as an unprofitable job. As public men, acting under the House of Representatives in behalf of the whole people of the State, they are bound to make their report, so soon as they shall have arrived at a conclusion, no matter what that conclusion may be. If frauds have been committed in the Plaquemine election, and Judge Leonard or any other parish officer deserves to be impeached, bring forward your facts and draw up your accusation. If no frauds have been committed, and Judge Leonard be innocent of the manifold charges which the whigs have uttered against him, you are bound by still stronger obligations to proclaim throughout the State, and from one end of the Union to the other, that this is the result of your investigation. The proceedings of the Plaquemine election have been grossly misrepresented by the whigs in this State, and everywhere else. The same party, taking the hint from their brethren here, never allude to that election without affecting to boil over with rage—and Judge Leonard generally comes in for a full share of reproach.

It is nothing more than an act of every day justice, awarded in all cases to the accused, that he should have a copy of the accusation; or, if after diligent investigation by the accusing party, the charge is found to be frivolous, groundless, false, and malicious, then let the accused be acquitted fairly and honorably, and in the face of the whole world, before whom the charge was made. We press this obligation upon the committee, either to state the charge as soon as they discover the grounds; or, discovering no grounds—finding the charge already made by the whig press and countenanced by the institution of an inquiry by the whig majority of the House, to be totally unfounded, and the offspring of factious animosity and disappointment,—the committee, under these circumstances, cannot avoid the necessity imposed upon them by honor and justice, to proclaim the real state of the case, and the true result of their inquiries.

We know not the steps which Judge Leonard has taken in consequence of the notification from the committee that it is unnecessary to produce his witnesses. But the judge, if he acts like a wise man, will keep himself prepared for any thing that may occur until the committee shall have made their report, and till it shall have been acted upon by the House. He cannot tell what the report may contain before it is read at the clerk's table. Remember the old maxim—*Timeo Danaos*—mistrust the settled machinations of the Greeks—they will overwhelm you in the midst of the security into which they have lulled you.

In the mean time we lay before our readers the following important documents, which show that there are actually 926 legal voters in the parish of Plaquemine. In addition to these, there were 147 democrats, who, unable to get in their votes here, went to Plaquemine for that purpose. We trust the whigs will not complain of this determination of the democrats to exercise the right of suffrage. It is conformable to the doctrine and practice of the whig inspectors of the election that a citizen of the State may vote in any parish of the State—nay, they stretched that doctrine and that practice so far as to permit a large number of citizens of other States to vote here at the late presidential election. But the whigs also sent down a party to Plaquemine—whether they voted or not, is unknown to us. If they possessed the requisite qualifications, the exercise of the right would not have been denied to them. Allowing only thirty whigs from New Orleans to have voted, the matter will stand thus:

Legal voters in the parish,	926
Democrats from New Orleans,	147
Whigs from New Orleans,	30
	1,103

Here are upwards of 1,100 votes satisfactorily accounted for.

The official report from all the polls in the parish was—

For Polk,	1,007
For Clay,	37
	907

The whole number of votes being 1,044.

It is well known that a few days before every election, and even on the very day, more or less voters are qualified in a legal manner, and this will account for the remaining 41 votes.

We shall soon recur to this same subject.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Secretary of State's office,
February 26, 1845.

I hereby certify that Mr Francois Moreau, assessor of the parish of Plaquemines, has this day deposited in this office a list of the christian and family names of all individuals who are entitled to vote in said parish for members of the general assembly, agreeably to an act entitled "An act to provide for taking a census of the voters in the State," approved March 9, 1833, and that said list shows the number of voters in said parish to be nine hundred and twenty-six.

ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
House of Representatives,
February 26, 1845.

I hereby certify that Mr Francois Moreau, assessor of the parish of Plaquemines, has this day deposited in my hands a list of the christian and family names of all individuals who are entitled to vote in said parish for members of the general assembly, agreeably to an act entitled "An act to provide for taking a census of the State," approved March 9, 1833, and that said list shows the number of voters in said parish to be nine hundred and twenty-six.

P. F. LANDRY,
Clerk House of Representatives.

Interesting Question of Law Conveyancing.—According to the learned authorities upon the subject of conveyancing, a certain form of words is necessary to be used; as for instance—If a man would according to law, give to another an orange, instead of saying, 'I gave to you that orange," which one would think would be what is called in legal phraseology, "an absolute conveyance of all right and title therein," the phrase must run thus: "I give you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title and claim, and advantage of and in that orange, with the rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pips, and all right and advantage therein with full power to bite, cut, suck or eat the same, or give the same away, as fully and effectually as I, said A. B, am entitled to bite, cut, suck or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and anything heretofore or hereinafter, or in any other deed or debts, instrument or instruments, or of whatever nature or soever, to contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

The omission of any of these words would, it is gravely held, prevent the right to said orange, passing to the person for whose use it is intended; but provided the orange be eaten during the delivery of these words, the law does not point out any means by which the eater can be divested of his right, as it conflicts with the fundamental principle, that possession is nine parts of the law.

Dr. Herschell an Organist.—Dr Herschell, the celebrated astronomer, was originally intended for his father's profession—music—and accompanied a German regiment to England, as one of the band, performing on the hautboy. On the occasion of electing an organist of the Church of Halifax, (in England,) he so completely astonished the builder and hearers, as to obtain the situation at once. Herschell being asked by what means he produced so astonishing an effect, replied—"I found my fingers alone would not compete with some of the other candidates; so I laid one of these (producing two pieces of lead from his waistcoat pocket) on the lower key of the organ and the other on the octave above; and thus, by accommodating the harmony, I produced the effect of four hands, instead of two."

From the New York Mirror.

Pelham Farm, Ulster co., March 15th, 1845.

Gen Morris,

Sir—I send for your inspection the pea bug in its various stages brought thus early to maturity under glass, in my conservatory. It is usual for the egg to remain in a dormant state, until the pea is sown, when if the weather is congenial, it comes forth a perfect insect, winged for flight—when the pea pod is formed, it deposits a small yellow nit upon the outer surface, to which it adheres until the pea is three quarters grown, when it takes the form of a light colored worm with a dark head, and eats through the pod, into a pea, where, at the proper season, it undergoes transformation, and becomes as you see a perfect winged insect.

When you eat the great luxury, the green pea, you invariably eat the larvæ of that disgusting bug. If you have a garden, and at the same time live remote from neighbors, less particular than yourself, you may avoid this dainty morsel of animated nature, by placing your seeds in boiling hot water, for the space of thirty seconds, then remove them at once to cold water, which process destroys the germ of life in the egg, without injury to the seed. Or you may destroy the larvæ of the insect, and advance the growth of your crop, by soaking the peas in diluted sulphate of ammonia twelve hours before sowing. I am yours, truly,

R L Pell.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday, March 21, 1845.

The cold winter weather since our last has thrown a damper upon business, and there has not been quite so much doing in the selling way. Our stocks are large, fresh and excellent, and prices generally low.—We notice that our merchants are daily getting in and opening new goods, and many western merchants are returning to our city and making their purchases.—Our Rivers, and the Pennsylvania Canal, are in good order, and we look in a few days for the Ohio and Western Pennsylvania Canal to be open to the Lakes, when business will revive briskly.

Flour—Flour has declined a little, and sales of common Monongahela have been made on the wharf at $3 25@3 37½ and other sales of good brands at the wharf and from wagons at $3 37½ @ $3 50 ₱ bbl; and from stores, by the dray load, at $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl.

Grain—Wheat 65 @ 70 c ₱ bushel. Rye, in demand at 40@12c; Barley at 75, and Oats are ready sale at 16@16½ cents a bushel at which price about 1000 bushels sold at the River. Corn, 28@32 cts. a bushel.

Ashes—Scorchings, sales of 25 tons in two lots at 3½, for cash and short credit—sales of 25 casks from wagon at 3@3½c a lb, part cash and part in barter. Pot, 3@3½; Pears, 4@4½, and saleratus 4½@4¾ cts a lb.

Beeswax—Yellow, scarce and in demand at 26@27 cents a lb.

Butter and Lard—Our market is very bare and good fresh Roll is in demand—sales of 11 bbls from wagons at 10c and 8 bbls since at 11@12½c a lb—prime is held in store at 13½@14c a lb.; Keg, 6 to 8c a lb. Lard—sales of 55 bbls of No 1 at 6, and 25 kegs at 6½c a lb.

Brooms—sales of about 250 doz Corn at 1 12½@ $1 25 as in quality.

Beans—Plenty and dull; small white 75@87½; large mixed, 50 to 62½ c ₱ bushel.

Bacon and Beef—Bacon, last week a sale of 20,000 lbs., city cured, was made at 6½, 5½ and 4½ cts. ₱ lb.; for hams, sides and shoulders, on Friday the market advanced a little; hams sold at 6½; sides 5½, and shoulder 4½; and a good deal sold. About 35,000 lbs country bacon was sold; for shoulders 4@4½, sides 5@5½; and hams 6@6½ c ₱ lb. Beef, sales in the Cattle Market, Allegheny city, of 85 head of beef cattle to butchers at 3@3½ c ₱ lb. in lots.

Cheese—Stocks small; Western Reserve, ready sales at 5@5½ c ₱ lb.

Fruit—Dried Peaches, sale of about 200 bushels, from store, at $1 25@$1 37½, Dried Apples, sales of about 400 bushels, in lots, at 70@75 c ₱ bushel.—Green Apples, sales of about 300 barrels from store at $1@$1 75, according to quality and condition.—Malaga Raisins, $3@$3 25, in lots, per box.

Fish—Sales of Lake Fish at $7 50 ₱ barrel.

Feathers—Feathers 26@28 c ₱ lb.

Groceries—N. O. Sugar, sales of the past week about 350 hhds, at 4½ to 5½ c ₱ lb. Coffee, sales of about 300 bags Rio in lots at 6¾ to 7½ c ₱ lb. Molasses, sales of the past week in lots of about 700 bbls. of N. O. at 25, 26, 27 and 28 c ₱ lb. Some purchases made by Cincinnati merchants. Some ask 30 c ₱ gal.

Metals—Blooms, Juniata at $55@$60. Bar Iron, 3@3½; and Juniata 3½@3¾ c ₱ lb. Pig Metal sales 100 tons, ordinary, Allegheny $25½, 6 mos.; 50 tons, ordinary, at $26, 6 mos.; 100 tons, ordinary, 4 mos.; 300 tons, ordinary, $25, 5 mos.; 34 tons No 1, at $27 75, 6 mos.; the article firm and in demand.

Rice—Rice has advanced; 25 to 30 tierces sold to city merchants at 4@4½, and it was sold at 4½@4½ c ₱ lb.

Salt—Sales of 300 bbls., No. 1, in Allegheny city, afloat, at 90 cts a bbl.; and other sales $1 05@1 06½ ₱ bbl.

Tallow—Sales of rendered at 6; rough 4 c ₱ lb.

Whiskey—Sales of about 250 bbls. in lots, at 17½; and one load at 18 c. Rectified at 21 c ₱ gallon.

Postponement.

IN consequence of this day being a Holyday, the sale of the valuable Real Estate advertised by order of Thos. Bakewell, Esq, executor, to take place this morning at 11 o'clock is postponed until to-morrow afternoon the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, when the property will positively be sold on the premises, corner of Smithfield street and Virgin Alley.

mar 21 JOHN D DAVIS.

Fire Brick, Extra Large.

20,000 A prime article, for sale by D. & G. W. LLOYD.

mar 21

"The Cry is, Still They Come!"

ANOTHER large lot of new publications received yesterday at COOK'S, 85 Fourth st., viz:

Graham's Magazine for April, beautifully embellished.

Ladies' National Magazine for April, containing fine steel engravings, lace work and flowers, and a fashion plate.

White Lies, and False and True, or the Journey to London, by Mrs Opie.

Tales of Trials told by Children, by Mrs Opie.

The Countess Faustina, by Ida, Countess Hahn Hahn, translated from the German.

Cruikshank's Omnibus, a vehicle for fun and frolic, with numerous illustrations.

Harry Harefoot, or the three temptations, by Prof. Ingraham.

Wandering Jew, Nos 14 and 15, World edition.

Democratic Review for March, containing a portrait of C J Ingersoll.

Living Age, No 43, the best work of the kind published.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for March.

Ladies' Work Table Book, containing clear and practical illustrations in plain and fancy needle-work, knitting, netting and crochet, with numerous engravings.

Safia, or the Magic of Count Cagliostro, a Venetian Tale, translated from the French of Roger de Beauvior, by Eugene Lies, being No 47 of Harper's Library of select novels.

The Heiress of the De Veres, by the author of "Two Old Men's Tales."

The Regent's Daughter, from the French of Alex. Dumas. Dumas stands in the first ranks of French novelists, and the present work is eminently worthy of his fame. It is a story of thrilling power.

mar 21

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, of March Term, 1840:

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of Andrew Alexander, to Robert Campbell.

All persons indebted will please take notice that Robt Campbell, the assignee in the above case, has filed a final account of Trusteeship in my office, and that the same will be allowed by the Court, and confirmed absolutely on the 5th day of April next, unless exceptions be filed.

GEORGE R. RIDDLE,
mar 21-3t Prothonotary Com. Pleas.

Adjourned Sale of Lots, on Fourth St Road.

IN consequence of the severity of the weather, the Lots advertised by handbill and otherwise to be sold on the 22d inst., is postponed until the 10th day of May next, for further information enquire of Mr David Beeler on Fourth Street Road, or to

P M'KENNA,
m21. Auctioneer

Grand Examination Ball!
AT DUQUESNE HALL.
TICKETS, $1,50.

AN examination of the pupils that during the past winter have been entrusted to the care of Madame Blaique, will take place on Monday Evening, March 31st, 1845.

☞ The following will be the order of the exercises:

1st—Grand March.
2d—Minuet de la Cour, ending with the Gravotte de Vestris, by five young Ladies,
3d—Highland Fling, by classes and singly, by a young Miss of four years of age.
4th—Hornpipe, by classes.
5th—Cachuca, by three young Ladies and singly by a young Miss of four years of age
6th—Scotch Dance, of nine young Ladies.
7th—Waltz and Gallopade.
8th—Cotillions.
9th—March.

☞ After which the room will be appropriated to the use of the visitors for a GRAND BALL; the dancing to conclude at 2 o'clock.

In thus ending her exercises for the winter, Madame Blaique cannot permit the occasion to pass without tendering to her friends and patrons her grateful acknowledgements for favors they have bestowed upon her, and to express a hope that on future occasions they will be continued. mar 21-1ap

20000 FIRE BRICK, a prime article, for sale by
mar 20 D. & G. W. LLOYD.

50 BBLS. fresh family Flour, on hand and for sale by
mar 20 D. & G. W. LLOYD.

A Farm and Steam Mill for Sale.

FOR SALE, an excellent well improved Farm of 120 acres. There is two good Frame and a Log dwelling house, good stabling and an excellent stream of water passing through a Meadow of 15 acres, in which there is a large excellent Steam Mill—a good double Barn—about 100 acres cleared on the Farm. It lies 11 miles from Pittsburgh and 6 miles from East Liberty, on the old Franklin road. It has upwards of 100 apple and about 80 choice peach trees and a variety of other fruit trees on it. The dwelling House, Mill and Farm, are all in good order, and will be sold low on accommodating terms. For further particulars please apply at HARRIS'S General Agency and Intelligence Office, No 9, Fifth street.

mar 20

For Rent Very Low.

A neat little BRICK CHURCH, in a public part of the City, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The building has been handsomely fitted up within a few months, and is well furnished with seats, lamps and other suitable conveniences. Apply to

mar 20 JOHN J. MITCHEL.

JOHN W. BLAIR,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
No 120, Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

KEEPS constantly on hand the most extensive assortment of BRUSHES in the west, which he will sell as low as any in the United States of the same quality, and on more *liberal* terms. Also, Corn Hand and Fire Whisks. Also, a full supply of

SHOE FINDINGS,

including Pegs, Sparables, Kitt, Binding and Lining Skins, &c., together with the *most* complete assortment of FISHING TACKLE to be found in this city. Wholesale and Retail on the most reasonable terms. mar 19-d&w2

Situation Wanted.

A PROFESSIONAL GARDNER, who has had much experience in his business, in Europe as well as in this country, wishes to procure a situation. The most satisfactory references as to character and skill, can be shown by him. Enquire at this office. m19-2t.*

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 18-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.

School for Young Ladies.

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

m17-d1w*

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 warranted to be of *seasoned* lumber, and *plates* of the first quality of importations

N. B. All kinds of repairing attended to and Glasses removed and re-hung.

THOS. A. HILLIER,
Looking Glass manufacturer, 104 Wood near 5th.
mar 15-2wd

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

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between M'Gargill & Maguire, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th day of February, 1845, James M'Gargill is alone authorized to settle up the business of the firm. JAMES M'GARGILL,
WM. A. MAGUIRE.

N. B. I will be in attendance at the Store of J. N. Bausman, on Smithfield, between First and Second streets, where all persons having dealings with M'Gargill & Maguire, late Coal Merchants, will please call. Persons indebted to said firm will take notice, that all bills not settled in two weeks from this date, will be left in the hands of proper officers for collection. JAMES M'GARGILL.

Pittsburgh, March, 15, 1845-d6t

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.

WINDOW GLASS & WHITE LEAD—
150 boxes Window Glass 8x10;
50 do do do 10x12;
35 do do do 10x14;
100 large sizes, *selected*, including 10x114, 11x16, 12x16, 12x18 and 12x20.
Gregg & Eaton's White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge. For sale by GEO. COCHRAN.
mar. 12.

PRINTING INK.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF C. JOHNSON'S
SUPERIOR PRINTING INK,
IN LARGE AND SMALL KEGS,
Just received at the office of the "Post."
mar 10.

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.)

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.

Valuable Property.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, held in the city of Pittsburgh, in and for said county, on the 8th day of July, A. D, 1844, will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue or Outcry, on Thursday the 10th day of April, A D., 1845, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., four certain contiguous Lots or pieces of Ground, situate on the south side of the Monongahela River, in St Clair township, Allegheny county aforesaid, in the town of Birmingham, marked in the general plan of said town Nos. 94, 95, 101 and 102, bounded by lots Nos. 87 and 88, by Neville street, by other ground and by the Monongahela River. The said lots 95 and 102 containing together in breadth on Neville street aforesaid 120 feet, and in length 95 feet, the said 94 and 101 containing together in breadth 120 feet, and in length from said lots 95 and 102 to the Monongahela River, with the appurtenances, being part of the estate of James Patterson, Sr. late of Allegheny county aforesaid, dec'd.

Terms of Sale—one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance, one third in nine months from date of sale, and the other one third in eighteen months from date of sale with interest, the said two-thirds to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property so sold.

JAMES PATTERSON, } *Executors.*
WM. O'LEARY. }
march 14-w&d10ap

Oranges and Lemons.

25 BOXES Oranges and Lemons in prime order, for sale low by P. C. MARTIN,
mar 13 60 Water street.

Smoked Herring.

20 BOXES smoked and scaled Lubec Herring, for sale low by P. C. MARTIN,
mar 13 60 Water street.

Potatoes.

30 BARRELS Neshannock Potatoes, for sale low by P. MARTIN,
mar 13. 60 Water street.

JUST RECEIVED, a superior lot of Sugar House Syrup, in bbls and half bbls; also a fine lot of Sugar House Molasses.
mar 12 CHURCH & CAROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED on consignment per Steamers Hibernia and Monongahela:
130 Boxes superior Cincinnati Soap;
50 " " Star Candles, 4s, 5s and 6s;
For sale by
mar 12 CHURCH & CAROTHERS.

IMPROVED LARD OIL, of superior quality, entirely free from Gum and equal to the best Sperm Oil; a few bbls received on consignment and for sale by
mar 12 CHURCH & CAROTHERS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Kingsland & Hays, in the Foundry business, in Pitt township, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. Hays is alone authorized to settle up the business of said firm.

N. B. The business will be carried on as heretofore by A Hays. C KINGSLAND,
Feb. 11, 1845.—feb 12.tf A HAYS.