The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1845.

BALTIMORE AND WHEELING.—The Wheeling Times, in replying to some remarks of the Baltimore American, about the terminus of the Baltimore Rail Road, talks in the following fretful strain:

"We would very much like to know the ground of the prejudice that has recently sprung up in Baltimore against Wheeling, as the terminus of the road, and as a point of business. To us it seems unaccountable, but if there are reasons, we would like to see them fully laid open to the public."

The "prejudice" complained of here, if we guess rightly, is the simple fact that the Baltimoreans are beginning to discover that it is to their interest to have the rail road terminate at that point where the greatest amount of business is done—at a place which has resources and trade and manufactures of its own, and which is not a mere depot for goods passing through it. The charge that Baltimore entertains "prejudice" against Wheeling as a "point of business," is certainly a novel one to be made in the latter town. Never, till now, would the Wheeling people confess that Baltimore *could* think any town in the West except Wheeling, worthy of its regard or favor. But, according to the Times, a change in the feelings of the Baltimoreans has taken place—for it says the "prejudice" of which it complains has but "recently sprung up" in Baltimore. The question naturally arises—what has produced this new feeling? Why does Wheeling, which certainly has never had cause to quarrel with Baltimore heretofore, now complain so feelingly of real or imaginary injustice from that city? It is because that Baltimore is convinced that Wheeling, however willing she may be, cannot furnish a fair share of the means necessary to carry the rail road to the Ohio at that point where she desires it to strike that river? Or is it because the Monongahela Navigation, a despicable improvement in the eyes of the good people of Wheeling, has, during the brief period of its operations, done a business which has convinced Baltimore that it is clearly for her advantage to cultivate and extend her business relations with Pittsburgh? We have no doubt that the cause of the "prejudice" complained of by the Times, if any such exists, has in its origin one or both of these causes.

While writing the above we were furnished with a letter, from which we make the following extract. It was written by one of the most acute and enterprising of the business men of the west, to a gentleman concerned in the Monongahela Navigation. We very much fear, if the business goes on as it has done on the Monongahela Navigation, that Wheeling will cease to lament over the alleged "prejudice" of Baltimore against her, but will reproach the people of the Monumental City for forgetting her altogether:

BALTIMORE, March, 22, 1845.

"Your fine steamer Consul, brought us to Brownsville wharf before 3 o'clock; and then, in as pleasant a ride as I ever had on a winter's night, we were at the furthest end of the interminable town of Cumberland; at 7—allowing an hour before taking the cars, and landing us here at half past 5.

"When you can ensure such comfort, and speed of travel, it must be allowed yours is the grand route East.

☞ We hardly comprehend the angry remark of the Gazette about "altering the language of a contemporary," and will merely answer its question by saying that we copied the Cincinnati Gazette's article from the AGE.

THE PRESIDENT AND A SECOND TERM.—We regret, says the Nashville Union, to see an effort making by one of the correspondents of the New York Herald to make the impression that President Polk either has or ought to have an eye to a second term. Nothing would be more prejudicial to the success of the administration than the prevalence of a suspicion that Mr Polk could be induced to become a candidate for re-election. In accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, he voluntarily restricted his service to a single term. This pledge was made after full deliberation, and with an honest determination to redeem it in good faith. The democratic party without exception approved this determination, and elected Mr Polk under a full conviction that at the end of four years he would retire to private life.

We feel perfectly warranted in saying, that any and every intimation that he has ever for a moment entertained the idea of a re-election is wholly unfounded.—He entered upon the duties of his office with a fixed resolution to administer the government with an eye single to the advancement of the best interests of the country—relying firmly upon the generous support of his fellow-citizens, and not doubting that his own reputation would be prompted in the promotion of the happiness of the people. But when his present time shall expire, he will assuredly retire and leave the choice of a successor to the people.

SENATOR FOR MASSACHUSETTS.—Various names are suggested for the vacancies in the U. S. Senate occasioned by the death of Mr Bates. The Boston Atlas names Hon John Davis, of Worcester; Hon Samuel Hoar, of Concord; Hon Leverett Saltonstall, of Salem; Hon Levi Lincoln, of Worcester; Hon Myron Lawrence, of Belchertown; Hon Linus Child, of Southbridge; and Hon Abbot Lawrence and Hon Robert C Winthrop, of Boston, but urges the appointment of the first gentleman, who a few years since figured in politics under the profesional name of "Honest John." The abolition branch of the Whig party prefer John Quincy Adams; but that gentleman appears to find little favor with the politicians.

DESTROYED.—A short time since a committee of the Missouri Legislature met in front of the State House and made a bonfire of two millions six hundred thousand cancelled State bonds.

The finances of the State appear to be in any thing but a flourishing condition. There is at present no money in the treasury, and the Auditor estimates the expenses of the Government, instead of the State debt, &c., which it will be necessary to pay between now and the 1st of January, 1846, at about $173,056.—The interest on the State debt becomes due in May and a resolution was adopted in the House on the 26th ult. to borrow $50,000 from the Bank of Missouri to pay it.

A SINGULAR DEVELOPMENT.—A most extraordinary affair has occurred at Tooting, England. A person who had lived in that place more than half a century, part of the time as cook to a lady, and six years as the wife of Robert Welch, the parish clerk, died at the age of 83, and was discovered to be a man! He had regularly partaken the sacrament, and was religiously buried as "Sister Ann Welch." Many parties wished to keep the matter secret, but a woman named Fletcher, who was at the laying out, had sworn to the body being that of a man, and it would be disinterred according to law.

☞ BUCHANAN, the Neurologist, is lecturing on Association in Louisville. So he has added Phalanxterianism to his other sciences.

☞ The Cumberland Alleghenian says, that as Mr Polk was crossing Laurel Hill, on this side of Uniontown, Fayette co., Pa., the fact that a poor man lay sick in a house near by, who was anxious to see him but could not be brought out, was communicated to him—he immediately had his carriage stopped and proceeded to the poor sick man's house, and spent some time in conversation with him and family. Such characteristics make men great.

PRESENT TO MR. CLAY.—Hon. Willis Green, of Kentucky, returned home from New York, where he has been sojourning, on Friday. He will take to Ashland the Address of the New York Clay Clubs, engrossed on several sheets of parchment, and enclosed in a case of solid silver, as a present to Mr Clay.

CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR.—The Democratic convention have nominated Wm. F. Havemeyer as their candidate for Mayor of New York. He is a man of wealth, a sugar-refiner by occupation, and of an old New York family. There are now four candidates in the field—Messrs. Havemeyer, Dudley Selden, Mayor Harper, and Lewis Tappan, the Abolition candidate.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—If we are to take constant labors of the new administration as an earnest of what they intend yet to do, we may expect the best results to the country from their diligent efforts.—The President calls around him his Cabinet at an early hour in the day, and continued till a late hour in the evening; and not unfrequently calls them together again after dark, and continues in Cabinet session till a late hour of the night. Energy, industry, and fidelity are alike important in political and social life—Without their faithful observance, no man can succeed in either.—*Constitution.*

☞ The Mayor of Havana was so indignant at the conduct of the Spanish Government, in sending out an order to enforce the payment of duties on the articles which had been made free till 6th April, that he tendered his resignation to the Government of the Island of Cuba.

A MINISTER AT A BALL.—On the 22d of February last, Rev Samuel Marsh, and wife, were escorted into the ball-room, in Plainfield, Vermont, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and as they were walking up to the music, were introduced to the company by one of the managers. Mr Marsh opened his Bible and proceeded to address the assembly on the subject of dancing, and quoted scripture relative to it. At the close he proposed singing a psalm—"Together let us sweetly live," and scores of sweet voices joined in the singing as proposed. Mr Marsh kneeled and prayed; after which he and his wife were seated, and his Bible was open before the company, while a large number danced a cotillion. The Reverend gentleman in a card, states that he left the room because a storm was coming up, and through the whole, he and his wife were "very kindly treated."

KICKING A GENTLEMAN.—The following anecdote is told by a correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times. A *gentleman loafer* was found one night in a private box at the theatre in New York city, by the gentleman who had previously taken the box—on being requested to leave, he refused; he was finally kicked out of the box and out of the theatre also. After getting into the street, the loafer (who had an impediment in his speech,) bristled up pretty smartly to the gentleman and expressed himself as follows:

"Y-ye-yer think y-ye've done some d——d great th-th-ing, by k-ki kicking me out of a th-theatre—d-don't yer? (clenching his fists and stepping towards the gentleman with a savage air.) I-I've been k-ki-kicked out of the theatre before to-day, and in a bet better fashion nor that. I can tell y-ye-yer. You don't know the f-f-first rudiments of kick-kicking—yer don't. Up-up upon one occasion a married gentleman found me in his bed ch-ch-chamber, and what do you think he did—d-d-did rot yer! I can tell yer. He kicked me down stairs, and out of his h-h-house, and across the str-str-street, bor jingo! That was what yer might c-c-call ki-ki-kicking. While I was in the street, a fr-fr-friend of mine spoke to me—I know he w-w-was a fr-fr-friend from what he said—for said he, "G-g-ger-go it my little shirt tail fellow, h-he's a g-g-gainin' on yer!" And I guess he did, for the way h-he put in the kicks was some. Every one on'em t-t-told with a v-v-vengeance, like Hill and Page's p-p-patent mortising machine. Y-y-yer don't know how to kick a gentleman—yer don't."

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,

AN ACT making appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending June 30, 1846.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1846, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of 2d June, 1836, viz:

For transportation of the mail, $3,050 000.
For compensation to postmasters, $975,000.
For ship, steamboat and way letters, $12,000.
For wrapping paper, $16,000.
For office furniture, (for the offices of postmasters, $4,000.
For advertising, $30,000.
For mail-bags, $16,000.
For blanks, $22,000.
For mail locks, keys, and stamps, $6,000.

For mail depredations and special agents, $30,000; *Provided, however,* That no greater sum shall be paid any mail agent of any description than $1,000 per annum, and no greater sum for all his traveling and incidental expenses than $2 for each day he shall be actually employed in the capacity of mail agent.

For clerks for offices (the offices of postmasters,) $200,000.

For miscellaneous, $55,000.

Approved March 3, 1845.

Bragging.—We do not know when we have seen news paper bragging better "bit off" than it is in the following extract from "Punch."

"The Punch has fifteen hundred first rate writers constantly employed upon it. They are paid at an enormous rate, and are kept in stalls or cages near the printing office during the day time; but at night they are driven out into the suburbs. Each of the principal contributors has £40 a week (£2,000 a year,) and as much ink as he can consume gratis.—The chief artists are on the same footing. There is an enormous corps of small jokers, at salaries averaging about 300 a year each, but they are obliged to act as a sort of joke police, constantly on the look out to take up any ferocious subject they may meet with, and bring it to be dealt with by one or the other of the principal contributors.

"The merely mechanical part of the arrangements is also exceedingly costly. There are several hundred compositors, who relieve one another constantly as they successively boil over with indignation, or are convulsed with laughter at the manuscript they are putting into type. There are several boys at the engine, to prevent the chases in which the type is placed from splitting their sides, which they have known to do, with the pressure of an unusually rich caricature or article. But the hardest work of all is performed by the publisher, who sometimes sinks down in a state of exhaustion, and is always wrapped up in blankets, and carried away from the office, after the exertion of having taken the money on the day of publishing."

From the Ithaca Journal.

OREGON.

The following is an extract from a letter received a few days since by Gen D. D Mizner, of Lansing, from Dr. White, of Oregon. The action of Congress on the Oregon question and the increasing importance of that country, render any communication from there replete with interest.

OREGON CITY, July 6, 1844.

Dear Sir:—The colony is rapidly increasing in numbers, and proportionably rising in importance.—Oregon City (as the little town is called at the falls of the Willamette) contains a population of several hundreds, four respectable stores, three saw-mills, two flour-mills, one of which has five run of stone, and is worth at least $15,000. It is a stupendous building, put up in the best manner, and all the running gear is of cast iron.

The surrounding country is rising and improving correspondingly. We have now a regular colonial form of government, well administered—five district counties, represented by thirteen members. The legislature closed a quiet but effective session of eight days, week before last, having passed twenty five bills, all in due form, and several of them of considerable length and much importance—one of which, though only a lobby member, by proffering to pay $10 into the treasury, I had the privilege voted me of speaking upon. The bill was to prevent the introduction, manufacture, or sale of ardent spirits in the Territory.—Being deeply interested, I pleaded hard, and had the happiness to see it pass by a unanimous vote into the law of the land—every member coming up to the mark like a man of more courage, though but one of the members a communicant of a religious body. Peter Burnett, Esq., late from Mo, "be it said to his honor," introduced the bill, and spoke to in a masterly manner. It was a proud day to us, and the bill is popular.

Since my arrival, several artful attempts have been made to introduce it among us; but the great majority of the people being with me, we have triumphed thus far, though under the necessity in two instances of imposing heavy bonds, and once of throwing a distillery into the Willamette river. Our judge, with probate powers, is supreme in his department, visiting each county twice annually. Our executive is composed of a committee of three; but one sheriff, a colonel, with several captains, magistrates, and constables, constitute the machine of our simple but effective government.

This is only got up in the absence of all law from our mother country, to meet present necessities, and proves most serviceable to me in regulating intercourse between whites and Indians. We have now general quiet all abroad, and I have for this year, or for the last few months, much less to oppose than heretofore. Though in several instances I have narrowly escaped from the Indians, and in one, from the pistol of a white savage, yet I believe both parties have concluded to suffer me to live awhile longer, and I am probably quite as favorably regarded generally, as could be expected.

My post is now becoming less difficult, trying and dangerous, as the premises are laid, and we understand each other better. Crops of all kinds come in favorably this season, and the late emigrants are delighted with this country—say of the Willamette that it is by far the finest country they have ever seen; and, really, General, I can hardly myself avoid saying, that I believe it the most healthy, delightful and promising districts of country on the globe, and depend upon it, dear sir, Oregon will soon take an honorable stand among the nations of the earth. If it please God, I hope to see you and my dear family, of whom you made so honorable mention, next year.

E. WHITE.

A SKETCH OF SANTA ANNA.

HIS FORTUNE WITHIN A FEW YEARS.

The recent Revolution in Mexico, together with the overwhelming changes in the fortunes of Santa Anna, have imparted fresh interest to the life of a man whose career has been so extraordinary who but the other day—"the observed of all observers"—with the destinies of a nation in his hands, is now it may be presumed, little better than a fugitive and an outlaw. The more immediate events in his history have been full of stirring excitement. His capture by the Texans, his return to Mexico in an American national vessel, his overthrow of Bustamente, his re-election as President, his loss of a leg, in the defence of Vera Cruz, his movements for the re-conquest of Texas, the death of his wife, his speedy marriage to another, the late popular outbreak, his tyrannical conduct towards the Mexican congress, the fidelity to him of a large body of followers, the pertinacity of his resistance, his repeated attacks on Puebla, and finally, if the last accounts be true his negotiation for surrender.

The conduct of his countrymen in relation to his amputated leg, must be pronounced brutal and disgraceful, and will long be remembered as a cowardly manifestation of popular fury. Brantz Mayer, in his interesting work on Mexico, gives an account of the burial of his leg. He arrived at the gate of the city just after sunrise, as they commenced firing in honor of the day, which was to be celebrated by an entombment of the remains of the shattered limb. The principal streets were covered with an awning; the military were out in all their finery, the officers of government mingled in the procession, and the limb of the President, cut off in 1838, afterwards buried in Vera Cruz, was disinterred and brought to the Capitol in 1842, laid in a crystal vase, borne to the cemetry of Santa Paula, where it was deposited in a monument erected to receive it, by the command of the General of the Mexican army.

What a contrast have recent events presented! The leg has been torn from its place of repose, and kicked about the street! A statue of Santa Anna, which had been placed on a beautiful column, has been thrown down and trampled upon.

A writer in the N O Tropic, who was a witness to the Revolution in the city of Mexico, speaks of the assembly of the people in front of the piazza.—Shouts of vivas (he says) from twice ten thousand voices rent the air, clenched and uplifted hands and gesticulations of the most determined character indicated the deep seated enthusiasm of the vast multitude. It was indeed a tremendous spectacle. I witnessed many men so impressed and effected at the sight that the tears were streaming down their face.—It was a motely scene. The Mexican gentleman, the merchan, the lepero, in his many colored clothing, the officer in his gorgeous regimentals, soldiers, crowds of young men, women, and boys, all combined to furnish a spectacle which those who witnessed it and the intense enthusiasm which appeared to burn in every one, will never forget.

But a few months before, Santa Ana visited the theatre in his splendid state carriage, encompassed by other carriages, and followed by about seventy lancers. Two rows of grenadiers were stationed the whole length of the entrance to the theatre, making a lane for the General-in Chief to pass. There were hardly any under six feet—fine looking men.

The theatre outside was brilliantly illuminated; splendid transparancies with the inscriptions, "patron of this edifice," "Hero of Tampico," "Hero of Vera Cruz," "Siempre Venceder," "Always Conquerer," these and similar brilliances formed a dazzling spectacle. But the transparency that towered above the rest, was a full length portrait of Santa Anna crowned with the laurel by the genius of Victory, who was seen hovering over his head.

This was recently torn down, by the mob, converted into a kind of broom with which the streets are swept.

Mr Mayer, in his work already quoted from; describes Santa Ana as about 6 feet high, well made and of graceful bearing, and stumping along on an old fashioned wooden peg, having rejected as uncomfortable, all the meck legs with patent springs, that had been presented to him. His dress on all public occasions, was that of a high officer of the army, and his breast was covered with richly gemmed decorations. "His brow," (we here quote from Mr Mayers' description, written in 1842,) "shaded with black hair somewhat sprinkled with grey, is by no means lofty, but narrow and smooth. His head, although rather small; and too long for its breadth, has a marked and badly defined outline, indicating talent and resolution. His nose is straight and well shaped, and his brows knit in a line over close and brilliant eyes, which are said flash with life, when roused to passion. His complexion is dark and sallow, and his temperament evidently bilious. His mouth is the most remarkable feature.—Its prominent expression when at rest, is that of mingled pain and anxiety. In perfect repose you would think him looking on a dying friend, with whose sufferings he was deeply but helplessly sympathizing.—There is no vindictiveness, ferocity or ill temper in its expression."

In another part of his work, Mr Mayer says:

"As we pass the front of the National Palace, from out of its main portal dashed fifty gaily caprisoned hussars, followed by a coach richly decked with crimson velvet and gold, drawn by four white horses, and driven by a Yankee coachman. Behind these dashed fifty more hussars; while at the side of the coach, six aids reined in their spirited chargers. There is but one person in the vehicle. His dress is that of a General of Division, with red facings and gold embroideries. He wears a number of decorations around his neck, while a medal blazing with diamonds, voted to him by the nation, rests on his bosom. His sword handle is studded with diamonds, and his hand rests on a diamond headed cane. He is uncovered, and as he passes bows gracefully to your salutation, you recognise the President of the Republic.' Such was Santa Ana only a year or two ago.

SNOOKS AND VENTRILOQUISM.

The following amusing sketch was furnished by a correspondent to the editor of the Delaware Gazette:

Some time since, while on a visit to the interior of Pennsylvania, in my professional capacity, about four o'clock the stage in which I was enseonced drove into a small village—as business was to detain me a couple of days, I was thinking how to improve the monotony of my leisure hours, when my attention was arrested by some very large handbills, one setting forth the merits of Ventriloquism by Mr. T. V. Skelline, whom I ascertained had acquired considerable celebrity in that science; the other was of a lecture on Animal Magnetism, by Mr. M.

About the exhibition hour, I visited the exhibition room of Mr. Skelline, but no company having arrived, we adjourned to the room of his more successful rival for stray change and public fame. Upon entering the room we found it literally crowded with persons of all ages, sexes, sizes, and character; on a platform erected for the occasion, Mr Snooks was addressing the audience, expatiating on the science of Mesmerism.

After he had concluded, a committee was appointed, among whom was the Rev Mr. A——, pastor of the village church, and Dr G——. My companion remarked to me that he was determined to expose the humbug, or test its claims as a science. Accordingly, things being arranged, a lady was placed in the operating chair on the platform. After requesting silence, Mr Snooks fixed his eyes, gazing intently upon the subject, reminding us of the serpent charming mother Eve, our old lady mother, and then commenced his manipulations by moving his hand up and down her face. He was pretty soon interrupted by the snarling and barking of two dogs. Mr Snooks arose and expostulated with them, for the delinquents had not paid their admission fee, and a negro was ordered to expel them. Coffee, coming forward, exclaimed, "Whar is um?" at the same time flourishing a large broomstick, he said, "Jus left me ober dat; I'll cotch um, and fotch out de high grass;" but no quadrupeds of that nature being found, order was again restored, and Mr Snooks kept on moving his arms. My companion remarked. "I fixed them a little."

Soon afterwards, Skelline threw his voice so as to proceed immediately from the Rev. gentleman, exclaiming, "Go it, my boy, and don't spare elbow grease! that's the time o'day!" All eyes were directed towards the Rev. gentleman, particularly Dr. G, who looked daggers at the Rev. offender, while the Shepherd cast his eyes around in utter amazement.—Significant glances were given by two virgin maidens, whose appearance indicated that they had passed the meridian of their charms, which Skelline observed and immediately cast his voice to them, remarking.

"Bless my soul, it can't be possible—I never thought that our Minister drank before."

"Nor does he," exclaimed the Rev. Mr. A——

"Ladies and gentlemen—this is utterly inexplicable to me, as I have not said a word; to be sure, I did hear something near me, but I assure you, it was not myself that used the phrase."

Our two young ladies were now removed some distance apart, each one believing the other to be the offender, by breaking the decorum of the audience.

At last, in spite of all interruption, the magnetic sleep was produced. Mr. Snooks now addressed the audience and said:

"Gentlemen and Ladies, you see the effect of Animal Magnetism in the case present—no power on earth except my own can arouse her from this deep sleep."

A variety of experiments were now tried upon the subject, when suddenly a voice was heard in the midst of the committee, crying Mad dog! Mad dog!

"Bow, wow, wow," exclaimed Skelline, transferring his voice immediately under the chair of the magnetized lady. Quick as thu't Mr Snooks and the committee sprang from the stage, and a movement was visible in the magnetised lady of drawing the feet up to the spokes of the chair.

At this moment, another tremendous snarling was heard in various directions of the audience, which one caused a general rush for the door, in which one lubberly fellow trod on the toes of the patient, who could not suppress a loud scream.

Cuff was again called to remove the intruders forthwi h. "Wha' is your dogs?" says Cuff, pushing his broomstick under the stage. Jus lef' me hear you say wha you is, and see if I don't sweeten you." No answer being made to Cuff's reasonable request, he was forced to get under the stage where by thrusting and groping his way, putting his stick in every direction, he was again startled by another snarling and barking at his heels "Look out da' wha, you is about;" hallowed Cuff, making a hasty retreat.

At this crisis another voice was heard at the door, crying out "ladies and gentlemen, escape if you can, as the rafters beneath this house are giving away under the weight of our pressure! and we shall soon have the whole timber down upon us from above."

A general rush was now made for the door, among the first was the magnetized lady, followed by Mr. Snooks, who no doubt had exercised his will toward the lady sufficiently to awaken her.

Being jammed out into the midst of the moving crowd, who were crying, hallowing and exerting themselves to obtain egress, I lost my companion. Finding all amusements for the evening at an end, I retired to my hotel. I had not been long seated before in rushed our fat, jolly landlord, laughing, until I thought his fat sides would burst.

"Gentlemen," said he, as soon as he could obtain sufficient command over his risibilities. "Who do you think it was that kicked up that all-fired rumpus over yonder? Why it was that slick little Ventriloquist!"

SORREL SHEEP AND HORSES.

A bill was before the lower branch of the Alabama Legislature for the charter of a Botanical Medical college, at Wetumpka. After Speaker Moore and others had made able speeches in support of the bill, Mr Morriaett, from Monroe, took the floor. He is an odd genius, and withal he has good hard horse sense, (as his colleague, Mr Howard, calls it,) and often speaks to the point and with effect. With an imperturble gravity he addressed the house in substance as follows: "Mr Speaker, I cannot support the bill, unless I am assured that a distinguished acquaintance of mine is made one of the Professors. He is what that College wishes to make for us—a root doctor, and will suit the place exactly. He became a doctor in two hours, and it only cost $20 to complete his education. He bought a book, sir, and read the chapter on fevers, and that was enough. He was sent for to see a sick woman—a very sick woman. With his book under his arm, off he went. Her husband and their son John were in the room with the sick woman. The doctor felt of her wrist and looked in her mouth, and then took off his hat. 'Has you got,' addressing the husband, 'a sorrel sheep?' "No, I never heard of such a thing in all my life.' 'Well, there is such things,' said the doctor very knowingly. 'Has you got, then, a sorrel horse?' 'Yes' said John, quickly, 'I rode him to mill to-day.' 'Well, he must be killed immediately,' said the doctor 'and some soup must be made and given to your wife.' The poor woman turned over in her bed, John began to object, and the husband was brought to a stand. 'Why, doctor, he's the only horse we've got, and he is worth $100, and will not some other soup do as well?' 'No, the book says so, and there is but two questions—will you kill your horse, or let your wife die? Nothing will save her but the soup of a sorrel horse. If you don't believe me I will read it to you.' The doctor took up the book, turned to the chapter on fever, and read as follows:—'Good for fevers—sheep sorrel, or horse sorrel.' 'Why, doctor,' exclaimed husband, wife, and son,' 'you are mistaken; that don't mean a sorrel sheep or a sorrel horse, but—'Well, I know what I about,' interrupted the doctor, 'that's the way we doctors reads it, and we understands it.' Now, said Mr M., with an earnestness and gravity that were in striking contrast with the laughter of the House, unless the Hon Speaker and the friends of the bill will assure me that my sorrel doctor will be one of the Professors, I must vote against the bill.' It is unnecessary to add, that after this blow, the bill, never kicked. It was effectually killed.

Dignitaries Arrested.—The Senate of Michigan have got into a pretty muss, for which the people will have to pay the piper. It appears that Judge Wilkins of the U. S. Circuit Court, issued a warrant for the arrest of Senator Williams, which was served by Deputy Marshal. The Senate were so indignant at the arrest of a member of their honorable body, that the arrest of the Judge, Marshal, and Clerk of the United States Court, was at once ordered, for a breach of privilege. The arrests were made by the Sergeant-at-Arms; and Judge W., when arraigned, refused to respond, except to deny the jurisdiction of the Senate. This non-plussed the Senate for a time, but it was finally decided to make the whole matter the special order of the day. Preliminary arrangements for the trial for contempt were made, and the prisoners were suffered to go on parole, to re-appear when wanted.

Select School for Boys.

H. WILLIAMS, will open a Select School for Boys, in the Session-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, on Monday the 7th of April next. Entrance on Sixth street.

TERMS:—Primary Class, $6 per scholar per quarter of 11 weeks.
Junior Class, " 8 " "
Senior Class, 10 " "

REFERENCES.

Rev. D. Elliott, D D., Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D., Rev. A. D. Campbell, D. D, Hon. Charles Shaler, Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D., Charles H. Israell, Esq.

N B. Mr Williams will deliver a free lecture at 8 o'clock, P M of said day, on contractions in Writing, Arithmetic (the Prussian System) and Book Keeping, and if sufficient encouragement should be offered, evening classes will be formed in either, or all of the above branches.

march 27–1yd.

Spring Fashions,

RECEIVED AT THE NEW
HAT AND CAP STORE.
(*Observe Yellow Front.*)

The proprietor would return thanks to his numerous customers and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he has received the Spring Fashions for Hats, direct from New York; which he is prepared to supply them with on the most moderate terms. Not wishing to puff my establishment into notice, but would say to all who wish to get a fashionable, neat and durable Hat at moderate terms, to give me a call, and examine my splendid assortment of Hats and Caps.

(*Recollect, Yellow Front.*)

G W. GLASSGOW,
No. 102, Wood street, third door from Fifth street.
m27.

Selling Off!

THE subscriber intends closing his *Morocco and Leather Store*, on the first of April next. All persons wishing bargains in his line, can be accomodated by calling before that time.

JOHN H. McKEE.
mar27-dta1 95 Wood st., near Diamond Alley.

For Sale Low.

20 NESTS Cucumber wood bowls; 10 nests tubs; 6 doz buckets, 7-9, 8-11, 9-12, 10-12, 10-15, 12-16, 12-18, sash and glass; churns; chalk, bed and clothes lines; carpet chain; coffee mills; all sizes augers; all kinds of brushes and combs; axes, hatchets, quills; steel pens; G S thimbles, G S table and tea spoons, paper and school books; tacks; butt hinges and screws; percussion caps; pocket books; all kinds of buttons; mattocks; fishing hooks; black writing sand; scissors. For sale low for cash, by

ISAAC HARRIS, Agent
and Corn Merchant,
m27 No 9, 5th street.

Carpet and carpet chain, carpet and papermakers, rags received in payment.

Pittsburgh Manufactures.

50 DOZ. Estep & Sons' Cast Steel Axes, warnt'd
100 do Barger & Son's Steel Hoes, trowel tempered.
100 do Shaw's & Nelson's Sickles;
50 do Marsh's Grass and Corn Scythes;
30 gross Spinning Wheel Irons;
100 doz Shovels and Spades;
50 do Manure and Hay Forks;
30 do Mattocks and Picks;
Window Glass, assorted sizes,
Lamont's Patent Vices, solid boxes.

For sale at reduced prices by
GEO. COCHRAN, No 26, Wood st.,
mar 27 Agent for the Manufacturers.

70 DOZ Scythe Snathes;
200 do do Rifles, just received and for sale by
mar 27. GEO. COCHRAN.

MACHINE CARDS—A full supply for the ensuing season received on consignment, for sale by
mar. 27. GEO COCHRAN, No 26, Wood st.

Pickles.

1 BARREL beautiful cucumber pickles, fit for families or Hotels, for sale low by
P. C. MARTIN,
mar27 60 Water st.

Smyrna Figs.

A FEW drums on hand, and for sale low by
P. C. MARTIN,
mar 27 60 Water st.

Fresh Oranges.

30 BOXES prime Messina Oranges, just received, and for sale low, by
P. MARTIN,
mar 27. 60 Water street.

Fresh Lemons.

20 BOXES for sale low, by
P. C. MARTIN,
mar 27 60 Water street.

Green Apples.

40 BARRELS of superior apples, consisting of red pippin, Spitzenburg, yellow pippin, &c, prime for family use. For sale low, by
P. C. MARTIN,
mar 13 60 Water street.

Adjourned Sale of Real Estate.

ON Thursday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, will be sold without reserve, at Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, by order of the Executors of the Estate of Benjamin Bakewell, deceased, that

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND,

Situated at the foot 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 feet alley, on which is erected a convenient Brick Meeting House, about 34 feet by 50 feet, well pewed and lighted with gas, capable of accommodating 300 persons. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the day of sale.

m27. J D DAVIS, Auctioneer.

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 George Barnes, of Ohio township, of 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.

GEORGE BARNES.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Ohio township, do certify, that George Barnes, 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.

David Shields,	Robert Green,
Paul A. Way,	Robert Routh,
W. Woods,	E. W. Worthington.
Abraham Wakefield,	Jno. W. Little,
W. Little,	John Way,
Samuel W. Peebles,	J. W. Crawford,
Elias Grimes,	James Duff,
B. C. Anderson,	F. Duff,
R. L. Balker.	

m27–d3t.

Shawls, Alpaccas, Cashmeres D'Ecosse.
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 18

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES CHEAP FOR CASH!

ALL sizes of Platform and Counter Scales for sale at extremely low prices, *and warranted, as regards neatness and accuracy, not excelled by any make in the country.* Merchants and others having orders would do well to give us a call.

LEWIS PETERSON, Jr., Manufacturer,
No. 45, Front st., between Market & Wood.
mr 26-1w.

HARPER'S BIBLE, NO. 21.
And more New Works at Cook's Literary Depot, 85, Fourth Street.

HARPER'S Illuminated Bible, No 21.

Look to the End, or the Bennets Abroad, by Mrs Ellis, and only 12½ cents.

The Nevilles of Garretstown, No 3, by Charles Lever, author of O'Malley, Tom Burke, &c.

Thirlwall's History of Greece, No 8, and last number, the work being now complete.

Illustrated London Times and News, 4 Nos each, by steamer Cambria.

Punch, 3 Nos.

The collegians, a novel, by the author of Tales of the five Senses, &c.

Arthur's Magazine for April.

American Whig Review for March.

The Art of Conversation, with remarks on Fashion and Dress, by Mrs Maberly.

Lectures on the Invocation of Saints, Veneration of Sacred Images and Purgatory, by the Rev Charles Constantine Pise, D. D.

The Seven Knights, or Tales of many lands, by Ingraham.

A new supply of Harpers' novels, just received.
mar 25

GRAND CONCERT
AT THE DUQUESNE HALL,
Wednesday and Thursday, March 26, 27,
THE ORIGINAL
ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS!
MESSRS. GERMON, STANWOOD, HANINGTON, EILMAN, AND WHITE.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will give two of their inimitable entertainments on the above evenings, consisting of Songs, Glees, Choruses, Comic Banjo, Congo, Tambo and Bone Castinets, in all of which they stand unrivaled in the world.

☞ For particulars see small bills.
☞ *Front seats reserved for Ladies.*
Admission—50 cents, doors open at 7½ o'clock.—Concert at 8½. mar 24.

Chair Factory.

JNO. M. IRWIN, and James W. Woodwell, carry on the Chair business in all its branches, and solicit the custom of their friends who may want to purchase a substantial article. A large assortment now on hand at low prices.

mar 22 JNO. M. IRWIN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE
Allegheny Co. Mutual Insurance Company,
PITTSBURGH, MARCH 18, 1845.
FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

THE fiscal year of this Institution ends on the third Tuesday of March, having been in operation about ten months. The Board of Directors for the past year, submit to the members the following report:

Commenced issuing policies 18th May, 1844,		
No of Policies issued,		470
Amount of property insured,		$1,043,745 67
Am't of premium notes,	51,757 84	
One per cent. to be added as capital stock, as per Sec. 11 of the Charter,	10,437 45	
		$62,195 29
Policies surrendered,		$7 000
Leaving Insured,		$1,036,745 67
Cash rec'd 5 per ct. on Premium notes,	2609 38	
for Policies,	468 00	$3077 38
Refunded on Premium notes,		21 55
		$3,055 83
Paid Expenses.		
Printing, advertising, books, stationary,	157 88	
Paid for labels,	72 62	
Office rent,	100 00	
Professional advice,	5 00	
Agents and surveyors,	58 25	
Contingent expenses and salaries,	772 06	
Office furniture,	30 00	
		$1,225 81
Balance of cash in hands of Treasurer and agents whose accounts are settled quarterly,		$1,830 07

The success of the Company so far, is highly flattering. Those insuring houses of Brick or Stone have paid ¼ of 1 per cent.—whereas, in a Stock Company they would have paid ½ of 1 per cent.; on buildings of Wood and exposed, the cost of Insurance has been ½ of 1 per cent., in a Stock Company, it would have been ¾ to 1 per cent. The manufacturer and property hazardous has paid ½ pr. ct., in a Stock Company would have been from 1¼ to 2 per cent.

The aggregate saving to the members of the Company has been at least $6000 in premiums for Insurance.

The ability of the company to pay all losses that can reasonably be expected, is no longer problematical, and while the capital of Stock Companies remains stationary, the capital of this company increases in proportion to its liabilities. In a company of this kind, which is mutually to pay each other's losses by fire, and at such trifling expense to each individual, the directors feel confident that owners of property will no longer leave themselves without Insurance, but unite in giving their support to an Institution for mutual benefit.

L WILMARTH, Prest.
J B ROBINSON, Sec'y.

Directors.

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