The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1845.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL-ROAD.—We insert a communication from J. B. MOORHEAD, Esq., defending his brother, who is now absent, from the aspersions of the American. While all must admit that the vindication of Gen. MOORHEAD's motives and conduct is as complete as his friends could desire, we regret exceedingly that he should have felt construined to take an active part against the bill granting to the Rail-Road the right of way. We have constantly advocated the measure, as one calculated to promote the interests of Pittsburgh, without injuring Pennsylvania.

Those who believe that the State works would suffer from making the terminus of the Rail-Road at this city, must admit that if the Company can construct the Road to this place, they can carry it on to Wheeling, or some other point in Virginia; and also, that they *will* do their utmost to complete it to some other place, if Pennsylvania denies them the right of way. And if the Company succeed in this, the works of Pennsylvania must suffer more severely than they would do if the road terminated here. If Pittsburgh were the western terminus of the Road, and if our legislature exhibited a liberal policy towards the Company, there can be no doubt that our people and our legislature could exercise some influence on the arrangement of toll lists, and thereby prevent, in a great measure, any competition between the Rail-Road and the canal routes, that would be ruinous or injurious to either, while, at the same time, the public would be served at cheap and fair rates. If, on the other hand, the terminus of the Road is fixed in another State, with interests wholly adverse to ours, our public works would suffer much more than they possibly can do if the terminus be fixed at this city.

But we do not believe the question of granting this right of way, is half as important as the ardent disputants on either side would have us believe. That it should have been promptly and cheerfully accorded we are fully convinced—but we do not believe that the effect of the success or the defeat of the measure now, will be so tremendous as some people pretend. In the first place, the mere grant of the privilege to make a rail road, without, at the same time indicating some new resource from whence means to do the work may be obtained, is a very small favor to a company situated as is the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. We have not heard it said that the Company is at all prepared to go on with the work now; even if they had a grant of the right of way. In the second place, the defeat of the project at this season won'd not by any means prove that it could never be carried.—Another legislature could easily reverse the refusal, and say that the company *should* carry its road through our State.

Besides all this, we believe, that if the right of way were now granted, and the company would do its best to complete the road to this place, before it could be completed, the increase of trade and travel would be nearly or quite sufficient to give both the canal and railroad quite as much business as they have to do now, while the Monongahela navigation would also drive a profitable business in its own exclusive trade, if it did not carry a pound of freight destined for the West from Baltimore, or a pound coming from beyond Pittsburgh and destined for that city.—The Pennsylvania Canal, too, would always be able to carry goods cheaper than any railroad can transport them.

In view of these things, we do not think this question is so vital and absorbing, and that it is to be settled now and forever. Let the Rail Road have the right of way by all means. But if the legislature should refuse to grant it at this session, the damage is not by any means irreparable. We should be very sorry to think, if the anti-way people triumph in the legislature this session, that Pittsburgh is to be forever excluded from the benefits of the Baltimore Rail Road, when it shall have been completed to the western waters.

NEW YORK FEMALES.—It is indeed distressing to read the accounts of suffering among the female laborers of New York city. It would be some comfort to the philanthroplist if the future promised any "better times." A N. Y. paper says that the other day a manufacturer of caps had applications to the extent of 200 within the week beyond his means to find employment for. This was in the course of ordinary trade, without any advertising or peculiar course to prompt application. Young women in needy circumstances will work at any price rather live in idleness or suffer from want. While so many females are needing aid, it is almost impossible to advance the compensation. The only remedy is to find new branches of labor or occupation for their sex.

The Female Institute Society, is however, doing something for the cause. What may be the result of its movements we know not, but hope for the best.—The Plebeian of the 31st ult., in noticing the meeting meetings, says: "A benevolent gentleman of the city has offered himself as security for the use of the Tabernacle, where addresses will be given by some of our most eloquent speakers, and other attractions offered for the benefit of the female operatives.

SUEZ AND CAIRO RAILROAD.—Late London papers inform us that Mehemet Ali leans to the establishment of the Suez and Cairo Railroad, and has sanctioned the survey. This, if true, would lead to the opinion that English influence was in the ascendant in the Councils of the Pacha. It is well known that the French engineers in the service of his Highness, have declared themselves in favor of a canal.—The English, however, assert that this is only the proposal of an impracticable plan designed to defeat their own plan of a railroad. The latter will, however, expedite the passage across the desert less than one day—an object which does not seem worthy of a very sharp contention. The cost of the Railroad is estimated at half a million of pounds sterling. Nobody pretends to estimate the cost of a ship canal, with the requisite harbors on the two seas.

AN IMPORTANT LAW.—An act allowing drawbacks upon foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and the British North American provinces adjoining the United States, passed both houses of Congress during the recent session, and became a law. This bill will have a favorable influence on the carrying trade of the States, and give increased employment to American vessels.

ACCIDENT TO MR JAMISON.—We see by the Philadelphia Times, that Mr JAMISON, the actor, (who is well known to the play-goers of Pittsburgh), had his collar bone broke at the theatre on Saturday night.—He was playing Rolla, and as he was crossing the bridge with the child, the carpenters made a mistake and let it down too soon. He saved the child from harm, but suffered a serious injury himself.

TEXAS.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of Friday publishes the following extract of a letter from "a gentleman of intelligence and high standing" at Washington:

"Gentlemen: Letters received by this evening's mail, direct from Texas, and from those *fully* acquainted with the state of things there, leaving not the least doubt that an extraordinary struggle is going on in Texas, between the friends of annexation and the English party, headed by General Houston. Every possible inducement is held out by the English Minister and agents, to the people of Texas, to reject the proffered terms. Magnificent offers are made, a reaction has taken place, and I feel warranted in saying that the issue is *doubtful*. I trust the President will heed your suggestion, or we may yet lose the country; and, if lost *now*, it will be lost forever. Mark it!"

On the other hand, says the N. Y. News, letters have been received here, direct from Texas, representing *the people* of that country to be enthusiastic and all but unanimous in favor of Annexation. Leading men and politicians may naturally enough be opposed to a measure calculated greatly to diminish their own personal consequence—to say nothing of those who may have been influenced by the various means and appliances of which England has been no doubt lavish enough, with the view of defeating the extension of our Union over Texas. But unless we are deceived by the whole current of intelligence from that country, their opposition will be powerless before the irresistible sweep of the popular feeling in its favor.

Major Donelson, our Chargé d'Affaires to Texas, was at New Orleans, at the last advices, waiting for the first packet to sail for Galveston, and expecting to receive the instructions said to have been forwarded to him by Mr Tyler's Express, by way of Nashville,—the news of which seems to have traveled faster by the newspapers than by Mr. Tyler's nephew.

FOR THE POST.

MESSRS EDITORS—In the absence of my brother, J K Moorhead, the editor of the American, has, in reply to a communication published in your paper, on the policy of our State Legislature granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to pass through this State to the Ohio River, seen fit to make a personal attack on his character and business, without a word of reply to his arguments against the policy of granting the privileges the Rail Road Company ask. If that Editor expects to avoid a discussion of the merits of the question by assailing the character and business of an individual who happens to differ with him in politics, as well as in State policy, he will find it will avail him nothing. The friends of his favorite measure, dare not meet the question fairly; they know, and the Editor knows, that its friends are only those who expect to be benefited by the completion of the road to this city; the interest of the Commonwealth is not a matter worthy of consideration with them. Admitting that both the friends of the Rail Road and my brother, are governed by private interests, the difference will stand thus. The friends of the Rail Road are contending for their private interests in opposition to the interests of the State, whilst he contends for the interest of the State, and admits that he thereby protects his own.—If it be true, as the Editor says, that the State has legislated a portion of the carrying trade and travel into his hands, I cannot see why that should be considered a sufficient argument that they should now give the right of way to a Rail Road, and thereby destroy both his interest, and that of the State, yet this certainly comes as near an argument in favor of the Rail Road bill as any thing that has yet appeared in the columns of the American. I cannot think, however, that it will be deemed sufficient by the legislature to pass the bill, unless the Editor can succeed in convincing them that two wrongs will make a right; if he does this, the Rail Road may meet with some favor at Harrisburg; any one at all conversant with the history of our State Works, must know that too many charters have already been granted by our legislatures making rival improvements to the State Works. The Tide Water Canal, the Harrisburg and Lancaster Rail Road, and the Monongahela Slack-Water, may be classed among them; it is time this kind of policy was at an end Such projects as this Rail Road, will meet with but little favor at the hands of the present legislature when the question is fairly discussed and understood.

In regard to the personal allusion of the editor to my brother's course, I can only say to him, that he is responsible for his own acts, and he is competent to take care of himself, if met fairly, face to face. This driving at a man behind his back, is what has called forth this communication. It might be proper for me here to say, that I had frequently been urging my brother to take part against this Rail-Road bill, as it would, if made, destroy our State Works, as well as the Monongahela Navigation. His views were always the same as mine; but from the fact of this being the place of his residence, and business, and the great excitement that existed among the citizens in favor of the Road, he had determined to remain neutral; and with the exception of the letter to which he alludes, I believe he took no part for or against it, until called out by the American. I know, that to my entreaties, he turned a deaf ear. In the eyes of the editor, *I*, no doubt, have sinned greatly, as I have written *several* letters to Harrisburgh on the subject, and have always opposed the measure. I am only a sojourner in Pittsburgh; I have no interest here; and in my opposition to the Rail-Road, I am governed by the interests of the State, and my private interest in the Monongahela Navigation.

If the Pennsylvania legislature deny the privilege of coming into her borders, the Rail-Road will "stay stopped at Cumberland." Virginia is awake to her interest, and she will never give them any privileges that will be practicable to bring them to the Ohio River. Her situation is the same as our own State, having a State Work reaching the Ohio River at Kanahwa.—The route to Wheeling is impracticable *without* the privilege of coming into our State. It is, therefore, clearly the interest of Pennsylvania and Virginia that the Rail-Road should "stay stopped at Cumberland;" there it will remain unless favored by the Pennsylvania legislature.

The completion of the Monongahela Slack-water has contributed more towards the advancement of the city of Pittsburgh than any other late event, and is only second to the interests of the city to what the completion of the Rail Road would be to this point; the difference, however, as they now stand, is this: in the one case the work is done and in operation; in the other, the wind work is begun. Whether those who contributed to the accomplishment of the first, or those who are blowing for the last, are most deserving to be ranked as the *true* friends of the city, is a question not so decidedly in favor of the rail road as the Editor seems to think. The Editor's object appears to be to make a personal controversy of a matter which should involve only public interests, and he endeavors to divert attention from the true question at issue, viz—as to whether the construction of the Rail Road will be injurious or otherwise to the general interests of the state, by personal and political attacks upon an absent and private individual.

He may, by this course, excite prejudice and confusion, and rain a clamor perhaps, at the expense of the person assailed, but he will surely fail to convince the minds of men of the justice and reason of his conduct by such a course. It is clear, that the Rail Road, if made, would take all the freight, as well as passengers. Goods could then be delivered in about one fourth of the time, and at much less cost than the present mode. The price at present for carrying Dry Goods by the canal and Portage Rail Road from Philadelphia, is $1 25 per 100 lbs. By the Rail Road to Baltimore and Cumberland, thence 72 miles of wagon carriage to Brownsville, and by the slack water to Pittsburgh, the present price of carriage is only $1 05. Making a difference of 20 cts per 100 lbs, in favor of the Rail Road route *as it is at present*.

The only reason why all, or nearly all, the goods are not forwarded by this route now, is owing to the difficulty of procuring wagons at fair prices between Cumberland and Brownsville, and the influence and interest exerted in favor of the Canal route by the extensive and numerous lines formed for transporting goods on the State Works. Should these difficulties be removed, as they would be by the extension of the Rail Road, the State Works will be but monuments of legislative folly.

J. B. MOORHEAD.

Connecticut State Prison.—Relative to the present management of this prison we have seen a number of statements, so extraordinary in their character, that, loth to believe, we have heretofore set them down as party exaggerations. But the confidence with which they are repeated by that respectable paper the Hartford Times, at last forces upon us the conviction that they are in a great measure true. Mr Pillsbury, an experienced and efficient officer, was not long since ejected from the wardenship of the Wethersfield prison, for no other reason than he was a Democrat, and Johnson, whose qualification for the office lay entirely in his wriggery, appointed instead. Since then there has been the grossest conduct practised by the officers of the prison. It is stated that in two weeks, since Johnson's appointment, there has been more corporeal punishment inflicted upon the prisoners than during nine months previous. One prisoner, a week or ten days ago, underwent this punishment. He was stripped naked, hung up by the heels, and water dashed into his face until he was nearly strangled. If this be true, the Weathersfield prison could scarcely stand a comparison with an Austrian dungeon. Boasted N England!

GENERAL JACKSON.—Isaac Hill of New-Hampshire, who lately visited the Hermitage, says:—

"I found Gen. Jackson better in health than I expected; yet so weak, if it were any other man, I could scarcely suppose he would live a week. For the last four months he has not attempted to take his customary meals with the family. He sits through the day in a well constructed easy chair, with his writing materials, his miniature bible and hymn book before him. To him are brought as soon as the mail arrives the newspapers: and during the four days I tarried at the Hermitage, his first inquiry was for the daily Washington newspapers and the letters bearing the postmark of the capital. His complaint is pulmonary; one lobe of the lungs he believes to be entirely consumed. This condition is shown by the shortness of breath, which almost entirely precludes the benefit of personal exercise. When he moves it is so quietly as to produce no disturbance. His feet and ankles are swollen from continued sitting, and he finds a substitute for salutary exercise only in the bathing of his limbs every evening in those emollients calculated to produce a healthy action of the skin. Weak as he is, he shaves with his own hand, and combs and adjusts the ample gray hair which continues to add to the dignity of his appearance."

A Georgia judge presented by his own grand jury.—The grand jury summoned to meet the superior court for Harris county, Georgia, on the 12th instant, found, upon assembling at the court house, that there was no judge present to open the court, and after waiting three days without hearing anything of Judge Sturges, who was appointed for the circuit, they met and made out a formal presentment against his honor, in which is embodied an uncommon quantum of official delinquency. The grand jury present the absence of the judge as a great grievance, detrimental and even ruinous to the interests of the people, having business ready and waiting for judicial decision, and what is abundantly worse, and in fact intolerable, say the jurors this criminal neglect of duty on the part of the judge is very frequently repeated, and exhibits in their opinion the most wilful indifference to the country.

"All which, in tender and kind feeling, innocent in intention, yet humbled and aggieved," they respectfully submit, &c. After this solemn presentment had been adopted, the citizens of the county, in the court-house assembled, resolved themselves into a regular meeting, and organized by the appointment of proper officers, when they passed resolutions advising Judge Sturges forthwith to resign his office, and permit a judge to be appointed in his place who will attend to his public duties in good faith to citizens of the county, &c.

WHAT WILL MEXICO DO?—The *N. Y. Evening Gazette*, referring to the *Journal's* positive statement that General Almonté expresses the opinion that the Mexican government will not think it necessary to declare war against this country, says, (and apparently with authority):

"The *Journal of Commerce* is in error in this matter. Whatever opinions General Almonté may have expressed, they have been certainly anything but in accordance with this declaration of the *Journal*.

"That the Mexican people, smarting under a sense of unjust spoliation and insult, cannot be kept quiet, no matter how well disposed the government might be, is the only opinion expressed by the Mexican minister, who, deprecating a resort to actual hostilities, has avowed his inability to perceive how it is to be avoided by Mexico."

Good.—The Secretary of the Navy has removed Gen. W. Gibbs McNeil, from the office of Engineer of the Brooklyn Dry Dock, and appointed Capt. Sawyer to the place. *This* Gen. McNeil was the commander of the Algerine forces of Rhode Island and was very active in crushing the cause of the people. With us this would be sufficient removal; but there were other mighty reasons for the change. As Capt Sawyer was an Engineer of the Department, a saving of $4000 a year will be made; and it is charged that McNeil has been extravagant and kept a needless large staff. We do not know that it is cause of regret that the federal press has assailed Mr Bancroft in advance. His efficiency, ability and industry will shine the brighter for it.—*N. H. Patriot.*

Duel between two Officers of the U. S. Navy.—A letter, dated on board the U. S. brig Trenton, Dec. 20, 1844, gives the following particulars of a duel between two officers of that vessel:

"At Prince's Island, where we filled with excellent water, a duel was fought between two of our officers, which deprived us of the services of our First Lieut. Wm Hurst. His antagonist was Passed Midshipman Creighton. The cause was some trifling insult on the part of Mr Hurst. Mr Creighton sent the challenge, and they fought on the 17th of November. They left the brig about 5 o'clock, A. M., and at 7 o'clock returned. Mr C. was unhurt, but Mr Hurst was severely wounded in the legs at the first fire, the ball passing through his right leg just above the ancle, struck the left one, causing a severe fracture."

Bigamy.—A middle-aged man, of sober and respectable appearance, calling himself Bowen, has been deceiving the people of Ogden, Monroe county, where he went about two months ago, representing himself as a Baptist preacher, and by extraordinary professions of piety, and holding protracted meetings, &c., &c., succeeded in winning the confidence of the community. At last, he persuaded a young woman of the family in which he was residing, to marry him. Very soon afterwards, it was discovered that he had at least two wives in Oneida county. Being thus detected, the hypocritical rascal fled; but after considerable search, he was found secreted in an old barn. He was carried off to a neighboring tavern, and securely locked up in a room, to await his examination on the next day.

On the following morning, he was not to be found in his room. Search was made in every part of the house, without success, and no clue could be found to his mysterious disappearance. At length, one of the searching party, chanced to jump with considerable force upon a bed in the room, where the object of their pursuit had been confined. "Signs of woe" were then given by the missing individual, who was found snugly deposited in the straw tick of the bed. Of course, further concealment was out of the question, and he came forth. He was examined, and committed on a charge of bigamy.

Decidedly Rich.—An exchange paper gives the following, and gravely avers that several persons were witnesses of the scene, in Saratoga, New York:—A raftsman who drank a little too freely fell from a part of the raft where he was employed, and was near drowning, when his brother plunged in to his relief, seized him by the hair, and was struggling with him to the shore. The tide was strong, and the brother's strength being exhausted, he was about relinquishing his hold when the despairing one, raising his head above water, exclaimed, "Hang on Sam! hang on!—*I'll treat—I swear I will!*" These words were stimulating, and his brother saved his life.

Intemperance two centuries ago.—Two hundred years ago, the vice of drunkeness was even more prevalent than it is now. In a discussion on the subject in the British Parliament, the Bishop of Salisbury stated that in one street in London a board was put up with the following inscription:—"You may get drunk here for one penny, dead drunk for two pence, and dead have clean straw for nothing!"

☞ A foolish practical joke was performed on Saturday by some persons engaging a negro for a promised price of $15, to whitewash the free-stone base of the City Hall. He commenced operations with great vigor in the afternoon, and had whitewashed about half the base of the East wing, when the crowd who collected to witness the process attracted the attention of the Mayor, who laid an injunction on further proceeding. The negro was not able to give any information leading to the discovery of his employers, and being evidently innocent of all conscious wrong, himself was discharged. All the available force at "his Honor's" command was at once set to work with scrubbing brushes, water, soap, vinegar, &c. to undo the mischief. The lime, however, had so thoroughly penetrated the stone, that, as far as appearance is concerned, they only made bad worse; and the chisel of the stone-cutter will have to be employed before the record of this foolish joke can be effaced from the wall of our City Capitol.—*N Y News.*

Daring Outrage—An intelligent and accomplished young lady was taking a walk in the grove near Gillen, in this county, late in the evening, for the purpose of gathering flowers. When within one hundred and fifty yards of the dwelling she was seized by two persons supposed to be negroes, and the first thing she knew was hoodwinked and gagged, and unable to give any alarm. She was taken into the woods about a mile and a half, where she was divested of all her clothing, and, without receiving further violence, left to make her way back in the best manner she could. Being confused and unaccustomed to the dense forest into which she had been conveyed, and it being then dark, she attempted to make her way back, and after wandering about through the woods for some time, she became exhausted from fatigue, and fell down in a pile of brush, where she was found about 10 o'clock at night in a state of insensibility—*Albany (Ga) Cour.*

"I like so much for a man to desire, and expect something more from his wife than that she should not oversalt his soup."—*Faustina.*

"Do you wish, then, that woman should rule?" asked Adela.

"No, only that men should treat them as their equals, not as slaves, whom in their fits of anger they tread under their feet, and when good humored, toss them a necklace, or some similar trifle. This demoralizes women; it blunts their delicacy of feeling. They will bear with brutal conduct to-day, that to-morrow they may claim a new hut for their gentleness.

[*Faustina.*

"Do you think raw clams is healthy, bob?"

"Yes, I do."

"Some folks say they asn't."

"I dont care what some folks say, but I never knew a raw clam to complain of being out *of health.*"

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday, April 4, 1845.

OUR MARKET AND THE STATE OF TRADE.

We have been much pleased in our walks through the business department of our city, to find such fine stocks, and so general an appearance of a lively, animated and healthy business; and our merchants are well employed and in the most cheerful mood, opening and selling or packing up and marking goods of all kinds. The business on the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and our canals, is good; and Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities are all alive with business; and our streets are very much crowded with wagons, drays and carts. Goods of all kinds are low, and the assortments excellent. N. O. Sugar, Molasses, Pig Metal, Butter, Fruit and Flour, are very firm, and have rather advanced since our last.

Flour—Sales of about 1000 bbls within a few days in lots at $3 56, $3 62, and $3 65 a barrel.

Grain—Wheat, sales at 70—Rye, sales of 4000 bushels at the River, and from wagons at 40a43 cts.; Oats, sales of 800 bushels at 17a18c.; Barley has advanced, seed Barley is in demand at $1—Prime for malting, 85@87½; Corn, sales at 27@28 cents.

Ashes—Scorchings, sales of choice at 3¾; Pots, 3@3¼; Pearls, 4@4¼c.; Saleratus, 4¼a4½ cts. a lb.

Beeswax—Small sales at 25a26c a lb.

Brooms—Stocks large and demand fair, sales by the quantity at $1 to $1 50 per dozen according to quality.

Butter—Market bare and demand good. Roll in bbls 12½a14, and Keg 9 to 10½ cts a lb.

Beans—Plenty and rather dull at 75@87½c ℔ bush.

Bacon—A good deal has been sold during the week, and the advices from the East within a few days has advanced it here, and made it a little higher—The sales of the week about 350,000 lbs; one sale of 120,000 lbs, hog round, put up at Madison, and cured at Wheeling, at $5 30 ℔ 100 lbs; and late sales at 7c. for hams, sides 5¾, and shoulders 4¾ ℔ lb.

Beef—Sales of about 1500 lbs dried at 5c ℔ lb.

Cattle Market—Sales of the week of 64 head of beef cattle in lots to Butchers, at 3 to 4c., all according to quality.

Cheese—Cheese is scarce, sales in lots of about 200 boxes at 6½ to 7c ℔ lb for prime.

Cotton Yarns—The market is settled down to 14c. ℔ lb for 5 to 10 Nos., sales good, and as fast as made.

Deerskins in demand at 13@14c a lb for dry and good.

Flax—In fair demand at 5½ to 6c. a lb, for good scutched.

Feathers—Small sales at 28, 29, and 30c. ℔ lb.

Fruit—The demand for fruit has been large, and especially for the Lake markets, from Cleveland to Chicago. Dried Apples, sales in lots of about 1000 bushels at 77 to 80 cts. ℔ bushel. Dried Peaches, sales in lots of about 400 bushels at $1 25, $1 28, $1 30, $1 37½. Green Apples, scarce and selling at $1 50 to $1 75 ℔ bushel, and in demand. Smyrna Figs, 13@14 cts. ℔ lb. M. R. Raisins, at $3@$3,-25 ℔ box. Sicily Oranges, sales of 80 boxes at $4. Sicily Lemons in prime order at $3 ℔ box. Ginseng, sales from store at 27 cts. ℔ lb.

Groceries—Sugar, sales of 4 hhds., for the Cincinnati market, at 5¼ cts ℔ lb; sales of other lots at 5¾ to 6¼ cts ℔ lb. Molasses, sales of 300 bbls. to the trade at 23 cts. ℔ gallon, the general rate has advanced to 30@31 cts. ℔ gallon. Coffee has advanced a little, Rio 7¼ to 8¼ cts. a lb.

Hay—good is selling at $7 a ton.

Hides—green, city slaughtered, 4c a lb.

Lead—the stock large and sales at 3½a3¾ cts a lb.

Lard—Lard has advanced a little—sales of the week, 6¾ to 7c., a 7¼c. a lb.

Metals—Pig Metal—the sales of the week have been large and in lots amounting to about 1000 tons, principally of Allegheny and hanging Rock at $30 for cash and on time. Blooms have advanced about $4 a ton—100 tons Juniata, to arrive, sold at $64, 6 mos.

Iron and Nails—Market firm and advanced a shade; the demand for both Iron and Nails, &c. has been active from the trade.

Oils—Country pressed linseed, 72a73, and city firm at 75—city lard oil at 62½ cts a gallon.

Rice—holders are generally selling at 4½c a lb. by the tierce.

Rags—have advanced and are in good demand; 3c for good mixed, and 4½a5c a lb for good white.

Salt—Sales in Allegheny from Boats at 90 a $1 a bbl.

Seed—Clover seed, sales of 200 bushels prime at $3 25, and other sales at $3a$3 12—Timothy, $1 37 a$1 50—Flaxseed, $1a$1 06¼ a bushel.

Tallow—Sales of new rendered in bbls at 6, and 5000 lbs butchers rough at 4c a lb.

Tanner's Scraps—in demand at 2 1 2 and 3c. a lb.

Whiskey—Sales of about 200 bbls at 18¾ to 19c. and sales 250 bbls rectified at 21 cts. cash.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, April the 28th, A. D. 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Henry Campbell, of, in and to all that certain piece of ground situate in the city of Allegheny, being Lot No 54 in the plan of Allegheny Town, and extending in front on Ohio street 60 feet, and in depth to Gay Alley 240 feet.

Also—All that certain piece of ground situate in the City of Pittsburgh; extending in front on Fifth st. 48 feet 6 inches, and in depth about 160 feet, on which is erected the "Forrest House," and other buildings: Said lot or piece of ground being subject to an annual ground rent of $122 50. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Henry Campbell, at the suit of Daniel Deal & Co.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Clawson, of, in and to the following pieces or parcels of land situate in East Deer township, Allegheny county. The first being part of depreciated tract No 11 in Elder's district, bounded as follows: Beginning at a hickory, thence by lands of Alexander Logan south 87½ deg. west 363 perches to a post; thence by lands of Philip Bintner south 3½ deg, east 100 perches to a white oak; thence by lands of William Ross, Esq, north 86½ deg, east 294 perches to a white oak; thence by lands of John and James E Karns, north 41½ degrees, east 16 perches, north 33½ degrees, east 46 perches, north 17 degrees, east 24 perches, north 44½ degrees, east 20 perches, north 21½ degrees, east 18 perches to a hickory or place of beginning. Containing 199 acres and 34 perches and allowance.

The second and last being part of depreciation tract No 14, beginning at a post, and thence by lands late of Alex. Logan, dec'd., N 2½ deg. W 114 perches, thence S 87½ deg. W 54 perches to a post; thence S 29 deg. W 133 perches to a post; thence S 87½ deg. E 123 perches to the place of beginning, containing 65 acres and allowances. The said pieces of ground being the same which Francis Karns and wife, by a deed bearing date the 26th day of March, 1839, and recorded in deed book 3d, K page 375, &c., conveyed to James Clawson.

Also, A certain piece of ground situate in Deer township, Allegheny county, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on the bank of the Allegheny River, thence by lands now or late of Asa Rowles N 72¼ deg W 17½ perches to a red oak; thence by land as aforesaid N 2¾ deg E 32 7-10 perches to a locust; thence by lands as aforesaid, N 75½ deg, E 16 perches to a post on the bank of the Allegheny river, S 1 deg, E 25 perches, S 3 deg W 16 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 4 acres and 22 perches streight measure. The said piece of land being the same which Robert Lowry and wife by a deed dated the 18th day of October 1838 and recorded in book 3d G page 205 &c. conveyed to the said James Clawson. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Clawson at the suit of Alexander Laughlin, Exr. of Samuel Logan dec.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Mathews, of, in and to, all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Robinson's Run, in Fayette township, Allegheny county aforesaid, and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a hickory, thence by lands of James M'Creary, James Vincent and James McWhorton, N. 52, E. 140 3-10 perches to a post; thence by land of James Muster south 35¾, west 72 perches to a stone; thence by land of Joseph McMurry, south 44½, west 158½ perches to a post; thence by land of William McConnell, south 87, west 2 perches to a post, south 22¾, west 45 3-10 perches to a stone; south 67¾, west 1 1-10 perches to a stone; thence by Joseph Taylor, north 43, west 37 perches to a stone, north 87, west 12 perches to a hickory, north 50½, west 18 4-10 perches to a stone, south 57½ west 30 perches to a stone, south 5¾, east 60 perches to a stone; thence again by land of Wm McConnell, south 67¾, west 26 1-10 perches to a white oak; thence by D. Robb, north 85, west 52 perches to a stump, south 70, west 8 perches to stone and hickory stump; thence by land of Margaret Glenn north 35¼, west 149 perches to a stone; thence by John Herron north 39¼, east 33 perches to a post, north 51½, east 30 perches to a post; thence by Seceders' Church lot south 17¾, east 7 2-10 perches to a stone, north 83¾, east 22 2-10 perches to a stone, north 34½ east 3 6-10 perches to a stone; thence by heirs of Robert Glenn south 55¼, east 15 perches to a stone, north 34¼, east 1¾ perches to a stone; thence by a lot owned by Scudder Hart south 79½, east sixty feet to a stone; thence north 34, east 11½ perches to a post, near Taylor's gate; thence down Mill street, in the village of Noblestown south 78½, east 21½ perches to a post, by M'Murry's porch; thence by M'Murry's land north 62¾, east 7 perches to the corner of his stable; thence south 89½; east 4 perches to a post; thence north 56¾, east 2 perches, less by one foot, to a post, north 87¾, east 4½ perches to a post, north 34¼, east 9 3-10 perches to a stone; thence by J M'Creary south 52, east 47½ perches to the beginning; containing 230 acres and 30 perches, (and out of which is reserved and not granted by the Mortgage, two lots for Jos. M'Murry, the one 7 acres and 82 perches, and the other 145 perches,) being the same tract of land which Scudder Hart and wife, by deed, granted and conveyed to said Thomas Mathews, and to secure the purchase money of a Mortgage. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Mathews, at the suit of Scudder Hart.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Patrick Cunningham and Peter Ratigan, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, on the south side of Grant street, and fronting on said street 20 feet, and extending back 90 feet; on which is erected one three story brick house. Said lot bounded on the east by Barney M'Clelland, and on the west by lot of Thomas Flood. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Patrick Cunningham and Peter Ratigan, at the suit of Lewis Noble, & Co., and to be sold by

E. TROVILLO, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, April 1, A. D. 1845. } ap 4 w3t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, April the 28th, A. D., 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim, of A. H. Holmes, of, in and to all that certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, bounded by lands of Joseph Riggs, John Murphy, Thomas Morrow, Alexander McGowan, and others, containing 108 acres, more or less, being the same on which the said defendent at present resides.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said A. H. Holmes, at the suit of Charles Hamilton, and to be sold by

ELIJAH TROVILLO, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, April 3, A. D., 1845. }

JAMES WARDROP & CO.,
Nurserymen and Floriste,
MANCHESTER,

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of Ornamental Plants, Shrubberry, Evergreens, Vines, Climbing Roses, &c., a few of the new yellow roses, viz: Cloth of Gold, Solfatare, and Ophire, 100 New Jersey Peach Trees a 25 best sorts, in excellent order for planting. All orders left with Bakewell, Pears & Co., or at their stand in the Diamond Market, or otherwise, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

ap 4-d1w&w1m*

Four Building Lots at Auction.

AT Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th sts, on Friday, April 11th, at 3 o'clock, will be sold:

Four valuable building lots, situated in Pitt township near the residence of O. Metcalf Esq., and Dr. Uptold, suitable for private residences, being within 200 yards of the new City basin. On the premises there is erected two double frame tenements in good order, together with some fruit trees, &c.

A plan of the property may be seen at the Auction Store of the subscriber, where any further information that may be desired will be given. Title indisputable.

Terms at sale,

J D DAVIS'
Auctioneer.

ap 4

20000 FIRE BRICK, a prime article, for sale by

D. & G. W. LLOYD.

mar 20

Holland Gin.

10 PIPES just received and for sale low by the pipe by

P. C. MARTIN,
60 Water st.

apr 4

Green Apples.

200 BARRELS of choice apples, in prime order family use or shipping. Consisting of yellow pippin, Spitzenburg, Romanites, &c.. The finest offered this season. For sale low, by

P. C. MARTIN,
60 Water street.

apr 4

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE:

The Great Worm Medicine of the day.

NO medicine has ever been offered to the public with stronger claims upon their confidence, than Sellers' Vermifuge. The following new certificates are from persons well known in the city and country. Read them:—

PITTSBURGH, March 7, 1845.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir:—Having used your very justly celebrated Vermifuge, with two of my children, with the happiest result, I do most cheerfully recommend its use as a very effective worm medicine.

Yours respectfully, REUBEN MILLER, Jn

Lower St Clair township, Allegheny Co. Pa. March 20th, 1845.

I hereby certify, that, after having used the different Vermifuges and worm preparations made and sold in this city, without any effect, I was induced by a neighbor who had used Sellers' Vermifuge with the finest effect, to buy a bottle. I did so; and two teaspoonsful given to a child of mine 3 years old, brought away more than 40 large worms, and it now enjoys better health than I have ever known it. My neighbor's child passed more than 60 worms. I believe Sellers' Vermifuge superior to any now in use.

BENJAMIN WHITE.

This is to certify that I gave two or three teaspoonful of Sellers' Vermifuge to a child of mine aged 10 months, and that it passed the same day 12 worms. I also gave Sellers' Vermifuge to another child of mine, and it discharged about 60 large worms. My neighbors have also used Sellers' Vermifuge with the happiest effect.

PETER DEVLIN, Baldwin Township, Allegheny County.

☞ This popular Worm Medicine is prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, No 20 Wood st.

Sold also by H. P. SCHWARTZ and J. MITCHELL, Allegheny City. ap 4

Shawls, Alpaccas, Cashmeres D'Cosse.

83. *Market Street, Pittsburgh.* 83.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

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

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

Cashmeres D'Cose from 25 up to 50 cents, the newest imported styles.

Just received, another lot of Flannels, imported as the only kind that is not liable to shrink. jan 15

Sewickley Academy.

A Classical and Commercial Boarding School for Boys, on the Ohio Road, Fourteen miles from Pittsburgh.

REV. J. S. TRAVELLI, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE Summer Session will commence on Thursday, May 1st, 1845.

TERMS—Boarding, Tuition, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c., per session of five months, $65—one half payable in advance; the balance at the close of the session.

Books and Stationary furnished when requested, at the expense of the pupil. ALL CLOTHING TO BE DISTINCTLY MARKED. Pupils furnish their own towels. It is very desirable that all should be present on the first day of the session.

☞ For further particulars inquire of the Principal of the Academy, or of Messrs. John Irwin & Sons, No 11 Water street, Pittsburgh, J. P. Gazzam, M. D. Hon. C. Shaler.

ap 3-d6w

LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE.

O. J. BECKLEY

Would respectfully inform the **Ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities,** THAT HE HAS OPENED AT

NO. 11 FIFTH STREET,

(FIVE DOORS FROM MARKET ST.)

A Ladies' Fancy Shoe Manufactory.

Having procured his materials in the East—also the latest fashions—he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Half-Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers, of Kid or Fancy color, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ N. B.—Satin