The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY APRIL 22, 1845.

RHODE ISLAND.—Among the numberless good consequences of the defeat of the whigs at the late election, none is more gratifying than the change it has made on the condition and prospects of the patriots of Rhode Island. In his Raleigh speech, Mr CLAY stepped out of his way to assail them, and to declare his hostility to the whole movement of the Suffrage Party. His election would have no doubt sealed the fate of DORR, because it would have bereaved that persecuted and generous minded patriot of all hope, and the term of his natural life, which his tyrants doomed him to spend in a cheerless prison, would probably have been finished ere this. On the other hand, the election of POLK inspired him with hope and confidence that his sufferings and privations would have a triumphant end, and, upheld by this consoling thought, he has been enabled to survive, in spite of Algerine cruelty, and the noxious vapours of his gloomy dungeon.

Nor were the anticipations of those who trusted to good results to Rhode Island patriotism from the election of President POLK falsely founded. Already are the persecuted patriots of that State beginning to realize the advantage of the moral influence of the National administration in their favor. Instead of being menaced with the military force of the Union, they have the good wishes of the national rulers on their side. It was this influence and the feeling that they had it, that sustained them in their recent glorious struggle, which resulted in the election of a governor friendly to the unconditional liberation of Thos. W. Dorr.

The President has not neglected the occasion which the filling of U. S. appointments in Rhode Island afforded, to testify his strong sympathy with the suffrage cause. WELCOME SAYLES, a man who was an exile from his native State for years on account of Algerine malice, has been appointed Post Master at Providence. WALTER S. BURGESS, Dorr's warm friend and legal adviser, has been appointed District Attorney—and BURRINGTON ANTHONY, whose name is well known to those who have attended to the Rhode Island movements, is appointed Marshal. We rejoice that these appointments have been made. It will rebuke the unscrupulous tyrants who had driven these noble-minded patriots from their homes, and teach them how impotent is their malice to prostrate men who devote themselves to the cause of the people. We venture to predict that, during his whole administration, the President will not do an act that will meet with more fervent approval from all true democrats than the appointment of those men to office.

A VICTIM TO THE CODE OF HONOR.—The N. O. Courier gives the following account of the post mortem examination of the body of the Hon. Gilbert Leonard, who died of a wound received in a duel at that city a few days since. Mr Leonard was a member of the Convention for amending the Constitution of the State. "It was ascertained that the ball, which struck him at the late duel, broke the sixth rib at the junction of the posterior with the middle part, passed along the rib between the two pleurus, and lodged alongside of the vertebræ, without injuring them. The left pleura contained air and a large quantity of serous matter, mixed with blood and pus, which pressed upon the lung in such manner as to reduce it to one-sixth of its natural size. The lung, slightly ecchymosed at its base, was covered all over with a thick coat of concrete fibrine. In short, the whole left side of the thorax presented appearances of the most violent inflammation.

MORE HELP.—It gives us pleasure to record such acts of private generosity as is exhibited by the letter below of Mr D. Landreth of Philadelphia. It is a further evidence of the spirit of sympathy and consideration that is abroad in Philadelphia in behalf of the sufferers in our ill-fated city:

Dear Sir:—It has been with sincere sorrow that we, at Philadelphia, have heard of your unparalled loss at Pittsburgh. You have our sympathy, which is nearly all that can be given, worth accepting under such overwhelming affliction. I am glad to perceive you have yourself escaped. Please hand to the proper authority $20—as my contribution to the wants of the sufferers. Respectfully, D. LANDRETH,

Philadelphia, April 17, '45.

MR. F. L. SNOWDEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—We have received, says the Baltimore Sun, dates from Buenos Ayres to the 4th of February. The "strict blockade" of Montevideo by the Buenos Ayrean government, appears to have proved a failure. The French Admiral on that post, informed Admiral Brown that he should not acknowledge the strict blockade until he received instructions from his government, which might require six months—and the British commodore, Sir Robert Paisley, upon this took the same ground. The result of this was that the partial blockade only was admitted, much to the exasperation of Rosas's government. Rosas himself was far from well, and this circumstance does not appear to have softened the asperities of his administration.

New French and British Ministers were daily looked for at Buenos Ayres to take the place of Mr. Mandeville and M. Bonboulone. The new instructions that they were expected to bring as to affairs in the river, were anticipated with much anxiety. Mr. Wm Brent, our Charge d'Affaires, gave much satisfaction, and is represented as being on good terms with the government.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE SWALLOW.—It appears says the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, that the whole number of passengers *known* to have been on board is 254. Of this number 14 are known to have been lost, and with a single exception (that of the son of Gen Mather) their bodies have been recovered. It is positively ascertained that 194 were saved. This leaves 46 of the number known to have been on board still unaccounted for *by name*, though it is believed by the officers of the boat that they were all or nearly all saved either in the Rochester, Express, or some of the small boats that went out from the shore.

A GREAT FALL—*All in the Play*—At Barnard, Vt, on Saturday evening, the 5th inst, Prof. Wright was lecturing on galvanism, electricity, &c, in the old Universalist meeting house, when the false floor which had been put up between the galleries, gave way, and an audience of 150 persons, apparatus, lights, and all, were precipitated to the floor beneath. One boy was threw from the gallery window to the ground, and others jumped out, but no bones were broken, and nobody very seriously injured. Mr Wright's loss is about $200. Some of the spectators supposed the accident to be a part of the performance, and one fellow who lay sprawling at the bottom of the melee, sung out, "Well he gave us a h—ll of a shock that time."

Diplomatic Expenses.—A correspondent writes, that the expenses of the American Minister at Paris is seventy dollars a day; his wood bill alone amounted to $1400. It requires a large private fortune to meet the expenses of that office.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WINE VS WATER.—The New Mirror translates from the French papers a capital story of a wine merchant in Paris, who shamefully beat a man for asking of him a glass of water! "Is su ting villian!" he cried, "he demanded of me a *glass of water!* A glass of water *of me a wine merchant!* My hair has grown white in the exercise of my profession, and I have never received such an outrage!"

FOR THE POST.

Messrs Editors—I agree fully with your correspondent of Saturday, that it will be inexpedient to apply to private uses the $50,000 taken from the public Treasury. In my opinion there are other and stronger reasons for refusing this grant than have been stated by your correspondent. But it is useless to discuss this matter at this time, for I have heard but one sentiment expressed on the subject. I believe it to be the universal opinion, that it shall be returned to the Treasury of the Commonwelth. It is perfectly right and proper to receive all donations from other sources, which have been or may be made, to alleviate the wretchedness of this stricken community—they are offerings of individuals, who are giving away that which belongs only to themselves. But the public treasury should be sacred, because it is consecrated to public purposes. All the money in our treasury had been previously appropriated and sacredly pledged to our public creditors. Legally or morally it cannot be given to re-build private houses or to restore individual losses. It is true, that now the excitement and bustle are over, people begin to feel and realize their destitute condition and utter desolation—but they also feel that sighing and sympathy will avail nothing; and that their own efforts, with the aid of friends, are the only effective means of relief. There is a recuperative energy in the manufacturers, mechanics and business men of Pittsburgh, which, if exerted, will soon replace and restore all that has been destroyed. These are our best resources. A resolute spirit of enterprise now characterizes and animates them, and I trust that favoring circumstances may enable them to re-establish themselves in business, and to restore their fortunes, without accepting the fifty thousand dollars which has been filched from rightful owners, and which did not belong to those who gave it.

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE POST.

MECHANIC'S LIENS.

The law of "Mechanic's Liens" is looked upon as so uncertain and unsafe at the present day, as to be almost useless. Whilst in reality it is more certain and because more certain, more beneficial, now, than it ever was before. It is clearly settled by judicial decisions, for what a lien may be had; and what classes of mechanics are entitled to liens. It is important however to our mechanics contractors and material men, to know their rights in this respect; and also important to the owners of lots to know their liability, especially at a time like the present, when, in this city, at least, building will be the principal business for the next two or three years. It is now certain and settled that all *sub* contractors for every part of work about a building, or for materials, or both, are entitled to a lien: for example—a Master Carpenter undertakes a building and lets out the stone work to A; the furnishing of the brick to B; the bricklaying to C; the furnishing of lime, sand and stone to D, the painting to F; and purchases lead and oil from F; and glass from G; hardware from H, and castings from I. All or any of these, or any one to whom one of these may let his job have their liens against the building. But the Master Carpenter himself, who contracts with the owner of the house, has no lien. The Supreme Court say that he knows with whom he contracted, and if he thought it unsafe to take the contract, he ought to have taken security from the owner. In like manner, a master Mason, master Bricklayer, or any other master workman, or any other person who contracts with the owner, has no lien; but all others who take jobs either for work or materials from him who contracts with the owner of the building are entitled to their respective liens. This was not understood by the profession to be the law until the late case of Shawhan & Skelton *vs.* Jones, in Birmingham, in which the doctrine was settled that sub-contractors had liens, but that none who contracted with the owner of the building had any lien at all. And this has been several times decided since. Under these decisions several of our Master builders have sustained heavy losses—relying on their liens, they had neglected to take other securities. And it is this change of doctrine, that in the minds of many, has thrown such uncertainty over the law, and, in the opinion of many, make it of little use, when in fact there is no change whatever other than that men who contract immediately with the owner have no lien. Therefore a lien is good for all and every kind of materials furnished at the instance of any one who has contracted with the owner for any part of the building. And also the lien is good for all and every kind of work done for any one about the building except the owner. It is to be recollected, however, that a journeyman or laborer has no lien; no matter for whom he works, it is presumed that he is paid by the day or ought to be and does not wait until the job is done nor look to the building for his pay.

It may also be observed, that care should be taken to file the lien in time. It must be filed within six months from the date of the finishing of the job, if it is filed for work. And the finishing of the job does not mean the completion of the whole building, but the job or part of the building for which the lien is filed. And where it is for materials the time runs from the date of the delivery of the materials, and not from the finishing of the job. Care must be taken to have the lien properly made out, and entered, but I shall say nothing about this—it is the business of the Lawyer who files it; and who is responsible if his client gives him the right information, and he files it improperly. When the lien is rightly filed, the money may be easily collected. The return of the writ upon which judgment is obtained, requires but fifteen days; some, however, wish only to make themselves secure without pushing the lien, and this can be done with but little expense *to either*, for the costs of the filing of the lien in the proper office, is but thirty seven cents. It may be well to notice that when a sale takes place by the Sheriff, under a mechanic's lien, it is the interest of the owner of the building that is sold, if his interest is a lease for a year, or for ten years, that is all that is sold, and if he is absolute owner in, fee simple, his whole interest goes. When the property is sold, and the money in the hands of the Sheriff for distribution, all judgments which were entered against the property prior to the commencement of the building, are paid out first; then all liens entered are paid in full if sufficient funds, if not, proportionately to their respective amounts; and if any thing is left it goes to the owner of the building, or to the payment of judgments entered against it after the liens *were attached.* After the judgment is obtained on the lien as above stated, the owner or contractor may take the stay as on other debts by giving good security for the money. On any sum under two hundred dollars, six months, over two and under five hundred, nine months, and over five hundred, one year.

I have made the foregoing observations not in legal phraseology, but in as plain terms as I could, to make them intelligible to those interested, and I have only touched on the common practical question, which as an Attorney I am most frequently called on to answer.

PETER SCHIMMEL.

Arrest of Gamblers.—The Attorney General having received private information that a number of gamblers were located in a house at the corner of Canal and Dauphin streets, where they successfully plied their calling, had a *capias* issued out from the Criminal Court for their arrest. Armed with such authority, the Sheriff's officers from the Criminal Court made a descent upon the establishment on Wednesday night, and arrested there the following parties: J. J. Bryant, Wm. Caldwell and Allen Jones.

They also seized the undermentioned paraphernalia, which they found on the premises:—a faro table, containing a drawer with about one hundred divisions, arranged to hold a pack of cards each; the account books, in one of which were registered the names of the several parties, and in another the "losses" and "winnings" of the concern, from which it appears that the business was more profitable than otherwise, a case of instruments for regulating the dealing boxes and some fifty packs of cards, *ready for use;* two boxes and a trunk, containing checks; about three hundred packs of cards "not assorted;" and two dealing boxes.

All these "implements of trade" are now in the possession of the Sheriff, the parties arrested are in prison. If Green, the "Reformed Gambler," had all this gambling paraphernalia before him, he could lecture on it for a week. *Picayune.*

ANOTHER VETO.

Gov. SHUNK transmitted on Saturday last, to both branches of the Legislature, the following veto message. The arguments advanced by the Executive, in justification of his withholding his signature to the bill, are sound and conclusive. This determination on the part of the Executive to check the mania for creating irresponsible corporations to benefit the *few* at the expense of the *many*, meets every where with the warm approbation of the people.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—The bill to incorporate the North Branch Railroad and Coal Company has been presented for my approbation.

The bill proposes to incorporate a Company with a capital of $235,000, which may be raised to $500,000. The objects of the corporation are two-fold.

First—To construct a railroad from Towanda in Bradford county, to the coal lands in Franklin and Monroe townships in said county, with the right to extend said road or construct lateral roads therefrom to such coal mines, in said townships, or their vicinity, as from time to time may be found expedient; and with the further right to extend the same, so as to form a junction with the Williamsport and Elmira railroad.

Second.—To mine coal and transact the usual business of companies engaged in mining, transporting and selling coal and the other products of coal land; and for these purposes the company is to have the right of holding, either by purchase or lease 6,500 acres of land in Bradford county, and of improving, selling, or otherwise disposing of these, as their interests may require. Besides this they may hold such lot or lots of land, not exceeding ten acres, in any one place, as may be found convenient for places of depositing the transportation and sale of the products of their mines and lands.

That part of the bill which provides for the construction of railroads to connect coal lands with the public improvements is altogether unobjectionable.—The great expense of making these roads on an extended scale, places them beyond the reach of individual enterprise, and sanctions the grant of corporate privileges to associated wealth.

The other objects of this corporation, present, however, no such claims to public favor. They are to hold the 6,500 acres of land, and to employ the aggregated means of the corporators, not required for constructing the railroad, in mining coal, improving lands, and transporting and vending coal and other products of their lands, discharged of individual liabilities.—Universal experience and observation have proved that all branches of business within the reach of individual enterprise and responsibility, are more successfully prosecuted by individuals than corporations.

The constitution secures to all men the equal right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property. The claim to disturb the harmony of our system by granting to some exclusive privileges, founds itself on the assumption that the public interest requires something to be done, to which individuals are unequal, and that privileges which are not enjoyed by the rest of the people, must be conferred upon some to secure a public advantage. But this cannot be predicated upon mining coal and improving land. Among the varied pursuits of men, there is perhaps none more simple or more completely within the compass of individual resources than that of mining coal. In proof of this, I need only refer to the millions of bushels of coal, which are annually mined and carried to market in this State, west of the mountains, without the aid of corporate privileges, and to the success which has attended individuals in the Schuylkill coal region, where corporators have generally failed.

As to improving lands by the agency of corporations, which is one of the objects of this bill, the objection to it is palpable. It is found in the industry and skill of our farmers, subduing the forests, extending and multiplying the comforts of life, and advancing the prosperity, credit, and greatness of the commonwealth—pregnant proofs all of them, that agriculture needs no corporate protection.

The success which has hitherto attended individual enterprise in mining coal, and in improving land, is in my apprehension an insuperable objection to placing these interests in the hands of corporations.

One of the great benefits arising from our free system is the facility which it gives to transfers of property, by which the vigilant and thrifty are enabled to place themselves beyond dependence, while the direct effect of withdrawing large tracts of land from the ordinary rules which govern the transmission of real estate, is to create a dependent tenantry. The company contemplated by this bill, with its 6,500 acres of land and half a million of capital, will employ many men, all of them in a degree dependent upon the controlling power of the corporation. Our own history furnishes too many lamentable proofs of the fact that power of this kind may be used, not only to exact the labor for which compensation is made, but also to circumscribe that range of thought and independence of action upon political subjects which constitute the pride and dignity of an American freeman.

These corporators, moreover, are associated for the purpose of gain; and yet if their enterprise should prove unsuccessful, the debts which they may have contracted, beyond the amount of their subscriptions, are to fall upon the unwary and confiding. The profit is to be their own—the loss is to devolve upon the public. I can see no reason for thus making a distinction between these corporators and other citizens, and disturbing that equality which sustains our free institutions.

With these objections I have directed the bill to be returned to the Senate in which it originated.

FRS: R. SHUNK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, April 12, 1845.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 11th.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the schooner Water Witch last evening, which left Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., we have received our files from the city of Mexico to the 25th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the day of the sailing of the schooner.

The schooner Fanny, from this port, had arrived at Vera Cruz with the intelligence of the passage of an annexation by the United States Congress. The news was received coldly by most of the inhabitants of that seaport, but there was some blustering and talking about war on the part of the population, which all sane men supposed would soon subside.

On the day prior to the sailing of the Water Witch, the British man of war Eurydice set sail for Galveston, with despatches just received from the city of Mexico, for the British Minister in Texas. The purport of the documents had not transpired, but it was rumored, and generally credited, that they contained a complete recognition on the part of Mexico of the independence of Texas, *upon the condition* that she would reject the proposed Annexation to the United States.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the Water Witch arrived, we have not yet received the correspondence by her, or been able to examine with minutes our files.

Santa Anna still remained a prisoner at the Castle of Perote. We find his written defence in the papers which we have received, but it throws little light upon the transactions of the revolution. He endeavors to throw upon others the responsibility of all the most flagrant acts which provoked on the general insurrections.

The difficulty with the prosecuting officers appears to be under what character to proceed against him, he having acted under the orders of Canilizo during the critical events of the revolution, as a simple General of Division.

The Mexican Government had received intelligence of the passage of the Annexation resolutions by both houses of Congress, but they had no official notice that President Tyler had given his assent to them. However they entertained little doubt of their receiving his approval. Our files from the capital are not so late as due, but we infer that the Government was really in possession of the latest intelligence, and that the departure of the British vessel of war for Galveston was consequent upon this information.

On the 21st of March, the Chamber of Deputies took into consideration this subject of the Annexation of Texas. Resolutions were introduced, and warmly supported, for declaring the provisions of the Treaty of 1831 (ratified in 1832) at an end; for closing the ports of Mexico against all vessels of the United States and prohibiting the introduction of our manufactures; and, finally, that no proposition from our Government for the restoration of friendly relations should be listened to, unless upon the condition that the United States should renounce together the plan of annexation.

The Government was making vigorous and commendable exertions to assist the inhabitants of the Northern provinces to repel the aggressions of the savages.

The attention of liberal-minded men in Mexico appears to be fixed almost exclusively upon a reform of the Constitutional Bases of Tucubaya. They wish to limit in some manner the powers of the Executive.

There were several shocks of an earthquake felt in Oajaca on the 10th ult. Many persons were killed, and scarcely a house was left uninjured. There was the greatest consternation among the inhabitants lest the city should be ruined.

We mentioned yesterday that Santa Anna was struggling rather to save his money than his life. In confirmation of this, we find in our files his correspondence with his bankers, in which he directs them to secrete his funds and place them under the protection of the British flag.

There appears to be some dissension in Herrera's cabinet. Sr. Echeverria, the Minister of Finance, evinces a disposition to retire. The deputy from Zacatecas, Sr. Luis de La Rosa, is talked of for this portfolio, and the papers applaud the selection.

We have neither time nor room to go further into our files to-day. We may say, however, that the tone of Santa Anna's letters to the Government, (and we have several of them before us,) is bold and almost insolent. Feeling that his life is safe, there is no limit to his audacity.

News from Texas to the 2d inst. states that the whole country between the Nueces and Rio Grand is in possession of the Camanche Indians. All trade has ceased between Corpus Christi and San Antonio; several parties of Mexican traders have been captured and murdered. The Indians are reported to number about 800 or 1,000 strong. They have committed numerous depredations upon citizens and property. Men, women and children have been carred off in captivity. Some fears were entertained at Matamoras that the Indians would attack that place. [*Sp. of the Times April* 14.

A Wonderful Doctor.—The little community of East Haddam, a small fishing place on the banks of the Connecticut, have been lately considerably excited by the arrival of a disciple of Galen, or, as it would appear, a performer of miracles. It is stated that he has performed wonders upon some of the good folks, who have been laboring under infirmities of an afflicting nature, for many years. A young man, who had been an inveterate stutterer, has been cured of his malady simply by having his windpipe stretched; how it was stretched is not stated. Another, who had been afflicted with a clump foot from the days of his childhood, has had it put right by a sudden jerk in a proper direction. An old man, of some 70 years, who had been unable to walk across the room for some time past, is now able to stand up straight and walk with perfect ease. A lady who had been unable to dress herself during the winter is now perfectly well. All these operations are said to be done in less than a minute each. Wonderful!

Died,

At his residence, near the City of Pittsburgh, on Saturday morning last, Mr FREDERICK R SMITH, formerly of the City of New York, in the 33d year of his age. ap 22

Rakes.

20 DOZ. HAY RAKES, just received and for sale by GEO COCHRAN, ap 22 No 2 Ferry st.

Sicklos.

40 DOZ SICKLES, just received and for sale by GEO COCHRAN, ap 22 No 2 Ferry st.

Scythe Snathes.

50 DOZ. SCYTHE SNATHES. A superior article just received and for sale by GEO COCHRAN, No 2 Ferry st.

Barber and Hair Dresser.

CHARLES JONES, having been burned out of his old stand in Wood street, has removed to Fifth, between Wood and Smithfield streets, south side, where he will be glad to see his old customers and the public generally. ap 22

W. M. COOPER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEALERS,

TAKE this method of expressing their thankfulness to the persons who kindly assisted them at the late dreadful calamity, in removing their goods; and as the house in which they did business, was not destroyed by fire, they are to be found at their old stand, No 107 Wood street, where they are just receiving from the eastern cities, a large stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season.

They will be pleased to have their friends, and all persons wishing to purchase Dry Goods, to call and examine their stock. ap 22-1d&2w

Hotel and Boarding House.
FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THE susbcriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a Hotel and Boarding House, corner of Sixth street, and Cherry alley, where travellers and others will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms. The house is spacious, and has been fitted up at considerable expense, and every arrangement is made that will ensure the comfort and render satisfaction to boarders and lodgers. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ap22-tf CHRISTIAN SCHMERTZ.

BUREAU OF CONST'N, EQUIPM'T AND REPAIR, April 18, 1845.

SEALED PROPOSALS (endorsed proposals for hemp) will be received at this Bureau until the 31st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering at the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts, on or before the first day of July, 1846, four hundred tons of water-rotted hemp.

This hemp must be equal to the Riga Rein hemp now at the navy-yard, Charlestown. In deciding upon offers, preference will be given to American hemp, if offered at equal or lower price than may be asked for foreign hemp. The hemp must be subject to inspection and approved at the navy yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts, by persons to be appointed, by and under instructions from this Bureau, and none will be received which shall not pass such inspection.

Persons who may wish to furnish hemp perfectly free from tow, and ready for spinning, can forward separate proposals for such hemp; which hemp, if the proposals should be accepted, must, like the other, be subject to inspection and approval at said navy-yard before it will be received.

Persons making offers must state the price asked per ton of 2,240 pounds, delivered at said navy-yard, and must forward with them an obligation from two persons of sufficient property to become sureties for the fulfilment of the contract to be entered into, in one-third the amount of said contract.

To diminish the hazard to contractors of forwarding hemp from the western States, which may not be of proper quality, or sufficiently well prepared, the Secretary of the Navy has appointed two agents, who will, when requested, inspect hemp that may be prepared and intended to fulfil contracts to be made under this advertisement. One of the agents will inspect the hemp that may be sent to Louisville, Keatucky; and the other that which may be sent to St. Louis, in Missouri. These agents will be furnished with samples of the Riga Rein hemp, excepting for hemp fully prepared for spinning, and with the means of testing the strength of hemp, and will be ready to give all information in their power, to enable to contractors ha their hemp properly prepared, and to ascertain the strength and character of it, before the expense of sending it to the navy-yard is incurred. It must be distinctly understood, however, that the inspection and opinion of these agents is merely to diminish the risk to contractors, by furnishing useful information. The only inspection by which the hemp can be finally received and paid for will be that at the navy-yard where it is to be delivered.

In addition to the bonds which will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, ten per cent will be deducted from the amount of all bills of deliveries, and retained until the completion of the contract, as additional security for its performance. The remaining ninety per centum will be paid within thirty days after bills, duly approved, shall be presented to the navy agent at Boston, Massachusetts.

ap 22-w4t

Card.

CHARLES H KAY, Bookseller, having this day made arrangements with the owner of his late store, at the corner of Wood and Third streets, to have it re-built in the course of two or three months, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue his business as heretofore, and will be prepared with greater facilities to supply every thing in the line of a Bookseller and Stationer, at the lowest prices. In the meanwhile, he will transact his business over the Dry Goods Store of White & Brother, No 76 Market street, between 4th st and the Diamond, where he will be happy to see his old customers, and supply their orders as usual.

(Age, American and Gazette copy.)

Ice Cream Saloon.

A. HUNKER, would inform his friends and the public, that his Ice Cream Saloon on Fifth st., is now open for the season, and that he is prepared to supply them with a delicious article. He respectfully invites a share of patronage.

ap 22, 1845-1w.

BARROWS & TURNER,

Respectfully announce the arrival of their first general invoice of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Now opening at their

NEW CASH HOUSE, IN MARKET STREET,

NO. 46.

In calling the attention of the Dry Goods fraternity to our very extensive, and most choice selection of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

we take pleasure in being able to state, that arrangements have been made to present a stock unsurpassed in point of richness and variety, particularly adapted to every class of trade.

Among our DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, may be found some of the most splendid of this season's Importation.

Rich Dress Silks in great variety; 1 package of very recent importation.
Superior Exposition Barages, splendid patterns.
Spring Mous. de Laine; 3 packages patterns, new and beautiful.
French Balzarines and Gingham; Polka, Gascom and other rich styles.
New style fashionable Lawns and Muslins, cheap.
Rich Eolienns, Bombazines, Silk Lustres, Alpaccas.
50 pieces 4-4 Scotch Earlston and other Ginghams, from 12½ to 31 cts.
Our Shawl Department has more than usual attractions—embracing Cartons of the newest spring patterns. Mode and other rich Embd. Thibet; new style Barrages; splendid Broche, light ground, Embd. satin striped and plain Mous. de Laine, with other styles.
LADIES' CRAVATS, rich assortment.
Gold Medal and Bajou's Kid Gloves, every shade; silk; spun silk; and Lisle do, of every description.

HOSIERY in great variety; Sun-shades, Parasols, Fans, &c., &c.

BONNETS.—3 cases already received—more on the way—most approved patterns. Neapolitan Lace, Fancy Bonnets, Bird's eye, Florence, Rutland and Dunstable braid; Lawns, beautiful shades; Misses' Polka, &c. RIBBONS.—37 boxes splendid Ribbons, embracing every variety of the newest and most desirable styles and patterns, very cheap; plain satins and Taffetas, every shade and No.; bonnet silks; oil silks; black and colored crape; colored Florence; green Barage Foundation; crown linings; marking canvass, Caps, Tabs, &c.

WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1 package superior Lace; striped and barred Cambric, for dresses; Linen Cambrics; Lawns; Swiss, Book and Mull Muslins; striped barred and plain Sarcenetts; Bishop Lawns; bro'd Cap Laces; Thread, Cambric and Lisle Edgings; Insertings; Furniture Dimity; Drapery; Corded Robes, &c.

FROM AUCTIONS.

Linen Cambric Hdkfs, large size, price 12½; White Cotton Hosiery, 300 doz, every style, price 6¼ cts.; 1 carton Lisle Edgings, 1c per yd.; cases Irish Linens, every quality, price from 25 cts; Kentucky Jeans (4 different shades) price from 25 cents.

Our very extensive assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS is richly worth the attention of purchasers.

Cases 4 5 and 6 4 bleached Sheeting Muslins, great variety, price 6¼; very superior and low priced white and brown Linen Damask and Spreads; bales, Scotch and Russia Diapers, Napkins, Crash, &c. bales, 4-4 brown sheeting muslins; (brand family sheeting,) 5¼; Tickings, every gradé, at manufacturers' prices; Flannels; Moreens for cushions; Shirting checks and stripes; colored drillings, &c.

Cases printed Calicoes and Chintzes, more than 300 different patterns, (making probably the greatest and most rich ever offered in Western Pennsylvania,) embracing all the styles and fashions of the day, and will be disposed of by the piece or yard, at great bargains; 1 case fancy, beautiful and rich designs, price per yard 5 cts.

Gentlemen are particularly invited to examine among our Broadcloths, Fancy and Staple Cassimeres; Satinetts, of every shade, quality and price; Coatings; Gambroons; Linen; and other summer stuffs; superior style Vestings; splendid satin scarfs and cravats; rich shirt breasts; new style Byron collars; Paris Kid Gloves; super silk; linen and Lisle do.; Hosiery; Linen Cambric Hdks., extra large size; Spitalfield, Pongee and Bandanna silk do.; suspenders, umbrellas, &c.

CASH BUYERS AT WHOLESALE.

Who are not in the habit of buying "up town," will find it to their interest to look in upon us, as our stock is now and very extensive—has been purchased within the last three or four weeks—invoices of the most desirable Goods constantly receiving, and we intend at all times to offer the latest styles at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. (ap 22-tf.) **BARROWS & TURNER.**

SIXTY-TWO!

LATEST AND CHEAPEST NEW CASH STORE!!

SIMPSON'S ROW, MARKET STREET.

☞Four doors below FOURTH STREET, is being received an extensive

STOCK OF NEW SPRING GOODS,

Bought of the Manufacturers and Importers, at the lowest Cash rates—NOT AT AUCTION—all of which will be warranted sound and perfect.

Ladies' Plain Black Silks;
Watered and Striped do
India and French Satin;
Morquesias, French and Scotch Lawns;
Cashmeres, De Lains, Alpacas;
Coburg Cloth, French, British and American Chintzes
Lupin's Bombazines; Barage and Tarlton Shawls and Scarfs, superior quality;
Silk; Satin, Embroidered De Lains;
Thibet and Cashmere Shawls;
French, Scotch and American Ginghams, from 12½ to 44 cents.
Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, Swiss, Bishop Lawns, Nainsook, Victoria, Netts, Wash Blond and Fig'd Swiss, from 31c to $3 50;
Jaconet, Mull, Swiss, and Thread Edgings and Insertings,
Plain, Bright Colored De Lains, for Children's Dresses, etc.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

French and English Black, Blue, Olive, Bronze and Invisible Green Cloths; a superior stock of French, English, and American Cassimeres—Vestings, Buff Cassimeres, new style Albert Stripes, Marseilles, Merino and Satin; —Silk, Merino, Cotton and Linen Shirts and Drawers; Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, French Silk always Elastic Suspenders, Goodyear's do; Lawn Cravats; superior Silk Handkerchiefs, a good assortment of Hoesery, etc.

BONNETS.

Persian Lace; Transparent Lace, Florence Braid; Devon, Arch Gimp, &c. all of the latest Fashion, oval Crowns and extra edges; Unpressed and without stiffening, warranted to out wear any other make of Bonnets now in use. Bonnet Lawns, Hernnani Embroidered Ribands, lastest style, Satin and Mantua Bonnet Ribbands, from 12½ to 37½c. per yard.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES AND SUN SHADES,

Irish Linens, superior make, warranted all Flax; Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diaper Napkins; Crash; Border Damask Dairing; 12-4 Barnsly Sheeting, Cotton Sheeting from 5 to 12-4, Unbleached 5-4 Welsh Guass Flannels.

LADIES' SHOES.

Ryan's make, for which he was awarded the Medal at the late Franklin Institute exhibition, warranted not to rip; if they do, a new pair will be given on the return of the old ones.

The Subscriber ask all who wish to purchase to call and examine; as his stock is entirely new, he confidently believes it will be to their advantage to do so. His facilities for buying are equal to those of any other House in the city,

☞ 62 mar 29-d1m. **ABSALOM MORRIS.**

Brigade Orders.

THE enrolled Militia residing within the boundaries of the First Brigade, Fifteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, will meet for training and Inspection as follows:

First Regiment (formerly 28th,) commanded by Col. Espy

1st Battalion, on Monday, May 12th.
2d do Thursday, May 13th.
3d do Allegheny County Volunteers, May 13th.

Second Regiment (formerly 61st) commanded by Lieut Colnel Eakin.

1st Battalion, on Wednesday, May 14th, Forks Cavalry and Forks Infantry, will parade with the 1st Battalion.
2d Battalion, on Thursday, May 15th.
7th do Allegheny County Volunteers, on Thursday, May 15th.

Fourth Regiment, (formerly 106th.) commanded by Colonel D M Curry.

1st Battalion, on Friday, May 16th.
2d do on Saturday, May 17th.
5th do Allegheny County Volunteers, Saturday, May 17th.

Fifth Regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas Hamilton on Monday, May 19th.

Sixth Regiment, commanded by Col. John Watt, on Wednesday, May 21st.

Sixth Regiment Allegheny County Volunteers, commanded by Col. E. Trovillo, on Tuesday, May 20th.

The above Regiments will parade at such places the officers may direct.

THOMAS M'KOWN,
Brigadier Inspector, 1st Brigade, 15th Divis'n, Pa. Militia.

ap 22

Wanted.

A GOOD silk Milliner, can find a situation, if application be made soon at MRS JOHNSON'S No 54 Diamond alley. ap 22-1t

Found,

THE night of the Fire, in Wood street, a parcel of glazed wadding. The owner can have it by applying at this office. ap 21

Found,

A small parcel of remnants of dry goods. Inquire at the office of the Post. ap 21

Edward Fenderich,
DRUGGIST,

FORMERLY of the Monongahela House, may be found daily, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A M., at Mr. Dubail's, corner of 7th and Grant street, where Letters, Bills, notices, &c., are left for him. ap 21-2w

House and Lot for Sale.

A THREE story brick building, with back buildings, on the corner of Grant and sixth sts. Inquire of the subscribers, or at this office.

P. CUNNINGHAM,
apr 21. P. RATIGAN.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers and Bookbinders,

HAVING purchased the entire stock of W McDonald, Bookseller and having taken his store, No 44, *Market street*, they have now, with what they saved from the fire, a large and extensive assortment of *Classical, Theological* and *Miscellaneous* works.

Also, a general assortment of *Blank, Steamboat* and *School Books*, all of which they will *sell low for cash*, or exchange for *Rags* and *Tanners' Scraps.* ap 21-d3t.

40 BUSHELS African Ground Nuts;
2 barrels Honey Dew Syrup Molasses;
2 " Fine Pulverized Loaf Sugar;
2 " Crushed do;
100 lbs. Jamaica Ginger Root;
just received and for sale by

A. G. REINHART,
ap 21 140 Liberty st.

LOST,

A Cotton velvet dress, striped with blue and straw colors, and trimmed with gimp—and in the pocket were two bunches of keys—it was handed to some person to take care of during the late fire, and has not since been heard of. Any information in regard to it, will be thankfully received, or a liberal reward given if left at the Drug Store of Ogden & Snowden, in Liberty street, head of Wood. ap 21