The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MAY 6, 1845.

OREGON MEETING.—The democrats of Philadelphia had a public meeting on the 1st inst. for the purpose of sustaining the administration in the position it has taken on the Oregon question. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. The Pennsylvanian says, it reminded us of the gatherings in the same place which preceded the war of 1812, when men of patriotic heart and fearless nerve interchanged pledges of devotion to the country. The sterling Democracy of the late party campaign was there *en masse*, flanked by a large body of the American Republicans, whom the stirring circumstances of the time seemed to recal to their ancient associations. The tone of the meeting was in the highest degree enthusiastic, and proved that however we may be divided on other subjects or at other times, there is no dissension among us now as to the duty of every citizen, to sustain the Executive in his manly assertion of our national rights and honour.

We regret to learn from a further notice in the Pennsylvanian that a few individuals, actuated by personal malice towards some of the officers, disturbed the harmony of the meeting for a while, and gave the enemies of the administration an opportunity of charging upon the party the disorderly conduct for which a few reckless persons are alone accountable. It is not often that democrats permit local or personal feelings to interfere with a proper consideration of great national question in our public meetings, and we are sorry to see any one claiming to be a member of the democratic party, act so improperly as the persons to whom we have alluded, did at the Philadelphia meeting

We likewise regret to find the Keystone, a democratic paper, attempting to blend the name of Mr BUCHANAN, with their local brawls and to make the public abroad believe that his popularity at home has any thing to do with the continued quarrels of the Philadelphia politicians. We cannot imagine how any one who has the welfare of the democratic party at heart could be guilty of making one of its ablest champions and most dignified advocates, a party to the factious turmoils that appear to have a perpetual existence among the Philadelphians.

The Spirit of the Times, a paper which has served the democratic cause long and faithfully, and which speaks on all subjects with democratic independence, gives an account of the proceedings and the origin of the disturbance that is very different from that given by the Keystone.

"THE UNION."—On the 1st of May, Messrs. RITCHIE & HEISS took possession of the Globe office, and issued the first number of the new Organ, bearing the above name. In their opening address, they speak in the highest praise of Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES for the liberal terms on which they proposed to dispose of the establishment—asking no consideration for the immense patronage the office has attained, and only requiring payment for the materials.

The "Union" commences its career under the most happy and promising auspices. Its character as a powerful organ of democratic principles, has been established on a firm basis by the proprietors who have just withdrawn, and its popularity with the people has never been equalled by any journal published in our country. It required abilities of the first order to make the GLOBE what it was, and we are happy to believe, that the new proprietors are fully competent to maintain the high character won for it by its former editors.

Mr. RITCHIE brings with him the experience acquired in forty-one years' service as the editor of the Richmond Enquirer. His new position can add but little to his fame as an able editor, although it may extend the sphere of his usefulness. While at the head of the Enquirer, the influence of his great talents was only seen in the steady adherence of the Old Dominion to democratic principles, but now he has the *Union* for his field of action, and the democracy of the whole country for his readers.

Mr. HEISS, the business partner of the firm, was formerly connected with the *Nashville Union*, and rendered the democracy of Tennessee good and efficient service in the many hard fought campaign that they have lately passed through. Under the management of these gentlemen, the *Union* cannot but be popular with the people, and as the change of editors has done away with all the personal feeling that some entertained towards the Globe, its great usefulness to the party as a national organ, cannot be doubted.

☞ It is truly edifying to witness the pious feeling that now animates Mr Clay, and perhaps there is room for hope that he no longer indulges in those pleasant vices that but a short time since impelled the editor of the Gazette to denounce him in such strong terms. Mr Clay has long been noted for his love of what in polite language is called *sporting*, but in more common parlance is designated *gambling*. Indeed, he is set down by an author who has seen much of western life, as the inventor of the celebrated gambling game called *poker*, and from the skill with which he plays it, all will admit that if he is not the author of the game he is worthy to be. But we have grounds to hope that Mr Clay will play poker no more he will no longer terrify his opponents with his "bullets" and his "braggers," or pocket the money by a graceful display of a "flush" or a "full." If the letter which was published in the Gazette of Saturday can be relied on, Mr Clay has "got religion," and will hereafter devote his leisure moments to something more praiseworthy than "bluffing" his sporting companions.

From this letter we learn that the only thing that disturbs Mr. Clay's mind at present, and that gives him "much real concernand pain," is a "menaced separation of the church." He speaks feelingly on the subject and if the painful event should take place no one can doubt but Mr Clay would deplore it deeply.

MICHIGAN MONEY which enjoyed a short credit among our business men, is down again, and this time we think it is "gone for good." The Bank of St. Clair, is a complete smash, and as a large amount of its paper was in circulation, the public will suffer seriously. The credit of this Bank obtained a better standing with the public on account of Smith & Sons, of Cleveland, endorsing its notes, but they are "broke flat" and have closed their Banking House.

This failure, as in all similar cases, falls most seriously on the laboring poor. Many of them in our city, who have been endeavoring to save a portion of their earnings, have it in the paper of this Bank, and we think it very doubtful whether they will ever be able to realize any thing from it or not, as we observe the Cleveland Brokers refuse to buy it any price.

AN EARLY START.—We learn from the American that the whigs in Virginia are making active preparations to carry the state at the *next* election.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING.—The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st of May was $923 351 40.

U. S. TREASURER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.—By the weekly statement of the U. S. Treasurer we learn that the amount of public money in the various depositories subject to draft on Monday last, was $6,885,352. Of this amount there was deposited in Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, Maryland, $340 33; Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland, $76,684 86; Bank of Washington, Washington, D C, $126,462 09; Bank of Metropolis, Washington, D C., $626,331 73 Patriotic Bank, Washington, D C, $128,718 47; Corcoran and Riggs, Washington, D C, $395,008 64; Francis Dodge, Georgetown, D C, $50,000; Bank of Potomac, Alexandria, D. C., $16,846 77.

THE R. R. TO THE PACIFIC.—We stated last winter, says the Balt Sun, that a gentleman named Whitney had proposed to Congress the project of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific. We see by the National Intelligencer that it is Mr. W.'s intention to pass over and partially examine seven or eight hundred miles of the proposed route. He will leave New York about the 20th of May for Green Bay, follow the Lake down to Milwaukie, thence west to the Missouri river, and return by St. Louis. Several young gentlemen of high respectability and education will accompany him, and he says it will please him to have the number increased. This is an important project, however extravagant and visionary it may seem. The National Intelligencer says of it: "Without pretending as yet to offer any decided opinion as to the feasibility of Mr. Whitney's bold idea, we confess that its mere vastness, though suggesting to many the notion of its being visionary, by no means implies, of itself, to us, such a conclusion; and any thing but forbids, therefore, the prosecution of a careful examination of the possibilities of his plan. We know that many much more competent than we to judge of the scheme are already convinced of its reasonableness."

FOR THE POST.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

Sir:—The present condition of our relations with England and Mexico, renders a prompt, manly and independent course the only one that Government can pursue, with any regard to the interests and honor of the American People. The tricks and arts of diplomacy are neither akin to the feelings of our citizens, nor to the exigencies in which the nation is now involved. The necessity of having the Oregon as an outlet to the enterprising population of the West, and Texas as an extension of our empire on our southern border, are so apparent, that whatever concealments we may affect, time and circumstance must be admitted by every candid man to be the only subjects that in relation to these objects, really engage our attention. With regard to Oregon, we have already manifested our determination, with a frankness, that whilst it creates alarm among the timid, is most gratifying to the brave and patriotic portion of the people. The result of carrying out our determination in relation to that country, will be to cast a large mass of our population, not only into Oregon, but upon California; for no one who will be at the trouble of examining the geographical and geological condition of the former, but will readily perceive that with the increase of population, the enterprise of the country must seek its home south of the Mexican boundary; for there will be very little temptation for extending an agricultural population north of the Columbia and the lands on the Wallamette, the only country south of that river suited for agricutural purposes (with the exception of a few isolated spots) will soon be replete with American settlers.—To suppose then, that the tide will not gradually cross the great California range and flow down upon the rich hills and fertile plains of that vast region, would be as contrary to the lessons of experience as it would be to the nature of things.

Similar results would necessarily follow, although by more slow degrees, from the occupation of Texas. That country has no defined boundary, and a defined boundary to our free population is an absurdity. The consequence of the annexation of Texas must lead to the eventual absorption of Mexico within the limits of the Union. No man who views the progress of events, or if I may so speak, the progress of our free population, can doubt but that within the next fifty years, Mexico must become Americanized; that the enterprise of New England and the energy of the southwest, will find new scope for exertion and new stimulants for prosperity in the agricultural advantages and the mineral and commercial wealth of that republic; and that the people of Mexico instead of being cursed with a government hovering betwixt anarchy and despotism, will rejoice in the advantages of a fixed, permanent and free administration, equally capable of protecting them from external violence and suppressing their never-ending and bloody daily revolutions.

That the acquisition of Oregon and Texas is a necessary condition of our own existence as a Republic, and the enjoyment of our present prosperity and future freedom must be obvious to all those who reflect for a moment upon the plans now pursuing by the powers of Europe to prevent the progress of free principles on the continent of America. That Great Britain and France are now in combination to prevent the peaceable acquisition of Texas is not to be doubted That Great Britain is desirous of establishing an empire on our Southern border that may be strong enough to intercept our progress towards the Isthmus of Darien, is not more strange than true. That if she could succeed in this profound policy, and likewise, as she threatens to do, limit our Western Empire to the Rocky Mountains and exclude us from the shores of the Pacific, holding as she now does, the whole country north of the great Lakes, she could for a century at least, limit our population, control our resources, and intercept our trade, will be obvious to any one who will take the trouble to examine the Map of the country, and calculate her immense capacity for doing mischief; and that this can only be prevented by prompt, energetic and bold action, will suggest itself to every one who will candidly reflect upon the subject. It appears to me, therefore, that unless we intend to abandon the policy of the government, and what would appear to be the unexceptionable policy of the Country in retaining Oregon and in converting Texas into a State of the Union, nothing can be better adapted to promote this policy than stating our objects fully and fairly, and preparing, if necessary, to enforce those objects with all the power in the hands of the government. The palpable defect of our policy hitherto in relation to Texas, is not having presented the absurdity of the objections to its annexation in a plain and explicit manner to the People, and trusted to their sound judgments for supporting the measure. It is difficult for any one who has attended to our management of the Texas business, for the last ten years, to delude himself with the belief that it has not, all along, been our intention to have the country annexed to us. We have populated it, American citizens have revolutionized it, arms and munitions of war, caravans of individuals, merchandise, money, and assistance have been invisibly poured into it from the south, and it is an absurdity to pretend, that from the very first we have not looked forward to its Annexation, as every sane man must to the eventual annexation of Mexico, as a matter suited to the exigencies of the Country, and arising from the nature of our institutions, and the characteristic energy of the People. All the subterfuges then, under which we have attempted to conceal our ardent desires, and in fact our well-formed determinations and matured plans upon the subject, are mere idle wind and calculated to deceive no one; the pretence that refer we had twice established a boundary that excluded the country, once with Spain and again with Mexico, we could again claim under our original purchase or seize upon Texas as a waif abandoned by Mexico, and that having been found upon our coast we were remitted to our prior Title, appears to me as one of those littlenesses that should never have disgraced us. It is inconsistent with the ordinary frankness and manliness of our bearing, it gives us the appearance of doubting the correctness of that policy, which, if carried out in its integrity, is destined to confederate under one head the free governments of this vast continent, and to place the power and steadiness of Republicanism in opposition to the monarchies of Europe. In pursuing an object so vast, a policy tainted with any thing having the appearance of fraud was as inconsistent with the magnitude and boldness of our designs as it was defective in reason and fact, it gave to our enemies abroad a ground for cavil and furnished to our enemies at home shrewd grounds of objection. Instead, then, of any lame and impotent evasion upon this important subject our answers to the Diplomatists of Europe should have been this: To the ENGLISH, "Increase at will your conquests in the East, overturn the reigning dynasty in China for the sake of a commercial dispute about a poisonous drug; carry your commerce and your cannon to the extreme verge of the Globe, we interfere not with you but once set your foot upon American soil, or attempt here to extend your Empire, or interfere with us in our advance to properity, or the extension of our benign institutions over a region of country, which is required by the exigencies of our commerce and the necessities of our People, and the problem of Republican or Monarchical institutions, so far as this continent is concerned, shall be solved in blood."

To *France* he might have replied, "go on with your Algerine conquests, plant your colonies amongst the Arabs, destroy Abel el Tirader, invade Morocco, set your forts upon the Islands of the Pacific; we have nothing to object to the increase of your dominion by conquest; but interfere not with our acquisitions through the medium of treaties and the extension of the banner of freedom over those who seek in peace to enjoy the protection of its ample folds.

To Russia our exclamation would be, "Retain your hold on unfortunate Poland, waste your embattled hosts amid the snows of the Caucasus, spread your armies over the Turkish frontiers and descend upon Constantinople if you will; but let us alone whilst we are establishing pacific relations amongst those who harmonise with us in opinions, in language, in enterprize and the love of freedom." And to all we may say, "give up your conquests, surrender the acquisitions which you have made with the blood of your own subjects and the slaughter of unoffending millions, ere you venture to object to our acquisitions which neither trespass upon your dominions, nor are obtained upon principles which you are capable of comprehending." To the man of evil augury at home the administration might say, "Quit your party prejudices and factious views and look to your country, instead of opposing for the sake of opposition, and harnessing yourself to the car of England because you have faith in her omnipotence and are too jaundiced to see in this union the seeds of that power before whose brightness that luminary of your adoration must finally veil its inefectual fires; look with a calm judgment and a clear eye upon the rising greatness of your own country, see her extending her liberal institutions through the length and breadth of this vast continent, look upon every acquisition made by her as expanding and invigorating the branches of the tree of freedom; cease to be a partizan and become a patriot, and do not continue to think that those acts that are right in a monarchy only become wrong when undertaken by a democratic republic."

Such, Sir, are some of the views I have taken on these interesting subjects. In relation to Texas it appears to me that to the Courts of Europe we have no explanation to give. Texas is free and independent, and *we choose* to admit her into the Union; who shall dare to gainsay? Which of them shall have the insolence to interfere in the domestic policy of two independent nations? France will not, Russia cannot, are we to be told that England objects: That she is trying the arts of diplomacy to seduce Texas from the performance of her pledges! And is there any American so lost to all sense of his Country and her glory as not to have his spirit roused at so insolent an interference with our concerns: Have not the American People *willed* that Texas, filled with freemen, our brothers, our relatives and friends, shall be annexed to us, and will any man brook the foreign interference that will prevent it? Are we yet colonies of Great Britain? And shall she settle our affairs for us with our neighbors, and shall the spirit of vengeance sleep in dread of her power! Forbid it! every feeling of patriotism and honor.

Then as to Oregon. We have the title; who is to prevent our enjoying it? who is to prevent the hardy American from scaling the rocky mountains and sitting down rifle in hand upon the broad plains and fertile valleys of the Wallamette! Is it British power, the dread of British opposition? perish the thought! I regret, Sir, that this business has been thought worthy of so much diplomacy, considering as we ought to do, Oregon and Texas as mere stepping stones to something more magnificent, I should suppose that Government ought long since to have ascertained whether our possession was to be gained peacably or by the sword.

The question with *this nation* is, have the *People willed* it? The only question with *other nations* is, whether *this People dare do what they have had the hardihood to will*. The election of Mr. Polk seems to me conclusive evidence that the *will* of the *People* is that Texas and Oregon shall be included in the American Empire. Peacibly if possible, forcibly if otherwise. This would seem to terminate the necessity for diplomacy, and to prompt, to decisive action. Whenever the time for that action arrives, the American people will respond to the call of the Government, despite the bravados of Mexico, the threats of England, or the sinister croakings of the haters of Democracy among ourselves. If the diplomacy of Europe is to be met upon these questions, let it be met with the frankness of democrats and the spirit of patriots, and if contrary to the dictates of prudence, foreign insolence should render it an act of imperious duty upon the part of the government to let "loose the dogs of war," then let the *American Rifle* decide the question, as to whether we are to be cabined, cribbed, conquered by British power or British diplomacy, or whether bursting the barriers that trammel us, the free institutions are to be extended to the shores of the Hudson Bay and the Pacific Ocean, or to have the Sabine or the Isthmus of Darien for their southern boundary.

CASSIUS.

FOR THE POST.

TO THE COUNCILS OF THE CITY.

While yet the recent calamity which has so severely chastised our city, weighs heavy upon our circumstances, and is fresh in our memories, it is the duty of every one who concives of a palliation, to suggest it for the public consideration. And while a great number of the most immediately stricken down are about to be relieved by the unparallelled liberalities of our cities and towns, in all quarters, I beg leave to assert that there is a class of sufferers who probably may never be the recipients of those charities, yet are the most severely and permanently injured, and deserve to be the peculiar objects of the care of our city.

There are hundreds of families who were recently in comfortable circumstances, derived from the income or the occupation of their own houses. Herein was invested *their all*. The *able* ought to be encouraged to rebuild; the *poor* ought to be *aided* in the same object by every legitimate mode. The welfare of the city is implicated in this. The State has wisely and humanely remitted the State and County taxes from the Burnt District for three years. Let the city follow the example, and relieve the Burnt District from the city taxes, to the extent of the $50,000 received from the State. The individual sufferers will thus be materially benefitted, and the city indemnified. Thus the charity of the State will have a double effect, aiding both classes of sufferers, the people and the city, by an appropriation of the fund, both wise and just. For, is not the city itself in its aggregate capacity, also a great sufferer? By the destruction of the Burnt District has she not lost a large proportion of her public means, her income? Supply it then as far as practicable from the State donation. Do this by encouraging rebuilding, in remitting the taxes—and let all the other donations be applied to all the other classes. By such a distribution it appears to me that the greatest practicable good will be accomplished, in reference to the equitable claims of all the sufferers.

Whether the City, after having made this disposition of the fund, for the benefit both of the individuals as sufferers, and of the city itself as embodying *a portion of the aggregate of sufferers*, ought or ought not, to repay this money to the State, at a future time, with Interest, I leave to the wisdom of yourselves to decide. My own opinion is in the affirmative and; that in the appropriation of the fund as I have indicated, you ought to provide by ordinance for its repayment accordingly. ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE.

A CARD.

To meet the extraordinary increase of the business between Pittsburgh and Beaver, consequent upon the opening of the Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the Erie Extenta on Canals, the owners of the MICHIGAN, have found it necessary to build the splendid steamer WISCONSIN—both of which will continue to run in the trade at the hours advertised, so long as they are sustained by the public. The Wisconsin principally for *passengers* and the Michigan for *freight passengers*, and towing canal Boats.

☞ The papers which have inserted the pitiful appeal to public sympathy from our whining competitors will please insert this also.

For the Proprietors,
G. M. HARTON & Co., Pittsburgh.
may6 CLARK & Co., Beaver.

REPORT

Of the Auditors elected by the Citizens of the city of Pittsburgh, to Audit and Settle the Accounts of the OVERSEERS OF THE POOR of said City, and the Collectors appointed by them to collect the Poor Taxes of said City, from the first of April, 1844, to the first of April, 1845.

1845 DR.
CHAS CRAIG, Collector First Ward:

To amount of duplicate for 1844,	$2930 69

1845. CR.

By cash paid I J Ashbridge, Overseer of the Poor, as per receipts,	$2727 57	
Exoneration of lost taxes,	59 57	
Commission for collecting $2871 12 at 5 per cent,	143 55	
		$2930 69

1845. DR.
JOHN M'KEE, Collector Second Ward:

To amount of duplicate for 1844,	$2036 33

1844. CR.

By cash paid E F Pratt, Overseer of the Poor as per receipts,	$1889 58	
Exoneration of lost taxes,	41 00	
Do. counterfeit money,	6 00	
Commission for collecting $1995 33 at 5 per cent.	99 75	
		$2036 33

1845. DR.
THO FAIRMAN, Collector Third Ward:

To amount of duplicate for 1844,	[$2460 84

1845. CR.

By cash paid E F Pratt, Overseer of the Poor, as per receipts,	$2078 55	
By cash paid I J. Ashbridge, Overseer of the Poor, as per receipts,	200 00	
Exoneration and lost taxes,	62 37	
Commission for collecting $2498 47 at 5 per cent.	119 92	
		$2460 84

1845. DR.
J. VANDIVENDER, Collector of the 4th Ward:

To amount of duplicate for 1844,	$2675 83

1845. CR.

By cash paid I. J. Ashbridge, Overseer of the Poor, as per receipts,	$2486 83	
Exoneration of lost taxes,	47 66	
Do for counterfeit note,	10 00	
Commission for collecting at 5 per cent. $2627 58,	131 39	
		$2675 83

1845. DR.
ALEX. GLASS, Collector for the Fifth Ward:

To amount of duplicate for 1844,	$1175 30

1845. CR.

By cash paid E. F. Pratt, Overseer of the Poor, as per receipts,	$1049 00	
Exonerations for lost taxes.	71 09	
Commission for collecting at 5 per cent. $1104 21,	65 21	
		$1175 30

1845. DR.
E. F. PRATT, Overseer of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh, in account with said city:

To am't received from Jno. M'Kee, collector of 2d Ward,	$1889 58
To am't received from Thomas Fairman, collector of 3d Ward,	2078 55
To am't received from Alex. Gluss, collector of 5th Ward,	1049 00
Balance due sundry Merchants for supplies to paupers, as per due-bills and outstanding claims,	1549 35
	$6566 48

1845. CR.

By Cash paid monthly allowance of 249 regular paupers belonging to the City, in which are embraced many families with children,	$4778 17	
By cash paid Incidental Expenses and subsistence of 23 foreign and city paupers,	37 52	
By cash paid for Poor House expenses, including butchers' bill, repairing furnace, and hauling lumber, &c.,	48 96	
By cash paid for dry goods and clothing furnished paupers,	167 01	
By cash paid for shoes for Poor House and out door paupers,	64 50	
By cash paid for medicines furnished paupers on acc't,	20 00	
By cash paid for coffins and funeral expenses,	51 50	
By cash paid Aldermen's fees for warrants,	35 20	
By cash paid writing duplicates for 2d 3d and 5th Wards,	15 62	
By cash paid for Allegheny Bridge toll,	10 00	
By cash paid for Overseer (J. M'Kenna,)	488 10	
By cash paid physician's salary (P. Fahnestock,)	100 00	
By cash paid A Park, (Steward Poor House,)	100 00	
By cash paid expenses of Farm Committee,	10 93	
By cash paid printing and advertising,	4 00	
By cash paid coal for regular paupers,	167 91	
By cash paid hauling coal on acc't,	21 00	
By cash paid self, compensation for one year's services,	450 00	
		—$6566 48

1845. DR.
I. J. ASHBRIDGE, Overseer of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh in acc't. with said city:

To am't received of Chas. Craig, collector 1st Ward,	$2727 57
To am't received from Thos. Fairman, collector 3d Ward,	200 00
To am't received from J. Vandivender, collector 4th Ward,	2422 87
To am't received from T. Perkins,	50 72
Do. do. Carriage hire returned,	75
	$5401 91

1845. CR.

By cash paid 124 out door paupers, regular and occasional,	$1339 90	
By cash paid Incidental Expenses, and subsistence to city and foreign paupers,	1151 12	
By cash paid for house expenses, including provisions, groceries, dry goods, new privies and wells, repairing Poor House, wagon, harness and lumber,	607 40	
By cash paid for coal for Poor House,	117 26	
By cash paid coal for regular city paupers	488 82	
By cash paid shoes for Poor House and out door paupers,	109 05	
By cash paid Medicines for paupers,	85 72	
By cash paid Magistrates' orders and fees,	50 00	
By cash paid expenses of election,	1 52	
By cash paid writing duplicates (1st and 4th Wards,)	6 00	
By cash paid coffins for paupers,	31 25	
By cash paid Allegheny Bridge toll,	10 00	
By cash paid funeral expenses,	6 50	
By cash paid for late overseers,	208 52	
By cash paid physician's salary (Dr. Bruce,)	100 00	
By cash paid for nursing sick,	68 25	
By cash paid A. Park, (Steward Poor-House,)	100 00	
By cash paid expenses of Farm Committee,	63 92	
By cash paid printing and advertising,	89 75	
By cash paid R. Woods, Esq., for professional services,	20 00	
By cash paid compensation of Auditors,	45 00	
By cash paid compensation for self one year's services,	450 00	
By balance on hand,	262 00	
		—$5401 91

Audited and settled, May 1, 1843.

LUKE LOOMIS,
R. E. SELLERS,
JAS. A. HUTCHINSON,
[COPY.] *Auditors.*

The number of Paupers in the City Poor House April 1, 1844, amounted to 23.

The number admitted up to the 1st April, 1845, amounted to 57.

The number of discharged during the last year amounted to 26.

The number of deaths during the same time amounted to 5.

Produce on the Lot by the labor of the Paupers.

Three Hundred and eighty Bush. Potatoes.
Thirty four Bush. Corn.
Eleven Hundred Head Cabbage.
Sixteen Bush. Onions.
Five Tons Hay.

Donations to the Poor House.

Fifty copies Bibles and Prayer Books by the "Female Protestant Episcopal Prayer Book Society of Pennsylvania."

Three Barrels Pickled Beef from Mr Baker, Economy, Beaver co., Pa.

Upon an examination of the above accounts it will be observed that the Auditors have increased the compensation of the Overseers of the Poor each fifty dollars for the last year, and for so doing assign the following reasons:

1st. The Overseers have devoted and still intend to devote their whole time to the duties of the office.

2d. The Overseers during the last winter, dispensed with the aid which has been furnished for several years passed by the public, amounting to from 1000 to $1200; deducting even the smallest sum from the amount due by the Overseers, $1546,35, and it will be found that notwithstanding there has been added fifty one names to the pay roll over the proceeding year, and the extra expenses attendant on the attempt to purchase a farm $164.60, and debts due to and by their predecessors $696.60, that the public have actually paid less for the support of the poor, the past year, than they probably would, had the former practice of collections by committees been continued. [m6 2t.

Mead Fountain.

FOR SALE, a Mead Fountaine, with all the fixtures complete. Enquire at this Office.
may 6

Lost,

DURING the late fire, two large office chairs, that were taken by a Dryman (together with other goods,) to the bank of the River. The chairs were missing. Any person having them or giving information where they may be found, will receive the thanks of the owner. (Please address a line to "Robert," Private Box, No 46, through the Post Office.
may 6-6t

200 BOXES No 1 Cincinnati Soap, a very superior article, just received and for sale By R. D. MILLER & CO.,
my 6 194 Liberty st.

Lard Oil.

1000 GALS. just received and for sale by R D MILLER & Co.
my 6 194 Liberty st.

"Cincinnati Starch."

300 BOXES Starch, of first quality, for sale by R. D. MILLER & CO.,
my 6 194 Liberty street.

50 BOXES Star Candles, first quality, for sale By R. D. MILLER & CO.,
my 6 194 Liberty st.

Fresh Sicily Oranges.

50 BOXES in prime order and sweet—for sale low by P C MARTIN,
may 5 60 Water st., Burnt District.

PITTSBURGH

THEATRE!

THE undersigned, respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of PITTSBURGH, and its vicinity, that they have leased the above Establishment, for a

TERM OF YEARS,

And it is their intention to open for the Summer Season on the

10th OF MAY, 1845.

Previous to which the building will be thoroughly REPAIRED and REPAINTED, throughout, and no pains or expense will be spared by the Proprietors, to render it in every way worthy the patronage of a liberal public. An entire stock of

NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.

Will be added, from the pencil of Mr. JOHN LESLIE.

THE COMPANY

Have been selected with much care, and comprise many already favorably known to the community.

The Theatre will be connected with

SHIRES' GARDEN,

Now in successful operation, and the best talent of the country will be produced alternately, at both establishments.

Conscious that the Drama is in a deplorable condition, and deservedly so, in consequence of improper, and unqualified Managers presiding over its destinies, it will be our aim to elevate and restore it to the high moral standing it originally possessed, and to accomplish this end, we are determined to banish everything of an obscene or profane nature, from the Stage; and nothing shall be done or said that could bring to the cheek of modesty a blush, or offend the most fastidious. Our object is, to make the Theatre a place where talent, taste and beauty, may assemble to hear the eternal truths of nature, delivered with flowing speech and graceful action; to behold in a mirror, the most secret springs of the human passions; to see virtue triumphant and vice crushed; to smile at the quaint humor and the sparkling wit, the keen satire and the withering sarcasm—to admire the well turned period, and the eloquent rhapsody—the harmonious verse or the nervous prose—to mingle their tears with those shed by suffering humanity, and ring out their joyous laugh, with the wholesome mirth those of whose hearts are light with innocence and hope; let these ends, we say, be attained, and the Drama becomes a great benefactor to civilized man.

The Theatre will be conducted on liberal principles and no opportunity to afford

RELIEF TO THE UNFORTUNATE,

Will be permitted to escape our notice, or fail to gain a full share of our benevolent sympathies. We also propose to tender to the

FIREMEN OF PITTSBURGH,

The *Entire Receipts* of One Night of each Season, (the night to be selected by them,) as a token of respect for their untiring and patriotic exertion to protect on all occasions, the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.

Good Order, Cleanliness and System, will be observed at all times.

All the new and popular DRAMATIC productions of the day will be produced in a manner never before surpassed in this city. Persons not connected with the business, of the Stage, will not be permitted behind the Scenes, under any pretext whatever. This is imperative.

☞ The *Box Office* will be open from 10 A. M. to 1; and from 2 P. M. to 5; at which time and place seats can be secured for any number of persons.

☞ All demands against the Establishment will be punctually paid every Monday Morning.

"Tis not in the power of Mortals to command success—we'll do no more—DESERVE IT."

may 3 SHIRES & PORTER.

Goshen Cheese.

1000 LBS. Prime Goshen Cheese;
200 lbs. Pine Apple, do.
Just received and for sale by A G RINEHART,
may 3 140 Liberty street

TEXAS.

The steamship J. S. Mackim, Captain Lowis, arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ult., bringing dates from Galveston and Houston up to the 19th ult.

President Anson Jones has issued his proclamation convening Congress on the 16th day of June, to take into consideration the proposition of annexation.

The Civilian and Galveston Gazette makes the following remarks upon the subject:

"We regret to learn, which we do from the National Register, that the United States Minister has submitted to this Government the bare proposition for annexation, contained in Mr. Brown's resolutions. Mr Folk as well as Mr Tyler conceiving it "impracticable" to effect the measure under Mr. Benton's plan."

The enthusiasm of the friends of Annexation is bearing down all opposition. The people have taken the measure in their own hands.—At a meeting held in Washington county strong resolutions were passed in favor of immediate annexation, "without reference to the wishes or concurrance of *any foreign or European power;*" and calling on the President to convene Congress immediately. The meeting also recommended to the citizens of the Repulic, in case the President did not convene Congress, to meet as soon as possible in Convention to ratify the Joint Resolutions and form a State Constitution. The President issued his proclamation on the following day.

Mexican Despatch.—We learn, says the Houston Morning Star, of the 19th, that our government has received communications from Gen. Austin, by way of Corpus Christi Bexar, conveying assurances that the new government of Mexico is disposed to treat with Texas upon the basis of independence. Similar despatches, we learn, were received from Vera Cruz by the Eurydice, about a fortnight since, and it is rumored that the British Minister in Mexico will soon induce the Mexican government to present definite propositions for the adjustment of all difficulties between the two countries. It is rumored also that our government has answerd these communications and the dispatches for this purpose were sent back to Vera Cruz by a British vessel. It is expected that the final propositions of the Mexican government will be received here about the *middle of June*, or by the 1st of July.

Hon. Ashbel Smith—We learn from the Civilian that this gentleman, whose recent arrival here speculation attributed to various causes, has been re-appointed Charge d'Affaries of the Republic of Texas to England and France, and was journeying thither when he passed this place. The office of Secretary of State, made vacant by this appointment, will be filled by the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, now Attorney General.

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 62½.

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

Musgraves' American Star,

Fifth Street, near the Theatre.

COL. WATT having declined business at his old stand upon *Fifth Street* between Wood and Smithfield streets, the undersigned members of the "Burnt District" family, take occasion to announce to their friends, that ample accommodations are provided for Travelers and Visitors at their present location.

The most diligent attention will be given to the wants of visiters, and every exertion made to render the sojourn of strangers comfortable and convenient.

Boarders will be accommodated by the week—and transient visiters provided with *single meals* to accommodate them.

The best of *Foreign and domestic* liquors and Wines always on hand.

WILLIAM & ROBERT MUSGRAVE.
may 3-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE undersigned having been appointed an Agent of the Spring Garden Mutual Insurance Company for this vicinity, is now prepared to take Fire, Marine and River risks, for any length of time and at the customary rates.

This Institution combines the mutual insurance principle, with a joint stock capital paid in.

Persons insuring with this Company are entitled to a share in its profits, and do not incur any responsibility beyond the amount of premium paid

Application for risks may be made to the undersigned at his warehouse on 2d st., between Smithfield and Wood sts., or to Mr Samuel Herron, at the office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, corner of 5th and Market streets, entrance on Fifth st.
may 5-d1m JAMES W. BURBRIDGE.

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 William Atkinson, of the 3d ward, of the city of Allegheny, in 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 city and ward 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. WILLIAM ATKINSON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the 3d ward, city of Allegheny, do certify, that the above petitioner, William Atkinson, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others.

Nicholas Voghtley, Jr.,	William Mertland,
John Robinson,	James Reed,
Thomas Bean,	Peter M'Neely,
Henry E W Fowler,	Lewis Pauquett,
Richard Brown,	Richard Swords,
Nicholas Voghtley, Sr.,	Jer Wigley.

may 3-3t

Sealed Herring.

30 BOXES just received and for sale by A G RINEHART,
my 3 140 Liberty street.

American Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTER PERPETUAL—CAPITAL 500,000,

Paid in Office in Philadelphia, No. 72, Walnut st; Office of Agency in Pittsburgh, No 2, Ferry st.

WM. DAVIDSON, President, FRED. FRALEY, Sec'y.

THIS old and well established Company continues to make Insurance on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and property, not of an extra hazardous character, against loss or damage by Fire. Possessing an ample paid up Capital in addition to its *undetermined premiums*, it offers one of the best indemnities against loss by Fire.

Applications for Insurances in Pittsburgh and its neighborhood will be received and risks taken, either perpetually, or for limited periods, on favorable terms by GEO. COCHRAN, Agent.
may 2, 1845.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE undersigned, formerly carrying on the Rope Making business, under the firm of Rowley & Culbert, have this day mutually dissolved partnership. All debts due by the firm, will be paid by Thos. S. Rowley; and all debts due to the firm, to be paid to the said Thos. S. Rowley, who is authorised to settle up all the business of the late firm.

THOS. S. ROWLEY,
may 2-4t. ROBERT CULBERT.

Insurance against Fire.

THE Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, located in the City of Philadelphia, will insure against loss or damage by fire, Houses and Stores, *either perpetually, or for any limited period*: also stocks of merchandise, household goods, furniture, and wares and goods generally, on the most liberal terms.

Applications made to the Agency of this Company, in Burke's Building, on 4th