The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1845.

Democratic "Ruin."

The ruin consequent upon the election of James K Polk has driven several capitalists to the necessity of erecting a number of Iron Furnaces in Clarion. It must be *painful*—at least to our whig friends, to witness how many instances of this kind of ruin the election of Mr Polk has inflicted on the country.

A fact which will be noticed by every observer, is, that these indications of increasing prosperity are solid, and are justified by the increasing demands throughout the country. It is based on solid capital and honest labor, and has a very different foundation from the prosperity that the whigs wished to create by the establishment of another national monster. Their basis was to have been bank paper, with which stock jobbers might speculate on the industry of the people, and which would tend to make the rich richer, while, by inflating the prices of all the necessaries of life, it would increase the difficulties of the working men and make them still more dependent on the capricious will of the wealthy. But the democratic doctrine is, that honest labor is the source of all wealth, and that it is to the industry and enterprise of the real producers that the country must look for solid prosperity, and not to the stock-jobbing cunning of speculators.

The disposition of the democratic party to encourage labour and to yield every branch of industry fair protection, not only from foreign competition, but to guard it from the baleful influence of a worse enemy at home—an inflated paper currency—has given an energy to the producing powers of the country that is spreading prosperity and confidence from one end of the Union to the other. This is the moral influence of the election of a democratic President, on whose republican honesty the people relies, and whose administration they expect will be guided by the equalizing principles of pure democracy. All the Banks that Congress could incorporate could not do as much to create confidence or restore prosperity, as the certainty that for the next four years the country will be under democratic management, and the assurance that the scheme of the whig leaders for personal aggrandizement by the establishment of a paper money monster, can receive no encouragement from the government during that period.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF JUDGE STORY.—The Boston Post says the rumor has obtained some credit in that vicinity, that "Mr Story, who has filled upwards of thirty years, with no inconsiderable ability, the highly honorable position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, intends, for reasons best known to himself, to resign, and retire to the dignified ease, the claims to which he has earned by a long and laborious devotion to the public welfare."

The Post nominates the Hon. Levi Woodbury, as the successor of Judge Story, should the latter resign.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE FIRE.—On Saturday week a most destructive fire broke out at Damarriscotta Bridge Village, in Cumberland county, Me., which destroyed nearly all of the business part of the place on the east side of the river. About thirty two buildings were burnt. The loss of buildings and other property exclusive of notes and other demands, is estimated at not far from $60,000; and there is insurance on buildings and other property at the Rockingham, Gorham, Monmouth, and Thomaston offices for about $10,000.

FROST.—The Boston Journal of the 10th inst., says: "Last night again a hoar frost overspread this vicinity, and if not doing injury, at least excited alarm. We *trust* it was the last appearance for the season."—Heavy frosts were experienced in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, from the 1st to the 5th inst, doing much injury to all kinds of fruit that could be effected by cold. Water froze an eighth of an inch thick at Utica, New York, on Wednesday night.

A HEARTLESS IMPOSITION.—It is stated in the Boston Bunker Hill Aurora, that between four and five hundred emigrants from Ireland lately landed in that city, and their first inquiries were for the agents of the *City Aqueduct*, and the great *Canada Railroad!* The reason of these inquiries is found in the fact that large printed placards have been distributed over Ireland, stating that there is an extraordinary demand for laborers to carry on the above works, the City Aqueduct and the great Canada Railroad!

☞ Mr Clays *last* letter was written to the New York Clay Club. The Club had sent him a highly complimentary address written on parchment and done up in a silver box, which Mr Clay was pleased to signify be regarded as an evidence of "generous confidence."

OREGON WHEAT.—There was left with us, says the Frederick Herald, a few heads of 'Oregon' Wheat, which was taken from Bloomfield farm, belonging to Henry R Smeltzer, Esq., near Middletown, Maryland. Said wheat was in head on the 29th of April. The gentleman who left it stated that it was the natural wheat of Oregon Territory, brought in by a missionary, and presented to Gen J Hite, of Pennsylvania; he stated that the natives told him that it had been growing there spontaneously for a great many years.

FANNY WRIGHT.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 12th, says, "This eccentric and celebrated woman known as Fanny Wright, has been in our city for some days past. It has been stated that she was about visiting Europe to take possession of property there. We understand that she has just returned from Dundee, Scotland, where she has been residing some four months on the property she became heir to, which is only worth some 25 or $30,000. The story in a New York paper appears to have been incorrect. Fanny has a house and a lot in the city of Paris, France, of considerable value. She has a house and lot in this city, near the bend of the canal, worth a fine sum of money; the house cost her $2,500 or $3,000. In addition to this she owns 2000 acres of land near Memphis, and some few lots in that place. We are informed that she is about half determined on making this city her final residence, and more than likely will again take the pulpit in favor of her peculiar views of social life."

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.—The duties of this institution have been resumed, and under much more favorable auspices than its friends anticipated after the late rebellion—which, we learn, was much exaggerated in the first accounts of it. All the students whom the Faculty would consent to receive, have returned; and the best feeling prevailed among all connected with the institution. It is gratifying to know that the prospects of this venerable institution have not been impaired by the late proceedings, and it is equally gratifying to know that the firm and dignified stand taken by the Faculty, and supported by the Visiters, has not only freed the institution from the turbulent spirits who disturbed its quiet, but has left a moral effect which will be most salutary in its influence.

☞ At the Charter election in Pottsville last week, the Democrats elected their whole ticket.

N. Y. PLEBEIAN.—This democratic paper, so ably conducted for some years passed by LEVI D. SLAMM, has been discontinued, and the books and subscription list transferred to the Morning News. Although we will much regret the absence of the Plebeian and its able arguments in defence of democratic principles, yet we are gratified to know that in the *News*, the democracy of New York have still a powerful and honest organ, and one well deserving their warmest support.

COMMERCE OF THE NEW YORK CANALS.—Amount of property shipped and left at Albany during the fourth week in April.

Flour, bbls	66,757	Butter, pounds,	96 388
Pork,	655	Lard,	36,000
Wheat, bu.	9 084	Wool,	42,500
Corn,	1,296		

Merchandise shipped, 7,054,100 lbs.

The receipts on the canals of New York from 1817, to September 1844, have been $68,383,944. The amount paid out by them on the same account is equal to the receipts.

MINISTERS DEAD—*The Black Tongue.*—The Rev B Westlake, of Peru district, and the Rev Mr Buckingham, of Logansport district, Indiana, died recently of erysipelas or black tongue. It is also said that the Rev R Hargrove died a few days since in a fit. During a few months past the deaths of the following ministers have been recorded in Indiana, to wit: Clippenger, Patrick, Guthrie, Elder, Crouch, Games, Bailingall, Westlake, Buckingham, and Hargrave, all belonging to the Methodist Church.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Some of Queen Victoria's subjects in New Brunswick, have become rebellious on account of the Governor having appointed his son-in-law Provincial Secretary. In consequence of this some of the Executive Councils resigned, after vainly protesting against the appointment. The Boston Daily Advertiser has received New Brunswick papers of the 6th, which assert that the appointment has been disapproved by the home Government, and that the Government has also refused to accept the resignation of the Executive Councilors. The Governor, Sir John Colebrooke, had summoned the Council to meet at Fredericson on the 8th, and the resigned members were notified to attend with the others.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned on Saturday at half past twelve to meet at Providence in June. The act of amnesty was referred to a committee, consisting of the Lieut. Governor, Weyden, of North Providence, and Smith, of Warren, by a vote of 18 to 14. In the House, a resolution to appoint a committee, to prepare a bill to provide for the liberation of Mr. Dorr, was laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 28. An act was passed, liberating Bosworth and Heath, on the condition of their taking the oath of allegiance. They are now confined in the Bristol jail.

EXCELLENT TRUTH FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WATER.—The *Nonconformist*, a weekly paper of great ability, and extensive circulation, the organ of the Dissenters, and radical in its politics, thus speaks out a little of the feeling of the *people* of England on the Oregon question—the *people*, as distinguished from the governing classes. Among other points it touches on one which, in the *unsupposable* event of war between us and England, would be of decisive importance. The simple encampment of an American army of fifty or a hundred thousand men on the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, with an invitation to the Canadian *people* to come into the Union, would be the signal for the disappearance of all English dominion from the North American Continent—what then would Oregon be worth fighting or even negotiating about?

The Oregon Territory—Impolicy of War.—It is a matter of deep regret to see the language which is held about the Oregon Territory, and the honor of the nation as involved in maintaining our claim to it.

It is not for our advantage, as a people, to obtain dominion over it. We are insulated, and at too great a distance to people and maintain it.

The people who settle it, must be independent; they must become a nation that they may do good to the world.

An independent people only can bring forth to the world its resources and instrumentalities for good.—We should, if we had it, keep it as a colony, and check its growth and onward course: all our colonies are kept in that state—they are made subordinate that patronage may supply to our nobility the vitality that could otherwise strengthen and diffuse its life and fruitfulness in its own and fitting atmosphere. A colony to us, as a people, is a sucker, not a healthy supply—it is a dependant, to be sustained from our strength, and quarreled about with our and its neighbors—a drain upon our national purse when young, demanding an outlay for protection proportioned to its distance, and its neighborhood to rival nations. It is a mere warren for patronage when it grows in strength, and, in the nature of things, as soon as it arrives at maturity, bursts the swaddling incumbrances of the mother country, and requests she will be good enough to mind her own affairs and leave it to itself. We were unable, when we had the command of the ocean, and our population could be made mad for Church and King, to continue ourselves masters of the American colonists; and now, as a nation, they will have all the advantages in the next war, if our rulers are mad enough to excite it. We shall have all the disadvantages of the revolutionary war, and many more, to bear up against.

The Americans have many advantages which they did not then possess—we, many disadvantages under which we did not then labor. We shall have the same distance to convey troops and stores, and a better navy on their part to intercept and annoy them. We had then a united, uniformed people, who were ignorant of political economy—who needed only a hireling, like poor Dibdin and others, to write warlike songs about "Ben Bl cks" and "Ben Buntings," "Jolly Sailors," and "Gold Galore" "Britons never shall be slaves," &c; but now our rulers have to do with a thoughtful population, who, below the middle classes are not contented, and who know that they are the victims of glory—that their lives are sacrificed for that which they take to be only misery in feathers and worsted shoulder knots, recommended to them by the cat-o'-nine-tails. We had, in 1775, the power of subsidising German princess to lend us Hessians, and other hireling blood-shedders. Those petty princes would sell their serfs to the work of blood against a colony: the Germans, Prussians, and Belgians will not do so now against a nation and a people with whom they have commercial relations, and to whom our folly will open the opportunity of extending them, and who will, as our rivals, secretly encourage and assist them by their commerce, if they do not openly aid them.

The world has been revolutionized since 1783; and our representatives talked, the other night, as though they had forgotten, or wished to forget it; but of what use is their keeping it out of sight, unless the Americans were ignorant of it?

We have Ireland not well affected, and she is one-third of our physical force; but doubtless Sir Robert, by mounting their priesthood on our shoulders, giving us both Sinbad and his mother to carry, thinks he has quieted them, choked off O'Connell and satisfied the English by requiring them to carry double, because he has taken the duty off *dirt dirt* and allowed butter to come in when it has been tarred and turned to grease, that the people may not eat it. We will not enter into this hallucination, it would lead to too wide a departure from our present point—the impolicy, not to say wickedness, of war with America, for a territory which we could not manage if we had it.

We have a national debt six times the amount of that which our glorious rulers had incurred for us before the commencement of the American revolutionary war. It was one hundred and twenty-eight millions in 1775—it is eight hundred millions now; and that people have an organised government, are free from national debt, and only need such a war to induce them to submit to the taxation necessary to raise largely the munitions of war; and, whatever danger they may be threatened with from our raising their black population against them, they will see will be more than outbalanced by their invasion and incitement of the Canadians. They will discern the absolute necessity of a seaboard: they see the value of it now. Our seamen managed by severity and flogging, will not fight with the spirit of old; for the spirit has been changed, and cannot be aroused in the same degree by such means, and the means have not been changed. Temptations will be held out to our soldiers to desert, and the balance of evil will be largely against us. If successful, what should we gain? A country we could not people with the rapidity necessary to maintain it; whilst the Americans have an advancing population suited to the climate, and ready of choice, to struggle with difficulties of settlers. If we would give freedom to commerce, that country would be a good customer as a nation, but as colonists they would be an almost inexhaustible drain upon our resources. A war on the subject would involve a waste of blood and of life, to win a millstone; besides that, such a collision would lead to blockades, and blockades produce an European war.

MEXICO.—Replying to an article in the London Times, arguing the necessity of 25,000 men for the Conquest of Mexico, the Washington Union says: "We should not want twenty five, or even twenty thousand men, but ten thousand men would be sufficient; and such gallant and enterprising spirits as the teeming valley of the Mississippi could send forth, in less than three months, would be sufficient to overrun the whole country. Volunteers would start up like Cadmus's men from the sowing of the dragoon's teeth. Sound the bugle through the West and Southwest—let the United States raise the standard to-morrow, and in this proclaimed crusade to the halls of Montezuma and the mines of Mexico, 20,000 volunteers would appear, and with the cry of "Ho, West!" the speculations of the London Times would be dissipated into thin air."

"BEAR" ON TEMPERANCE.—The "Buckeye Blacksmith" is at Boston, and recently giving an account of his own progress in temperance, he said: 'There, the '*Ship of Jolification*' is anchored off in the bay, bound for the '*City of Destruction.*" I got on board but intended to go no further than point '*Just Enough.*' but no such point is to be found on the voyage, for the first glass is 'too much.' Not being able to find this point, I proceeded on until I came to '*Tipsy Island*' There I found a jolly set of fellows, but I was not contented to remain there, and so kept on board until I arrived at '*Toper's Zenith;*' thence proceeded to '*Hiccup Island;*' thence to '*Blackeye Lane;* thence to '*Bloody Nose Street;* thence to *Peel-skin Alley*, thence to '*Sleepy Hollow;*" and thence to a place called '*Poverty's Valley;*' which is situated this side of the '*City of Destruction.*' There I jumped overboard and took a cold water spree on *Cool-off Beach* the last stopping place this side of the city to which the vessel was bound.

Bunyan will hardly be mentioned, after this.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

Hamilton, (U. C.) May 4, 1845.

A melancholy event took place last week a few miles west of this, namely, the double death of Col. William Johnston Kerr, and Mrs. Col. Kerr. The funeral was one of great pomp and ceremony, being attended by a numerous tribes of Indians in the vicinity, the whole masonic body, (Col. Kerr being a Knight Templer of that fraternity,) and half of Hamilton. A short history of the deceased may not be unacceptable.

Col Kerr was a grandson of the celebrated Sir William Johnston, inherited much of his courage and intrepidity; he served in the last War, and was made prisoner by the Americans; when hostilities ceased, he was elected to serve in the Provincial Parliament.

Mrs Kerr was a daughter of the renowned Brandt, late chief of the six nations. She was always acceptable company at government levees, and was withal, acknowledged to be the most queen-like and dignified lady on this continent.

In the course of the last war, a number of armed men were discovered around her house. Her husband being absent, she assembled her servants, armed them, and disposed them at different doors and windows. The hostile movement was discovered, and the intruders fled; nothing daunted, she seized a pair of holsters and pistols, threw herself on her horse, and singly went in pursuit. When afterwards questioned as to her fear on the occasion, she exclaimed, "the daughter of Brandt cannot fear." She was the grand daughter of Sir William Johnston, consequently, her husband and she were cousins. Their son Walter, is now chief of the six nations, his father being only regent during the son's minority, the title coming in a direct line from Brandt through the mother.

The excitement at the double death was great. The Messrs. Harrison, artists of acknowledged talent, were sent for, and while lying in their coffins, their likenesses were taken. It is computed, not less that 6,000 persons attended the funeral.

COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

As the public mind of Great Britain is now in a state of the highest excitement in consequence of the proposal of Sir Robert Peel to increase the endowments of Maynooth College from nine thousand pounds to twenty-five thousand pounds annually, we copy below an article from the N. Y. Evening Post, which will give our readers a more definite idea of its location and character. It is extracted from the London Christian Examiner for April:

"The College of Maynooth derives its name from the town in which it is located. Maynooth is a small town, about 11 miles distant from the Irish metropolis, and adjoining the magnificent seat of 'Ireland's only duke'—the Duke of Leinster. At this place, a house for the intended college was purchased for the sum of £4,012 10s, and 54 acres of land were granted by the late Duke of Leinster, on a lease of lives renewable forever, at the annual rent of £74. Twenty acres of land were subsequently obtained from Mr Stoyte, at an annual rent of £140.

The Rev Dr Hussey, formerly chaplain too the Marchioness del Campo, the Spanish ambassador, and afterwards titular Bishop of Waterford, was appointed first president of the Institution. Fifty students were admitted in 1795; fifty more in 1800: in 1809 they amounted to two hundred and fifty, and at present the number approaches to five hundred. The superiors, professors, and all the students reside within the walls; and the College buildings, wanting all architectural embellishments, form three sides of a quadrangle, containing a chapel, a refectory, a library, and various lecture rooms. The total cost of these erections is understood to have been £41,913 3s. 1½d.

The annual grant from Parliament provides for the support of the President, Vice President, deans, librarian, pursor, professors, and about two hundred and seventy students.

The College of Maynooth is not now, and never has been, a State Institution. Its establishment was not the act of the civil power; it was the result entirely of ecclesiastical action.

At the period of the Union there was no stipulation, no covenant for the permanent endowment of this College.

Charles the Second and the Royal Society.—When Charles the Second chartered the Royal Society, it is narrated of him that he was disposed to give the philosophers a royal, but at the same time a wholesome lecture.—"Why be it my lords and gentlemen" said he, "that if you fill a vessel up to the brim, so that it will not hold another drop more, yet putting a certain kind of fish into the water, it shall not overflow the vessel?" Many were the sage conjectures: that the fish would drink so much water as compensated for his own bulk—that he condensed to that amount—that the air-bladder had something to do with the phenomenon—and a hundred others, which were propounded and abandoned in their turn, much to the amusement of the "merry monarch." At length Mr. Professor Wren (afterwards Sir Christopher) modestly asked, "But is your Majesty *sure* that such would be the case?" "Aye, there," exclaimed his Majesty laughing, "you have it; always, gentlemen, find out whether the thing be true before you try to account for it: then I shall not be ashamed of the charter I have just given you."—*New Edinburgh Review.*

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO.—The Washington Union, the government organ, says:

"Now without undertaking to say positively that *there will be war*, or that *there will not be war*, we venture to predict that it is not Mr. Polk's wish to plunge his country into war, and still less to sacrifice her rights and her honor. He will never abandon either; and, without meaning to bluster or brave the British Ministers, we undertake to say that this is the general and enthusiastic sentiment of the American nation."

New Game Laws of England, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Bright, says the Boston Post:

Clause I. That every man shall be allowed if he can, to shoot any description of game out of the range of gunshot; but the putting of salt on a bird's tail by which to catch it, be not lawful.

Clause II. That every justice of the peace before whom a complaint of poaching is lodged, do take a "bird's eye" view of the case, and not "beat about the bush" in his capacity of judge, which is too often done.

Clause III. That the poaching of eggs be not considered an offence punishable under the game laws.

Clause IV. That no sportsman seeing a hare, shall outrun it, but give the animal a fair chance of escape.

Clause V That the description of game commonly called sky-larks be never indulged in by any member of the House of Commons.

N. B.—Barndoor cocks and hens not to be included in the bill, as it would be difficult to place these domestic birds on a footing with game cocks.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday, May 16, 1845.

Business, for the past week, has not been quite as active nor as much doing in the selling departments as before, especially in foreign and domestic goods, but in Pittsburgh manufactures the case is different, and the sales and orders continue brisk, and some transactions heavy. Our stocks are large and good, and prices low, but our rivers are low, which is one cause why our sales have not been so animated; but the business on the Ohio and Monongahela continues brisk, and a vast deal is daily doing on the canal. *Wool* has fallen a little within a few days. It appears there is quite a large stock in the east, and the present prices are as high as our merchants can possibly pay, compared with the prices in New York and Baltimore, where prices of woolen fabrics have been low, and more especially the finer qualities of cloths. There is, in consequence, a greater decline on *finer* grades of wool than coarse. Our present quotations, we have reason to believe, are full as high as the prospect for the new clip will justify. We call the attention of growers to the necessity of cleaning their wool well before bringing it to market. It should be carefully washed, and all burrs and other such substances removed; the difference in the price it will command will pay for all the trouble. Care should also be taken in putting it up neatly. No more twine should be used than is absolutely necessary to keep the fleece close. These hints are from a source which the wool-grower will find it his interest to respect.

Flour—The Market is a little down; sales of inferior $3 50, good $3 56¼@3 62½, and warranted to stand eastern inspection $3 65 per bbl. From stores $3 75 to $4 per bbl. Sales of the week from first hands about 1,500 bbls.

Grain—Receipts of the week small; Wheat 6@70; Rye 43@45; Corn 25@33; Barley 85@95, and Oats 18¾@20c. per bushel.

Ashes—No change in our markets; Scorchings 3@3¾; Pots 3¼@3½; Pearls 4@4¼; Saleratus 4¼@4¾ cents ℔ ℔.

Brooms—Corn, sales by the doz. $1@1 20c.

Bacon—Sales of the week of about 20,000 lbs. in lots: Hams 7@7¼, Flitches 6@6¼; Shoulders 5@5¼c. ℔ ℔ in store at a small advance.

Beef, &c,—Sales of about 50 head of Beef Cattle to Butchers at 2½ to 4¼c. ℔ ℔.

Beeswax is selling at 26@27c. ℔ ℔.

Cotton Yarns are selling briskly; Short Reel 5 to 10 at 15; 11 to 13 at 15½@16c. ℔ ℔.

Cheese—Our market is now poorly supplied, and a good lot will sell well; Prime in boxes 6½ to 7½c ℔ ℔.

Fruit—Dried Peaches $1 75, and Apples 87½ to 90c. a bushel and scarce; Oranges, sales of 50 boxes at $4 25@$4 50 a box; Lemons, sales at $3 25@$3 50 per box.

Fish—stock large—No 1 Baltimore herring at $5@$5 25 a box; Mackerel, No 1, $13 75@$14 50; No 2, $11 50@$12; Salmon, No 1, $17; Shad, $10@$10 75 per bbl. Cod, $3@$3 35 per 100 lbs.

Groceries—Our market well supplied and sales constant.

Coffee—Sales of the week in lots at 7¼@8¼ cts. a lb. fine is held at 8¾@10c, and Java at 12½ cts. a lb.

Sugar—Sales of New Orleans in hhds. at 6¼@7¼c. a lb; in bbls a shade higher.

Molasses—Sales at 36@37½ cents a gallon in small lots—some have been offered at 35c.

Ginseng—is scarce and in demand; a large lot would readily bring 31@32 cts. a lb. cash.

Lumber—Our Rivers are low; no late arrivals to report; some green lying at the River, sold at $6 50@$7 per M feet for common, and $14 for clear; in yards $9 to $18 per M.

Metals and Nails—large sales and contracts for future delivery—common bar at 3; and 3¼@3¾ cts a lb. for Juniata; Nails, 10d, $4 a keg; 8d, $4 25; 6d, $4 75, 3d, $6 25.

Pig Metal—$30—to $35, according to quality; sales of 40 Tons, Hunging Rock, in parcels, $32@$35 per Ton.

Lead is scarce and in demand, and sales at 3¼@3¾ cts. a lb.

Oils—Linseed, sales of 1500 gallons at 75 and bbls $1, but since advanced to 80c.; Lard Oil 70c a gallon.

Rice—Sales of 35 Tierces, part to the trade, at 4½ cts. a lb.

Salt—Sales of 600 bbl.. on the River at 96@97c. ℔ bbl. sold at $1.05, delivered at the wharf.

Seed—Clover $3@3 25—Timothy $1 37½@1 50 ℔ bushels.

Tallow—Sales of 18000 lbs., rough by Butchers, at 4c. and for clean rendered in Casks, from store, at 6 @6¼c. ℔ lb.

Whiskey—Sales of 250 bbls, Common at 20@20½ cts. a gal. and 3000 bbls, rectified at 21c. cash ℔ gal.

Wool—Prime 33, full blood 30, ¾ do 28, ½ do @ 26 ¼ do @ 23@24, and Common, 22c. per lb.

J. W. Burbridge & Co.

HAVE associated with them Wm Wilson, Jr. and will continue the Grocery and Commission business under the firm of Burbridge, Wilson & Co.

Pittsburgh, May 15, 1845.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Birmingham, about the 23d of April, a white Cow, mixed with red and other marks about the head, long horns, wide a-part; giving milk at the time she strayed; about six years old. Information can be left or sent to DAVID JENKINS,

my16-w3t* Birmingham.

"Pay your License."

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Merchandize are requested to call at the Office of the City Treasurer on Smithfield street, between 4th st. and Diamond alley and pay their License forthwith.

JAS. A. BARTRAM,

my16 3t* City Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADA.

THE subscriber, who has assisted in the Management of the above establishment for some years, begs leave to announce to the public that he has rented the same, and will conduct it on his own account hereafter.

This Hotel is situated in the very centre of business possessing more ample accomodation for strangers than any similar establishment in the city, and has great advantages from its remarkable airy position.—To the traveller and business man, it affords unusual attraction.

Every convenience for families as well as individuals in the private and public departments of the house, (which are very distinctly separated from each other,) has been provided in a liberal manner, and it will be the pleasure of the subscriber to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He refers to the annexed named trustees of the Hotel Company as an assurance that the business of the House will be properly conducted.

Caleb Cope, Thos Wood, John Crigg, Wm Ford, John Siter, Geo Abbott. } Trustees,

may 16-1m A. FGLASS.

Extra Large Sale of a Country Store at Auction.

AT M'Kenna's Phœnix Auction Mart, No 64 Market street, Simpson's Row, between 3d and 4th streets, on Monday next, May 19th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing from day to day until all is sold, the entire stock of a Country Store, as the owner is declining business, the greater part of the Goods have been purchased in the Eastern Cities this spring, they are seasonable and of the latest style, and worthy the attention of purchasers,

Comprising in part, the following:

Gros de Naples and Lutestring Silks; Fine Silk Florence Bombazines; Alpaccas and Merinoes; Mous D'Laines and Chintzes; Tweed and Plain Silk Shawls; Merinoe and Cotton do; Flag Silk Hdkfs; Black Silk Cravats; Bonnet and Cap Ribbands; Mantua de a Rituciles; Barred Silk Cravattes; Ladie's dress Hdkfs; Ladie's and Gentlemen's Cotton and Worsted Hose; Grecian Socks; Gentlemen's half Hose; Blue, Black and Grey Broad Cloths; Blue and Black Cassimeres; French do; Cassinetts, assorted colors; Jeans and Hard Times; Plain and Barred Furtian; Linen Diaper; Plain and corded fancy Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Cottonade and Summer pant stuffs; 4-4 Lawn and painted Muslins; American, French and English Chintzes, Calicoes and Ginghams; bleached and brown Muslins; Superfine Irish Linen and Linen Lawn; Hoskin, Kidd and Linen Gloves; Irish Linen Table Covers; Diaper; Table Cloths, Crash and Towelling; Silk Shades and Umbrellas; Indigo blue Bed Ticking; Patent thread; fancy Baskets; Gum Suspenders, Welsh and Domestic Flannels; Silk and Fur Hats; Palm leaf and Panama do; Boots and Shoes; Ingrain and Rag Carpet; Oil Cloth; Batting and Wadding, &c.

Groceries—Young Hyson Tea, Glass Jars, Soap, Alum, Alspice, Logwood, Brimstone, Chalk, part of a keg of Powder, 9 kegs of Nails, a lot of Paints, Patent Medicines, Fustic, Venetian red, Whiting, 2 bags of Feathers, &c. with several other articles.

P. M'KENNA,

my 16 Auctioneer.

BUGGY AND BAROUCH AT AUCTION.

AT 2 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday the 19th inst., will be sold at Davis' Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, one second hand Philadelphia Manufactured Buggy very light and made to order.

One second hand Barouch and Harness in good order and substantial.

Terms at Sale. J. D. DAVIS,

my 16 Auctioneer.

The Columbia Insurance Company of Philadelphia

WAS established in the year 1840, upon the principle of combining Joint Stock Capital and Mutual Security, with a subscribed Capital of $100,000, on which 20 per cent. has been paid in, which amount with about 20 per cent. more, is safely invested in mortgages and other securities. This Company offers peculiar advantages for the Insurance of Manufactories against fire risks, as Stockholders are allowed a large reduction on their premiums.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President—C N. BUCK.

DIRECTORS.

Josiah Ripka, Charles J. Du Pont, Daniel Lammot, Francis G. Smith, John A. Barclay, Benj. W. Richards, Wm. M. Young, John Rosencrantz.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers, duly authorized agents of the Company, at the agency, in Bakewell's Law Buildings, Grant street.

THOMAS BAKEWELL,

may 15 6m WILLIAM BAKEWELL.

Alderman's Office.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and the public that my Office is in Bakewell's law buildings, Grant street; near the court house; where I will attend to all business committed to my care with punctuality and despatch. ☞ *Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, &c. &c.*, legally and neatly drawn.

my 15-d1w ALEX. MILLER, Alderman.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED at J. K. LOGAN & Co.'s, corner of Wood and 5th sts., up stairs:

Organdy and Painted Lawns; Balzorines, Balogrine Lawns; Ginghams; Fine Bleached Muslins; Fancy Prints, a large assortment; Silk Parasols; Sun Shades, latest style; Thibet and Buraze Shawls; 10-4 Irish Linen Table Diaper, Sea Grass Skirts, Sea Grass Cloth; a large lot of Gum Suspenders, &c. &c., which, with their former stock of Dry Goods, will be sold at the lowest cash prices. my 15

Vinegar.

50 BBLS. pure Cider Vinegar; received per Steam Boat Hibernia, and for sale by

J. & J. M'DEVITT,

ma 14 No 224 Liberty street.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S Hague & Son, was dissolved, on the 10th inst., by mutual consent. Those having claims against the said firm are requested to present them to Stephen Hague for settlement, and those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the same, who is fully authorised to settle the business of the concern.

STEPHEN HAGUE,

my-14 JOHN HAGUE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the Grocery business in the City of Pittsburgh, was dissolved on the 12th of April, 1845, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the subscribers.

JAS. RANKIN,

my14 3t* JOS COLTART, Jr.

No 1 Shad and Herring.

A FEW Bbls. just received and for sale by

A. G. REINHART,

may 14 140 Liberty street.

Stationery.

AN extensive and select assortment of Writing Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Ink-stands, &c. for sale by BOSWORRH & FORRESTER,

may 14 No 43 Market street.

Fine Wall Papers.

THE subscribers have on hand, in a addition to a select assortment of cheap wall papers, which they are daily increasing by new patterns from their manufactory, several lots of very beautiful French wall paper of this spring's importation, received several days before the fire, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends who wish to paper.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

☞ Wood st., corner of Diamond alley, ap 24-tf. over the Hatstore of Jas Wilson.

NOTICE.

DURING a temporary absence from the city, which may occupy five or six weeks, the Daugurrean Gallery will be closed.

Persons having business with me, will please leave their communications with Messrs Hugus & Bachman who will forward the same to my address.

ap 24-dtf A E DRAKE, Agt.

THEATRE!

MANAGERS, SHIRES & PORTER.

STAGE-MANAGER, GEO. T. ROWE.

TREASURER, MR. EVANS,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Tier Boxes, 50 cts. | 3d Tier Boxes, 20 cts.
2d " " 37 " | Pit, 25 "

Gallery for colored persons, 20 cts.

First night of *"Louise." The "Swiss Swains,"* having been received with unbounded approbation on its first representation will be repeated by particular desire this evening.

Friday Evening, May 16, 1845,

Will be presented the Drama of

LOUISE;

OR,

THE WHITE SCARF.

AFTER WHICH

SAILOR'S HORNPIPE,

BY MISS GRIERSON.

To conclude with, [by particular request] the farce of

SWISS SWAINS.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain will rise a quarter before 8 precisely.

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

☞ A strong and efficient Police have been engaged, and will preserve order at all times. my 16.

Shawls, Alpaccas, Cashmeres D'Ecosse.

83. *Market Street, Pittsburgh.* 83.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

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

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

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

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

FARE REDUCED.

OPPOSITON

Good Intent Fast Line for Philadelphia.

OF SPLENDID TROY BUILT COACHES,

Limited to Seven Passengers.

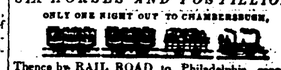
Leave Pittsburgh daily at 1, P. M.

RUNNING THROUGH IN 48 HOURS,

Ascending the mountain with

SIX HORSES AND POSTILLION.

ONLY ONE NIGHT OUT TO CHAMBERSBURG,



Thence by RAIL ROAD to Philadelphia, connecting with Mail Cars for New York; also at Chambersburg with Mail lines direct from Baltimore and Washington City.

☞ Office opposite the Exchange Hotel.

may 3-1y A. HENDERSON, Agent.

Sundries,

200 BAGS Prime Green Rio Coffee;
100 bbls. N O Molasses;
100 " No 1 Baltimore Herrings;
10 " " Trimmed Shad;
10 boxes " Sperm Candles;
10 do Star "
30 do Jas River Tobacco, assorted sizes and brands.
1 Cerroone Spanish Float Indigo;
50 packages G. H. Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, in Half Chests and Cutty Boxes;
5 " " superior Powchong Tea.

Just received and for sale by

J. & J. McDEVITT,

my 14. No. 224, Liberty street.

Brooms.

65 DOZ. Corn Brooms on hand and for sale low by J. & J. M'DEVITT,

my14. No. 224, Liberty st.

RUMORS OF WAR;

And Lots of New Books!!

AT Cook's, Literary Depot, No. 50, Third street, near the Post Office.

The Love Match—part 2d;
Knickerbocker for May;
Democratic Review for May;
Living Age—Nos. 51 and 52;
Recollections of Services in China, or the Opium War—by Capt. Arthur Cunynghame, being No. 5 of the Home and Travelers Library;
American Whig Review, for May;
Columbian Magazine for May, with three beautiful engravings, including a plate of the latest Fashions;
Hunt's Magazine for May;
Eclectic " " "
Wandering Jew—No 19;
Nammarell;
Tom Cringle—No. 2, and last;
Snarleyow, the Dog Fiend, by Marryat;
Quaker City—Nos 6, 7 and 8;
Penny Magazine—No 1;
Isabel, or Trials of the Heart—a tale for the young;
Eulalie Pontoise, or the Stolen Will—by Frederick Soulie;
London Punch;
London Illustrated News, and Times;
" Great Gun;
N. Y. Town, being the American Punch;
Also, a fresh supply of James' Novels, and Harpers' Publications, Novels, &c.

EASTERN NEWSPAPERS.—Tribune, Courier, Saturday Post, Neal's Gazette, Herald, and the largest assortment of cheap publications West of the Mountains. may 14

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the County Commissioners until noon of Monday the 26th inst. for the erection of Bridges at the following places, viz: One bridge over the mouth of Sandy Creek, in Wilkins township. One over Deer Creek on the Freeport road, near the house of Jas Carson, Indiana township. One over Turtle Creek, at or near Funk's Mill, in Versailles township, and one over Lowry's Run, near Courtney's Mill, in Ohio township. Also, for the repairing of two bridges—one over "Jack's Run," and the other over "Lowry's Run," on the Beaver road. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office from Tuesday, the 13th inst. to the 13th day of letting.

JOHN FORSYTH,
JAMES CUNNINGAM,
WM MAGILL.
Commissioners.

Commissioner's Office Allegheny county, May 12, 1845. } my13-3dwtd.

Poetical Works.

ROGER'S Poetical Works, with Illustrations;
Campbell's Poems;
Poets and Poet