The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1845.

NEW YORK—On last Tuesday the "Natives" gave up the city government and the democratic administration was organized.

In glancing over the proceedings of the last meeting of the Boards, we observe that they evinced a laudable disposition to take care of their own households, and on the last opportunity that was afforded them, grasped all they could from the city Treasury. There is scarcely a man of them that was employed by the corporation that did not, on the last night of the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, present a claim for extra pay, and in reading the report of their proceedings we could not find that a single one of these dishonest claims had been rejected. The administration of the Native reformers closed with the game of *grab*, and all who had sided in placing it in power, were permitted to thrust their hands into the public purse and drag out all they could, on this, the last opportunity they would have for public plunder. One claim wil serve as a sample for the whole.

A Mr S. Sammons, who has been employed as corporation Attorney, presented a claim for $1,071 additional salary, and it was granted him without a "why or wherefore." This is a specimen of the "economy and reform" that the Natives promised when they went into power.

During the late contest for Mayor, Mr Harper wrote a whining appeal to the voters, in which he told them that if they would re-elect him, he knew a plan by which he would save many thousand dollars to the city. He did not tell how he would accomplish this, nor could the most shrewd of the city politicians divine the means by which his Honor would carry out such economy. But the matter is now perfectly clear, and every body can understand how Mr Harper would have saved so many thousands to the city. If he had been re-elected, he would have kept the fingers of his greedy cohorts out of the public purse, by promising to retain them in office, and let them have a chance for miscellaneous plunder, which they knew to be very profitable under his administration. But if he would be defeated, he believed it would not be in his power to restrain them, and that before going out of office they would pounce upon the city with the rapacity of hungry buzzards. He was not wrong in his anticipations, and we have no doubt but the city has lost by this system of plunder to the full amount of the sum that Mr Harper expected to save, if the citizens had retained him in a position where he could have the means of repressing the inclinations of his followers.

THE HON. JOHN GILMORE died at his residence in Butler, on last Sunday morning about 1 o'clock. Mr Gilmore had some years since taken a prominent part in the politics of western Pennsylvania. He served for several years in the State Legislature, and was subsequently elected to Congress. The last public office he held was that of State Treasurer, to which he was elected by the whig party when last they had a majority in the Legislature.

A TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.—Judge Reed of the Supreme Court of Ohio, recently delivered an opinion in the case of a runaway slave, in favor of the rights of the master. The negro was delivered up to his owner, according to the decision of the judge, and the Cincinnati Reformer, an abolition print, thus announces the fact:

"Judge Reed has *'remanded back to slavery'* the man whom the laws of Ohio had freed. Slavery shook her shackles and grinned in triumph—humanity shrieked, and hell shouted. Particulars next month."

NEW SPECIES OF LYNCHING.—The Mormons have introduced a new species of lynch law; less barbarous than the hanging and shooting process prevailing in some parts of the extreme west, and not so disgusting as tarring and feathering. When they wish to drive an obnoxious person from among them, they *whistle* and *whittle* him out. Finding that the natural way of whistling, by puckering the lips, was rather tiresome and not sufficiently annoying, they have procured *tin whistles* for the purpose of serenading all who happen to be so unfortunate as to have given offence to the holy brotherhood. On a recent occasion they surrounded one Green, and compelled him, with all kinds of whistling, whittling and yelling, to leave the place.

PROTECTION FROM DROWNING.—A bill has been reported to the New York Legislature, requesting all steamboats and water crafts carrying passengers to have on board as many life-preservers as they are capable of carrying passengers. Penalty for not carrying life-preservers, from one to ten thousand dollars in case of loss of life, or imprisonment from one to two years in the penitentiary.

WAR FEVER IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.—Alluding to a war for Oregon, the Toronto (Canada) Globe says:—This is not the age when "Loyalty" goes by blind superstition; it is guided by discrimination. Nations are not to be ruled with a rod of iron—but swayed by a wise and liberal policy. Let the Home Government reflect on the position of Canada, should a war unhappily arise between Britain and the United States."

A THESPIAN corps under the management of Hamilton, Chapman & Co., were performing at Detroit lately, and left without paying their printing bills, for which piece of neglect they have been published by the papers of that city. The Free Press thinks that they were so badly taken in with the St Clair money that they had not the means to "liquidate," and so went "right off."

☞ A malicious publican named Jacob J Danforth, at Newburyport, Mass., set a report in circulation that on the 6th inst. at his shop, Gough, the eloquent advocate of temperance, had violated his pledge by drinking strong beer. The calumny being traced back to him directly, he has published a humble apology, declaring that his report was a mere fabrication, and entreating Mr Gough's pardon.

SYMPTOMS OF PEACE.—The New York Morning News says:—"It has been announced that the London creditors of Illinois have loaned $1,600,000 to the State for the prosecution of the Illinois Canal.—When it is remembered that one party to this loan (Mr Baring) is a member of Sir Robert Peel's government, the fact of the loan being decided at this juncture, is very significant of peaceful intentions."

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. DORR.—The Rhode Island Legislature intend to petition the Governor to call an extra session for the purpose of liberating Mr. Dorr.

BLACK TONGUE.—We learn, says the Richmond Star, that this disease, epidemic erysipelas of the face, has prevailed to an alarming extent in several counties in North Carolina, and in some of the border counties of Virginia. Its ravages have been principally confined to adults. In the southern part of Granville co., N. C., in two families there were nine or ten deaths in two weeks. It has been particularly fatal among the slaves in that region.

MEXICO.—Some of the eastern papers think that Mexico has already issued letters of marque against American commerce; or that pirates are taking advantage of the position of affairs between the two countries, by cruizing for plunder in the Southern Ocean. While the Brig Sea Flower, from Jamaica for Mantanzas, was on her passage, she was on April 19, chased by a small schooner. She hoisted the Mexican ensign, and when within about one mile fired a gun, the ball of which struck the water some distance astern without any injury. She gained, but the night coming on dark and cloudy, she lost her object.

FOR THE POST.

Messrs. Editors:—In your "Review of the Market" yesterday morning, you say "no more *twine* should be used" in tying Wool "than is necessary to keep the fleece close." Allow me to suggest, that twine should not be used at all. The best "handled" wool is already tied with a cord, formed by the hands, of a portion of the fleece itself. When tied with cords of tow, cotton or hemp, it is almost certain to be more or less mixed, with fibres of those materials, which prove injurious to the fabrics when manufactured, as they do not receive the dye prepared for wool. If growers will tie their fleeces with twine, let the twine be made of wool, and it will do no harm.

Yours, A DEALER.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Seeing within the last few days a general statement, afloat in some of the newspapers, of the number and size of our vessels of war, distinguished, too, as to their being in commission or in ordinary, &c., we have applied to the navy board for a complete and accurate list of our Navy, embracing also their destination.—They have been so obliging as to furnish the following specifications, which we hasten to lay before the readers of "The Union:"—*Union.*

Ships of the line—10.

Pennsylvania, three decks, in commission as a receiving ship at Norfolk.

Franklin, two decks, in ordinary at the navy yard, Boston.

Columbus, two decks, in commission at New York, destined for the East Indies.

Ohio, two decks, in commission as a receiving ship at Boston.

North Carolina, two decks, in commission as a receiving ship at New York.

Delaware, two decks, in ordinary at the navy yard, Norfolk.

Alabama, two decks, on the stocks at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Vermont, two decks! on the stocks at Boston.
Virginia, do do do.
New York do do Norfolk.

Razee—1.

Independence, in ordinary at the navy yard, Boston.

Frigates, first class—12.

United States; in ordinary at the navy yard, Boston.

Constitution, in commission in the East Indies.

Potomac, in commission—home squadron.

Brandywine, in commission, on her return from East Indies.

Columbia, in ordinary at the navy yard, Norfolk.
Congress, do do do.
Cumberland, in commission in the Mediterranean.
Savannah, in commission in the Pacific.
Raritan, in commission on the coast of Brazil.
Santee, on the stocks at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Sabine, on the stocks at New York.
St Lawrence, on the stocks at Norfolk.

Frigates, second class—2.

Constellation, in ordinary at the navy yard, Norfolk.
Macedonian, just returned from coast of Africa, and placed in ordinary at New York yard.

Sloops of war, first class—17.

Saratoga, in commission.
John Adams, preparing for sea at the navy yard, New York.
Boston, in commission, coast of Brazil.
Vincennes, in commission, destined for the East Indies.
Warren, in commission, in the Pacific.
Falmouth, in commission—home squadron.
Fairfield, in ordinary, at the navy yard, Norfolk.
Vandalia, in ordinary, at Norfolk.
St. Louis, in commission, on her return from East Indies.
Cyane, preparing for sea, at the navy yard, Norfolk.
Levant, in commission, in the Pacific.
Portsmouth, in commission, in the Pacific.
Plymouth, in commission, in the Mediterranean.
Albany, on the stocks at New York.
Germantown, on the stocks, at Philadelphia.
St. Mary's, in commission.
Jamestown, in commission, coast of Africa.

Sloops of war, second class—6.

Ontario, in commision as a receiving ship, Baltimore.
Decatur, in ordinary at the navy yard, Norfolk.
Preble, in commission, coast of Africa.
Yorktown, do do
Marion, in ordinary, at the navy yard, Boston.
Dale, in ordinary, at the navy yard, New York.

Brigs—8.

Dolphin, preparing for sea at the navy yard, Norfolk.
Porpoise, in commission.
Somers, in commission—home squadron.
Truxtun, in commission, coast of Africa.
Bainbridge, in commission, coast of Brazil.
Perry, in commission, on her return from East Indies.
Lawrence, in commission—home squadron.

Schooners—8.

Shark, in commission in the Pacific ocean.
Boxer, in ordinary at Boston.
Experiment, in commission as a receiving ship, Philadelphia.
Flirt, in commission as a packet, running between Norfolk and Chagres.
Wave, in commission, on coast survey.
Phenix, in ordinary at Norfolk.
Oneida-hy-e, in commission as a packet, running between Norfolk and Chagres.

Steamers—3.

Mississippi, in ordinary at Boston.
Fulton, in ordinary at New York.
Union, in ordinary at Washington.
Princeton, in commission.
Michigan, in commission on Lake Erie.
Poinsett, in ordinary at New York.
Iron Steamer, on the stocks at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Water Witch, water tank at Norfolk.
Engineer, tugboat at Norfolk.

Store Ships—4

Relief, in commission, Pacific.
Erie, in commission at New York, destined for the Pacific.
Lexington, in commission, Mediterranean.
Southampton, repairing for sea, at Norfolk, destined for the coast of Africa.

THE STATE OF THE WARS.

The fears of a rupture either with Mexico or England have now apparently passed the markets; with England none was ever anticipated seriously. The movement of Mexico was apprehended as hostile from the first effect of the news upon an excited people. Sufficient time has now elapsed and no movement of a serious nature has taken place. The Mexican Congress seems to be coolly discussing the subject and where time is taken to consider it there is but little doubt that the better part of valor will manifest itself, more especially as our papers, of a certain class, have ceased to vapor and fight the battles of those who have too little faith in the justice of the pretences to hostility to undertake it on their own behalf.

It is not possible that sagacious statesmen, such as some of the Mexican rulers have shown themselves to be, can possibly hope to sustain themselves before the world in breaking its peace on a claim so shallow as that of theirs to Texas. Neither will those influential governments of Europe, whose interests have urged them to prevent Annexation by all the arts of diplomacy, when they have failed, allow Mexico to jeopardise the prevailing peace, out of revenge for a lost province. A war cannot exist without blockades and the vexations growing out of that mode of proceeding must soon involve other nations in the squabble, a danger which the tottering thrones of Europe cannot encounter, and will by no means suffer to exist.—*N. Y. News.*

Horrible Murder at Hoboken on Saturday—Poisoning!—Strange and Mysterious Affair—Death of A. P. Scudder—His Sister, Mrs. Pennoyer, suspected of the Crime.—The New York Herald of yesterday says: "We learned last evening, the following particulars of a most singular and mysterious affair:—It appears that Abraham P. Scudder, an old resident of Hoboken, aged 45 years, who kept a grocery store, and who had been unwell for two or three days past, died on Sunday morning last. Mrs. Pennoyer, his sister, attended him on Saturday and Sunday evening. Marcush Cranch, a respectable citizen, was also there, but left early in the evening, at the suggestion of Mrs Pennoyer, who remained alone with Mr. Scudder, until Sunday morning, when her son-in-law arrived in this city. Mrs P., who is a rather good looking widow, gave notice of her brother's death. The neighbors came in, but he was cold and stiff. The Coroner, Charles T Perry, was called and proceeded to hold an inquest on the body. The jury examined several witnesses, but nothing of importance appearing, a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" was rendered. The Coroner then proceeded to search for, and secure the personal effects of the deceased. Scudder had, a few days previous, exhibited to various persons his gold watch, $100 in bank bills, and a handful of gold eagles and half eagles. These could not be found, a little silver money only remaining, where he usually kept it, in the bureau. Mrs Pennoyer was then interrogated, and stoutly denied all knowledge of either the money or the watch.—*Phila. Spirit of the Times, May 14.*

"By direction of the Coroner she was watched, and shortly afterwards she went into the store part of the house to the clock, and saying, "Oh, I must wind up the clock," opened the door, and putting her hand in, drew forth the watch. It was observed, and handed to the Coroner, who then demanded of her the money. She denied, however, all knowledge of it, but upon being threatened with a search warrant, she admitted having it, and was taken into a room and her clothes searched by two ladies. They found secreted on her person in an under garment, eleven and a half eagles, one eagle, ninety dollars, in bills, another package containing fifteen dollars, in a glove one half eagle, and also a paper containing a white powder, some small black and some white Pills. All these articles the Coroner took possession of.

"Shortly afterwards Mrs Pennoyer came down and demanded the powder and pills, as she wished to take some medicine—but both were refused. An examination of the powder now took place, and then for the first time, the idea went abroad that there had been foul play. The Coroner determined to make a POST MORTEM examination. Accordingly yesterday morning Drs Cook, Gilcott and Gautier made the examination, and having taken out the stomach, the celebrated chemist, Dr Chiston, of this city, assisted by Dr Cook, analyzed its contents and found it contained a large quantity of arsenic—The powder found upon Mrs P. was also tested with a like result—and upon examination a portion of the same poisonous drug was found in the pitcher out of which the sick man had drunk during the night.

"Scudder was buried yesterday about 4 o'clock, P. M. Meanwhile Justice John G Spear, assisted by J W Scudder, Esq., District Attorney, proceeded to examine witnesses in relation to this extraordinary affair—the facts above stated appearing in evidence.—Mrs Pennoyer was arrested, and after examination, was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at the Hudson Oyer and Terminer, in June.

"Mr Scudder had been doing, for some time past, a good business—but was fond of frolic and drinking.—He leaves a son about 16 years of age."

"Ho! for Oregon.—Capt. Fremont was in St. Louis on the 23 ult., organizing a company of adventurers for the Oregon Territory. The expedition is to extend for three years. He is about to explore the whole country, including Upper California and the Russian possessions."—*Chillicothe Advertiser, May 10.*

There is a mistake in the first sentence. Captain Fremont leaves Washington this evening on his way to the Far West. He will probably set out from St. Louis on this, the third expedition, on a survey of the Rocky mountains, and beyond them, about the 1st of June. We have had the pleasure of two interviews in this city with this young and enterprising tourist, who goes out under the authority and instructions of his government. We shall have something to say on his expedition in a few days, and much more, we hope, hereafter. We never saw him before Saturday evening last; but it is impossible to see the modest mein and yet flashing eye of this young man, without giving him at once our good wishes, and anticipating his rising fortune. *Union.*

GOBELIN MANUFACTORY.

The Paris correspondent of the Newark Advertiser gives an account of a recent visit to the famous Gobelin Manufactory in Paris, where, under the direction of the Government, carpets and tapestry of unrivalled beauty are fabricated. On entering the buildings, of which there are about half-a-dozen, he was struck with what seemed to be very splendid *paintings*, but which proved to be pieces of tapestry wrought in the manufactory. Paintings, both old and new, are copied with the greatest exactness, the greatest animation being given to the features of the figures and fruit of all kinds being represented with the utmost perfection. One which particularly struck his attention was a porcelain dish of various fruits upon the corner of a table of variegated marble. By its side lay a handkerchief with a lace border. So finely was the worsted wrought, that the fingers on the dish, the stains in the marble, and even the delicate "work" and each thread of the lace were distinctly visible. The workman stands at the back of the canvass, this position being necessary because all the cuttings, &c., are executed on that side. He states that a period of from two to six years is requisite for the completion of each piece, and the cost often amounts to thirty-five hundred dollars. But even at this rate the workmen are very meagerly paid; the best of them receiving but three hundred dollars per year. The establishment employs about 130 persons and none of their productions are sold, all being either used in the royal palace, or distributed as presents by the king. The manufacture derives its name from John Gobelin, who commenced it in 1450.

HOUSEHOLD AND CIVIL-LIST OF THE SULTAN.

It is difficult to obtain a correct account of the number of person, of both sexes, composing the imperial household, or of the attendant expenses. There is no civil list, strictly speaking; but a sum of 30,000,000 of piastres (£273,000) is nominally deducted from the public revenues for the Sultan's service. He is, moreover, possessor of immense domains, and has at his disposal the produce of many wakoots. These united sums are scarcely equal, it is said, to the innumerable claims upon his purse. According to the assurance of persons connected with his highness' treasury, the total of individuals fed, paid and clothed at the imperial expense amounts to more than fourteen hundred, exclusive of kavass, body-guard, and watermen, who receive rations, pay and uniform, but cook for themselves. Each male, not a slave, receives a small monthly salary, a suit of clothes annually, and presents at stated periods. But, their pay being trifling and their clothing scanty, they seek to make up the deficiency by unlimited plunder and unscrupulous demands for baskish. The venality and malversation that, with rare exceptions, prevail in every department of government are carried to extreme lengths in the imperial household. Each individual, who has the power of robbing or peculating, pushes this faculty to the utmost limits.

The marshal of the palace and his subordinates are required to keep a watchful eye upon those beneath them; but in most instances they set wholesale examples of vice which it is their duty to check. The Sultan's annual expenses, including building, furniture, and the repairs of the palaces of Top Kepau, Yeni Serair (seraglio), Beshiktash, Teheranghan, Beglerbey, Khiat Khana and the numerous kioshks on both sides of the Bosphorus are estimated at 250,000 purses, (1,200,000,) equivalent to a fifth of the total revenues of the empire, and exceeding the supposed civil list by nearly £900,000. But there are no means of verifying this statement, nor can the expense of one year be taken as the criterion of another.

Much depends upon the caprice of the monarch, who may erect places, kioshks, and mosques, or purchase jewels and furniture without other control than the impossibility of procuring money or credit. Some idea may be formed of these incidental expenses from the asserted fact that the additions, resetting and loss of diamonds on the dolman worn by Sultan Abdoul Medjid, at the ceremony of Mevlood, (Prophet's nativity,) on the 12th April, 1843, exceeded £40,000.

[*Domestic Manners of the Turks in 1844*

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

THE GREAT MATCH RACE!

PEYTONA VICTORIOUS!!

The New York Tribune gives the following account of the race and the excitement attending it:—

The great contest for superiority in horse-flesh between the North and South drew together a larger collection of people than we have ever before seen at the Union course.

The largest number of foot passengers went over the South ferry, and took the railroad, but a large number also went over the Fulton ferry. From good authority we learn 35 000 persons crossed the South ferry and 20,000 the Fulton ferry, up to 10 o'clock.—The railroad company carried in round numbers 30,000 passengers to and from the course at an average something over 50 cents each, which will make no inconsiderable addition to their weeks' income. The company received on the last great race day about $4,000.

The gathering in the course, was much larger than we have ever seen there, and according to the best estimates 70,000 persons. The stands were all crowded to the utmost extent; the track was so much encumbered that a strong police force could scarcely keep it free for the running horses, and the field was full of carriages and omnibusses filled with passengers. In the members' stand were about sixty ladies, belonging to the first families of the city.

The course was not in good order, being very dry and in some parts fetlock-deep with sand and dust. This was more unfavorable to Fashion than to Peytona, the latter being the strongest horse.

The excitement was great when the horses appeared at the tap of the drum, and betting became still more favorable to the Southern horse when she was stripped. The North had been backing Fashion heavily, but there was now a disposition to hedge, and odds could be had on Peytona. Both horses appeared to be perfectly right, although Peytona had rather the most lively and gamey look.

The horses got off well together at the first start, Peytona having the inside, which she kept, as well as the lead, and won the first heat by three lengths, amid the shouts of the excited crowd. The betting was now 100 to 50, and even occasionally larger odds on the Southern horse, and few takers.

When the horses came up for the second heat, they did not appear to have cooled off well, Fashion being apparently the most distressed. After one false start they went off at slashing pace, Fashion getting the inside.

During the first three miles the horses ran together with scarcely a perceptible difference between them, and the interest in the race became intense. When they passed the judges' stand on the fourth mile Peytona was scarcely the breadth of an ear behind. Both jockeys were playing spurs and crowding the horses to their utmost speed. In the last quarter Peytona made a brush, and it was evident that her immense stride was doing the business.

Peytona has won for her owners $62,600 in purses in six years, never having been beaten. She has probably won much more for them in side bets. Having conquered the victor of twenty-three fields, she may be considered the paramount horse on the turf in this country.

This has been one of the most exciting races the north has ever known, and as fashion was freely backed until within a few days, by our sporting circles, we suppose Park Row and Vesey street are nearly cleaned out.

Coming down the straight turn to the judges' stand she gained slightly at every jump and came in (Fashion under whip and spur) winning the heat and race by half a length. The shout that rent the welkin was the signal for the transfer of at least one hundred thousand dollars from the pockets of the North to the pockets of the South.

The time, it will be seen, was not very good, the first heat being 7½ seconds longer than Fashion's first heat with Boston. The first heat was run in 7 39¾, and the second in 7.45.

The following is the summary of the whole affair:

Miles.	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First	1:54	1:53
Second	1:53	1:54
Third	1:57	1:55¼
Fourth	1:56¾	1:58
Total	7:39¾	7:15¼

A GREAT MAN.

We felt very much like going into mourning, and did, indeed, spatter the margin of the book with a pen full of ink, as we laid down the third volume of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, struck with the record of the death of Patrick Connell. Poor Patrick—or, as he was called for shortness, Paddy. It is a pleasant way the world has of signifying its affection for a man, by smoothing his name—or shaking out the wrinkles—or softening down the final consonants into delicate vowels. Subtending the angles of some three syllabled appellative with a single sounded hypothenuse.

Captain Wilkes, on arriving at one of the farthest and most undesirable of the Feejee Islands, where pig's flesh is a luxury, and human flesh a high holiday food, had a visit from a host of the oil-bedaubed and clay-covered inhabitants, whom he addressed through an interpreter, and whose wants, in the way of jack-nives, beads, and glass bottles, he supplied. With a modesty acquired, of course, among the cannibals, one inhabitant gently pressed aside the interpreter, and, to the question of what he wanted, replied that "his honor should gim him a hatchet for the childers." Great was the astonishment of the captain to ascertain that beneath the bushy head and oiled skin before him beat the heart of an Irishman, who, to the question of what he was doing there, replied, "raising pigs, hens and children." The pigs and hens did not multiply rapidly, but Patrick was the happy father of "forty-eight children," and was living in the hopes of two more that very year. But, alas, the hopes of this Priam of the Feejees were blasted—not in the failure of his plans, but in the termination of his life. He died in a few months afterwards, "leaving a large circle of wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss."—*Philad. U. S. Gazette.*

ALLOWANCES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN,

	Per Annum.
Adelaide, the Queen Dowager,	£100,000
Albert, Prince	30,000
Cambridge, Duke of	27,000
Cumberland, Duke of	22,000
Gloucester, Dutchess of	15,958
Cloucester, Princess Sophia, of	7,000
Kent, Dutchess of	30,000
Leopold, King of the Belgains,	50,000
[A considerable portion of this repaid]	
Sophia, Princess	15,958
Sussex, Duke of	21,000
	£317,916

Only a Million and a Half of Dollars!

HOW THE REPEALERS WILL RECEIVE THE QUEEN.

The Queen is to come here early in July, leaving, 'tis said, Parliament setting—leaving an excuse for her Ministers to stay from us—leaving a Legislature ready filing us little concessions or fiery coercion—sugar plums, or cannon shot, as we show ourselves duped slaves or firm men. Let her come—she is a young and kindly woman—she shall be welcomed with tenderness. Let her come—she is our first magistrate (by courtesy at least, for Peel is so in fact) and she shall meet loyal respect. But let her not come, if she comes to trick us into forgetfulness of Liberty. To that we owe a high authority—to that deeper love. Let her not tread the soil of the Volunteers, the Battle-ground of Brian—let her not pass the grave of Tone, the prison of O'Connel, or the gibbet-ground of Emmett, in hopes of teaching us slavery—let her not be false-made to hope the Priests of Nationality shall stop their anthems because a monarch hath come in. Let the queen come, and every shout shall ring alternately, "The Queen and Repeal!" "Repeal and the Queen!" Let her come, and see no crouching serfs ready to worship her sceptre, or of savage child-men to gape at her glaring pomp. Let her come and right welcome; but sooner may the sod whither from our land, and bare the bones of our martyrs to our famished eyes, than Ireland, for courtesy or favor, halt in her march of Independence!

[*Dublin Nation.*

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons interested will take notice that Letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of John Woods, late of the City of Pittsburgh, (shovel manufacturer,) dec'd. All persons having claims or demands against said decedent, will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted, will call and settle the same without delay. JAMES BLAKELY, *Adm'r.*,
may 17-6tw Penn st. Pittsburgh.

To Lease for 15 Years.

TWO Lots of ground, each 30 feet by 110, on 4th street, (Burnt district.) Apply to
may 17 BLAKELY & MITCHEL.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received a small lot of Medium and Crown Wrapping Papers, and for sale low for cash by C. H. KAY, Bookseller,
No. 76, Market st., above White & Bro's Store, between 4th st. and the Diamond. my-17

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

CORNER OF PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH.

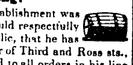
☞ Boarding by the day, week or year.
may 17-1m* JAMES ARMSTRONG.

AUCTION SALES

ON Monday morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Davis' Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, an extensive assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods. Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, and fine Cutlery.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., a quantity of new and second hand Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpeting, Floor Cloth, Canton Matting, Mantle Clocks, Looking Glasses, Ten Boxes Black Tea, Liverpool Ware, one case Casteel Soap, &c. JNO. D. DAVIS,
my-17 Auctioneer.

Coopering.



THE subscriber, whose establishment was destroyed by the fire, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has rebuilt his shop, at the corner of Third and Ross sts., where he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line with the greatest despatch, and on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully solicits a return of the patronage extended to him before his business was interrupted by the fire, and he pledges himself to use every effort to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.
may 17-1m F. T. STRAUB

Notice to Horsemen.

PERSONS wishing to have their horses Nicked and Bobbed, by an experienced man from the eastern cities, can have it attended to at all times—at Holmes' Livery Stable on Third street, between Market and Wood, near the Post Office.

N. B.—Horses kept at Livery by the day, week or month at the above stable. my17-5m

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 Thomas Karr, of the First Ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, respectfully showeth, 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. THOMAS KARR.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the First Ward, city of Pittsburgh, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Andrew Cross,	James Little,
S. Keller,	S. R. Holmes,
Wm. Sheehy,	B. McGinn,
David McKee,	Henry Steffort,
John Patton,	Thomas McDonough,
James Patterson, Jr.	William Irwin.

may 17-3t

Extra Fine Teas.

I HAVE just received and opened some of the finest Young Hyson and Black Teas ever brought to this market, and am now ready to supply customers.
A. G. RINEHART'S,
my17. 140 Liberty street.

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

AT M'Kenna's Phœnix Auction Mart, No 64 Market street, Simpson's Row, between 3d and 4th this morning Saturday, May 17, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Feather beds, Carpenting, Kitchen utensils, one Brass Clock, &c.
my17. P. M'KENNA, Auct'r.

J. W. Burbridge & Co.

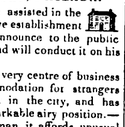
HAVE associated with them Wm Wilson, Jr. and will continue the Grocery and Commission business under the firm of Burbridge, Wilson & Co.
Pittsburgh, May 15, 1845.

"Pay your License."

DEALELS 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, } Trustees,
John Siter, Geo Abbott.
may 16-1m A. FGLASS.

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.

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 Buckstone's Drama in 3 acts of the *"Dream at Sea!"* In the chief incident of the Drama, the playright is indebted to a passage in a story, called *"The Rivals!"* by the author of *"Tales of the Monster Festival."* In a burying ground, in the wild country of Wicklow, is a tomb, respecting which a legend is told, that furnishes the leading scene of the *"Dream at Sea."*

Saturday Evening, May 17, 1845,
Will be presented the Drama of
THE DREAM AT SEA!

AFTER WHICH
A SCOTCH DANCE!
BY MISS GRIERSON.

Mr McFarland, will appear and (for the first time) perform his *astonishing feats of*
EQUILIBRIUM.

To conclude with the farce of
JOHN BULL IN FRANCE.

☞ 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'Cosse.

83. *Market Street, Pittsburgh.* 83.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

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

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

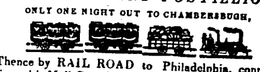
Cashmeres D'Cose from 25 up to 50 cents, the newest imported styles.

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

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 CHAMBERSBURGH,



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.

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.

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;
Snarlevow, the Dog Fiend, by Marryatt;
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

NOTICE.

DURING a temporary absence from the city, which may occupy five or six weeks, the Daguerr