The Daily Morning Post.

THOS PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1845.

ESPY'S REPORT ON METEROLOGY.—We are indebted to the politeness of Dr JAMES P. ESPY, who has gained much celebrity by his *"Theory of Storms,"* and his researches in the field of Meteorological Science for a copy of his first report on Meteorology.

We are gratified to note that the government has not been unmindful of the exalted merits of Dr ESPY as a man of Science, and he has been attached to the Surgeon General's Office, and has thereby attained means and facilities to pursue the scientific objects he has in view. It might be well if the aid of government were more liberally dispensed in aiding the scientific labors of men of acknowledged talents and learning.

The Report before us is the first of an annual series to be made by Dr. ESPY to the Surgeon General. They are to be based upon the facts obtained by the researches and observations of the writer, and of other persons at the various military stations of the U. States, at many schools and colleges, and other places. In December, 1842, Dr ESPY prepared the form of a Meteorological Journal, copies of which he sent to those who would carefully keep them, in all sections of this country, and throughout the world. His purpose was to ascertain

"all the most important phases of the great storms which come within the range of the simultaneous observations; and thus it is hoped that we shall be able to determine the *shape* and *size* of all storms, whether they are *round* or *oblong*; and if oblong, whether they move *side foremost* or *end foremost*, or *obliquely*; and their *velocity* of motion and the *direction* which they take in all different seasons of the year; the *course* that the wind blows in and beyond the borders of the storm; the *fluctuation* of the barometer and *change* of temperature which generally accompany storms, and the *extent* to which their influence is felt beyond their borders."

His plan has been attended with much success. More than fifty persons who note the barometer, and more than sixty others who have no barometers, have commenced sending in journals. By these means he hopes to obtain information that may give form and exactness to his Theory of Storms, and his Report is made up of the result of the observations of his correspondents, taken at 3 o'clock, P. M. of each day, from Jan 7, till March 31, 1843.

In regard to Dr ESPY's Theory of producing rain in a time of drought, we extract the following paragraphs from his report.

"In case any one has a salt marsh or prairie which he wishes to burn, or a large mass of timber from a clearing of land, preserve these combustibles, till the time of a drought, if one should occur: then choose a very calm and clear day, and at about eight o'clock in the morning take a tumbler of cold water, in the open air in the shade, and with a thermometer find the *highest* temperature of the water when it is just cold enough to cause the moisture in the air to condense on the tumbler. This highest temperature is called the dew-point. If this should not be more than six or eight degrees (the less the better) below the temperature of the air, everything is then favorable at the surface of the earth for the production of rain. Set fire to your combustibles at many places in the circumference at once. Immediately an up-moving column of air will be produced; and if it is not bent out of a perpendicular motion, by an upper current of air, it will begin to form a cloud when its top reaches as many hundred yards high as the dew-point is below the temperature of the air in degrees of Fahrenheit. *Watch the subsequent phenomena, and describe them to me.*

"If it rains, it will not extend much to the west; but it is *probable* that it will widen out from the place of beginning, and become a general rain to the east.

"If it should not rain, it will be prevented by one of two causes: an *upper current* of air, sweeping the up-moving column out of the perpendicular; or an *upper stratum* too warm and light to let the up-moving column swim in it."

The Doctor desires that particular attention should be paid to the fact that noartificial means can produce rain, while there is any wind. But we must say that the making of rain at any time is attended with so much uncertainty, and must be accomplished under such very peculiar circumstances, that that part of the theory is not of much value. If the weather is just right below, and the indications on the "tumbler" should be entirely favorable, there is no certainty that the 'upper current" or the "upper stratum," above, may not destroy the labor of the "drouthy wight," who would, like the British at Orleans, have to expend his "combustibles" for nothing. The author states in a note that various experiments have been made and extensive rains produced—all of which fell east of the place where the fires were lighted.

But although this part of the Doctor's theory may be imperfect and unsatisfactory, enough has been elicited to encourage him and his disciples to persevere in their researches. The following are among the "generalizations" which have been deduced from the facts gathered into the Report:

"1st. The rain and snow storms, and even the moderate rains and snows, travel from the west towards the east, in the United States, during the months of January, February, and March, which are the only months yet investigated.

3d. This central line of minimum pressure is generally of great length from north to south, and moves side foremost towards the east.

4th. This line is sometimes nearly straight, but generally curved, and most frequently with its convex side towards the east.

5th. The velocity of this line is such, that it travels from the Mississippi to the Connecticut river in about twenty-four hours; and from the Connecticut to St. Johns, Newfoundland, in nearly the same time, or about thirty-six miles an hour.

10th. Many storms are of great and unknown length from the north to the south, reaching beyond our observers on the Gulf of Mexico and on the northern lakes, while their east and west diameter is comparatively small. The storms, therefore, move side foremost.

11th. Most storms commence in the "far west," beyond our most western observers; but some commence in the United States.

13th. In the northern parts of the United States, the wind, in great storms, generally sets in from the north of east, and terminates from the north of west.

19th. In the southern part of the United States the wind generally sets in from the south of east, and terminates from the south of west.

20th. During the passage of storms, the wind generally changes from the eastward to the westward by the south, especially in the southern parts of the United States.

How far these generalizations will apply to other months of the same year, or even to the same months of different years, remains to be seen by future investigations. Whatever may be the result, the facts which will be collected and imbodied cannot fail to be of the highest interest and utility, especially if they shall be found to unite in one grand theory which explains all the phenomena."

The Report can be seen at our office by any person who takes interest in the Department of Science which it is intended to elucidate.

AMERICAN ICE.—One of the London papers gives a long article in praise of the Wennan ice, from Boston. It is declared indispensible for luxury and even comfort, and as much talk is made about it as though ice had never before been seen in London. And our common article, the refrigerator, comes in, too, for a full share of laudation, as an admirable novelty which every housekeeper should make a vigorous effort to possess.

☞We are told by a gentlemen who lives in the neighborhood of the fire yesterday morning, that there is no doubt but it was the work of an incendiary. The stable of Mr Varner, in which it was first discovered, had not been opened all day, the owner having taken out his horse early in the morning and gone to the country, and had not returned. The cooper shop of the Pittsburgh Brewery, which stood next to it, had also been closed for some weeks past, and there is not the slightest probability that the stable could have caught from any of the surrounding buildings.

MOST UNFORTUNATE.—One of our most worthy citizens has been burnt out no less than *four* times, within the last two months. He was one of the many hundreds who suffered on the 10th of April; on the 27th of May he was again caught in the fire on 7th street; from there he moved to Brighton, Beaver Co., where his ill luck appeared to follow him, and he was again burnt out by the fire that occurred in that place. Since then he has been purchasing things to make another start, and we understand they were all consumed in one of the buildings that was burnt on Penn street yesterday morning.

☞Mr JAMISON, the Supervisor on the Western division of the Canal, is in town, and has had (or will have) an interview with the Committee of Councils relative to cleaning out the canal, from the basin to the Monongahela river, and putting it in order. Mr J. is disposed to assist in the work, which he thinks is necessary and useful, and will join the Councils in carrying out the object. He does not propose to employ lock-keepers, but to let owners of boats who wish to use the canal and the locks, take their own boats through. Whether the canal and tunnel are used or not, they should be thoroughly cleansed, for they are now mere receptacles of filth which emits a most abominable stench in many places.

THE FATED ENVOYS —The Pennsylvanian says, misfortune and misadventure seem to have dogged the footsteps of Mr Commissioner Elliott, recently sent out to Texas and Mexico by the British Government, as perseveringly as they have our own unfortunate and extraordinary envoy. The question is daily asked, "where is he?"—"what has become of him?"—but the only answer that can be returned is, that the latest intelligence from him stated that while on his way from Vera Cruz to Mexico he had met with an extraordinary adventure, having been robbed of his despatches, money and clothes, even his shoes were taken from him, and *he was left with nothing but his shirt.* It should prove true that Ex-Governor Shannon has really betaken himself to a monastery, it may in the end be discovered that Mr Commissioner Elliott has retired from the world with him—there are many things more improbable.

☞Mr Clay has signified to the Historical Society of New York, who consulted him on the propriety of changing the name of the U. S. to that of *Allegania* or *Washington*, that he has no "personal objection" to see it changed to the latter, "but on the contrary would be glad to see it, without war, without dishonor, with the common consent of the Union, and on just and fair terms."

This letter appears to be a trifling matter to get into the public journals, but it served as a pretext to keep Mr Clay "before the people," and that it is the main object they had in view in its publication.

There are almost as many of Mr Clay's letters published now as there were before his last defeat. He cannot speak of a bale of hemp or a steamboat trip, that does not find its way into the whig journals, with a particular call to the public to "read the letter from the Hon Henry Clay" published in their columns.

From the number of letters which he is still writing, and the various journeys which he contemplates taking to different parts of the country, we are encouraged in the hope that the whigs intend to have him on the Presidential course once more in 1843. There is no doubt but Clay's ambition still hopes to attain the station for which he has struggled so long and resorted to so many means to win. If he desires the nomination, the whig party, dare not say him nay; their best leaders are his devoted friends, and the rank and file dare not oppose the schemes that they may suggest for the mere followers to support. If our neighbor of the Gazette has not returned to the bonds of masonic obligation, perhaps he will condescend to enlighten the public a little on this subject and let us know whether he is willing to again exercise his musical powers in singing

"Oh, Gallant Harry Clay."

☞A note on the Bank of Xenia came into our possession, from the back of which we copy the following extracts. Here is the First:

"This note for P. Florence, Mo., J. HUTT.

That we would call the practical. Here is the Second.

"Swift as the dove,
"Let not your course restrain,
"Until you reach Platte county,
"State of Missouri."

That might be called the poetical, gracefully blended with post-office-ical. The third reads thus:

"It would be all in vain to multiply words and make apologies for what is never to be defended by the best "advocate in the world—the guilt of being unfortunate."

P. FLORENCE.

That might be called profoundly moral and sentimental. If the gentlemen who penned these remarks feel any interest in the fate of the note they endorsed in so unique a manner, we may inform them that it was doing well when we last saw it—but of its whereabouts we know nothing at present, having sent it on its "winding way" immediately.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.—No, nor yet silver; as appears by the ultimate history of the 40 odd thousand Spanish dollars, of ancient date and appearance, which were exhumed, lately, by the fall of a tree, somewhere in Georgia. The coins, on closer examination, prove to be a counterfeit—a base mixture of copper and zinc, with a thin coat of silver wash. The finder, however, is not utterly without cause for thanks to his good luck; the dollars are worth some hundreds, it is said, as bell-metal.

☞The amount of specie exported from N. Y. between the 16th of May and the 1st inst., was $158,281; of which about $140,000 went to France.

INDIANA MONEY.—The St. Louis New Era has an article in which it is recommended to commercial men to send the State Bank of Indiana homeward, on the alleged ground that its circulation is altogether too large for safety.

NAVIGATION.—The river at Cincinnati on Friday was falling with 3½ water to Louisville.

On Thursday morning at Louisville there was 3¾ ft water in the Canal and at a stand.

The Arkansas is again quite low and falling—while the Red River is on a stand and in good boating order.

The Cumberland is extremely low and navigation nearly stopped.

Flour is selling in Cincinnati at $3,75.

Whiskey at 18½ cents.

TRINITY CHURCH N. Y.—We get the following particulars from the Mirror:—The spice is at present 246 feet high, but it is proposed to raise it to the altitude of 280 feet. It will probably be completed during the month of August. The work on the inside is advanced considerably—the plastering is nearly finished, and the scaffold partly down.—The pews and wood work are in hand, and the majority of the windows are completed and put up—the glass for the remainder is being prepared, and there is every probability that by Christmas next the edifice will be opened for Divine service. The dimensions of the Church are as follows:—Length out to out, 192 feet; breadth, do, 85.6; length inside, exclusive of tower and chancel, 33.6; breadth of nave, 96; height do. 67.6; square of tower, including buttresses, 45; heighth of tower and spire, 280.—When completed we shall be enabled to boast of the most beautiful edifices ever erected in this country. It will serve as a model of architecture, and give immortality to the designer, and to Mr. Upjohn, under whose superintendence the design has been carried out and perfected.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It has been decided by Judge Nelson, that if the proprietor of a new invention sells even one of his articles before he has taken out his patent, he thereby loses his exclusive claim: the sale is held to be an abandonment of the invention to the public. This is a new decision—the opposite doctrine having been heretofore held at the Patent Office.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Pennsylvanian of Saturday says: "Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a colored barber named George Southard, whose shop is in 5th street above Chesnut, went to a house in a small court running out of St. Mary's street above 7th, and drawing a pistol shot a woman named Elizabeth Bellard in the right side, from which wound she is not likely to recover. He then drew another weapon and placing the muzzle to his neck fired, and so effective was the shot that death ensued immediately. The deceased has a wife and children, but also was intimate with the above woman. The cause of the rash act is attributed to his being jealous of her.

OUTRAGE IN IOWA.—The St. Louis Republican states that Mr Riggs, the sheriff of Schlayer county, has been seized by the authorities of Iowa and bound with ropes, and is now confined in jail in Van Buren county, in Iowa; all for the offence of exercising the duties of his office as sheriff, within the boundaries of Missouri, as established by law for many years past and within our constitutional limits.

From the Charleston Mercury.

MR. McDUFFIE.

LODIMONT, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, S. C., May 28, 1845.

MR. EDITOR: To correct misrepresentations and to relieve the anxiety of the many friends of General McDuffie, I am induced to report the state of his health at this time.

Since the general's return from Washington he has been incessantly engaged in superintending and directing his plantation affairs. The exercise and excitement connected with this, had a favorable influence on his health until lately, and he had become much more vigorous than he was during the winter. Since the weather became warm he continued to walk and fatigue himself imprudently on his plantation. He awoke on the morning of the 20th instant, feeling some stiffness and numbness in his right arm and leg, and concluded exercise would relieve it. He walked two miles to one of his fields where his hands were at work, and became more feeble, and had to take his overseer's arm to enable him to return to his house. He laid down and soon after was conscious he had lost the partial use of his right arm and leg. His head and intellect are not affected in the slightest degree. The muscles of the face are unharmed. The sensibility of the arm and leg is not impaired the least, and he has perfect command over and use of some of the muscles of those members. His general health is as good as it was previous to he attack.

He remained at my house within a mile of his plantation, from the time he was attacked till the morning of the 25th inst. After being assisted in his carriage he was then able to drive himself to Cherry Hill, a distance of 10 miles.

I visited the general yesterday, and was gratified to find him have more use of his arm and hand than he had a few days previously. He had written a short note, and signed his name readily to a letter or two which I wrote for him.

I have been somewhat minute, but I am sure this report from his attending physician will be satisfactory to his friends. H. H. TOWNES.

Gen. Houston's Speech at New Orleans.—The New Orleans Arcade was filled to an overflow on the evening of the 28th ult., to hear Gen Houston's promised speech on Texas and Annexation. He commenced by complaining of an embarrassed indisposition. But he was animated by the reflection that the first meeting in behalf of the early struggle of the Texans for independence was held in the same Hall, and he seized the opportunity of returning thanks for the manifold favors they had since received from that city and the United States. He then briefly reviewed the history of the revolution and its causes—vindicated his own administration, and repelled the charge that the Texans had emigrated for the purpose of robbing Mexico of her dominions. While in office, he had never deigned to notice the charges of bribery, corruption and other misdemeanors against himself, and was now content to invite a comparison of the country at the commencement of his administration in 1841, and its present condition. The *Bulletin* of the 29th sketches his remarks concerning *Annexation*—by which it would appear that the consummation of that measure is next to certain.

DEPENDENCE UPON THE NORTH.

The "Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle" thus sums up Southern dependence upon the North.

"They build our houses, they adorn them with furniture, and supply them with every comfort and convenience of which we have ever conjectured. They educate our children, and cover our nakedness from head to foot, with hats and shoes, coats and shirts—we eat their flour, cheese, butter, apples, codfish, potatoes, pickles, pork and onions—we feed our cattle with their hay, drive their horses in their harness to their carriages, with their whips—we walk with their sticks, ride on their saddles, write on their paper, wash with their soap, scrub with their brushes, sweep with their brooms, milk in their pails, cook in their pots, strike with their hammers, blow with their bellows, cut with their axes, sow with their seeds, reap with their hooks, pull with their leather, white wash with their lime, paint with their paint, march by their tunes, read by their lights, drink their Congress water and rum, smoke their cigars—and last best of all these blessings, we marry their pretty girls, who make the best of wives."

To which the "New Orleans Republican" thus replies:

"This is all true, but there is no necessity for it.—Every one of the articles above enumerated can be made at home. We have the timber, the metals, the water power and the mechanics, *if they were encouraged.* Our soil produces every thing, and our climate is more favorable than in any other portion of the Union. But it is the *fashion* to spend our summers at the North, when we have watering places far more convenient, luxuries more agreeable. It is the fashion to *buy* at the North, and risk all the hazards of transportation, when we may buy cheaper at *home.* It is the fashion even to have *houses* built at Cincinnati, when we have hundreds of contractors here in our midst who will undertake on the same, or even lower terms, and *do the work better.*

As for marrying the girls, we have nothing to object to on that point. New England women are so justly renowned for all that renders the sex the pride and ornament of creation, that we can never break up the dependence complained of, and would not if we could."

Shocking Murders.—We learn from the Mississippi Free Trader of Tuesday last, that on the 25th inst., the bodies of three persons—two women and one man, were found in a flat boat, about ten miles above, Natchez, in such a condition as to leave no doubt of their having been murdered with an axe. It appears that the boat was occupied by the man as a trading boat and that he had nearly disposed of his stock of cargo The murderer is supposed to have been a man employed by the owner of the boat at Vicksburg, but having some difficulty he was discharged, and afterwards came on board, committed the horrid act, and fired the boat—in hope, no doubt of consuming at once the evidence of his atrocity and his victims, but being discovered in time, and the fire subdued, the bodies were found with their heads mashed, and an axe near bore the evidence of having been the instrument of death. The murderer, or the one suspected of the deed, was in Natchez the evening of the 25th, and took passage up the river on the Queen City.

Domestic Exports during the last Fiscal Year.—The National Intelligencer publishes a table which has been compiled with great care from the "annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1844." It shows, *at a glance*, the amount of the principal articles of exports, the growth and manufacture of the United States, and to what countries they have been respectively exported; and also a lineal view of the amount in value which each country has taken from us. The following are the totals of the table, comprising the value of each article exported, and the aggregate value of the whole:

Cotton,	$54,063,501
Tobacco,	8,397,282
Rice,	2,182,468
Vegetable food and bread stuffs,	9,056,969
Animal food and live animals,	6,149,379
Derived from the sea;	3,350,501
Derived from the forest,	5,808,712
Manufactures of Cotton,	2,898,980
Other Manufactures,	5,080,854
All other articles not enumerated	2,726,760

Total exports for the year, $99,715,173

In addition to the articles enumerated above, the amount of lard exported in 1842 is stated to have been 20,102,397 pounds, and in 1844, 25,746,355 pounds. The amount of cheese exported in 1842, was 2,456,609 pounds and in 1844 it had increased to 7,343,146 pounds.

Ghosts—Does any body know anything about ghosts? it was hinted the other night by Mr. Murdock, in one of his capital "Shakspearian Evenings," that the ghost of Hamlet's father—the buried majesty of Denmark—is, by the usage of the stage, made too solemn and monotonous in his manner, and that there is no reason why his style of conversation should be different from what it was in life. But we cannot "reason" here—a ghost must be a ghost, according to the popular idea of ghosts, else he is no ghost—a ghost must be awful—supernatural—deep in voice—constrained in action—fearful and impressive. For instance, a ghost taking snuff or smoking a cigar—tilting back his chair, or sitting down on the front steps—a ghost whistling a Polka, or dreaming that he "dwelt in marble halls"—it might all be natural enough to him in life; but when he "revisits the glimpses of the moon, making night hideous, and us fools of nature so horribly to shake our dispositions," it will not do for him to talk in the two and sixpence style of flesh and blood, or he and Hamlet might seat themselves cheek-by-jowl upon the garden fence, to consult over domestic troubles, just as people thus chatter every day. No—the fault to us is that mere human organs do not make his ghostship terrible enough—he sometimes forgets his part, and has been known to sneeze. His boots creak, and his garments rustle. He looks behind to see that he may not hump against the scenes as he disappears; and the whole thing, as best executed, falls sadly short of the ideal, which is the defect of the supernatural in theatrical effects. But ghosts apart, how wonderfully Murdock has improved in all the qualities which go to make up a great actor—in voice, elocution, action and the power of identifying himself with the part. "It needs no ghosts come from the grave, to tell us" that he is destined to a distinguished career hereafter; but he must have his ghost played by somebody with the bronchitis and the rheumatism—a croak and a little lumbago are essential.

[*U. S. Gazette.*

A Characteristic Anecdote.—Mr Gough, the eloquent Temperance lecturer, at Hartford, gave a few evenings since, the following pertinent anecdote to illustrate the subject of temperance, which, as the Palladium correspondent remarks, is too good to be lost:

"Some men are too narrow-minded to become what are usually termed drunkards. They seldom drink except when other people pay for it—but after awhile appetite will sometimes draw a few pennies from their pockets. When a bit of silver appears, their love of money will predominate over love of drink, and a fourpence taken from their pockets, will be robbed in their fingers till it's as broad as a nine-pence—and then returned unspent. A member of the Legislature in this city, during the present session, went into a groggery and called for a glass.—The price was three cents; he bartered with the man of evil spirits thus—"I shall be in town four or five weeks, and shall want three or four glasses a day—now won't you say *two cents a glass!*" That man, said Mr Gough, will never become a sot. He loves liquor well enough but his narrow mindedness will save him. If he was a noble souled fellow, nothing but the pledge would keep him out of the gutter."

A Family of Dwarfs.—The New York Mirror tells us of a whole family of real Lilliputs, who are said to be living at Kishorn of Applecross. The father of these pigmies (John Finlay) is a poor cotter of the ordinary or middle size, and the mother is rather beyond it. The eldest son, Master Finlay, is upwards of twenty years of age, and stands two feet ten inches in height. The next is a girl, somewhat the junior of Finlay in years, and considerably less in stature; and the third and last is a boy, about fifteen, a mere pigmy. It is ludicrous to see these little creatures sit around their little dinner table; but to observe them dance together reminds one forcibly of the Celtic accounts of dancing elves, (the fairies of the Highlands,) whose fantastic measures so oft beguiled the wayworn Highlander, as he saw, or dreamed he saw them trip it lightly on the mountain side.

Art of Floating.—Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face before the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety, in tolerably still water—ay, and sleep there, no matter how long. If, not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water; you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose, not the top part of your heavy head, be the highest part of you, and you are safe, but thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go, turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drowning by this simple instruction, says an exchange, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.

Office of the Allegheny County Mutual Insurance Company,

JUNE 9th, 1845.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That the Directors of the Company having ascertained that the whole amount of their Deposit Notes will be insufficient to pay the losses occurring by the late Fires, do, in conformity with the terms of their Charter, assess on the Members of the said Company, the whole unpaid balance of their respective Notes, and in addition thereto the sum of one dollar on every hundred dollars by them respectively insured, and that the same be paid on or before the 10th of July next, to the Secretary and Treasurer at the Office of the Company. Extract from the minutes. J. B. ROBINSON,

je11-td. Sec'y and Treasurer.

(Victor Scriba, copy.)

Bottled Mineral Water.

A HUNKER, has prepared a new and first rate article of Mineral Water, which he puts up in bottles made expressly for the purpose of keeping it. He offers it for sale to retailers and consumers at his store, No 9 Fifth street, and at J Hunker's, 92 Wood street. Persons wishing to be supplied will please call at either of the above places. They may rely on obtaining a cheap, excellent and salutary summer Drink, at a very reasonable price. june 11-1w

Sellers' Liver Pills.

For the Cure of Liver Complaint and all other diseases arising from a deranged State of the Liver.

THE following testimony from Dr Patello, of Portsmouth, Ohio, a graduated Physician and an old practitioner, is a sufficient proof for the most incredulous, that Seller's celebrated Liver Pills do, and can, relieve the afflicted.

It affords me great pleasure to say that I have made repeated trials of your celebrated Liver Pills, and find them better adapted to the purpose for which they are designed (liver diseases,) than any medicine or combination of medicines I have ever used. They are in great demand here, and act well.

Yours Truly, R. H. PATELLO, M. D.

Hear what another Physician says about them:

Findlay Township, Alleghany County, Pa., May 1st, 1845.

Mr R E Sellers:—I hereby inform you that I have used Sellers' Liver Pills in chronic affections of the Liver, and have found them to act effectually in *all cases* in which I have tried them. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have ample opportunities to test their virtues, and have invariably found them to be what you claim for them—a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Biliary organs in which a gentle laxative and alterative medicine is required. If it were necessary, I could instance many cases in which great good has followed the use of your Pills, but do not think it worth while, as the Pills will recommend themselves whenever and wherever used.

Yours respectfully, S. P. MORRISON.

☞These Pills are gaining friends daily amongst physicians and patients. For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, at his Drug Store, No 125 Smithfield street, three doors from Liberty street.

Sold also by Kerr & Mohler, No 145, Wood st., Wm Thorn and L Wilcox, Jr. Market st., Fess & Cassel, 5th Ward, H P Schwartz and J Mitchell, Allegheny City. june9

Dry Goods Store at Auction.

AT 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning the 12th inst., at Davis' Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th sts., will be sold the entire stock of an extensive retail Dry Good Store, from the eastern part of the State, the owners thereof intending to decline that branch of business. The sale will be positive; The greater part of the articles have been purchased lately in the eastern cities, are generally of the latest style and patterns, and comprise all the variety usually kept in a retail dry goods store.

At 2 o'clock, P M, a general assortment of new and second hand Household and Kitchen Furniture, comprising Canton matting, looking glasses, cedar buckets, &c; 10 boxes Virginia manufactured Tobacco, 1 iron Safe, 1 billiard table, 1 hhd. Woolsey's N. Y. strained syrup, 10 boxes Sicily oranges, 25 reams letter and foolscap paper.

At private sale, a few cases superior Braid Bonnets, fashionable style, at prices worthy the attention of Milliners and the Ladies in general.

Also, a few fashionable Window Blind screens semi-transparent with Lanecape designs and ornamental borders.

june 11 J D DAVIS, Auct'r.

Writing Papers, &c.

BUTLER'S Commercial Letter Paper, *very thin;*
Platnor & Smith do do do;
Blue Shade, Ruled and Plain Post;
White do do "
Ruled and Plain Foolscap, Fine and Superfine;
John Butler's Superior Folio Post;
Extra thin Post for Circulars;
Flat Cap, Demy and Medium Book Papers;
Gilt edge, Letter and Note Papers;
Fancy colored Papers for Labels;

A supply of the above received and for sale wholesale and retail low for Cash, or Rags at Cash prices, by JOHN H MELLOR,

june 11 122 Wood street.

BLANK BOOKS, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Magistrates Dockets, &c. &c, made of the very best quality of Eastern Papers, and for sale wholesale or retail, for Cash or Rags, at cash prices, by

JOHN H. MELLOR,

june 11 122 Wood street.

ON HAND and for sale low, a small assortment of Summer Dry Goods; Hardware; Books and Stationary; and a good assortment of American Temperance Union Publications; Carpet Chain; Bed cords and Twine; Matches; Cheap Family Medicines; Churns; Tubs and Buckets; Wooden Bowls; Axe, Shovel and Hoe handles; Rakes, Plough lines; Brushes; Looking Glasses; Coffee Mills; Wrapping paper and Paper hangings, and all the Morning City Papers, for sale low for cash or Carpet and Paper Rags, or approved Country Produce. I. HARRIS,

june11 Agent and Com. Mer't, No. 9, 5th st.

To Bridge Builders,

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the County Commissioners until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, the 16th inst, for the erection of Bridges at the following places, viz: One bridge 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. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office from date to the day of letting.

JOHN FORSYTH,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
WILLIAM MAGILL,
Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office Allegheny County, June 5, 1845.

june 10-d&wt16th

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 13th of May, a small Brindle Cow, supposed to be nine years old, she has a white spot in her forehead, she had a leather belt around her neck, and the name of the subscriber engraved on a brass plate on it. She was seen on the road between Greensburgh and Murrays-ville, and it is supposed she is still in that neighborhood. Any person leaving such information with the subscriber, or at the office of the Morning Post, as will enable him to recover said stray, will be liberally rewarded. PATRICK McSTEIN.

june10-3t* (Greensburgh Republican copy three times and charge this office.)

ATTENTION!!

SHOE MANUFACTURERS!!

The subscriber has just received

At No. 8, St. Clair Street,

A FRESH STOCK OF

Morocco and Fancy Leathers,

Which, with his former stock, enables him to offer the best assortment in this city; the trade would do well to call and examine before purchasing. The following comprises a part of his stock now on hand:

Cape Boot Morocco;
Tampico "
Curacoa "
Madras "
Very fine Curacoa Kid;
" " " large size;
" Cape "
" French Morocco;
Madras "
" Kid;
Very superior fancy Colored Morocco;
" " Bronze "
Pink and fair Linings;
Binding Skins, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. (je 9-2w) J. C. KIMBALL.

NEW BOOKS.

AMERICAN Biography;
Imagination and Fancy, by Leigh Hunt;
Hazlitt's Table Talk;
Diary of Lady Willoughby;
Library of Choice Reading;
Actonian Prize Essay;
Bell on the Hand;
Hooker's Works;
Vegetable Physiology;
Liebig's Organic Chemistry;
Eliza Cook's Poems, (Gilt.)
Lowell, do. (Fancy)

Just received by

BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,

june 9 No 43 Market st.

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.

The Managers are happy to announce an engagement for a few nights with the celebrated *Irish Comedian, MR. E. SHAW,* who will appear appear as DENNIS BULGRUDERY, in the popular comedy of "John Bull."

Wednesday Evening, June 11th, 1845,

Will be performed, (First time this season) the Comedy of

JOHN BULL;

OR, AN ENGLISHMAN'S FIRESIDE.

AFTER WHICH,
HORNPIPE, BY MISS GRIERSON.

The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of

PEFECTION!

☞The Managers will not be responsible for debts contracted, or articles borrowed, without their written order.

☞Improper persons will not be admitted to any part of the house.

☞Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain will rise at 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. jun 11

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

Lost,

A pair of superfine Cloth Sleeves, somewhere between Delany's shop and the corner of Market and Fourth streets. Any person finding them, will please leave them at Delany's shop.

Temple of Fashion.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Exchange.

JOHN JULIUS,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and begs leave to inform them that he has on hand a very large and extensive assortment of articles in the hair, Perfumery, and fancy line.

JOHN JULIUS, grateful for the encouragement he has received, and ever willing to contribute his aid to those who wish to be cool and comfortable, has matured a plan for cutting hair for the summer season, which is now acknowledged to be superior to any of the London or Paris fashions. june 9-2m

Fish! Fish!!

20 BBLS No 1 Herring;
25 boxes Scaled do
1200 lbs. prime Cod fish;
15 quarter and half bbls No 1 Mackerel;
No 1 Salmon, Shad and Lake Fish;
Fresh and pickled Lobsters; Sardines, &c.

Received and for sale by

A. G. REINHART,

june 7 140 Liberty street.

Groceries.

10 BOXES double and single Loaf Sugar;
4 bbls crushed and Pulverized "
60 bags Rio Coffee, fair to prime;
Prime Old Java and Laguayra Coffee;
Extra fine Green and Black Tea;

And all other articles in the Grocery line, on hand and for sale by A. G REINHART,

june 7 140 Liberty street.

Fruits! Fruits!!

40 DRUMS fresh Smyrna Figs;
4 Cases Genoa Citron;
40 Bushels African Ground nuts;
15 " Prime Peeled Peaches;
Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, Cream Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by

A. G. REINHART,

jne 7 140 Liberty street.

Notice.

ALL persons who have lost by the fire on the 27th of May last, are hereby notified and requested to hand in an estimate of their losses to the undersigned on or before the 11th inst., as none will be received after that date. ROBERT PORTER,

je7 Chairman Committee of Councils.

Notice.

INASMUCH as the assessors of the loss by the Fire 10th April last, registered the names of many persons without their knowledge, and inasmuch also as many persons handed in statements of their loss merely for the purpose of ascertaining the aggregate loss by the said calamity.

Therefore, the committee on the apportionment of the relief fund, respectfully request that such of their fellow citizens as were sufferers on that occasion and do not intend applying for assistance from said fund, will, without delay, inform the committee of their determination by note through the Post Office, as they are very desirous of making a final distribution thereof as soon as possible. By order of the Committee.

THOS. BAKEWELL,

je7 3t. Chairman.

SUSPENDERS, SUSPENDERS.

600 DOZ. S Fine Corrugated Suspenders received and for sale by the dozen or pair. No 61 Market street, Simpson's Row by

june 6-1w* J. CAVANAGH.

Mackerel.

10 BBLS. No 3, large size; just received and for sale by J. & J. McDEVITT,

june 4 No. 224, Liberty street.

S F Flour.

200 BBLS. S F FLOUR, just received and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO.,

june 4 Front st. between Wood & Smithfield.

JAMES YOUNG,

COMMISION MERCHANT AND STEAMBOAT AGENT,

St. Louis, Mo.

REFERENCES:—George Boggs, and George Collier, St. Louis; C. M. Strader & Co, J. W. Breden, W. C. Fellows & Co., and Andrew & Robert Buchanan, Louisville; Strader & Gorman, C. Broadwell & Co. and Foster & Irwin, Cincinnati; Rogers & Sherlock, Bowen & Hiberd, Geo. E. Warner, and John Arbuckle, Sr., Pittsburgh. may 30-1y

GEORGE COCHRAN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING,

No. 2, Ferry street, Pittsburgh.

may 23

Window Glass.

200 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes, for sale by

my 7 JAMES MAY.

A Piano to Rent.

A GOOD Piano Forte for rent by the quarter or year by JNO. H. MELLOR,

june 6. No. 122 Wood street.

Removal.

A BEELEN has removed his Commission and Forwarding Business from the Canal Basin to his new Warehouse, on Third street, nearly opposite the Post Office. may 30.