The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1845.

☞The Pennsylvanism and Keystone have at length published the correspondence which took place between a number of the members of the Legislature and the Hons. JAMES BUCHANAN and GEORGE M. DALLAS on the occasion of the election of Gen Cameron to the U. S. Senate. Much mystery and importance has been attached to this correspondence, and many have been the calls for its publication It has at length appeared, and those who held it over the head of their enemies as a terrible thunderbolt that was to have annihilated somebody when it fell, have, we fear, not added much to their claims to be considered democrats who have the peace and harmony of the party at heart, by its publication. Those against whom it was directed are thankful for a happy deliverance from the threatened catastrophe, and are now able to "breathe freer and deeper."

We consider the effort that was made immediately after the late Senatorial election, to array democrats against each other on a question that could not be remedied by angry discussion, as highly important, and more especially did we disapprove of the attempt to drag Mr Buchanan and Mr Dallas into the controversy. The respective positions occupied by these gentlemen at present, would render it improper for them to meddle in a matter of the kind, and their taking sides with either party, would only tend to spread and give character to the angry feelings that had been engendered by the wrangling of others at Harrisburgh. They took a prudent view of the difficulty, and while they both condemn in proper terms a violation of the usages of the party, they say nothing that would encourage the Hotspurs who appear to be anxious to keep the party in turmoil and trouble for the ensuing four years.

We are much gratified with the tenor of these letters; the sentiments they express are such as we would expect from the distinguished writers, and if the discussion of this question has caused distraction in the party, in any part of the state, we have no doubt but the temperate manner in which Mr Buchanan and Mr Dallas view the subject, will induce our hot-headed friends to think more calmly on the subject, and conclude that it is better to preserve the harmony of the party, than to keep up a family quarrel on a subject that cannot be mended by angry vituperation among ourselves.

☞We understand that the Stock of the North Branch Canal was all taken at the late sale at Wilkesbarre. The first instalment was paid before the books closed. The capital stock is one million.

It is expected that this improvement will not only open a wide field for the enterprise and capital of Northern Pennsylvania, but will induce capitalists from other portions of the state to embark their money in the rich products of that region. The part of the state through which it runs, abounds with Coal and Iron of the best quality, for which a market will be opened by this improvement.

The people of Wyoming and Columbia, are delighted with the expectation of a speedy completion of the Canal.

☞We learn from the Ohio papers that the opinion now prevails, that the Smiths, who gave credit to the St Clair money by endorsing it, are not bound to redeem one dollar of it. They reason, that no man is bound to fulfil an illegal contract, and as there was a law existing in Ohio forbidding any one to act as the agent of a foreign banking institution, they are legally justified in refusing to redeem the paper of the exploded bank. We can scarcely believe that the managers of this "red dog" swindling concern, can have the temerity to carry their scheme of plunder to such a length, it would be a degree of atrocity in plundering the poor, that far exceeds every act of legalized robbery that has gone before it.

☞The last number of the *Bradford Reporter* comes to us enlarged, and greatly improved in its appearance. The best evidence that the labors of the editor in the Democratic cause have been appreciated, is the fact that he is able to print his paper in a new dress.

INDIANA IMPROVEMENTS.—It is stated J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., has succeeded in obtaining a loan in New York and Philadelphia, on favorable terms, of $50,000, for the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company. The grading and bridging of thirty miles from Edinburgh to Indianapolis, have been put under contract on favorable terms. The cars in a week or two will run 50 miles from Madison. The receipts for March, April and May $11,400, being $3000 more than was received during the same months last year.

The political papers of both parties in this State are recommending prominent men in their ranks for the office of Canal Commissioner, but we have not seen that any of them have suggested a means by which the nomination could be made without subjecting the party to the expense of a State Convention. This is a very onerous burden, and but few men will be willing to incur the cost of a trip to Harrisburgh to nominate a candidate for a single office.

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.—The Southwark, Phila. Board of Commissioners, held a special meeting on Thursday last, and passed an appropriate preamble and resolutions in relation to the death of General Jackson. The hall is to be shrouded in crape for six months, and the members are to wear a badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days. A committee was appointed to confer with other committees from other corporations in relation to the paying of honours to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

☞The Philadelphia Sun says that the natives are going ahead in the west and will ultimately overthrow all obstacles." We wonder if Pittsburgh is included in his western geography? If it is, we think he has had enough indication to let him know that no faction intertaining proscriptive principles can find any favor with our liberal minded citizens. The Mayor's election last winter, tested the strength of nativism in this quarter.

ANOTHER SLAVER CONVICTED.—Capt. Jason L. Pendleton, indicted in the U. S. District Court at Baltimore, for being connected with the slave trade on the coast of Africa, has been convicted. The punishment is fine and imprisonment.

SUGAR.—The New Orleans Picayune says:—"We understand that sugar plantations are being opened in various sections of the State, with unprecedented rapidity. Many of the cotton planters have abandoned that cultivation for sugar. More especially is this the case in the Attakapas and Opelousas. We are informed that on the Red River the planters are turning their attention to sugar. Large orders have gone up the river for sugar mills and fixtures, and a number likewise have been sent to Philadelphia."

☞Col. JOHN BUDD, well known to visiters at Schooley's Mountain, and to sportsmen who have visited the streams and Lakes of Morris county N. J., as the proprietor of that beautiful sheet of water known as "BUDD's POND," died at his residence on Sunday week, aged 83 years. He was one of the Jersey Blues who took part in the Revolution.

☞Gov. Stockton, of Delaware, has issued a Proclamation, calling upon the Magistrates, and other officers of the law, to seek out, arrest, and bring to judgment, all those who have been engaged either as principals or abettors in the late duels fought within the boundaries of the State of Delaware. The Governor's Proclamation is strongly and deservedly denunciatory of these violations of the laws of God and man.

HORRID.—In one of the public schools at N. Orleans a little boy about 10 years old, named Jacob Pollemus, was confined in a dark room for bad behavior. It appears there was a square hole in the top of one of the doors, to which he climbed, with the aid of a piece of board, and on inserting his head in the hole the board slipped, and left him hanging. He was found perfectly dead, having been in that position probably an hour. The poor little fellow was very sprightly and intelligent; and the only son of a widow lady; and the sorrow of the grief-stricken mother, when informed of her bereavement was most pitiable.

DON'T DRINK BEER AFTER EATING DRIED APPLES.—A lad in New Brunswick died, after an illness of forty-eight hours, from the effects of having eaten a quantity of dried apples at one time, and shortly afterwards drinking beer on them, which created a fermentation and produced a most unnatural swelling in his stomach and stoppage of the intestina canal.

☞A Nashville paper records four more murders committed at the same time in Tippah county, Mississippi. Beverly Adcock and wife and two children, as they were emigrating to Missouri, were cruelly murdered by a fiend named A. J. McCannon, for no other apparent object than plunder. He seized two negroes; a pair of fine horses, &c., but was arrested.

☞The Baptist Missionary Society seriously contemplate the recall of some of their missionaries in consequence of the heavy debt which has now for a long time hung over the society. It amounts to $40,000.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.—A well dressed man having on a glazed cap, committed suicide on Thursday about noon, near Luquere Mills, South Brooklyn, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. His name is not given. A letter was found in pocket, witten in German, dated at Philadelphia, May 20th, directed to Adolph Fuller, care of Mr ——— Ehrmann, 204 William street, New York.

THE NATIVE CELEBRATION AT BOSTON.—The Herald says that there were about 50 horsemen, half a dozen carriages, quite a collection of boys, several old ladies, and a dozen pretty little girls in a carriage drawn by six horses each enveloped in the American flag.

PENNSYLVANIA STANDARD FOR RYE AND CORN.—By an act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 16th of April, 1845, it is provided, That from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of Rye and Indian Corn in this Commonwealth shall be 56 pounds, for each and every bushel thereof.

FOR THE POST.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

Messrs Editors:—The manufacturers and merchants of this city will have deep and lasting cause to regret, that the future trade and commerce of Pittsburgh, are to be checked and impeded by the erection of a bridge on the Monongahela, at so low a height as to prevent the free passage of Steamboats.

It is alledged as an excuse for not raising this bridge to an elevation that will admit of boats passing at all time, that the company is too poor to incur that expense. This would be an excellent reason for not rebuilding it at all, or for adopting the cheapest plan of construction; but certain it is, that it furnishes no valid reason for a private corporation to claim the right of interposing an obstruction to the commerce of our city, and the growth and prosperity of a great manufacturing community.

If it be a fact that the bridge company be too poor to add to the height of the abutments and piers, why, in the name of all that is politic and prudent did the directors adopt so expensive a plan of rebuilding?—They could have got the bridge replaced at a much higher grade for much less money.

Proposals were offered to erect the bridge, twelve feet higher, at a cost of several thousand dollars *less*, than they have agreed to pay for rebuilding it at its former height! This will not, I presume, be denied, and the matter requires explanation. If the Company be really so poor as represented, why in the name of economy and propriety did they adopt the most expensive and costly plan for replacing the bridge?

As it is admitted that the old bridge was too low, why not raise the new structure, when they could have got it done for a less sum than they are now paying? I have the best authority for saying that the Company could have renewed the bridge, at an elevation of twelve feet above the level of the old one, in a substantial and permanent manner, for several thousands of dollars *less* money than they have agreed to pay.—Why is it that the Company have agreed to pay *more* for rebuilding the bridge at its former height, instead of adopting a plan which would have cost them a much less sum, and which would have secured an increased elevation of twelve feet? This surely needs an explanation.

To plead poverty and to practice extravagance at the same time, as is the case with the bridge company, is a little singular. They admit that the position of the old bridge was so low as to be obstructive to to boats and injurious to the trade and business of the city. To remedy this evil, they receive a proposal to rebuild it twelve feet higher! but instead of accepting it, they agree to pay several thousand dollars more to have it re-constructed as low as it stood before it was destroyed! After all this, to plead poverty as a reason for not *raising* the bridge, is incongruous and absurd. If the resources of the company were so ample as to justify the directors in adopting the most costly plan of rebuilding the bridge, poverty cannot be *the true* reason for their rejecting a much lower offer.

Without imputing selfish or sinister purposes to the directors, or impugning the motives of any member of the Company, I think it due to themselves as well as to the public, that reasons for and explanations of their doings and decision should be given.

COMMERCE.

Steamboat Burned.—A gentleman who came up the river yesterday informed Mr Bascom of the Broadway Hotel that the steamer Lancet was burned at the landing at Evansville, on Tuesday last. She had on board between three and four tons of freight chiefly dry goods. The fire took place in the night while only the captain and one or two of the hands were on board. It was supposed to be the act of an incendiary. She was insured to the amount of seven thousand dollars.

[*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

☞Says a political writer—"Those who have had much experience in politics, or with the political press, have lived to little purpose if they have not discovered that the men who, in the ordinary course of things, should be most prompt to recognize services rendered, are most anxious to forget an obligation; they should know, too, that more men are prostrated and deserted by creatures of their own creation, than by their open and avowed enemies. Mankind strive to forget obligations, because the remembrance of them is burdensome, and politicians almost invariably kick down the ladder by which they climb to fame."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

General Jackson was born on the 15th day of March, 1769. South Carolina has the honor of his birth.—Hither his parents had immigrated from Ireland two years before, and located themselves in the "Waxhaw Settlement" about 45 miles above Camden. Gen. Jackson does not owe one jot of his undying fame to "titled ancestry." His parents were of the respectable yeomanry of their native country, distinguished only by the quiet virtues of honesty, sobriety and hospitality. Inate genius, then, aided by unflinching courage, and untiring energy raised Gen Jackson from the Plough to the Presidency; in other words, he was the maker of his own fame and fortune.

Shortly after the birth of Andrew Jackson his father died, leaving him with two brothers, his seniors, to be provided for by their mother, a woman of excellent feelings and great strength of mind. Their patrimony being too small to give all their children a liberal education, it was resolved that the youngest, Andrew, should be educated for the ministry, while Hugh and Robert should follow the industrial calling of their father. Andrew was accordingly sent to a flourishing academy in the settlement, where he remained, occupied with the dead languages, until the revolutionary war brought an enemy into the neighborhood, whose approach left no alternative, but the choice of British or American banners. Encouraged by his patriotic mother, the brave boy of the tender age of fourteen, was found side by side with his brothers, in the ranks of the American army.

Along with his corps, he was obliged to retire before the British into North Carolina, but returning shortly after into the Waxhaw Settlement, he and forty other patriots were suddenly attacked by a superior British force, and many of them were made prisoners, Jackson escaped in company with one of his brothers; the others had already perished in the battle of Stono, but was taken prisoner on the following day, having stopped at the house of a friend to procure food. An anecdote is related in connection with the capture, illustrative of the early character of General Jackson. While under guard, he was ordered by a British officer to clean his boots: he peremptorily refused to do so, claiming with firmness the treatment due to a prisoner of war, which so enraged the officer, that he aimed a heavy blow at young Jackson's head with his sabre. Jackson parried the blow with his left hand, receiving a cut upon it, the mark of which he carried with him to his grave. His brother for a similar offence had his head laid open by a sabre wound, which afterwards caused his death.

The young Jacksons were imprisoned in Camden until after the battle of Camden, when they were released by the exertions of their mother. This heroic woman shortly after perished in the vicinity of Charleston, whither she had gone to alleviate the sufferings of the American prisoners, and his only surviving brother dying about the same time, left Andrew Jackson friendless in the world. He was at the same time prostrated by the small pox, which had well nigh terminated his life. He survived, however, this complication of ills, and entered upon the employment of his small patrimony, which, however, in consequence of a too profuse expenditure among certain associates that he had formed in Charleston, soon dwindled to almost nothing. Recovering from his idle habits, by an energetic effort, at the age of eighteen, in the winter of 1784, he repaired to Salisbury, N. C., where he commenced the study of the law. In two years he received a licence to practice, but, finding Salisbury an unfavorable theatre for his talents, he emigrated to Tennessee, and in 1788, finally located himself in Nashville, where he at once obtained a lucrative practice.

His energy and talents were appreciated by the bold settlers of Tennessee, and in 1796 he was elected member of a Convention assembled to frame a Constitution for the State. In the same year he was elected to Congress in the House of Representatives, and the year following he became a member of the Senate. Tired of scenes of political intrigue he resigned his seat in 1799.

During his Senatorship he had been chosen Major General of the Tennessee militia which rank he held until 1814, when he took the same title in the U. S. regular Army. He was also after his resignation as Senator appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, which office he held for several years, retiring from it with the determination to spend the rest of his life in tranquility upon his beautiful plantation of the "Hermitage."—His quiet felicity was broken up by the occurence of war with Great Britain in 1812.—His martial and patriotic Spirit was at once roused; and as soon as Congress authorized the calling out of volunteers, Jackson published an energetic appeal to the militia of his division, drew two thousand five hundred of them to his standard, and tendered his and their service to the federal government He was ordered down the Mississippi for the defence of the lower country. In January 1813 in the middle of an inclement winter, he conducted his army to Natchez when he was instructed to remain until further orders. The danger of invasion having passed, Gen. Jackson received orders to disband his troops in Natchez and deliver up the wagons, army stores, &c. to General Wilkinson of the regular army, commanding in this district. This ridiculous order would have caused the ruin and death of hundreds of the brave young fellows, whom he had brought with him from Nashville, he therefore disregarded the order and marched them home to their fathers as he had promised. The government afterwards approved of this conduct, based on humane motives.

He was not allowed to remain long inactive. The Southern Indians, particularly the Creeks instigated by British emmissaries and by the machinations of the celebrated Tecumseh, and his prophets had become hostile to the U. S. Government, and were making incursions into the frontier settlements, committing the most barbarous outrages upon the defenceless inhabitants. Fort Mimomy, in the Seneca settlement, was attacked by a band of warriors, men, women and children, and savagely murdered. Only 17 escaped to spread the intelligence. The Tenneseeans were exasperated at the news and all eyes were turned upon General Jackson. The Legislature authorised him to call out 3500 militia, which he accordingly did without delay, at the head of which troops, in the middle of October 1813, he crossed the Tennessee river, and entered the Creek country. The difficulties and dangers of the campaign can only be appreciated from a detailed account of it. It would require too much space to follow him through all its movements, in which he proved himself the skilful commander—the rigid disciplinarian and the dauntless soldier. He had to contend not only with a formidable enemy, but with raw and mutinous soldiers, and the severest personal hardships, through fatigue and want of provisions.

His first battle with the Indians was fought at Talladega, a fort on the Coosa river, in which the enemy was routed, leaving three hundred of his best warriors on the field. Their loss, however, as afterwards ascertained was nearly six hundred. On the side of the Americans, sixteen were killed and eighty wounded. After the battle of Talladega, want of provisions compelled Jackson to return to Fort Strother (his head quarters.) An almost total want of food, in consequence of the repeated failure of the contractors, now rendered his troops discontented and mutinous. Several defections were quelled by the undaunted courage of the General alone, but no supplies appearing, he was at last compelled to give a reluctant consent to their return home. He himself remained at Fort Strothers with one hundred brave followers, determined to persist rather than give up the cause they had espoused.

Eight hundred new troops arrived in January, 1814. With these (too few to overrun the enemy's country) he determined to make a division, in favor of the Georgia army, which had entered the Creek territory on the east. He accordingly penetrated to the mouth of Emuckfaw creek upon the Tallaposa river, where the Indians had collected in considerable numbers. The battle of Emuckfaw and Enotochopco, were fought on the 22d and 23d, in which the enemy lost at least 200 warriors. In the latter engagement, the army of General Jackson was attacked while crossing a dangerous ford. Some of the militia fled at the first onset of the savages, but by the personal bravery of Jackson and one or two officers, they were rallied, and the enemy in their turn put to flight: Jackson in these engagements had twenty men killed and slightly wounded.

He returned to Fort Strother where in the month of February his army was reinforced by fresh troops from Tennessee making it over 2000 strong: With these he arrived on the *hopeka* or (Horse Shoe) a bend of the Tallahassa river. Here the hostile tribes had erected fortifications, and resolved to make a last stand against the Tennesseans. Jackson attacked the place on the 27th and after a severe contest succeeded in driving out the enemy with great slaughter of upwards of 1000 Indians who had collected in the Horse Shoe Bend, not 200 escaped. They would neither give nor receive quarter and their destruction was unavoidable. The battle of Tohopeka broke the war spirit of the Indians, and was soon followed by the submission of their chiefs. The Tennessean troops returned home and were discharged.

At the end of the campaign Jackson was appointed Commissioner to make a treaty with the conquered nations. While he was there engaged he discovered, (August 1814) that a British force had landed at Pensacola and were training and arming the savages who had then taken shelter under the encouraging eye of the Spanish Governor. The force under the notorious Colonel Nicholes attacked Fort Bangor, an American post, but were repulsed with loss. In October Gen. Cloffer arrived with 2000 Tenneseans with which force Jackson marched against Pensacola, took the place by storm and reduced the Spanish Governor to terms.

He was now satisfied that the British meditated an attack upon New Orleans, and he repaired to that place on the 1st of December, where he established his head quarters. We cannot enter into details of the operations of the operations of the undispairing soldier up till the 8th of January, 1815, upon which day was fought the decisive battle. Suffice it to state that on the 16th of December the British gun boats entered the lakes east of New Orleans, and destroyed the American flotilla there stationed, and on the 23d he discovered that they were landing through the swamp, about eight miles below the city. He immediately rushed to the spot with his army, reached in the twilight, and found the enemy in a night battle.—This energetic step saved New Orleans. The enemy, contrary to the expectation, having been so suddenly received, instead of marching into New Orleans the next morning, which they might, from their superior strength, have easily done, remained in the first position; and Gen Jackson, having discovered their strength and finding that the narrow strip of land which led to the city, could be easily be fortified, immediately set about the construction of the celebrated breastwork, before which thousands of his enemies afterwards perished. The British, ignorant of his strength, allowed him to complete the work, attacked it on the 28th, and were repelled, and attacked again on the 1st of January with similar success.

But the decisive a moment was at hand. On the morning of the 8th of January, the British troops numbering 10.000 men, led on by their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Packenham, made a final assult on the American works. 3000 of them fell before the murderous artillery of the defenders, whose rifles did fearful execution, and the remains of the British army were obliged to retreat to their encampment. On the 18th they sailed from our shores, carrying home to their countrymen the fearful lesson they had learnt.

Jackson soon after returned to his quiet farm at Nashville, receiving from every quarter the congratulations of a grateful people.

He was again called into the service of his country in 1818, receiving orders from the government to march an army into Florida and punish the Seminole Indians for atrocities committed upon our frontiers.—He had occasion in this campaign to hang two British subjects, whom he found encouraging and comforting the hostile Indians. He was under the necessity of chastising the Governor of Florida for a similar offence. He soon put an end to the hostile incursions of the Seminoles, and returned once more to Nashville.

He was again called upon by his country to accept the office of Governor of Florida, which territory had just been received by the treaty from the Spanish Government. He arrived at the seat of government in the middle of 1821, and placed the territorial administrations on a firm basis. Near the close of the year on account of his enfeebled health, he returned once more to his quiet Hermitage. In 1828 he was elected President of the United States, and in 1832 was re-elected to the same high office. His political life created a great many enemies to his fame, but these must perish with their generation, when the glory of this truly great man will shine forth like the sun.

On again becoming a private citizen, General Jackson retired to his quiet home on the banks of the Cumberland, where he continued to reside until his death (June 7th 1845,) the news of which is now ringing in the ears of his countrymen.

GEN. JACKSON IN FLORIDA AND THE SPANISH GOVERNOR.—In the New York Court of Errors, when the death of Gen. Jackson was announced, the Chancellor made the following remarks, doing justice to Gen. Jackson for an act for which he has been greatly censured:

He said it was not his province to speak of General Jackson as a soldier or civilian; that would be done by others qualified for the task. As a judge, however, he could not pass over one fact which he could vouch for. When General Jackson was in Florida, it is well known, he came in collision with the former Spanish Governor, and his conduct on that occasion had been much censured, but without just cause.

The facts, as he understood them and as they appeared when investigated by a Committee of Congress, of which he (the Chancellor) was a member, fully satisfied him that the course pursued by General Jackson was not only legal but just.

General Jackson was invested with the same power as the Governor-in-Chief at Havana, including the judicial as well as the Executive and military. The Spanish ex-Governor retained in his possession certain papers of great importance to the rights of an orphan girl, whose inheritance was under litigation. General Jackson issued an order, as Judge, for the production of the papers, and when the order was disobeyed, he enforced it by committing the recusant for contempt of Court.'

AN INKLING OF WAR—The New York Tribune publishes the following, as an inkling of war with Mexico:—

"Gen Scott came down from West Point on Tuesday evening and stopped at the American, appearing to be quite at his leisure. The night brought an officer from Washington, in quest of Gen Scott, who after a brief interview, left post haste for Washington. These facts, as related to us, strengthen the report that a Mexican force is on the Nueces, and that Mr Polk is about to undertake the serious responsibility of driving them over the Rio del Norte. We have, says the Tribune, private, but most reliable advices, that agents of Mexico have recently been among the Cherokees, seeking to engage the Indians as allies of Mexicoin expectation of a war with the United States."

Slavery in 1715.—When we look back on hundred and thirty years we shall find that our Northern and Eastern ancestors were slaveholders as well as those of the South, and no one will dispute that they were a race of sober, discreet, pious men, as religious, as well and humanly disposed as any of succeeding generations. The following is the ascertained population of the continental colonies, in that year, say in the reign of George the First.

	White men.	Negro slaves.
N. Hampshire,	9,500	150
Massachusetts,	94.000	2,000
Rhode Island,	7,500	500
Connecticut,	46.000	1,500
New York,	27,000	4,000
New Jersey,	21,000	1.500
Pennsylvania,	43,300	2,500
Maryland,	40.700	9,500
Virginia,	72.000	23,000
North Carolina,	7,500	3,700
South Carolina,	6,250	10,500
	375,750	58,850

Chalmers in his history of the revolt of the American Colonies says that "at the present time, only four of the eleven Colonies in the above schedule hold slaves, and they hold more than three quarters of the whole number in 1814, viz: 46,700 against 12,150 in the other seven Colonies" If the latter number has increased in proportion to the former since that time, it will prove that the free States by giving freedom to their slaves, have, under the provisions of the Constitution, made a net gain of twelve members of Congress. By the last census in the slaveholding States, so great was the increase of the colored population in 130 years that they actually lost ten members of Congress, by counting only three-fifths of the number, and if the free negroes among us have gained in the same ratio of the slaves in the South in the 130 years, we gain two members of Congress, by counting all the negroes. A cotemporary remarks: "In adopting our National Constitution, we drove a hard bargain with the South, in the way of enumerating the negro race. We have done so ever since in our tariff laws, and generally in our commercial transactions. These great advantages which we have gained should admonish us to treat the Southern people with decency at least,"—*N. Y. Sun.*

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.

BENEFIT OF MR. JAS. BECOM.

First and only night of the Iedian Prize Tragedy of ORONASKA, or the Mohawk Chief.",

Wednesday Evening, June 25th, 1845,

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

ORONASKA!!

SONG, *"Rory O'More,"* by MISS PETRIE.
SONG, BY MR SHAW.
SONG, BY MR. RODGERS.

To conclude with the Farce of

IRISH VALET!!

☞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 25

William Glenn's Book Bindery,

CORNER OF MARKET STREET AND THE DIAMOND,
Above the Drug Store of L. Wilcox, Jr.

AT this establishment every description of Book Binding will be executed in a neat and substantial manner. Particular attention paid to books that require re-binding; and also to the binding of valable works which have been published in numbers. Prices reduced when a number of volumes are sent Editions of Pamphlets put up at low rates. Cards mounted with gilt or paper border. All kinds of Book Repairing done at short notice.

BLANK BOOKS ruled neatly to any pattern, and bound in a superior style—warranted not to come apart.

Merchants and others who require books or paper ruled to particular patterns, are invited to call.

☞*Entrance from the Diamond.*—Terms Cash. june 25-d3w&w3m

Commencement Exercises of the Western University.

1—PRAYER.
2—ORATION—The Love of Fame—Wm. C Friend.
3—ORATION—The Influence of Language—Samuel W. Baker.
MUSIC.
4—ORATION—Ambition a worthy principle of action—Henry H Forsyth.
5—ORATION—The Doctrine of Divine Providence—Benjamin B. Campbell.
6—ORATION—Decision of Character—Theodore Poindexter.
MUSIC.
7—ORATION—Civilization—Charles A. Holmes, Candidate for the Degree of A. M.
8—Degrees Conferred.

The above Exercises will take place on Thursday evening, June 26th; commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the Methodist E. Church, on Liberty street.

The Citizens are invited to attend. j-25-3t.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the best and levelest Farms in this County, situate in New Sewickly Township, Beaver co., two miles east of Freedom, and one mile south of the great Knob, bounded on the north by Jacob Peirsol, on the east, by Joseph Powel on the south, by Samuel Piersol. Esq. who will show the place containing from 100 to 130 acres be the same more or less. There is from 70 to 80 acres cleared and under good fence, with a good bearing orchard and tolerably good house and large log barn, and a never-failing spring close to the door; it is well timbered, with the conveniences of a public Road near the House and Beaver and Pittsburgh Road. At the west end of said Farm there is a coal bank opened near the East line, supposed to run under the whole Farm. Who ever wants to purchase must see the proprietor on the Farm, as he has lost his sight; there can be an undisputable title given.

june 25 JOHN D. CARBOY.

Sales at Auction.

WILL be sold without reserve, on Thursday next, June 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Superfine blue, black and mixed Broad Cloths, Casimeres, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Linen and Cotton Drilling, Summer Cloths, Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslin, Lawns, Balzarines, Hosiery, Patent thread, Spool cotton, &c. &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., new and second hand Furniture, viz: Bureaus, Cherry and Kitchen tables; Fancy and Common Chairs, Stands, Bedsteads, Hair, Husk, and Straw Mattrassee, together with a variety of Kitchen utensils, &c.

Also at the same time. 1 large Platform scale, in complete order; 1 small, do.; 1 crate Liverpool Ware.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., a number of new and second hand Watches, Knives and Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Fine white and black HATS, Glazed Caps, Brass 8 day and 30 hour clock, warranted, together with a general assortment of Dry Goods and Fancy articles. Terms cash currency.

june 25 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

Dry Goods, Furniture, Child's Wagon, &c. at Auction.

AT M'Kenna's Phœnix Auction Mart, No. 64 Market street, Simpson's Row, between 3d and 4th streets, Thursday, June 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold a large lot of Dry Goods, of nearly every description.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., a lot of Furniture, 1 Child's willow waggon; 1 do do. chair.

P M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
june 25

Wanted for Frankfort Springs,

A GOOD meat cook; one woman pastry cook; two chambermaids; two strong healthy washerwomen; one dining-room servant; one barber, who will be entitled to his boarding for waiting on the table, with privilege to make all he can. Also wanted, for town and country, several good cooks and girls for all work; nursing and chamberwork.—Wanted, places in stores, warehouses, shops, &c. for several clerks, salesmen, warehousemen, waiters and laborers. Wanted to borrow, several sums of money &c. Please call at ISAAC HARRIS'S General Agency and Intelligence office, No. 9, 5th street.
je25-d1w.

Law Books.

STROUD'S Purdon's Digest.
Chitty on Contracts.
Precedents of Wills.
Thomas' Coke.
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,
je25 43 Market st.

Blank Books

OF a superior quality—Also, Writing, Wrapping and Wall Papers, for sale by
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,
je25 43 Market st.

Pig Lead.

210 PIGS LEAD, arriving per steam boat Triumph, for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO.
june 24 Front street.

Pig Metal.

40 TONS Hanging Rock Pig Metal arriving per Steamboat Belfast for sale, by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON &co.
june24 Front Street.

OATS—500 Bushels afloat and for sale by
A G REINHART,
June 20. 140, Liberty street.

Honey.

IN small Boxes, put up for Family use, on hand and for sale by J. & J. M'DEVITT,
june 4 No 224 Liberty street.

Shawls, Alpaccas, Cashmeres D'Ooise.

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. jun 15

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Three Big Doors—A lot of very superior Shirts, latest fashion, which will be sold lower than any similar articles ever offered for sale in this city heretofore. JNO. McCLOSKEY,
je24-1w. No 151, Liberty st.

Gardeners Look Out.

GARDEN LOTS FOR SALE.

NOW is your time. I will agree to cut up One Hundred and Sixty Acres of splendid Land into one, two, three, five, eight, ten or more Acres, or whatever quantity will suit the purchaser, within two miles of the city of Pittsburgh, and adjoining the Farmers and Mechanics Turnpike Road or extension of Fourth street and just in the rear of the third Church Colony. A good part of this land overlooks the Monongahela river and has a Southern exposure—the most suitable and desirable for early Vegetables—or such as would wish to supply the city with milk and cream.

All such as are desirous of obtaining a small spot of their own can now be accommodated on favorable terms. Enquire of the subscriber at his dwelling on Liberty fronting Ferry streets.

GEO. MILTENBERGER.

P. S. Persons desiring a few acres of ground near the city and overlooking the Monongahela river where coal can be had at the most reduced price for manufacturing or other purposes, are invited to call and examine this location. G. M.

Pittsburgh, june 24-d&w3m.

VENITIAN BLINDS.

A. WESTERVELT,

THE old and well known Venitian Blind Maker, formerly of Second and Fourth streets, takes this method to inform his many friends of the fact that his Factory is now in full operation on St Clair st., near the old Allegheny Bridge, where a constant supply of Blinds of various colors and qualities, is constantly kept on hand and at all prices, from twenty-cents up to suit customers.

N. B If required, Blinds will be put up so, that in case of alarm by fire, or, otherwise, they may be removed without the aid of a screw-driver, and with the same facility that any other piece of furniture can be removed, and without any extra expense.
je24-d&w1y.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS!

NEWELL'S

Patent Paraptoptic Permutation Bank Lock,

To Prevent Robbery.

THE subscriber has accepted the agency, for the above celebrated and well known Lock, which is WARRANTED to defy the most consummate skill of the burglar, or even the inventor himself. This assurance may be deemed extravagant; but a critical examination of the principles on which this Lock is constructed, will satisfy any one having even a limited knowledge of mechanism that it is well-founded—and the actual inspection of the Lock for a few minutes will remove every doubt that may arise in any mind.

He has numerous certificates, from Bank officers, Brokers and (several in this city) who have used the above Lock, which he will be happy to exhibit, and give every explanation to those who may be pleased to call.

JAS. COCHRAN,
Fire Proof Chest and Vault door Manufacturer,
Corner Liberty and Factory sts., 5th Ward,
je24 tf.

A Bargain.

IN consequence of the subscribers time being wholly occupied at the Canal Collector's Office, he will dispose of his entire stock of Dry Goods, at less than cost, and rent the store room and cellar to the purchaser if desired. The Goods were purchased in Philadelphia this spring, a small part of them last November, and consist of Muslins, Calicoes, Satinets, Vestings, Silk, Cotton and Fancy Hdkfs, Hosiery, &c, &c. The stand is on the North East corner of the Diamond, Allegheny city, and is well fitted up for a dry good or variety business; by giving good security the purchaser can have time on the goods. JOHN FLEMING.
je 20-1wd.

Conveyancing.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, that she will attend to the business of Conveyancing in all its branches.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills and all other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

Paper books and other legal papers made out for Attorneys on the shortest notice.

Rooms on Wiley street, fourth door from the New Court House. MARY T. KINGSTON.
june 6-d3m.

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

GREAT DOINGS "DOWN TOWN."

NO. 46!

ANOTHER package of those splendid 6-4 white figured Swiss Muslins, this morning received—with colored TARLTONS, something new and beautiful. New styles Balzorines—another package just opened, equally beautiful with the other lot. Call at
je-6 BARROWS & TURNER'S.

Great Treat for Little Money!

At No. 46.

BARROWS & TURNER are now selling beautiful NEAPOLITAN LACE BONNETS for only ☞$2,00. Call and see, at their new Cash House, 3 doors above the Burnt District.
june-6.

133 DRIED HIDES now landing from Steamboat Valley Forge, for sale by
may 2. A. BEELEN,
Canal Basin, Penn street.

200 PIGS LEAD just received by Steamboat Valley Forge, and for sale by
may 2. A. BEELEN,
Canal Basin, Penn street.

New Arrival of Queensware.

JUST received, an importation of 60 packages of Queensware, direct from Longford, England, comprising a complete assortment of white, granite and blue raised figure, Dining and Tea sets, together with a choice assortment of common goods, suitable to the country trade, to all of which the subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally, at his *new stand* taken since the fire, H F Schweppe's up stairs, 182 Liberty st. opposite the head of Wood st.
may 29-dtf. HENRY HIGBY.

Mackerel.

10 BBLS. No 3, large size; just received and for sale by J. & J. McDEVITT,
june 4 No. 224, Liberty street.