FROM OUR EXTRA OF YESTERDAY.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION

Five hundred Stores and buildings on fire!—Numerous lives lost! Millions upon Millions destroyed! Military called out! Mayor's Proclamation.

(From the Morning Express, Saturday July 19)

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE!!

HALF-PAST THREE.

CONFLAGRATION, EXPLOSION, AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE!

(From our Reporter.)

Just after our paper went to press, a fire broke out in a sperm oil and candle factory, in New street, near Exchange street, and communicated to the adjacent buildings. In a very short time it was hoped the fire had been got under, when a quantity of combustible matter stored in one of the New street stores, exploded with a tremendous crash, razing some of the adjoining stores to the ground, spreading the flames through to, and across Broad street.

The explosion was felt at a great distance; the warehouses in the vicinity of the seat of the explosion vibrated fearfully—so that their motions were plainly discernable at a considerable distance; while the sidewalks for whole blocks around the scene of conflagration are literally strewn with the fragments of shattered windows and roofs. The concussion was terrible.

HALF-PAST 4 O'CLOCK.

The fire is still raging; the explosion having carried the fire across Broad street; and at this time the stores on the corner of Broad street and Exchange Place, and down Broad st on both sides, are in flames. We are unable to learn the amount of damage to life and limb by the explosion. A number are known to be hurt, and we fear the loss of life will be severe.

The splendid engine of Company No 22 was totally destroyed, we understand, by the falling buildings, at the time of the explosion, but fortunately the company attached to her were not on duty at the time

The number of stores already totally destroyed, are 10 on the west side of Broad st, all on Exchange place, both sides, across New, and through to Broadway, the cabinet warehouse of W L Branch, two doors below the Waverly Hotel, being now in flames.

On the east of Broad Street, 10 stores are on fire, including the warehouses of Davis, Brooks & Co., and the flames spreading along Exchange Place.

It is stated that a number of men women and children were blown up with the buildings at the time of the explosion, and that a number of firemen are killed, but of the certainty of this we have no means of ascertaining.

The conflagration will no doubt prove the most serious, in the amount of property destroyed, since the great fire of 1835. A part of the buildings destroyed formed the point of Broad street and Exchange Place, at which the great fire stopped in that direction.

HALF PAST FIVE O'CLOCK.

The great cause of the extent of the fire was the explosion of 5,000 bags of saltpetre, in the store of Messrs. Crocker & Warren, in the rear of the carpenter's shop.

HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

The fire has been nearly checked in its progress, south on Broadway The buildings already gone past recovery on Broadway are the Waverly House,

No. 56 Broadway, Stamford & Smith, Cabinet Ware.
No. 54, C. Boorum, Paints.
No. 52, W. L. Branch, Cabinet ware.
Nos. 50 and 48, dwelling houses.
No. 46, Levin & Brothers, Cabinet ware.
44, John Miller, Cabinet ware.
42, French Looking Glass Plates.
40, J. Choteau & Co.
36, Mrs. C. B. Miller and Co., Tobacco.
34, Nor & Worcester Steamboat Office and stores.
33, Dwelling house.
30, J. Griffin, dwelling and Hair Dresser.
26 and 28, Dwelling houses, where the fire will no doubt stop.
No. 17 Bond street, Wilkin & Rollins, Auctioneers.
No. 15, Gerding & Runkleman, and W. H. Franklin, where the fire was a little checked.
No. 13, Peter Tonner—From Cutter, Powell & Fothergill's, the fire sprung up in the upper stories, and spread across the ground, across Broadway, and down the block to Exchange place, on both sides, destroying Nos. 19 and 21—the stores of Messrs. Davis, Brooks & Co., iron store.

On the opposite side of Broad street, from the store of G W Shields, corner of Beaver street, up Broad street to the store of M J Tobins, where the fire is at present a little slackened. This store is within three doors of the Public Store. On this spot stood the stores of C. Bolton, Fox & Livingston, L. Palmiere.

ON EXCHANGE PLACE.—The store Fitch, Brothers & Co., No 68, and all the stores on that side of the street, towards Broad street, and some between Broad street and Broadway.

No 51, Richards & Blake, Dry Goods.
No 53, Butterfield & Brothers.
No 54, A P Montaut.
No 52, Bliss, Brothers & Co.
" Reed, Gillian & Co.
No 50, Bern & Schubadt.

ON MARKETFIELD STREET.—The large block, No 18 to 23, occupied as a Liquor Store and opposite the Hope Mills.

ON STONE STREET.—A small building, rear of the Hope Mills and through to Markefield street.

ON BEAVER STREET, from the house west the corner of Broadway, on the south side, through to Broad street, from the house west the Adelphi, through to Broad street.

37 Beaver street, H Honnequin & Co.
39, A Seignette & Co, importers of French cloths and bandies.

The fire in this direction when we left was at Barbers & Brothers, with a good prospect of being able to check it here.

On New street there were many small buildings, occupied by poor families; the particulars of which it was impossible to obtain, amid the flames. The chance of saving the Adelphi Hotel is very small, and the Globe Hotel is also in danger from the rear buildings. The whole strength of the New York and Brooklyn Fire Departments are out, and the worst, we hope is over. There is, however, a stiff breeze blowing, and there is a rebelling the extent the damage will attain.—The goods from the stores in the rear of Wall street are removed; as well as those from Messrs Grant & Barton, on Exchange Place, down to Delmonico Hotel.

HALF-PAST 7 O'CLOCK.

The Adelphi Hotel is on fire and two other buildings on Broadway.

The fire has also crossed Beaver street, and is spreading to Whitehall.

Preparations are making to blow up some of the buildings in hope to stop the flames from reaching the locality of the old fire toward south streets.

The deaths by the explosion of Saltpetre, are named at 30, but this is probably exaggerated. One whole family is said to have perished.

11 1.2 Oclock.

The fire on the east of Broad street, towards Wall street, was checked by the substantial building No. 15, occupied by William H. Franklin, auctioneer, and on the westerly side by store No. 20, occupied by Tobins, & Co. The fire consequently, did not reach the new Customhouse stores, 12 and 14 Broad st.

12 O'clock.

From what we can learn, and we have made a good deal of enquiry, it is pretty certain that the Insurance Companies will be able to pay all their losses. This is indeed good tidings.

All the houses on Marketfield street, comprising the whole of the street, from Broadway to Broad st. are all burnt. The houses on the north side of Stone street, from Broad street to Whitehall street, are all down except the two nearest Whitehall street

The fire extended on Broadway on the East side from the Waverly House to Marketfield street, both corners of which were burnt.

The row of houses on the south side of the Bowling Green is not burnt.

As we go to press 12½ o'clock, the FIRE IS CHECKED—DESTRUCTION HAS CEASED ITS RAVAGES.

From the N Y Journal of Commerce, 2d Edition.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Among the goods destroyed by the fire are 14,300 bales of cotton, 20,000 chests tea, 3000a4000 hhds. and 1500 boxes brown sugar, 8000a9000 bags coffee. 600 pieces carpeting; 2000 bbls. and 500a600 hhds. molasses. 100,000 lbs. fleece and pulled wool, 300 bales Syrian wool.

The dry good jobbers escaped almost entirely, but the domestic goods factors suffered severely, and several large stocks of foreign manufactures were destroyed. The whole loss of dry goods was perhaps two millions and a half of dollars. The following is a statement, in round numbers, of some of the stock destroyed.

Bard, Gillilan & Co	$300.000
Reiss Brothers & Co	300,000
Fearings & Hall	350,000
Post, Phillips & Dale	100,000
Richards & Cronkite	150,000
Hutchison & Tiffany (rear building)	100.000
Barber Brothers	75.000
Rhodes & Co	100 000
Mali & Co	200.000
Signeure & Co	150.000
Hennequin	150.000
Guy Lussac & Co. (plate glass)	240 000
	$2 200.000

There were some stocks of silks and other dry goods destroyed. The total loss is perhaps five millions, or one quarter of the amount lost in the great fire ten years ago.

STILL FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Mayor has issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

☞GEN. SANDFORD is hereby requested forthwith to order out a Company of Horse, and such other force as he may deem necessary to protect the property of our Citizens.

All Persons are requested to render assistance on the great public calamity.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

July 19, 1845.

COL. BANKHEAD has sent over a detachment of marines from Governor's Island, who, under the direction of the Chief of Police, were placed on guard over the property piled up in and around some of the most crowded portions of the city.

THE BATTERY presents the appearance of the citadel of a beleagured town. Women and children, with family moveables, all in confusion, are heaped up all over the enclosure,—the gates are guarded by soldiers, with fixed bayonets, and policemen are walking about in every quarter. The Aldermen and police with their staves are in full force. Two men have just been brought in on litters, surrounded by their female relatives, and deposited beneath the trees. Physicians are attending them, while a gaping circle is formed around them, wondering what ails them.—They appear to have fallen from over exertion and heat, no exterior wounds being discernable. Many such instances as these must have occured, we shall doubtless hear.

We have just left the scene. The fire seems to be spreading on the west side of Broad as below Morris. The greatest exertions are making to save the rears of the houses in Greenwich street, below that point—The roofs of several however, on the east side of that street, have several times been on fire, but extinguished. It is hoped that the exertions of the fire department will avail; though we observed that the walls of the large house in Broadway, lower corner of Morris, were just about falling upon the block almost adjoining its rear, in Morris street. At this point the fire department were also indefatigable. Should the block in Morris ignite, the fire may be extended down to Greenwich street. We think it may be stayed at that point.

Pickpockets.— Several gentlemen have been relieved of their wallets this morning, in the crowd. In some cases the business has been done with great expertness. Mr B—— of the City Hotel, had his wallet (containing some $30 or $40,) taken from the inside breast pocket of his coat, and others from the close pocket of his pantaloons—and a wholesale business has been done in pocket handkerchiefs &c.

All the stores on the right hand side of South William street are in ruins.

In Exchange Place the fire proceeded from Nos. 48 and 45 through to Broad st.

In this portion of the city the fire has been nearly stopped.

INCIDENTS.

The Police of the city is put in active requisition, and a cordon is placed at the head of the streets leading to the fire.

It is curious to see how frantic and inconsiderable people are. We saw persons throw themselves down upon the ground, as if they wished to be ground into a thousand atoms.

The merchants at the foot of Broad street along Pearl, below Old Slip, some portions of Water, Front, and South streets, in the range of the fire, are moving their goods. The bustle and activity of the firemen and laborers are so great it is impossible to get along.

The sidewalks are piled several feet high in Wall street.

South William, foot of Broad, and all the streets leading to the conflagration are choked up with the populace, and with carts, hand barrows, &c. One two and three dollars is paid in a cartmen for a single load, and even at that it is difficult to get a cart.

The glass, which was nearly a quarter of an inch thick, in the building known as the former Bank of the United States, was broken by the explosion.

The Harbor, for ten miles below the city, was covered with floating fragments. Several pieces of burnt goods were picked up on Staten Island.

The stench of the city was so great, caused by the burning of spirits oil, and every combustible matter, that it was offensive to those approaching the city for many miles before they reached the dock.

The city from the Bay presented a vast sublime sight. Spectators beheld it in silence. It seemed as all the city was in flames. The sheet of fire and smoke ascended to the clouds.

At the time the first explosion took place, a fireman belonging to Engine Co. No 22, standing on the roof of a house next to the explosion, was blown, as we are assured by the Foreman of the Company, two whole squares before touching the ground. He escaped with a sprained ancle.

The Bay House, Clifton Hotel, and all the Houses on Staten Island, a distance, some of them of eleven miles, was made to tremble by the explosion in Broad street. The report was so loud that it was thought to be an Earthquake. All the Books and valuable papers of Reiss Brothers and Co, and also those of Bird Gillilan & Co, 32 Exchange Place, are saved. The Store and Goods valued at two hundred thousand dollars all insured, are destroyed.

The sidewalk in front of Old Trinity is filled with a bulwark of beds, bureaus, chests, tables, kettles, clocks, sauce-pans, portraits, vases, grid-irons, easy chairs, meal-bags, counter-panes, potatoes, and everything else that was ever seen or heard of.

The effects of this terrible explosion were more or less felt almost entirely over the eastern side of the city. A gentleman at this moment mentions to us that many of the windows of his house in Montgomery street, were broken in pieces by the shock.

The Broad street Hotel, corner of Pearl street, was on fire and the top was damaged. The loss of this building would be deeply regretted, as it is a building memorable in olden time. It was here that Gen. Washington took his leave of the army, which is so touchingly described by Marshall. When he called his comrades in arms to him, and after filling a glass of wine, with tears bade them farewell and after embracing each, left the city in a boat then waiting at Whitehall, for Mount Vernon.

It is impossible to speak in terms of too much severity of the practice of storing saltpetre in large quantities in the compact portions of the city like that of New street. In this very case the large quantity of that dangerous material deposited in Crocker & Warren's store, has been the cause of an immense loss of property that might otherwise have been saved. The explosion of course discouraged the firemen, and for a time paralized their exertions. The noble fellows fought like lions, however, and deserve the highest praise for their indomitable and in most instances, undiscouraged exertions.

The terror and alarm was so great, that the boarders and many of the females, half dressed, fled in fright from the Waverly House the moment that pile of buildings took fire. Many of them sought shelter in the City and Croton Hotel, and at our office. All escaped in safety; some, however, lost their luggage

Dr. Bucklew's Drug store in Broadway is entirely consumed, with its contents. We regret to hear that he is greatly injured by the explosion. His arm was broken and his head bruised. It is feared his wounds will prove fatal. He has been removed to his house, No. 9 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

A melancholy, and truly distressing scene took place at No. 10 Greenwich street. M. Henry, son of John Carey, died of consumption while the fire was raging and while the flames were spreading to such an extent that it was supposed that the house in which he was, might be consumed. Death, however came, and his body wrapped in his bed clothes was immediately removed to a place of safety.

Mr Moore, of the Croton Hotel, hearing that there were some poor families made houseless by the fire, loaded a cart with provisions, and sent the grateful and timely relief to hundreds, who, exhausted and fasting, would but for this have suffered from hunger, perhaps starvation.

The Battery and parts of lower Broadway are literally filled and piled up with goods and furniture. It is a most extraordinary spectacle to see seven acres covered with goods.

A fireman, apparently in the agonies of death, is laying on the steps of the Bank of Commerce, surrounded by physicians and friends. Neither his name nor the cause of the accident could be ascertained.

The elegant mansions on the Bowling Green, it is believed, will be saved, although the fire has gone below them on Whitehall street.

The Bowling Green is filled with engines and firemen. The streams of water sent from the hose and pipes into the surrounding flames, present a most singular contrast to the Fountain, that unusually adorns that beautiful spot.

A letter, nearly perfect, was picked up on Staten Island, although somewhat *charred*. It was signed by Caspet Meyer & Co, and must have come from Broad street—a distance of 7 miles.

The Philadelphia Hotel, at the corner of Beaver and Broad streets, presented a sublime sight. The whole seven stores were wrapped in flames at one moment. The sides being stone, it presented the appearance of a volcano. The flames, ascending upwards, from the centre to an immense height, while the fire pouring out from every window on its four sides, gave it a grand and majestic appearance.

The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1845.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The widely circulated rumor that the Oregon question had been settled, by *compromise*, as we anticipated, proves to be entirely unfounded. We never, for a single moment, credited the story. The President in his Inaugural address, had taken a decided stand—his views of the question were in perfect harmony with the well matured sentiment of the nation, and the response from the people clear and emphatic—such as could not fail to convince him and the very able constitutional advisers by whom he is surrounded, that a *compromise* policy would not receive their sanction.

Why should we *compromise* with that grasping and arrogant nation? Why should we surrender to her an extensive tract of country to which she can have no just claim? It is contended by some that the domain in dispute is comparatively worthless; if this be really true, why is it that Great Britain clings to it with such pertinacity, and threatens war rather that give it up! In a commercial point of view however, it is of the greatest importance to the U. States, and it is this view of the case which makes Great Britain so anxious to gain possession of it. A ship canal cut across the Isthmus of Darien, would change the whole trade of the eastern world—seaports would grow up on the western coast of America, and become the great marts of export and import to and from India and the South Sea Islands—it would also open a more direct trade with China and Japan. The policy of Great Britain is plain—she wishes to maintain a foothold where such great advantages will accrue. And, is it not clearly the policy of our Government, at every cost, to secure a national interest of so much importance?

If we refuse *compromise*, and resolve to have all justly belonging to us, we are told that war with Great Britain is inevitable. Be it so. We have seen the agonies and death; its widows and orphans; its devastation and ruin; we all deprecate; but who will say that this nation with a craven spirit should submit to be wronged—grossly wronged by Great Britain? For our own part we entertain no such fears—Great Britain, at this time, dare not go to war with the United States. The effect of a war with us, would be ruinous upon her most cherished interests. A well informed writer upon the subject, says:—A rupture between the United States and Great Britain, would, in a commercial point of view, prove immensely advantageous to us and ruinous to Great Britain. The millions in that country depending upon the manufacturing interests almost in a state of starvation with full employment, would, if deprived of work by a suspension of intercourse with the United States and the close of supplies of the raw material, produce a civil war in less than six months. National honor and glory cannot stand a moment while the cry of famishing millions is for bread and work. The government of Great Britain are well aware what would be the result of the ruin of their manufacturing interests, and this knowledge insures the permanency of peace between the two countries.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Our columns, this morning, are almost entirely taken up with the details of the great fire in New York. We give, in as condensed a form as possible, every important particular of the great conflagation.

The New York Express, under the editorial head, thus describes the intensely alarming scene:—"The first explosion, which was comparatively moderate, filled the room of the writer of this paragraph, with a light more intense than at noon day, and, upon looking out upon Broadway, a scene met our gaze, that can never be forgotten. Hardly had he reached the window when the second and grand explosion took place. The buildings, as far as the eye could reach appeared one mass of flames, while the buildings on the west side of Broadway, from the Mansion House to the Astor, were so brilliant that the eye could scarce rest upon them. The spire of Trinity Church looked like a pillar of fire, and the moon, which a moment before we saw just above the roof, paled under this vivid light, and was invisible. The sky, over the region of the fire, and along the range of Nassau street, was filled with a mass of flame from the burning gas, alcohol and camphine, let loose at the explosion. High in the air as the eye could range, appeared an immense quantity of fire, that had the appearance of serpents darting spirally upwards, like the small rockets of a fire-work. These tongues of flame, too, shot out in all directions from the centre, making together the whole like a mountain of fire, which created in the air a noise like that caused by a flash of electricity in a thunder storm. The panic caused by such an explosion, who can describe? The street, from the Waverly House to our office, on Broadway, presented a thick multitude of men, running as if for their lives, shrieking as though they were in the agonies of death. Those who could keep their feet were fortunate, indeed, for the masses behind, in their terror, over-ran many who feel, regardless of any thing but their own safety.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury, R. J. Walker, has published instructions to the Collectors of the various ports, that all unclaimed goods are to be sold on account of whom it may concern, sixty days after they arrive, (or ninety days if from the Cape of Good Hope) and that a sufficient portion of all claimed goods are to be sold to pay duties, if the duty is not paid in sixty or ninety days after completing the entry.

☞The Boston Post of the 17th says: The mail steamer Acadia, Capt Harrison, left yesterday afternoon for Halifax and Liverpool, with 107 passengers and a large mail. Among the passengers are Mr McLane, and his family, minister to the Court of St James.

A NOVEL AND INGENIOUS IDEA.—At the St. Louis theatre, on the 4th of July, they produced an allegorical representation of the several States and territories. By a happy conceit of the management, they introduced *children* to represent the new States of the Union; and when Florida and Iowa "toddled" on, the applause was almost deafening. When the beautiful little girl who represented Texas glided into the centre of the groupe, bearing aloft the *lone star*, and taking shelter under the shield of the *Union*, amidst the waving of banners and general welcome of the assembled States, the audience heartily joined in the shout that went up, and many a white handkerchief waved in token of heartfelt approbation of the *reception* given to the *new States*.

☞A young married couple riding home from church, out west, on a rainy day, the husband looking up and perceiving the clouds breaking away, said "I hope we shall have a little sun," Oh la, my dear," simpered the innocent wife, I would prefer a *little daughter*."

"THE GLOBE."—This is the title of a new democratic daily paper, the first number of which is to appear in the city of New York on the first day of September next. The paper will be conducted by Levi D Slamm E-q, long and favorably known as one of the boldest democratic editors in New York, and as the late editor of the New York Plebeian.

BRITISH PHILANTHROPY ILLUSTRATED.—Nothing illustrates the hypocritical philanthropy of the British nation so much, says the True Sun, as its professions of anxiety to familiarize the Chinese with the habits of modern civilization. She has not only forced the introduction of opium into China, against the solemn edicts of that government, and compelled the brother of the Moon "to pay several millions to defend the integrity of his own laws, but has established at last, at Hong Kong, houses for smoking opium, under certain regulations; the houses to be opened from daylight until ten o'clock at night, *to be closed on Sunday.*" What virtue! The introduction into such houses of weapons, fire arms, or instruments of any kind by which death might be produced, is prohibited under severe penalties, as is the sale of opium by retail in other houses. The British government is not only resolved to poison the Chinese, but to monopolize the business of poisoning sons to do it effectually and at a profit. And this is British philanthropy!

SIMPLICITY.—A shoe dealer of Syracuse named H Hancock, complains that several of the people, some women, have a way of coming into his shop, secreting shoes about their persons and then making off without paying for them. This practice he says, with much *naivete*, must be put a stop to, and those offending must send him his money through the post office, failing which he will inform the other shoemakers of the town of the names of the parties. Mr Hancock is quite correct—such practices are subservise of all morality.

FROM THE COLUMBIA.

Extract of a letter from Governor McLaughlin of the Hudson Bay Company, west of the mountains, dated,

November 25, 1844.

As the progress we are making in the way of improvement is the most important information I can give you, I must inform you that since you left the Columbia, emigration has so greatly flown this way that there are between 4 and 5000 persons in the Willamette, who came first with the impression that we would oppose them, because we wanted to keep the country as a nursery for fur-bearing animals; and for this purpose hunted the Indians out of the country will in our reach.

They soon saw, however, that these reports were false, and set to work like men. This year the crop of wheat is about 60,000 bushels; and next year it will be more than double,

There are four grist-mills and three saw-mills on the Willamette. I have also a saw-mill and grist-mill, with three run of stones, on my claim at the falls which I have named Oregon city; to which place I shall remove in a short time.

The people of Oregon have organized, and passed, among other laws, one prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits, or importing them into the country; which will be carried out, if the upper classes will refrain from wine and brandy.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Most of the anthracite, and one third of the bituminous coal pays toll at the collector's offices upon the Susquehanna and North and West Branch Divisions of the canal, but in its way to market, it passes over a portion of the Main Line. The following tables will show the quantity shipped in 1843, and in 1844, and the annual increase:

Collector's Offices.	*Tons in '43.*	*Tons in '44.*
Portsmouth,	7,050	11,690
Berwick,	59,999	116,018
Northumberland,	5,888	6,818
Liverpool.	4,613	9,755
Junction,	524	462
Total tons,	78,075	144,743
Tons increase in 1844.		76,668

PENNSYLVANIA IRON.

The following table shows the quantity of Pennsylvania Iron shipped on the Main Line in 1843, and 1844, and the increase in one year:

Collector's offices.	1843. *No. pounds.*	1844. *No. pounds.*
Philadelphia,	1,475 595	1,742,741
Peoli,	4,024 285	6,932,681
Parkersburg,	602,384	1,359,932
Lancaster,	2,033 439	2,680,103
Columbia,	745,932	7,005,081
Portsmouth,	1,246,920	8,339,212
Harrisburgh,	6 679,601	10,167,781
Newport,	992,816	1,468,982
Lewistown,	4,493,622	5,429,926
Huntingdon,	7,109,445	4,773,567
Hollidaysburg,	1,3253 611	19,249,517
Johnstown,	no return.	7,958,000
Blairsville,	446 612	981,085
Freeport,	7,600	60,500
Pittsburgh,	3,873,137	3,425,008
Berwick,	74,300	4,317,216
Dunnsburg,	5,354,576	8,016,863
Williamsport,	302,066	443,790
Northumberland,	12,146,737	22,445,790
Liverpool,	149,863	405,119
Junction,	1,742 964	1,876,116
Bridgewater,	6,476,504	14,839,722
Total pounds,	72,131,712	134,839,722
		73,131,612
Pounds increase in one year,		60,875,270

The amount of toll received upon all State canals and railways for the carriage of iron and coal in 1844, was $222,509 17.—*Harrisburgh Argus.*

Administrator's Sale,

Of a Gold Patent Lever Watch and Shot Gun.

AT M'Kenna's Phœnix Auction Mart No. 64 Market st., Simpson's Row, between 3d and 4th streets on Friday evening next, at half past 8 o'clock, will be sold, by order of Administrators, a Gold Lever watch, made by Johnstone, of Liverpool. It can be seen any time previous to the sale also: 1 Fowling Piece.

jy23. P. M'KENNA, Auct'r.

EDWIN C. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Franklin, Venango County, Penna.,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care—collections made in Warren, Clarion and Jefferson counties.

REFER TO

J. A. STOCKTON, & Co. } Pittsburgh.
MURPHY, WILSON, & Co.. }
JOHN BIGLER, }
HON. JAMES KINNEAR, } Franklin.
HON. ALEX M'CALMONT, }
HON. JAMES WILSON, Steubenville, Ohio.

july 23-1y.

Auction Sales.

AT 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the 24th inst., at Davis' Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold an extensive assortment of Fresh and Seasonable Dry Goods, Made up Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., a general assortment of new and second-hand Household Furniture; 2 meal or flour Chests; 1 Paper Case; 4 second hand Grates; Iron Rods, Nails, Spikes, Glassware; half chest good quality Y H Tea; Looking Glasses, Carpeting, Matrasses, Sacking Bottoms, &c.

At 8 o'clock, evening, an extensive assortment of Fine Cutlery, Gold and Silver Watches, Shot Guns, Hats, Caps, Stationery, and a variety of staple and fancy articles, &c.

jy-23. JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st November, 1845, to the 30th June, 1848, inclusive, in Pennsylvania, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 p m of the 22d September, 1845, (to be decided by the 1st of October,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

PENNSYLVANIA.

1710. From Athens to Rome, 14 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Athens every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Rome same day by 12 m.

Leave Rome every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Athens same day by 5 p m.

1711. From Attleborough, by Oxford and Fallinton, to Morrisville, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Attleborough every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Morrisville same day by 11 a m.

Leave Morrisville every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Attleborough same day by 4 p m.

1712. From Bellefonte, by Centre Furnace, to Boalsburg, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bellefonte, every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Boalsburg same day by 12 m.

Leave Boalsburg every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Bellefonte same day by 5 p m.

1713. From Indiana to Blairsville, 16 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Indiana every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Blairsville same day by 12 m.

Leave Blairsville every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Indiana same day by 5 p m.

1714. From Willsgrove, in Lycoming county, by way of the Hogland branch of Plunket's creek, through Fox township, to Canton, in Bradford county, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Willsgrove every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Canton same day by 3 p m.

Leave Canton every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Willsgrove same day by 1 p m.

1715. From Newcastle, by Princeton and Portersville to Butler, 27 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Newcastle every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Butler same day by 3 p m.

Leave Butler every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Newcastle same day by 5 p m.

1716. From Penningtonville to Buck, 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Penningtonville every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Buck same day by 12 m.

Leave Buck every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Penningtonville same day by 6 p m.

1717. From Pittsburgh, by Logan's ferry, to Shearersburgh every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Shearersburg same day by 3 p m.

Leave Shearersburg every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Pittsburgh same day by 5 p m.

1718. From Russelburg to Sugar Grove, 11 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Russelburg every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Sugar Grove same day 11 a m

Leave Sugar Grove every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Russelburg same day by 5 p m.

1719. From Sinnamahoning to Rathans, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sinnamahoning every Thursday after arrival of Lock Haven mail, say at 10 a m, arrive at Rathans same day by 2 p m.

Leave Rathans every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at Sinnamahoning same day by 8 p m.

1720. From Stroudsburg, by Snyderville, Fennerville, Kunkletown, and Kreogeville, to Lehigh Gap, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Stroudsburg every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Lehigh Gap same day by 4 p m.

Leave Lehigh Gap every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Stroudsburg same day by 2 p m.

1721. From Sunbury, by Snyderstown and Rushville to Danville, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sunbury every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Danville same day by 11 a m.

Leave Danville every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Sunbury same day by 6 p m.

1722. From Tunkhannock to Bowman's creek, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Tunkhannock every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Bowman's creek same day by 12 m.

Leave Bowman's creek every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Tunkhannock same day by 5 p m.

1723. From Unionville, by Kennett's square, Hamerton, Pennsville, and Centreville, Delaware, to Wilmington, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Unionville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Wilmington same day by 1 p m.

Leave Wilmington every Monday at 10 a m, arrive at Unionville same day by 5 p m.

1724. From Washington, by Cross creek and Eldredsville, to Steubenville, Ohio, 26 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Washington every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Steubenville same day by 5 p m.

Leave Steubenville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Washington same day by 3 p m.

1725. From Wattsontown to Muncy Dam, 12 miles and back, once a week,

Leave Wattsontown every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Muncy Dam same day by 12 m.

Leave Muncy Dam every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Wattsontown same day by 5 p m.

NOTES.

No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons.

The following is the form of a guaranty which should be filled; the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"The undersigned —— guarantees that —— if his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the Postmaster General. —— shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of January next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——"

The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with Mail Proposals in the State of ——" written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 22d September next, at 9 o'clock p m.

The contracts are to be executed before the 1st January next.

For the prohibitions of bids resulting from combinations, as the terms and conditions on which the contract is to be made, see the last and annual advertisement.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 11th July, 1845.
C. JOHNSON,
Postmaster General.

July 23—law4w

Tweed Cloths.

1 CASE Tweed Cloths, of good quality, just received from the manufacturer, for sale by

GEO. COCHRAN,
No 2 Ferry street.

jy 23

Dry Goods and Furniture at Auction.

AT McKenna's Phœnix Auction Mart, No. 64, Market street, Simpson's Row, between 3d and 4th streets, on Thursday next, July 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold a large and general assortment of Dry Goods. At 2 o'clock, P. M., Household and Kitchen Furniture.

July 23. P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

ON hand and for sale on accommodating terms, 250 cuts of purple and yellow Carpet Chain, a small assortment of seasonable Dry Goods; Hardware; Tin ware; Books and Stationary; Tubs; Churns; half Bushel and Peck Measures; Wooden Bowls; good Axes and Handles; Scythe snathes and Sickles; Augurs; Matches; Bedcords and Plough Lines. A large supply of window sash and glass, assorted; cheap and useful family Medicines, and a large, cheap assortment of the books; and large and small publications of the American Temperance Union, of New York, for sale cheap.

☞Good country Carpets, and Carpet and Paper Rags bought. ISAAC HARRIS, Agent and Commission Merchant, No. 2, 5th street.

jy23-6t.

For Hire.

A PIANO FORTE, second hand, can be had on hire from JOHN H MELLOR,

july 23 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

B. E. CONSTABLE,

83 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

OFFERS the remainder of his stock of Summer Goods, to the inspection of all who wish to purchase

AT EASTERN COST.

French Lawns, Organdi Ginghams, richest styles, at 15 and 31, worth 56 cts.
Rich French Balzarines at 31 cts., worth 75;
Black Bareges with Satin stripes, rich, very cheap;
Bonnet Ribbons, new, at 12½, worth 31 cts.;
Barage Scarfs and Shawls, equally low prices;
Ladies Lace Caps at 37½ cts. worth $1, new style,
Florence Braid Bonnets, new, at $1 37½ and upwards;
Checked, Striped, Lace and Mull Muslins;
Colored Lawns for Bonnets, Artificials, Bonnet Crape;
Paramolets, and Parasols, beautiful styles and cheap;
French work Collars, Chiencettes, Cravats, Gloves, &c: &c.
Cotton and thread Laces and Edgings, Bobinet Laces;
French Ginghams for dresses, from 20 cts. to 25 cts.;

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Shirts, Collars, Bosoms; in good variety;
Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Gauze Cotton under Shirts, Silk, do. and Drawers.

jy 4-2m

JOHN WALKER, JOSEPH WOODWELL.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

WALKER & WOODWELL,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

NO. 91 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand a large and general assortment of goods in their line, comprising as follows:

Table and Desert Knives and Forks;
Ivory do., in sets and dozens;
Pen and Pocket Knives, of superior quality;
Razors, do. do.;
Scissors, do. do.;
Wilson's Shoe and Butcher Knives;
Speer and Jackson's Hand Saws;
Building Materials;
Union Factory Planes;

With a general assortment of house-keeping articles. The above stock is entirely new and purchased for cash, which we offer for sale on the most reasonable terms We would invite the attention of Country Merchants in particular, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel that cannot fail to please.

WALKER & WOODWELL,
No 91 Wood st.

jy 22-tf.

N. B. Mahogany Veneers for sale.

FRESH ARRIVAL
AT
NO. 49
LIBERTY STREET.

THE subscriber invites the special attention of his friends and customers to his present stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting in part of every variety of

Tweed, Cashmaret and Linnen Coats
BUFF, WHITE AND FIGURED
MARSEILLES VESTS,

Of a great variety of patterns. Also, a general assortment of FANCY FRENCH CASSIMERE,

SUMMER CLOTH,

French Linen Drillings,

GAMBROOON & SUMMER PANTS,

Of every description, made in every style and the best manner, all of which will be sold low.

He has also a general assortment of

CHOICE GOODS.

suitable for the PRESENT SEASON—such as *CASHMARET. DRATATA. AND LIGHT FRENCH CLOTH*, of a variety of colors, &c.

All of which he will make to order in the best and most fashionable style, to suit customers, on very moderate terms. ☞Call and examine.

P. DELANY,
49 Liberty st.

july 22

Prospectus of the New Library of Law and Equity,

UNDER the direction of FRANCIS J. TROUBAT, Esq. of Philadelphia, Hon ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster, and WILSON M'CANDLESS, Esq. of Pittsburgh.

This work contains the best productions of English law authors, without regard to pri