The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY JULY 23, 1845.

☞ The debate in the British House of Commons on the 17th, 19th, and 20th instant, on the New Zealand question, are a most instructive and impressive exposition of British law and practice, and vindication of the American, in regard to the aborigines of the Western hemisphere. But, in another point of view, is it worthy of more than a passing notice. The suggestions of Mr Buller, were received by the House of Commons, with the most unequivocal marks of approbation, showing that upon the subjects remarked upon by him there was almost entire unanimity of sentiment. He says, a British colony in New Zealand would be the natural *master of the ocean, the inevitable arbiter of all its complicated relations and important interests. Its position would command the Pacific*, and its vast forest, materials for the *greatest navy in the world*—there you might *concentrate the trade of the Pacific*, and from that new seat of your dominion, *you* (England) *might give laws and manners to the new world.* Let those who seem so unwilling to believe that England is grasping in her policy, give Mr Buller's remarks careful reflection. "The entire command of the Pacific," is now her darling object—and we now find her most sagacious and prudent statesmen, giving the subject the necessary consideration. They seem resolved to establish what is to be called the "*Britan of the Southern Hemisphere.*" They expect by the proposed means, to monopolize the trade of China, Chili, Peru, the Phillippian Islands, &c. and as is said vauntingly, "*give laws and manners to the new world.*"

To enable them with ease to perfect the project and effectually and forever to cripple the trade of the United States with many important points, the 'Gazette' would *compromise* and give them what Mr Buller calls "*our* (England's) *valuable territory of Oregon.*" Their right to New Zealand, we believe, is not questioned, and we do not refer to the subject, because doubt exists, but merely to remark upon the use they contemplate making of the supposed advantages to be gained by the position in question. Nothing short of entire control will satisfy them.—They must be "irresistible arbiters" of all complicated relations and "important interests,"—and "give laws and manners" to all around them, and be "the master of the Ocean."

Yes, neighbor, of the Gazette, your yielding policy, at this time, would be a great favor to "Old Mother England," as you are pleased to call her—her statesmen are watching the Oregon question with most intense interest—if what they demand is conceded, or any portion of it, they will be entirely ready for the consummation of the stupendous project of Mr Buller.

"Considerations of the greatest moment do indeed give great political importance to the possession of New Zealand. Our trade with the Pacific is daily increasing in extent. Our relations with other powers in that ocean are getting to be very delicate. France has possession of the Friendly Islands and the Marquesas. The United States have virtual possession of the Sandwich Islands. The American coast of this great ocean presents the important dominion of Chili, Peru, Mexico, with the possible—the very probable—communication across the Isthmus of Darien, and our valuable territory of the Oregon. On the Asiatic side, you have the far greater commerce of China, the Phillipine Islands, and the Indian Archipelgo. A British colony in New Zealand would be the natural master of this ocean, the irresistible arbiter of all its complicated relations and important interests. Its position would command the Pacific; its numerous harbors would supply shelter, its vast forest materials, for the greatest navy in the world. You might make it, in truth, the Britain of the southern hemisphere: there you might concentrate the trade of the Pacific; and from that new seat of your dominion, you might give laws and manners to a new world, holding subject races, and imposing your will on the strong.—[Cheers.]"

While the anglo-Saxon race in our Union are incessantly accused and reviled in the British journals for extending their settlements, Mr Buller said:

"It is preposterous to expect that the existence of such a population on portions of the soil of a vast country ought to exclude the rest of mankind from turning the unoccupied soil to account. God gave the earth to man to use—not to particular races to prevent all other men from using. [Hear.] He planted the principle of increase in us; he limited our existence to no particular soil or climate, but gave us the power of ranging over the wide earth. I apply to the savage no principle which I should not apply to the most civilized people of the world. If, by any unimagible calamity, the population of France, for instance, were reduced from the 35,000,000, which it now maintains, to 200,000 which is about the proportion of the population of New Zealand; and if these 200,000 were almost limited to Britanny and Normandy, and cultivate, as the New Zelanders do, no more than one acre in a thousand, do you think we should allow this handful of men to devote that fine country in perpetual barrenness? [Cheers."]

The American occupants of Texas, Oregon, and California are stigmatized as marauders, spoilers, and brigands; yet Mr Buller was heard with universal approbation, in the House of Commons, in these sentiments:

"Our settlers, on leaving England to live in a country in which no law prevailed, had formed an engagement to live under a voluntarily constituted authority of their own selection from among themselves. Undoubtedly it was unseemly to publish this in England; but, when the settlers got out to New Zealand, I know nothing more natural and neccessary, nothing more innocent in the way of fiction; than their combining thus to supply the want of a regular govetnment, by enforcing English law under the nominal authority of Epuni and Wareponi. The House must allow me to assume that it goes with me in my general views of the advantages of colonization; that it sympathizes with what I must make bold to regard as the general feeling of every intelligent person in this country out of the colonial office; with what repeated petitions show to be the strong and deliberate opinion of your most eminent merchants—that it is a great benefit to this country to extend the employment of our shipping and our seamen, to secure new sources of supply for the raw materials of our markets independent of the policy of other nations; to provide the destitute with a home, where honest labor may insure a subsistence: to augment the influence of a British name, and to spread over the farthestends of the earth, our language, our arts, and our institu tions. [Cheers.]

I have been reading lately a book by Mr Jerningham Wakefield, one of the first settlers in Cook's Straits, giving a plain, unpretending, and therefore all the more interesting, narrative of the first events of these settlements. I know nothing more affecting than the accounts which he gives of the improvements which he saw, whenever, after an absence of a few months, he visited Wellington, or New Plymouth, or Nelson. Incidents of the prettiest character, and every-day familiarity in our lives, are the great epochs in his chronicle of a new society. Now he describes to you the landing of a body of emigrants, their first rude shifts, their cheerful and unselfish community in labor; then he describes the same spot with log-houses and incipient gardens; and then with pride he contemplates brick dwellings, gardens, and the flowers, fruits, vegetables, and harvests of England. Every step in the progress is duly chronicled. It would be impossible for me, by collecting these images together, to raise in your minds that impression which the book, without laboring to do so, creates by these incident touches. It is an impression of great industry, great comfort; above all, of rapid, steady, secure progress. You feel that here, at least, all the first discomforts and perils of a colony are got over. There is no appearance of external hostility. The savages are turned into laborers and domestic servants, attached to the various families of the colonists, accustoming themselves to European habits and European comforts. It seems certain that the colony will very soon be independent of external supplies of food; nay, that before long it will be able to purchase luxuries by exports of food, and wool, and oil, and flax, and timber. All that these people needed or asked was to continue unmolested in their honest toil. I think a wise ruler could have had no mixture of feeling in contemplating such a scene. He must have seen with pleasure the destitute, enabled by honest industry to raise the food which he wanted, and the untouched forest made subservient to the good of man. He would have said, 'Go on, and God's blessing on your labors, and count on me for being every ready and willing to aid and encourage you, and turn out of your path any harm that evil mischance may bring across it."

OREGON—THE GAZETTE—The Gazette of Friday calls in question the accuracy of our statement of Thursday, that the views of President POLK, as expressed in his Inaugural was in harmony with the well matured sentiments of the nation, and declares it questionable whether "*nine* persons out of *ten* understand the merits of the controversy." If *nine* out of *ten* understand its merits, we think our assertion is fully sustained—we will, however, give some proof that it is the matured sentiment of the nation. Dr Duncan's bill establishing the territorial government of Oregon, passed the House of Representatives of the United States at the last session, yeas 140, nays 59. This bill, it will be remembered fixed the 54th degree of north latitude as the line. The House of Representatives of New Hampshire passed resolutions at their recent session, affirming our right to Oregon to the 54th degree, by a vote of 120 to 5. If necessary, we could fill a column, reciting conclusive evidence that the declarations of the President in his Inaugural are as we affirmed, in harmony with public opinion, and that the sentiment of the nation in reference to the question, is "well matured"—fixed and unalterable as "the laws of the Medes and Persians!"

Our declaration that Great Britain *dare* not go to war with the United States,' has evidently unsettled the nerves of the editor. Now, we made the declaration, and assigned what we regarded as good reasons for our honest faith in its correctness, and we take this occasion to reiterate it without qualification.—England dare not go to war with the United States: she will abandon her idle claim to Oregon, rather than attempt to enforce it by a war.

The "Gazette's" reference to Texas is without force. The first proposition for annexation came from the regularly constituted authorities of Texas—our Government refused to grant her request—she made a *second* proposition, before the United States could be induced to consider the question. How, then, can it be said, that this Government in the matter of the annexation of Texas, has manifested a "*grasping*" disposition? Again, look at the annexation vote in the Congress of Texas; it was *unanimous*—proving clearly the anxiety of the people of Texas to be united with us, and we cannot believe, the "Gazette" will call in question, their right to act definitively in the matter. How is it with Oregon? Great Britain claims, but do we recognize her right? Certainly not. Texas solicited annexation to the United States—but we say Great Britain shall have no control over Oregon.

THE STEAM FRIGATE.—The Gazette's article of Saturday, we regret to say, is well calculated to do mischief. Without explanation it will give the impression abroad, that there is a great want of energy, in those having charge of the construction of the *Iron Steam Frigate*, now on the stocks at this place, and that the Department at Washington city, is quickly negligent. We are informed that the work has progressed as rapidly, as it could, under the circumstances. We learn also that the plan of the Frigate is investigated by the proper Department with unusual care, and that there has been already several important improvements made upon the original plan. For each piece of it an exact drawing is prepared at the Navy Department, Washington city, and the work, we are assured, has kept pace with the drawings, and that no blame can justly attach either to the department or Mr Tomlinson.

THE AUGUST INTEREST.—We are gratified, says the Harrisburg Argus, in being able to announce to our readers, that the August interest on the State debt of Pennsylvania will be promptly paid. Great credit is due to Col SNOWDEN, the State Treasurer, for his energy, zeal, and perseverence, in endeavoring to sustain the credit and faith of the Commonwealth. It was anticipated that this instalment of interest would be most difficult to meet, as the new tax might not be collected and paid into the Treasury. But thanks to the patriotism of the people, they have come forward with a noble promptitude in a sufficient number of counties, to enable the WHOLE INTEREST to be paid. We feel proud of own county of Dauphin, whose Commissioners have paid $20,000. Berks, honest old Berks, has paid over $50,000. Good old Montgomery has paid her tax. Carbon and Lehigh have paid theirs. Adams, Erie, Beaver, Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland, and we believe some others have nobly and patriotically paid their whole tax. We are now out of the woods. We can pay again in February, and from thence onward. Pennsylvania was always honest—she never repudiated—and her people were always willing to pay any just tax to sustain the faith and credit of the State. If at any time there was any faltering, it was not among the tax payers. Cringing and faithless legislators may have shrunk from their duty, and thereby brought momentary dishonor upon the State, but the patriotic people have shown that they have ever been willing and able to meet any emergency when it was demanded to sustain the honor of the Commonwealth.

ANOTHER EULOGIUM.—It gives us great pleasure, says the Washington Union of Friday, to lay before our readers the eulogium in honor of General Jackson, which was delivered at Pittsburgh on the 17th instant by Wilson McCandless. It is worthy of the subject, and worthy of the orator himself who fills a considerable space in the eyes of the orator himself who fills a considerable space in the eyes of the people of Pennsylvania. Mr McCandless was the president of the college of electors, who cast their vote fo. Mr Polk on the 4th of December.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—A terrific storm passed over New York on Tuesday morning last, accompanied by excessive and rapid discharges of the electric fluid, with deafening peals of thunder. Considerable damage has been done in the city and suburbs, and we fear the crops in the vicinity have suffered. A number of houses in the course of construction were very seriously damaged.

A ship at the foot of Warren street was struck by lightning. Damage slight.

The vessels at quarantine dragged their anchors. Trees were torn up on Staten Island, Brooklyn heights, &c. The lightning struck several places in the city without serious consequences.

In Williamsburg and Brooklyn, it was equally severe, much damage being done in both places.

"KINDER SO, AND KINDER NOT SO."—The Boston Post says: "We are opposed to punishment by death, but are in favor of hanging incendiaries very soon after they are caught."

THE BURNT DISTRICT, N Y—Several hundred men says the Sun, were at work amongst the burning embers—in some cases removing the rubbish with a view to the early rebuilding of the stores and warehouses. This affords an additional proof to the many before existing of the recuperative power of the New Yorkers, so far as energy and enterprise are concerned. The ruins of the burnt buildings are still blazing when contracts are completed and the work commenced for restoring the premises destroyed.

☞ We learn, says the N. Y. News of the 23d that there were sixteen or twenty Salamander Safes in the great fire of the 19th, all of which, so far as heard from have preserved the books and papers that were within them, in legible condition. We are also gratified to know that the safe of Mr. Bloodgood was removed after being fourteen hours in the burning ruins; that of Richards & Cronkite, 54 Exchange Place, was recovered after fifty two hours in the fiery ordeal—in both instances the contents were in good order. They were sold by A. S. Marvin, 138½ Water street, and are denominated Rich's Improved Salamander Safes. Of all the various Safes before the public, it seems that none but the *Salamanders* have stood the fearful test.

Messrs. Crocker & Warren have recovered all their valuable books and papers from a Safe sold by Silas C. Herring, 139 Water street, after withstanding an almost unparallelled exposure of sixty-two hours!—Their books will not need transcribing. Our readers are probably aware that from that warehouse came the great explosion. Messrs. Schrage, Koop & Co. 43 Broad street, ar likewise similarly fortunate, using a safe of the same construction. But the most astonishing case of all, is that of Chontean, Jr. & Co. of the American Fur Company, 41 Broaway. Their safe was one of *Wilder's* Salamanders, and could not be removed until yesterday; having been, as it were, in a "fiery furnace" for *three and a half days!* Yet not an entry was defaced. We have one of this construction in use in this office, and should not feel secure without it.

THE RUINS OF THE FIRE.

On going over the scene of the late conflagration, the extent of the disaster is seen to be greater than any one supposed. The ruin is not any where partial, the intensity of the heat was so great, that the flames licked up whatever they touched, within the limits indicated in our account of Saturday. The picture of desolation which the burnt district presents, is no less sublimely impressive than distressing. The ruins of the Waverly House, the Adelphi, the massive and lofty Granite residence on the west side of Broadway, and the shattered and leaning walls and chimneys, which shoot up from the piles of fragments and rubbish that cover the ground for an hundred acres, are grand monuments of a most terrific calamity.

The number of buildings destroyed given by us on Saturday will, we presume, be found to be quite accurate. The particular statement which we published, setting down the number at 268, is doubtless the true one. In the rough estimate which we made, of one hundred and ninety, it was intended to include only the substantial and valuable structures which had probably been prostrated. And in describing the eastern limits of the fire, Stone street, east of Broad, was mistaken for South William, which accounts for our leaving out of that estimate the twenty valuable stores destroyed on the west side of South William street. Though the full list of hotels, dwellings, and warehouses destroyed, which may be set down as among the more valuable and considerable edifices of their class, will, we hope, not exceed two hundred, yet including the smaller tenements, workshops and so forth, the aggregate of buildings consumed is hardly less than about two hundred and seventy-five. Pearl street, Market-field and Stone streets, many, perhaps most, of the buildings destroyed, were of small value, and can be replaced at a comparatively slight expense.

The coolness with which we heard some of the denizens of the great Globe Hotel speak of their close proximity to the fire, reminds us of an anecdote we have often heard told, which every one will admit is highly characteristic of the place and the habits of our people, whatever he may think of the truth of it. The story goes that many years ago, Mr Blank was earnestly engaged at a game of cards with a party of our well known citizens, when at midnight, or after, a cry of fire was raised. The distinguished gentleman could not help remarking that the fire must be very near, though he was surprised at the evident unconcern of his comrades at the game. He asked the gentleman next him if he did not think it was near at hand.—Why, said the New Yorker, a veteran salamander, coolly laying his hand on the wall, "Why, yes, it is tolerably near; in fact, from the indications of this partition, it must be next door; but I believe it is your *cut*, Mr. B." "Yes, I believe it is my cut," observed Mr. B. "and by Jove I shall cut," at the same time moving somewhat precipitately towards the door.

We were told by the people of the Globe that though the fire approached within twenty feet of their rear on New street, they moved no furniture, felt no alarm, and sustained not the slightest damage of any kind. It is doubtless fortunate that this large structure, with its thick strong walls, interposed between the fire and its further progress northwestwardly towards Broadway.

Passing around among the ruins late on Saturday afternoon, we were met by a poor woman, weeping and groaning in utter despair. She told us, as well as her distress would permit, that she was looking for her "seven children," whom she left for a moment when the flames first approached her poor dwelling, in the very midst of the burnt district, and had never seen them since. Her friends tried to cheer her up by hoping that they had been found and taken care of, but like the Hebrew mother, the afflicted creature was weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they were not.

The wind must have been very strong from the East in the earlier part of the continuance of the fire, for a gentleman states to us that the buildings on the west side of Broadway were set on fire by a strong sheet of flame suddenly blown across the street from the east side, and igniting the wooden eaves-troughs, corsices, and castings of the upper windows. And this at a point where the street is one hundred and twenty feet wide, or more. Indeed another gentleman informs us that he saw pieces of straw hats and fragments of silk still burning, floating in the air at Staten Island early in the morning. While the flames were in their fiercest career about the roof of the Waverly House, much apprehension was felt that the scaffolding which still surrounds the spire of Trinity Church would catch from the sparks. If it had done so, this beautiful specimen of the Gothic style in architecture must have been so much injured as to require to be taken down.

The great quantity and weight of cotton stored in certain warehouses, which has more than once been the cause of much loss of life and property in this city, by crushing the buildings containing it, proved on this occasion a means of salvation. The large warehouse on Broad street, which stopped the ravages of the fire on the North side, and alone saved the public stores and the millions of property they contained, was filled to the roof with cotton, and the moment the walls began to yield from the effects of the extreme heat below, down came the whole mass. The bagging and cords of the bales bursting and snapping like gauze and tape, the cotton formed an hermetical covering and barrier through which neither flame nor heat could penetrate. The same effect followed the collapsing of the great store in Stone street, similarly gorged the falling of which arrested the progress of destruction on that side.

The most painful incident which forces itself on the attention amidst this scene of destruction, is the labors of the men digging among the ruins in search of the bodies of firemen or others presumed to be lost and buried beneath them.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*

No Flattery.—"Can you tell me where Mr Smith lives, Mister?"

"Smith—Smith—what Smith? there are a good many of that name in these parts; my name is Smith."

"Why, I don't know his other name—but he's a sour, cross, and crabbed sort of a fellow, and they call him Crab Smith."

"Oh!—I suppose I'm the man."—*Boston Post.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the democratic citizens of the 6th Ward, held on the evening of the 25th instant, for the purpose of putting in nomination three Select and five Common Councilmen, with two Aldermen to be voted for on the 1st of August next, to represent the interest of said Ward, in the city of Pittsburgh, Robert Laird was called to the chair, and Samuel Allender, appointed chairman. After which, the meeting proceeded to ballot for the above officers; when the following persons were duly elected, to stand as the democratic candidates for said ward.

Select Council.—James C Cummins, Rob't Woods and James Chambers.

Common Council.—John M'Williams, James A. Irwin, James Shidle, Thomas M'Cullough and Capt. Alexander Scott.

Aldermen.—John B. Butler and John Allinder.

ROBERT LAIRD, President.

SAMUEL ALLENDER, Sec'y.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 10th, 1845.

An unusually large Convention of delegates from the Democrats of the different counties in the State, met in convention, at Jackson, on the 7th of July, and nominated the following ticket, being the present incumbents:

For Governor, ALBERT G. BROWN,
" *Secretary of State.* W. HEMMINGWAY.
" *Auditor*, J. E. MATHEWS,
" *Treasurer*, WM. CLARK,
" *Attorney General*, JOHN D. FREEMAN.
For Congress, JACOB THOMPSON, re-nominated.
" " ROBERT W. ROBERTS. do.
" " STEPHEN H. Adams, of Lowndes Co.
" " JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Warren Co.

The proceedings were marked by the greatest harmony, and the members separated determined to elect their nominees by an increased majority over the tremendous vote of last November.

Hon. POWHATTAN ELLIS was President of the Convention.

☞ The U. S. Steamer Michigan arrived last evening with Commodore Morris of the Navy, and Col Totten of the Army, on board. It is understood that the President has ordered these gentlemen to make a detailed report of the harbors on the Lakes, and of their capabilities for building and equipping armed vessels and steamers, and of the general defences of the country bordering on the fresh water seas.—It is highly creditable to Mr Polk, and is an evidence of his untiring vigilance in thus obtaining information respecting this section of the union, which has been too long neglected. Its commercial, marine, and the numerous cities and villages demanded the fostering care of the general government.

Two more able or efficient officers could not have been selected in the Navy or Army, and much valuable information may be expected from their report on the subject.

It is said they have visited the principal harbors on lakes Michigan and Huron, and proceed from this place to Fairport and Erie.

Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 24.

"IN A TIGHT PLACE."

The Memphis Inquirer tells a curious story of a poor black fellow who was foiled in attempt to gain his liberty. It says—

"On Sunday morning, the 8th inst., a box marked "John Bennet, Louisville, Ky.," was deposited on the wharf—to be shipped by the first boat. It was left by a free black who was very particular in directing it to be handled with care. An hour or two after, a gentleman happened to approach when a voice from the interior was heard to call out "open the door" Much consternation followed, and the spectators thought his Satanric Majesty had taken temporary lodging in the box.

After due deliberation, Mr Shaw, the owner of the boat, ripped off the top with a butcher's cleaver, when out jumped a strapping negro nearly dead with suffocation and steaming like the escape pipe of a steamboat. He was greatly exhausted, but was revived by the fresh air and the application of stimulants when he gave the following account of his singular incarceration:

It appears that he belonged to Job Lewis, of Germantown, and has been hired here in town. He says that the scheme which had well nigh cost him his life was concocted some months ago by John Bennett, a free black, well known to many of our citizens. The intention was to ship him, in the manner attempted, to Cincinnati, whence he was to be conveyed to Canada. In the box were a quantity of moss, a number of plates, and a few dozen water crackers. Air holes were bored in the box. They forgot, however, to put in a supply of water. He says he would inevitably have died in a very short while, if he had not been extricated, and his condition when taken out of the box confirms the opinion."

Bennett has since been arrested.

PASTORAL CARE.—An English house in Guernsey hangs out the following tempting sign:

George Shepherd leveth heare.
Attends his Flock with gentle care
Sels good rum and Brandy
Also Good Gen and Beur
And now
I'll make my sine a leetel wider
To let you no
I sells good Cider.

IN the matter of the application of Mary Ann Robinson, Administratrix *de bonis non*, with the Will annexed of John Wilkins, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd, for the sale of certain Real Estate for the payments of debts.

And now, July 26th, 1845, the Court order personal notice be given to the heirs, legatees and other persons interested, and by publication in the Morning Post of the City of Pittsburgh, That unless cause be shewn to the contrary, before Saturday the 9th day of August, 1845, the Court will order and direct the sale of in lot No. 123, in the plan of the City of Allegheny, for the payment of the debts of the said deceased.

MARY ANN ROBINSON,
Administratrix, de bonis non, &c.

jy28-taug 9.

Lady's Gold Patent Lever Watch at Auction.

AT M'Kenna's Phœnix Auction Mart No. 64 Market st., Simpson's Row, between 3d and 4th streets this morning, Monday July 28th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve: 1 small Gold Patent Lever Watch, suitable for a Lady, finest finish, Jewelled, and the most beautiful article of the kind offered at Auction in Pittsburgh for several years, and must be sold to the highest bidder. At the same time I heavy Gold Patent Lever Watch, made by Johnston, Liverpool: an excellent article in every respect.

jy 28. P. M'KENNA, Auct'r.

Letter and Cap Paper for the Counting House.

A SMALL supply of *fine thin letter Post Paper*, of which *five and a half sheets* can be made as a single letter under the new Post Office law, now opening, together with a full supply of the different qualities of Cap Paper, by C. H. KAY,
No 76 Market st. above White & Bro's.
jy 28 dry goods store.

Wool.

12,000 POUNDS half to full blood, in store and for sale by
M. B. RHEY & Co.
jy 28 No 9, Water street.

Nails.

100 KEGS best quality Nails, assorted sizes; just received and for sale by
M. B. RHEY, & CO.,
jy 28 No 9 Water street.

Sugar.

150 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar, prime quality, in store and for sale by
M. B. RHEY & CO.
jy 28 No 9 Water street.

Molasses.

100 BARRELS N. Orleans Molasses in store and for sale by
M. B. RHEY & CO.
No. 9 Water st.

Coffee.

300 BAGS Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
M. B. RHEY & CO.
No. 9 Water st.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Constable, Burke & Co, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

Constable & Strickler are authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and as it is desired that the same shall be closed without delay, it is hoped that those that know themselves to be indebted will be prepared to settle as speedily as possible.

NATH. CONSTABLE,
EDMUND BURKE,
J. S. STRICKLER.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1845.

Safety and Vault Doors manufactured as heretofore, at the old stand, Second street.

jy 28-3m CONSTABLE & STRICKLER.

LIGHT IS COME!

New Sperm, Lard and Pine Oil Lamp Store.

THE subscribers having opened a store, No 8, St Clair street, (west side) for the sale of Lamps Oils, &c., respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the surrounding country generally, to their stock of Lamps, before purchasing elsewhere. Our arrangements with the manufacturs are such that we can safely say, we are prepared to light *in the most brilliant and economical manner, Steamboats, Hotels, Public Halls, Churches, Stores, Shops, Parlors, Bridges and Streets*, as well as the more "dark and benighted corners, or any place where brilliancy, neatness and strict economy is desired. Among our means for letting our "*light shine*," may be found the following Lamps for burning Lard, Lard Oil and Sperm Oil, viz:

Hanging Lamps and Chandeliers, (2 to 4 branch) For lighting Stores, Public Halls, Churches, Hotels and steamboats.

Stand and Centre Table Lamps, (various patterns and prices,) for Parlors.

Reading and Work Lamps.

Side and Wall Lamps, Glass and Tin Hand Lamps &c. &c.

The above are mostly Dyott's Patent Lamps, with double shelled fountain, and otherwise an improvement upon any lamp now in use, which can be perceived at once by examination. Also, glass Trimmings for lamps, such as Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, &c.

LAST, THOUGH NOT LEAST.

Dyott's Patent Pine Oil Lamps, such as Hanging lamps and Chandeliers, (2 to 6 branch)

Stand and Centre Table Lamps, (Glass Fronts with or without drops,) Street lamps for lighting streets and bridges.

As we cannot describe the various patterns, we cordially invite the public to examine them. We affirm that in brilliancy, cleanliness and economy, no light house will bear comparison with these lamps and Pine Oil. They are as safe to use as sperm or Lard Oil. Although some are endeavoring to identify this article with the old camphine and spirit gas, (by the use of which accidents have occurred,) we assert this to be another and differen article, and that no accidents have occurred during the extensive use of this article in Philadelphia for four years.

These Lamps will produce as much light, with as much neatness and more brilliancy, and 25 per cent. less than any other light now in use, not excepting Gas.

If any one doubts statements we have, or may hereafter make, we would say, we have commenced our business in Pittsburgh, and knowing the merits of the articles we offer to the public, we are willing to hold ourselves accountable at all times for our statements, and are willing to put to test our Lamp—dollars and cents,—testing economy—and the public decided on the neatness and brilliancy of the light.

We have many testimonials from residents of Philadelphia and elsewhere, but the following may suffice for the present.

This is to certify that I have purchased of M. B. Dyott a sufficient number of his Patent Pine Oil Lamps to light the Universalist Church of Philadelphia, and have used them in said Church about two years. I have found them to give perfect satisfaction. The light produced by them is the most brilliant that I have ever seen. They are so economical that the cost of the Lamps has been saved several times over; the lighting up of the Church not costing half as much as it did before we procure them.

JOHN DESSALET,
Secretary of the above named Church.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1845.

The undersigned having used for two years Dyott's Patent Pine Oil Lamps in his Hotel, the Boliver House, can recommend them as the most economical and brilliant light that can be produced by any article now in use. Before I commenced lighting my house with the Pine Oil, I was using the Gas; but after a trial of the above Lamps, I was so much pleased with the light, and convinced of their economy, that I had the Gas removed and burn the Pine Oil in its place.

WM. CARLES,
Proprietor of Boliver House,
No 203 Chesnut st.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1845.

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 12, 1845.

This may certify that we, the undersigned, having used for some months, Dyott's Patent Pine Oil Lamps, can with the fullest confidence recommend them, as producing the most brilliant and economical light we have ever seen. They are simple in their structure, and easily taken care of, and we believe them as safe light as can be produced from any other Lamp, and much cheaper than any other kind of Oil.

JOHN HAWORTH, Druggist.
MERCER & ROBINSON, Merchants.
JAS. COWLING, Clothing Store.
JOHN HOPEWELL, Clothing Store.

Any one doubting the genuineness of the foregoing certificates, will have the kindness to call at No. 8, West side of St Clair street, where they may examine the original, together with many more, much more to the point, but reserved for their proper place.

STONE & CO. No. 8, St Clair street.

N. B. Lard Oil and fresh Pine Oil for sale.

jy 28-tf

DR. GEO. FELIX,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,

Corner of Smithfield street and Virgin Alley.

july 26, 1845-tf

Cancer, Scrofula, &c.

AMPLE experience has proved that no combination of medicine has ever been so effectual in removing the above diseases, as JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE, or Life Preservative. It has effected cures that have been truly astonishing, not only of Cancer and other diseases of that class, but has removed the most stubborn diseases of the Skin, Swelling, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c., &c.

This medicine enters into the circulation and eradicates diseases wherever located. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstruction in the pores of the skin, and reduces enlargements of the glands or bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole materia medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

Prepared and sold at No 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Price $1 a bottle.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Agency Office, Third street, a few doors east of the Post Office, adjoining the old banking house of the 'Bank of Pittsburgh.'

☞ All Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines for sale at the above place. jy 26

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
Johnson's Superior Printing Ink,
RECEIVED THIS DAY,
At the Office of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.
BIGLER, SARGENT & BIGLER.
july 26-d&wtf

LETTERS TO YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs L. H. Sigourney's Lectures to young ladies. For sale by C. H. KAY,
jy 25. No 76 Market st.

RODGER'S Poems Illustrated and for sale by C. H. KAY,
jy-25 No 76 Market st.

GEORGE COCHRAN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING,
No. 2, Ferry street, Pittsburgh.
may 23

B. B. 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 Barreges 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 Crapes,
Parasolets, and Parasols, beautiful styles and cheap;
French work Collars, Chincesettes, 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

RE-BUILT AND AT WORK!

PITTSBURGH CLOTHING STORE.

WILLIAM B. SHAFFER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the

NEW STORE

At the corner of Wood and Water streets, on the site occupied by Mr S. Schoyer previous to the Great Fire, where he is prepared to furnish all articles in the line of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

On the most moderate terms, and at the shortest notice. His stock of Goods is

ENTIRELY NEW,

And has been selected with much care to suit the market. He has in his employment some of the best workmen in the city, and from long experience in the business, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. A large assortment of

Clothing suited to the Season.

consisting of Cloth, Frock and Dress Coats, of all colors various qualities, from $6 to $18; various patterns Tweed, Linen, Gingham and Cassimere Coats, varying in price from $1.25 to 6; together with a large stock of Cloth, Cassimere, Satinett, Tweed, Jean and Summer Pants—all of which have been recently manufactured, and of the best materials, purchased at the late reduced prices. He offers to the public as

GOOD BARGAINS

As any establishment in the city. He has also a large stock of Vests, Shirts, cotton and silk Cravats, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs, which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash, and cash only. Having secured the services of an excellent Cutter, he is prepared to manufacture garments of all kinds to order, in such a manner as to render the

PITTSBURGH CLOTHING STORE

worthy of public patronage. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. jy24-tf

For Hire.

A PIANO FORTE, second hand, can be had upon hire from JOHN H MELLOR,
july 23 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Tweed Cloths.

1 CASE Tweed Cloths, of good quality, just received from the manufacturer, for sale by
GEO. COCHRAN,
jy 23 No 2 Ferry street.

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. 9, 5th street.
jy23-6t.

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.

THE Glory and Shame of England, by C. Edwards Lester. For sale by
jy 25 C. H. KAY,
No 76 Market st.

BURKE on the Sublime and Beautiful with an introductory Discourse on Taste, by the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, For sale by
jy 25 C. H. KAY,
No 76 Market st.

THE AMERICAN'S GUIDE—comprising the Constitution of the United States, articles of Confederation, Declaration of Independence and Constitutions of the several States in the Union. For sale by C. H. KAY,
jy25. No. 76. Market street.

CAMPBELL'S Poetical Works for sale by
jy25. C. H. KAY,
No. 76, Market street.

Scythe Snathes.

100 DOZ. from Jamestown.
For sale by GEO. COCHRAN,

Whiskey.

40 BBLS. "Cincinnati" Rectified Whiskey, just received and for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO.,
jy 15 Front street.

Fresh Family Flour.

A FRESH supply of "Thompson's Extra (White Wheat) Family Flour, just received and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co.,
jy15. Front street near Smithfield.

Cheese.

70 BOXES prime Cheese, in good order, received and for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO.
jy15. Front street, near Smithfield.

Paper, Paper, Paper.

OWEN & Hulburt's superior Fools Cap plain and ruled.
" " " letter paper "
ruled.
Howard & Lathrop's fined ruled cap;
Butler's Superfine Blue Vellum Post ruled;
Howard & Lothrop's " " "
H & F Goodwin's superfine glazed post "
Superior Flat Cap:
" Blue Demi Papers;
" " Medium Papers;
Also, Wall papers, &c.
Crown and Medium Wrapping paper.
For sale by CHAS. H. KAY, Bookseller, No. 76, Market st., above White & Bro's., between 4th st. and Diamond. je16

Pickles and Sauces.

BESIDES a full assortment of the best Family Groceries, the subscriber keeps constantly for sale "Underwood's" Excellent Pickles, Sauce, Ketchups, &c., viz:
PICKLES—Cauliflower, Gerkins, Mangoes, Onions, Walnuts, French Beans, Peppers, Peaches, Red Cabbage, Picolilly