The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1845.

☞ V B PALMER, Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in

NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

BOSTON, No. 12, State street.

PHILADELPHIA, Real Estate and Coal Office, 59 Pine street.

BALTIMORE, S E corner Baltimore and Calvert sts, where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES BURNS, Mifflin county.

ASSEMBLY.

SAMUEL W. BLACK, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS DONNELLY, Allegheny city.
JOSEPH COOPER, Moon.
COL. WM. L. MILLER, Versailles.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

R. H. KERR, Allegheny city.

COUNTY TREASURER.

T. BLACKMORE, Birmingham.

RECORDER.

J. C. M'CULLY, Upper St. Clair.

REGISTER.

EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH E. M'CABE, Fayette.

AUDITOR.

JOHN H. M'ELHENY, Jefferson.

☞ The Commercial, we are well assured, will not aid the cause of the railroad by assailing the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. Mr *Burns*, we have undoubted authority for saying, if elected, will go into the office of Canal Commissioner, untrammelled; he has given no pledges—he is prepared, therefore, to give the railroad question a fair and impartial investigation.

Why is it that the editor neglects to inform his readers as to the whereabouts of his whig friends?—Why is it that he does not tell them that the whigs of Philadelphia city have re-nominated for the Senate, *Wm. A. Crabb*, the bitter opponent of the railroad? Why is it that he conceals the fact that the whigs of Lancaster have nominated *Henr Smith*, Esq. for the Senate, another violent opponent of the railroad?—Why does he not tell his readers that the whigs of Dauphin have re-nominated Mr *Kunkle*, the decided opponent of the railroad? Why is he silent about the whig nominations in Union, Chester, Huntingdon &c? The editor would do well to turn his attention to the above named whigs! Let him urge upon them the importance of voting for the termination of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Pittsburgh. Let him say to them that the Railroad is a great Pennsylvania measure—that if they wish to preserve the carrying trade of the great west for the Pennsylvania Canal, they must vote for a bill granting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad right of way to Pittsburgh. By doing so he will much better serve the cause of the rail road than by assailing the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

WHIG HYPOCRISY.—The whig presses of the North says the Albany Atlas, are attempting to turn the late outrage upon Cassius M. Clay into political capital, and they do not hesitate to throw the whole responsibility of the violation of the public law and private right, which marked that transaction, upon the democratic party of Kentucky.

The impudence of this magnificent Roorback is apparent, from a glance at the facts. KENTUCKY is a whig State, LEXINGTON a whig city, the tone of public sentiment decidedly whig, "the embodiment of whig principles" residing in the State, and impressing it with his character. The meeting which took charge of the suppression of CASSIUS' newspaper was composed of more than two-thirds whigs. It was lead by Marshall, late whig, and ex-Gov. Metcalf, present whig. Mr. Clay was not present, having left the city on the eve of the affair, suddenly and under the pretence of ill health. His son and partner, J. B. Clay, was an active member of the committee of sixty, and, as it appears by the attendant facts, joined in opposing his kinsman to clear the whig party of the charge of participating in his kinsman's sentiments.

The aim of the whole affair was to show that there was no indentity between Henry Clay and Cassius M. In the late contest the Elder Clay wrote to his kinsman to tell him how much injury his abolition sentiments were doing to his presidential prospects in the South, and even in Kentucky, and to silence him in his imprudent course. The present affair at Lexington has the same meaning, and is a notice to the world issued in time for the contest of 1848, that though a community of name and a kindred of blood, unites the two, there is no real indentity between them. It was the interest of the embodiment that demanded the sacrifice of his other Dromio; and if the elder Clay did not evince the firmness of the elder Brutus, in presiding in person at the sacrifice of his kinsman to the "institution" of his country, he at least approached his patriotism by his voluntary absence and by the presence of his son.

THE STEAM ENGINE.—It will be seen that Mr. Ryan, gives notice that he has nine small brick houses to rent, through each of them is extended a shaft, propelled by an engine in his establishment fronting upon the street. In each of these nine buildings, therefore, useful and profitable machinery can be placed, and the whole propelled by a single engine.—The mighty engine!! Percy in his anecdotes of ingenuity, has well observed that though the ingenuity of man has been constantly employed in mitigating what Shakespeare calls the "*penalty of Adam*,"—yet never was there so much of that penalty remitted as by the application of steam to the hewing of wood and drawing of water, as well as to performing a great variety of labors above human strength. The Steam Engine has infinitely increased the mass of human comforts and enjoyments, and rendered cheap and accessable all over the world, the materials of wealth and prosperity. It has armed the feeble hand of man, in short, with a power to which no limits can be assigned; completed the dominion of mind over the refractory qualities of matter, and laid a sure foundation for those miracles of mechanic power, which are to add to, and reward the labors of after generations. Already it has become a thing alike stupendous for its force and its flexibility. The trunk of an elephant that can pick up a pin, or rend an oak, is nothing to it. It can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metals like wax before it—draw out without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air. It can embroider muslin, and forge anchors; cut steel into ribbands and impel loaded vessels against the fury of the winds and the waves. In our own city you can purchase every variety of Household Furniture—every description of Hardware—Cotton Yarns—Cotton Goods—woollen goods—oil—tacks—sprigs—rivets of all sizes—nails—spikes—cannon—crackers—biscuit—leather—steel—flour—lumber—paper—wagons—carriages—coaches—steel springs for coaches—wheelbarrows—ploughs—plough irons—beer—ale—cut glass, and a great variety of other articles, not remembered at present, in the manufactory of which steam power is used, and even the water in use for every purpose, is driven to our doors by steam power.

STATE CREDIT.—The attention of our readers is directed to the circular of the Treasurer of State. The credit of the good old commonwealth is to be maintained—the interest due in February is to be satisfactorily paid. We trust the administration will be untiring in its efforts to secure an object so very important and desirable. Let the February interest be faithfully paid, and the credit of the State will again rest on a firm basis; we shall then hear no more about Pennsylvania and practical repudiation.

☞ The existence of copper ore was discovered upon Lake Superior by the earliest travellers in that region. Baron La Hontan, as long ago as 1609 describes the copper mines on the shore of the lake; "the metal of which was so fine and plentiful, that there was not a seventh part lost from the ore." Charlevoix, in 1721, said that pieces of copper were found in some places on the bank of the lake, and around some of the islands which were objects of superstitious worship among the Indians.

In 1776, Captain Carver procured masses of metallic copper on the shores of Lake Superior, and states that virgin copper was found in great plenty on the Ontonagon, or Copper Mine river.

In 1791, Henry and Beswick, two British adventurers dug a considerable quantity of copper, out of the alluvial earth, upon the banks of the Ontonagon river, and together with a lump of silver ore of eight pounds weight, conveyed it to Montreal, and thence shipped it to England, where the silver ore was deposited in the British museum, after an analysis of a portion of it, by which it was determined to contain sixty per cent of silver.

These adventurers were connected with a company formed in England for the purpose of working the copper mines of lake Superior, at the head of which was the duke of Gloucester. They built a vessel six miles above the falls of St. Mary, to facilitate their operations upon the lake, and spent a considerable sum of money in explorations for copper and the mining operations which were authorized on the banks of the Ontonagon. After returning from the Canadian shore of the lake, where silver ore was discovered, the adventurers coasted westward, but found nothing till they reached the Ontonagon, where, besides the detached masses of copper already mentioned, they "found much of the same metal imbedded in stone."

MARVELLOUS INVENTION.—A paper on the continent mentions *the discovery of malleable glass*, in Saint Etienne. It is the production of a sort of glass as malleable when cold as while red hot. The *Moniteur des Arts* says:—"This new metal, which ere long will be more valuable than gold, and which the inventor has called *Silicon*, is of a white color, very sono ous, and as brilliant and transparent as crystal. It can be obtained with equal ease opaque or coloured; combines with various substances, and some of these combinations produce shades of extraordinary beauty. It is without smell, very ductile, very malleable, and neither air nor acids affect it. It can be blown like glass, melted or stretched out into long threads of perfect regularity. It is very hard, very tough, and possesses the qualities of molten steel, in the very highest degree, without requiring to be tempered. A variety of objects have been made of this Silicon, which are about to be exhibited to the public on the Place of the Hotel de Ville at Saint Etienne.

PARTY USAGES.—One of our exchanges very truly says:—"Unity of purpose is necessary to success, and there can be no unity without organization. Trample upon, break down, or destroy the organization of a party, and you strike the direct blow to its principles, for there must be an inseparable connection between them. Assail the one, and you endanger the other. This our opponents well understand, and they shape their course to divide that they may conquer. The duty of the democratic party, then, is plain. Its principles are based upon truth and justice, and its usages founded in wisdom, having the sanction of the people, the sanction of long usages; the sanction of success While they have held sacred, and maintained inviolate, our position has been impregnable, and our cause triumphant. When they have been disregarded, disaster and defeat have followed, and our principles placed in imminent danger. Let the democracy adopt as their motto:—"*Our organization, and our organization.*

CLIMATE OF THE MOON.—At a late meeting of the British Association held at Cambridge, in England, Sir John Herschell, speaking on this subject considered as probable the attainment by its surface, of a very high temperature (far above that of boiling water,) after exposure to unmitigated and continual sunshine, during nearly a fortnight. The moon, therefore, when at the full, and for a few days after, must be, in some small degree, a source of heat to the earth; but this heat, being of the nature rather of culinary than of solar heat (as emanating from a body below the temperature of ignition) will never reach the earth's surface, being arrested and absorbed in the upper strata of an atm sphere, where its whole effect will necessarily be expended in the conversion of visible clouds into transparent vapor. The phenomenon or the rapid dissipation of cloud soon after the appearance of the full moon, (or a moon so nearly full as to appear full to the unassisted eye) which he stated himself to have observed on so many occasions as to be fully convinced of the reality of a strong tendency in that direction seemed to him only explicable on this principle.

IRON IN EUROPE.—Late statistical returns made in Berlin, gives the following important facts in regard to the production of iron in the different states of Europe, viz:—England, 1,500,000 tons; France 350,000; Russia, 320,000; Zalverein and Hanover, 150,000. Austria, 100,000; Belgium, 150,000; Sweden, 80,000; other parts of Europe, 50,000.—Total, 2,700 000. *One* of our American states produces more than any one of the last divisions of Europe!

IRON MINES OF NEW YORK.—There is sufficient iron ore in one mine in Newcombe, Essex Co N. Y., within 200 feet of the surface, to make *eighty million cubic feet of iron!*

Within two miles of this, says the N. Y. News, there are two mines nearly as extensive, and at all these mines the ore may be quarried out in the open day, like flagging-stone! What makes those mines still more valuable is, that they are in the midst of a wilderness of wood, and situated directly upon a great water power!

BITTEN BY A BAT.—*Extraordinary Case.*—A few evenings ago, says the Boston Post, a young man named Hays, an assistant in the provision store of Mr. Bancroft, went home and putting his hand into a closet in the dark, felt it seized sharply. Upon withdrawing it, he found a large rat adhering so tenaciously, that he could not shake the creature off till he had killed it. The wound was inconsiderable, and Mr. Hays thought nothing of the matter till his hand began to swell. Upon calling medical aid, it was found that the virus had spread through his system, and he is now lying in a very dangerous state. In the opinion of the physicians, amputation is useless, and he can live but a short time. The swelling in the hand has now subsided, and it appears as if withered.

TEXAS LANDS.—An official report of the state of the public lands, has been called for by the Covention of Texas, and transmitted on the 5th inst., at Austin, from Thomas W. Ward, of the Land Office, from which it appears that "The total amount of public domain *subject to location, and unsurveyed*, is 181,991 404 acres, much more than amply sufficient to extinguish every cent of debt which Texas may have contracted, leaving a large surplus.

TERRIFFIC STORM AT NEW HAVEN CT.—New Haven was on Wednesday afternoon visited by a terrific storm of thunder and lightning, during which there were five startling discharges of the electric fluid, each of which struck a dwelling within the limits of the city. The cupalo of the Tontine was shattered to pieces with ut other injury to the building. The lightning also struck the house of Mr John Walton, and passed through the shoe of Mrs W., whose foot sustained some injury. Mr Samuel Short's house was also struck, and the fluid left its destructive effects visible upon every room in the house. There was much destruction of furniture, and nearly all the crockery was shattered. There were three females in the house who were all shocked, but none hurt. The houses of Mr Henry Bromley and Mr Russell Hotchkiss, were also struck but sustained no serious injury.

☞ We republish the following proceedings with several additional names, which were omitted in the previous publication. The city papers are requested to copy as corrected.—*Gazette.*

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of the executive Rail Road Committee a meeting was held in the Old Court House, Pittsburgh, on Friday evening the 5th inst., composed of the citizens of Allegheny Co. for the purpose of appointing a committee to represent said county and the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at the convention to be held at Greensburgh, Sept. the 24th.

On motion of Neville B. Craig, Esq., HON. ROBT. C. GRIER was called to the Chair, and the meeting appointed the following Vice Presidents, WILSON M'CANDLESS, Esq., JOHN CALDWELL, Esq., NEVILLE B. CRAIG, Esq., and J. CAROTHERS, Secretary.

On motion of Geo. Darsie, Esq., the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, The citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city and county feel a deep interest in any plan to connect the Ohio river with the city of Philadelphia by a continuous Rail Road, believing such an improvement essentially necessary to the prosperity of our Eastern and Western emporiums and for the success of our Public works.

And whereas, a convention of Delegates has been called to meet at Greensburgh in Westmoreland county, on Wednesday the 24th inst., at which Convention we deem it important that our cities and the county of Allegheny should be represented.

Therefore be it resolved, that delegates be appointed by the meeting to represent the same in said convention.

The meeting then proceeded to choose delegates, and the following gentlemen were appointed.

Wilson McCandless	Thos Bakewell
John B. Butler	Morgan Robertson
Wm. Latimer	W J Totten
S. W. Black,	Joseph King
Harmar Denny	H S Magraw
Wm. Robinson, Jr	Thos Hainson
Thos. Donnelly	Jas McMaster
Joseph Cooper	Chas Avery
Neville B. Craig	Fred Lorenz
Hon. Judge Potter	S W Walker, of Eliz
Dr Graham	Chas Shaler
John B. Warden	J K Moorehead
J. W. Biddle	Joshua Hanna
Jos. Carothers	Jesse Carothers
B. McLain	Jacob Painter,
Jas. Braddifield	David Beeler
Wm. Barker	Moses Burrel
Walter Forward	Dr A Black
J. Stevenson, of Moon	Alex Hilands of Ross
S R Johnson	Jas Ross Jr
C Foster	Wm Schooley
A W Loomis	Henry Earl
Dr Geo S Hays	Harvey Bollman
Sam Jones	R H Forester
A McIlwaine	D N White
J Bigler	R M Riddle
A W Foster	Thos Phillips
W H Whitney	R Patterson
H Sproule	Paul Hogus
Thomas Blackmore	R H Kerr
Jas McKibben	John Gelbart
Jas Marshall, 4th street,	G L Deane
W W Dallas	Robt Woods
Robt Galway	E Trovillo
Thos Scott	S Stoner,
Jas Dalzell	Geo Weyman
Wm Wilkins	J O Penock
W H Lowrie	Wm J Ankrim
T K Litch	Richard Biddle
J Sheriff	B C Sawyer
Col John Neel,	Thos Williams
D C Morgan	Robt Knox
Jas Dickey,	Robt Beer
Thos McCune	D L Brown
Jas Thompson	Robt McCutcheon
Gab Adams	John Anderson
Faunley Muse,	M Allen
D McCurdy,	Geo Ogden
David Gilleland	Wm J Austin
Wm L Miller	Pollard M'Cormick
John Shoenberger	Jas Christy
John Freemen	H M Breckenridge
R C Townsend	Robt Christy
T Davidson, of E. L.	Benj Weaver
Francis G Bailey	Col John Watt
John Turbitt,	John Bissell
John M'Clelland	John Small
Dr Geo Watt	Wm H Denny
Jas Crossan	A J Gibbon
Wm T M'Clurg	W W Wallace
Jno Phillips, of Ross	J Myers
Capt John Young	Alex Hunter
Wm Lehmer	Robt Mackey
Wm Mackey	John Forsythe
Geo Singer	C Shorn
Allen Brown	John Shea
Jas Lehmer	David Floyd,
Jas Bentley,	John Beitler,
Fred mois Karns,	Daniel Negley E. Lib.
Alex. Jaynes,	R Beatie, E. Lib.,
Andrew Sproul,	J Kelly, Wilkins,
George Darsie,	J Alshouse, Wilkins,
Hugh Arthurs,	Jno McMaster, Plum,
H D King,	G Larimer, Versailles,
Alex Brackenridge,	Geo Gray, "
Rudy Patterson,	J Kirster, "
D R Miller,	John Miller, "
H Chalfant, Plum twp.,	John J Moss, "
Th. P Brown,	Larkin Sincheombe,
Geo Richart	Wm A Penniman, Eliz.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs Darsie M'Candless, Black and Bigham in their usual able and eloquent manner.

Power was conferred on the Delegates to fill vacancies, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

R. C. GRIER, Pres't.

JESSE CAROTHERS, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

It will be seen by the annexed circular, that the State Treasurer is resolved that no efforts on his part shall be wanting to insure the payment of the State Interest, falling due on the first of February, 1845. And we feel equally certain on that day the credit of the Commonwealth will be met in full. The words "*Fail to pay*," or "*repudiation*" were banished from our State on the first of August last.

STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
Harrisburgh, Sept, 1, 1845.

To the of *county*,

Our efforts to restore and sustain the credit of the Commonwealth have been successful. The interest of our public debt has been fully paid, and all other legal liabilities promptly discharged. Let us all congratulate each other, and determine that the future shall be as the recent past. To accomplish this, our united efforts must be energetically put forth; in so good a cause, and with such ample means, failure is impossible.

The net amount of taxes now due from several counties of the Commonwealth, for this and preceeding years, is about $1,000,000. I wish it to be distinctly understood that this amount must be paid into the State Treasury before the *second Tuesday in January next*, in accordance with the fortieth section of the act of the 29th of April, 1844. That part of the section relating to this subject, is in the following words:

"That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the several counties, to cause to be collected the taxes as aforesaid adjusted and assessed; and the respective County Treasurer shall pay over the same, as fast as collected, to the State Treasurer; and if the quota of any county be paid over before the second Tuesday in January in each year, to the State Treasurer, then, and in such case, the amount remining unpaid, after deducting such commission as are or shall be allowed by law, for the collection of the same, shall be charged against said county on the books of the State Treasurer, and shall bear an interest of five per cent. till paid; and no payment shall be made to or on behalf of said county, (under the various acts relating to common schools) or any other acts, or for any other purpose, until the said balance be fully paid and satisfied: *Provided*, That if the several collectors of such county shall not have collected and paid into the county treasury, the amount of State tax due by said county, then, and in that case, the deficiency shall be paid out of any money in the treasury of said county, or which shall be thereafter first collected and paid into the same, whether on the duplicates for State or county tax: *Provided*, That if it shall appear from the receipts of the County Treasurer, that the said tax shall have been paid into the county treasuries before the times specified in this section for the payment into the State Treasury, then and in that case, the County Treasures shall be personally liable to their respective counties for any interest which may accrue on such unpaid balance."

NOTE.—The words embraced in brackets are repealed by the fourth division of the first section of the Act of the 16th April, 1845.

The forty-third section of the same act, gives to the Supreme Court, and the Courts of Common Pleas, on the application of the State Treasurer, power to award writs of mandamus to enforce a compliance with its laws.

If the amount due from each county is not paid at the time above stated, an interest account will be opened against such defaulting county, and payments to or on behalf of such county, withheld until such balance and interest are fully paid. The State Treasurer earnestly hopes that he will not be required either to enforce these provisions, or the one authorized by the forty-third section referred to. The alacrity and promptness which were exhibited by many counties, in responding to his circulars of the 24th May, and 24 of June last, induces him to believe, that the enforcement of these provisions, or the one authorized by the forty-third section as before stated, will not be required. Our citizens justly feel themselves identified with the honor and credit of the Commonwealth, and that her prosperity and integrity are inseperable from their own. They are satisfied that the taxes they pay are rightfully appropriated, and that not only the interest of our debt can be paid, but that even a portion of the principal has been liquidated, by the payment of State stock by persons who have heretofore been defaulters. And that while the debt is thus being diminished, the wealth and resources of the Commonwealth are increasing, and the weight of indebtedness comparatively lessened. The cloud is dispelled, and Pennsylvania has again assumed the position to which her ancient fame, her extended mineral and agricultural wealth, and the high integrity of her citizens, entitles her. To maintain this position, her citizens will cheerfully pay what the law authorizes and requires. Recent events fully justify the confidence I feel and express, and I am satisfied your most prompt and energetic exertions will be put forth to accomplish an object so eminently worthy our united efforts.

I deem it proper to add, that in my report to the Legislature, I will attempt to notice as they deserve, those counties that so satisfactorily responded to my former circulars, and thus placed the Treasury in the condition to meet the August interest. Those counties, however, that did not aid in that important duty, will have an opportunity of rendering as great service to the Commonwealth by paying within this year the amount due. The strategies of former years will of course be expected to reach the Treasury within the time mentioned.

With the highest respect,
I am your obedient servant,
JAMES R. SNOWDEN,
State Treasurer.

CAPT. FREMONT ON THE HIGHEST PEAK OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The following extract is most spiritedly written. Having determined to ascend the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, Capt F., with a few of his men proceeded with their mules as far as these naturally climb, ing animals could keep their footing. They then abandoned them in a cool, green valley, closed in on all sides by walls of rocks, and proceeded on foot, with hands to scale these walls—at low much exposure and effort the extract we annex, will tell.

"Having divested ourselves of every unnecessary encumbrance, we commenced the ascent. This time, like experienced travellers, we did not press ourselves, but climbed leisurely, sitting down as soon as we found breath beginning to fail. At intervals we reached places where a number of springs gushed out from the rocks, and about 1500 feet above the lake, came to the snow line. From this point, our progress was uninterrupted climbing. Hitherto I had worn a pair of thick moccasins with soles of parfleche but here I put on a thin lighter pair, which I had brought for the purpose; as now the use of our toes became necessary to a further advance. I availed myself of a sort of comb of the mountain, which stood against the wall like a buttress, and which the wind and the solar radiation, joined to the steepness of the smooth rock, kept almost entirely free from snow. To this I made my way rapidly. Our cautious method of advancing in the outset had spared my strength, and with the exception of a slight headache, felt no remains of yesterday's illness. In a few minutes we reached a point where the buttress was overhanging, and there was no other way of surmounting the difficulty than by passing around one side of it, which was the face of a vertical precipice of seveal hundred feet.

Putting my hands and feet in the crevices between the blocks I succeeded in getting over it, and when I reached the top, found my companions in a small valley below. Descending to them, we continued climbing, and in a short time reached the crest. I sprang upon the summit, and another step would have precipitated me into an immense snow field five hundred feet below. To the edge of this field was a sheer icy precipice; and then with a gradual fall the field sloped off for about a mile, until it struck the foot of another lower ridge. I stood on a narrow crest, about three feet in width, with an inclination of about 20 deg. north 51 deg. east. As soon as I had gratified the first feelings of curiosity, I descended in imitation; for I would allow only one at a time to mount the unstable and precarious slab, which it seemed as if a breath would hurl into the abyss below. Mountered the barometer in the snow of the summit, and fixing a ramrod in a crevice, unfurled the national flag to wave in the breeze where never flag waved before. During our morning's ascent, we had met no sign of animal life, except the small sparrow-like bird already mentioned. A stillness the most profound, and a terrible solitude forced themselves constantly on the mind as the features of the place.

Here, on the summit, where the stillness was absolute, unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the region of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rock, a solitary bee (bromus the humble bee) came winging its flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the men. It was a strange place, the icy rock, and the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, for a lover of warm sunshine and flowers; and we pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier—a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilation. I believe that a moment's thought would have made us let him continue his way unharmed, but we carried out the law of this country, where all animated nature seems at war; and, seizing him immediately, put him in at last a fit place—in the leaves of a large book, among the flowers we had collected on our way.—The barometer stood at 19 293, the attached thermometer at 44 deg.; giving for the elevation of the summit 13 570 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, which may be called the highest flight of the bee. It is certainly the highest known flight of that insect.

From the description given by Mackenzie, of the mountains, where he crossed them, with that of a French officer still further to the north, and Col Long's measurements to the south, joined to the opinion of the oldest traders of the country, it is presumed that this is the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains.—The day was sunny and bright, but a slight shining mist hung over the lower plains, which interfered with our view of the surrounding country. On one side we overlooked innumerable lakes and streams, the spring of the Colorado of the Gulf of California; and on the other was the Wind river valley, where were the heads of the Yellowstone branch of the Missouri; far to the north, we could just discover the snowy heads of the Trios Tetons, where the sources of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and at the southern extremity of the ridge, the peaks were plainly visible; among which were some of the springs of the Nebraska, or Platte river. Around us, the whole scene had one main striking feature, which was that of terrible convulsions. Parallel to its length, the ridge was split into chasms and fissures, between which rose the thin lofty walls, terminated with slender minarets and columns, which is correctly represented in the view from the camp on Island lake. According to the barometer, the little crest of the wall on which we stood, was three thousand five hundred and eighty feet above that place, and two thousand seven hundred and eighty feet above the little lakes at the bottom, immediately at our feet.

Our camp at the Two Hills (an astronomical station) bore south 3 deg. east, with a bearing afterwards obtained from a fixed position, enabled us to locate the peak. The bearing of the Trois Tetons was north 50 deg. west, and the direction of the central ridge of the Windriver mountains south 39 deg east. The summit rock was gniess, succeeded by scientific gneiss.—Sienette and feldspar succeeded in our descent to the snow line, where we found a felspathic granite. I had remarked that the noise produced by the explosion of our pistols, had the usual degree of loudness, but not in the least prolonged, expiring almost instantly.—Having now made what observation our means afforded we proceeded to descend. We had accomplished an object of laudable ambition, and beyond the strict order of our instructions. We had climbed the loftiest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and looked down upon the snow a thousand feet below; and standing where never human foot had stood before, felt the exultation of first explorers. It was about twelve o'clock when we left the summit, and when we reached the bottom the sun had already sunk behind the wall, and the day was drawing to a close. It would have been pleasant to have lingered here and on the summit longer, but we hurried away as rapidly as the ground would permit, for it was an object to regain our party as soon as possible, not knowing what accident an hour might bring forth."

THEATRE.

MANAGERS. SHIRES AND PORTER.
PROMPTER. GEORGE T. ROWE.
LEADER OF THE ORCHESTRA, J. H. HESSING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Tier of Boxes, or Dress Circle	50 cts.
2d " "	37½ "
3d " "	20 "
Pit	25 "
Gallery for Colored Persons	20 "

BENEFIT OF MR. J. A. J. NEAFIE.

On which occasion will be performed Shakspeare's Othello.

☞ Mr. Neafie, in announcing this, his first Benefit in Pittsburgh, begs leave most respectfully to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Wednesday Evening, September 10, 1845.

Will be performed, Shakspeare's Tragedy of

OTHELLO.

Concludes with the laughable Farce of the

MARRIED RAKE.

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

Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at ½ past 7 precisely. sept 10

GILLESPIE & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers that they have removed back to their old stand, No. 76 WOOD STREET, between Fourth and Diamond Alley. Having an entire new stock of Variety Goods, together with their assortment of Looking Glasses, makes their stock large and complete. We ask the attention of the trade, cabinet makers, &c., to the following assortment of Looking Glass Plates, just imported by us per brig Louisa, and other arrivals from the manufacturers in Germany:

600	8½x5½	750	17x10½	20	30x18
1050	9x7	56	10x12	20	32x18
3090	10½x8½	72	20x12	20	34x20
300	12x9	72	22x13	20	36x20
608	14x9	84	24x14	16	38x22
350	14x10	40	26x15	4	40x20
250	16x10	30	28x16		sep 10 3t

ICE, ICE, ICE.

STEAMBOATS, HOTELS, and others, supplied with superior, pure Allegheny Ice, by the bushel or barrel. Apply at H. JACKSON'S Meat Store, No. 60, Penn street, 5th Ward, two doors from Fess & Cassell's Drug Store, corner of Wilmot and Penn streets. sept 10 2w

Silks, Cashmeres, &c.

JUST received at No. 108, Market street, a very handsome assortment of

Plain blk and blue blk Silks;
do do do do Armure and Repp Silks;
Satin striped and figured do. and Gros-de-Naps do.;
N. S. Rich Chameleon striped and plaid do.
do. do. Cashmere and Mous. de laines;
Plain and Satin striped blk and blue blk do;
With a large stock of Alpacras, Bombazines, Paramatta cloths, Merinos, &c.

Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and examine. SHEA & PENNOCK.
sept10

Ginghams, Ginghams.

JUST received,
40 pieces French and English Dress Ginghams;
30 " Domestic do.
New styles, and at low prices.
sept 10 SHEA & PENNOCK.

Buckets.

200 DOZ. Beaver Buckets on hand and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co.,
sept 10. Water street.

St Louis Steam Sugar Refinery.

BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO., have on hand and for sale
100 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
50 " Crushed do.
50 " Powdered do.
30 " Clarified do.
90 " S. H. Molasses. sept 10.

LATHS.—42,000 Laths landing at the Bridge, for sale low by P. C. MARTIN,
sept 10 60, Water street, Burst District.

A Cheap Farm and House for Sale.

A CAPITAL FARM, called "Plumb Spring," 12 miles from Pittsburgh and near to Bakerstown, on the Butler Turnpike. It containing about 130 acres, about half of which is cleared, and the balance is well timbered. The grounds are in fine condition with a constant supply of water. There is 8 acres of an orchard of the best kind of grafted apple, peach, and other Fruit Trees. There is also a large new brick dwelling house, a good barn, and other buildings on it, and it will be sold in a bargain and payments accommodating. Please apply at HARRIS' General Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 9, 5th street.
sept10-3td&w1t.

1845

Tapscott's Regular Weekly Line of
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
CHARLES A. M'ANULTY,
AGENT, CANAL BASIN, LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

THE ships of this Line, among which are the following splendid packets:

Queen of the West, Hottinguer, Liverpool, Rochester, Roscius, Siddons, Sheridan, Garrick.

Are all vessels of the first class, being of 1,000 tons burthen and upwards, renders them every way more comfortable and convenient than ships of a smaller class. Their accommodations for *Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers*, it is well known, are superior to those of any other Line of Packets. Persons about to embark for Europe, will not fail to see the advantages to be derived from selecting this line of vessels. Arrangements for bringing out passengers from any part of *England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales*, are unsurpassed. Mr W Tapscott, one of our firm, personally superintends the embarcation of passengers, and departure of vessels at Liverpool. In all cases, when those sent for, decline coming out, the full amount of money paid for passage, will be refunded.

REMITTENCES.

Persons wishing to remit money to their friends in any part of the old country, can be supplied with drafts from £1 upwards, payable at sight at the following places, viz:

In England—The National and Provincial Bank of England, J Barned, C., Liverpool; James Bult & Son, London and branches throughout England and Wales.

In Scotland—The Eastern Bank of Scotland, National Bank of Scotland, Greenock Banking Co., and branches throughout Scotland.

In Ireland—The National Bank of Ireland, and Provincial Bank and branches throughout Ireland.

Apply (if by letter post paid,) to
CHAS. A. M'ANULTY,
Agent, Canal Basin, Pittsburgh, or to
W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT,
76 South st., New York.

Agents in Liverpool—
William Tapscott, Geo. Rippard & Sun. } 96 Waterloo Road.
sept 10.

Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Allegheny County Cemetery are hereby notified that they are required to pay an instalment of 20 per cent. on the amount subscribed on or before the 11th inst. By order of the Board of Managers.
N. HOLMES, Treasurer,
sept9-3t. 55 Market st.

Auction Sales,
By John D. Davis, auctioneer, corner of Wood and 5th streets.

AT 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning the 11th inst. will be sold an extensive assortment of American, French, English, Italian and German Dry Goods. At 2 o'clock, P. M. a quantity of new and second hand household Furniture, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, Table Covers, Window Blinds, Corn Brooms, N. O. Molasses, Va. manufactured Tobacco, Glassware, Queensware, Cordage, Cutlery, Hardware; 5 barrels Louisville Lime, &c. &c. At 7 o'clock, P. M. Gold and Silver Watches, musical Instruments, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, 8 day and 30 hour clocks, together with a variety of Fancy and Staple Goods.
sep 10

Poetical Works.

ROGER'S Poetical Works, with Illustrations;
Mr Campbell's Poems;
Poets and Poetry of America;
Willis' Poems, (fine binding gilt;)
The Poetical Works of Crabbe, Heber and Pollock;
" " " Milton, Gray, Beattie and Collins;
Cowper's Poetical Works;
Burn's " "
The Poetical Works of Rogers and Campbell;
Childe Harold, Mor. Ex, Gilt;
Byron's Works;
Lallah Rookh, (Moore's;)
Young's Night Thoughts;
Shakspeare's Works;
For sale by CHAS. H. KAY.
Bookseller, No. 76, Market st. above White & Bro's store, between 4th st. and Diamond sept9.

Adjourned Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Allegheny, the subscriber, Administrator with the will annexed of John Dahlem, late of Peebles township, deceased, will expose to public sale, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 10th day of September, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the following described

REAL ESTATE,

of which the said John Dahlem died seized in fee. To wit; all that certain piece of land, situate in Peebles township, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit. Beginning at a post on the Frankstown road, thence running along the said road, south, sixty six and one half degrees, east, twelve perches to a post; thence by land now or late of Geo ge Wolfe, north sixteen degrees, east sixty three perches and eight-tenths to a post; thence, north thirty nine and one half degrees west, twenty eight perches to a sapling, thence by land, now or late of Patrick Joyce, south fifty and one half degrees, west sixty eight perches and four tenths to a post; thence south fifty seven degrees, east forty nine perches and five-tenths to a white oak; thence south five degrees, east twelve perches and six-tenths to the place of beginning; containing eighteen acres, eighty two perches strict measure. Being the same piece of land which Nicholas Dahlem and George Wolfe and wife by a deed dated the 29th day of March, A. D. 1823, recorded in book E 2d, page 120, &c. conveyed to the said John Dahlem.—Terms at sale.
GEORGE REITER,
Administrator with the will annexed, of the Estate of John Dahlem, dec'd.
sept9-2t

House-Keepers Emporium.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber having received his fall stock of house-furnishing Hardware, now offers his assortment as the most complete and select in the city. In addition to which he has on hand and receiving a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, such as Lady's tock shell Combs, dressing do Hair Brushes; tooth and nail Brushes; clothes do; fine cutlery; Lady's and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Razors and Razor strops; fine Ivory Combs; Pins and Needles, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—A large assortment of *Looking Glasses* with gilt and mahogany frames of the most approved patterns and superior workmanship.

Portrait and picture Frames made to order. Repairing and regilding attended to on the most reasonable terms.

Persons about furnishing their houses would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, there being great advantages in completing their selections at our establishment.
THOS. A. HILLER.
sep 8—1m 104 Wood st., near 5th st.