[From the London Magazine.]

THE SPANISH GIBBET.

Tut, tut, thou art all ice, thy kindness freezes.
RICHARD III.

It was evening, towards the latter end of autumn, when the warmth of a mid-day sun reminds us of the summer just gone, and the coolness of the evening plainly assures us that the winter is fast approaching. that I was proceeding homeward on horseback, fortified by a strong great coat against the weather without, and refreshed with a glass of cordial-ic, that I might feel equally secure within. My road lay for some time along an extensive plain at the extremity of which there rose a small and thickly overspreading wood, which the road skirted for some distance; and on a slight eminence, at an angle where the last rays of the setting sun threw their gleam across the path, where suspended the remains of a malefactor in chains. They had been hanging there at least ten years: the whole of the flesh was consumed; and here and there, where the coarse dark cloth in which the figure had been wrapped had decayed, the bones, bleached by the weather, protruded.

I confess I am rather superstitious, and certainly did push on, in order that, if possible, I might pass the plain before the sun should have set, to accomplish which, I afterwards increased into a hard gallop. The sun had set, and the twilight was fast hanging into darkness as I rode up. I could not keep my eyes off the spot, for the figure swung slowly backwards and forwards accompanied by the low harsh creaking of the irons, as it moved to the breeze.

What with exertion, and I may add fear, or something very like it, the perspiration fell in large drops from my forehead, and nearly blinded me, so that I could not refrain from imagining that the whole bony arm, (hand it had none) of the figure, relieved against the dark wood behind, was beckoning to me, as it waved in the wind.

On passing it, I put my horse to full speed and did not once check his pace, or look around, until I had passed the Spanish Gibbet, (for so it was called,) a good mile behind.

It was now a fine, clear, moonlight night; and I had not gone far when I heard the sound of horses feet, at a little distance behind, and at the same time began to feel myself unusually cold. I buttened up my coat, but that did not make much difference; I took a large comforter from my pocket, and put it round my neck. I felt still colder; and urging my horse forward; I hoped that exercise might warm me; but no, I was still cold.—However fast I galloped, I heard the sound of horses' feet behind, at apparently just the same distance, and though I looked around several times, and could not see a living soul! The sound got faster and faster, nearer and nearer, till at last a small grey pony trotted up, on which sat a tall, thin, melancholy looking man, with a long pointed nose, and dull, heavy eyelids, which hung so low, that at first he appeared to be asleep. His countenance, which was extremely pale and cadaverous, was overshadowed by a quantity of long thin white hair, which hung down to his shoulders. He was dressed in a thin white jacket, which he wore open, white fustian trowsers, a white hat, his shirt collar open and no cravat around his neck.

We rode for some time side by side, the stranger never once turning round, or lifting up his eyes to look at me. I could not help regarding him intently, until my eyes ached with the cold. I was obliged every now and then to let go the reins to blow my fingers, which I thought would drop off; and on touching my horse, I found he was as cold as myself; yet the stranger looked not the least affected by it; for his cloak remained strapped to the saddle behind him, and indeed his jacket was flying open, and his shirt collar unbuttoned as before.

This looked very strange!—there was something mysterious about him; so I resolved to be out of him as soon as possible; but the faster I rode, the faster rode he; and though my horse appeared as powerful again as the one on which he was riding, yet I found that when it came to the push, his pony could have passed me easily. But that was not his intention—for when I slackened my pace, he slackened—and on my pulling up, he pulled up also, till he never looked at me, and there we remained side by side, and I nearly frozen to death with the cold.

Every thing around us was perfectly quiet; and I felt this silence becoming quite appalling; at length I exclaimed, "Sir! you seem determined we shall not part company however it may be the wish of one of the party." The stranger, after making a slight inclination of his head, expressed in the most gentlemanly manner, his sorrow that it should be thought he had intruded himself upon me, and his earnest desire that we might proceed together, (seeing that our course was the same) on better terms. This was said with so much politeness, that I really could not refuse; being moreover convinced that if I had, it was totally out of my power to enforce my refusal; so we trotted on together.

The stranger immediately began talking most fluently, but continually shifting the subject, and at length coming to a full stop, he suddenly asked my opinion of all this! I who had been dreadfully afflicted by the cold, so as to have been disabled from giving any attention, felt quite at a loss what to say—at length, as well as I was able (for my teeth chattered so much that I could scarcely speak plainly,) I stammered out "whether he did not think it was very cold?" Immediately his dull eyes lighted up, and I never shall forget their fiery and unnatural light, as turning suddenly around, he stared me full in the face, saying in the most joyous, mild, and melodious tone of voice, "Perhaps you will accept of my cloak;" and adding with peculiar emphasis, "he was sure I should be warm enough then," instantly began to unstrap it from behind him. In vain I declared I could not think of accepting it, especially as he was more thinly clad than myself; he began to inform me with the same peculiar expression, "that he never felt *cold*,"—and that he would be most happy if I would do him the honor to put it on. I kept refusing, and he persisting, till at last he became so importunated, that I rudely pushed it from me, saying, "that I would not accept of it." Of if you could have seen the change in his manner and countenance—instead of the mild, placid look he had hitherto worn, his face was contracted by the strongest feelings of rage and disappointment, his eyes flashed fire from under his heavy knit brows, his mouth was curled with a kind of "sardonic" grin, and hastily adjusting the cloak about him, he said with the most sinister expression—"Perhaps I would do him the honor *another time*!" Then dashing the spurs into his beast, he was out of sight in a moment.

I began to think there was something—there was really something—horridly unnatural about the stranger; his hollow voice, pale complexion, and heavy eye—above all, the strange coldness that came over me! I felt rejoiced that I was thus rid of him; and that I had not thus accepted his offer of the cloak, as then in all probability we should not have parted so soon, and now so little did I need it, that I was compelled to unbutton my coat, and take my thick lamb's wool comforter from my neck.

Who could the stranger be?

I remember to have heard that the Spaniard who was hung in chains, and whose gibbet I had passed, had suffered the sentence of the law for having burnt a house, and murdering in the most cruel and shocking manner, a person whom he strangled with his cloak. Now it was also currently reported, (but only believed by the idle and superstitious,) that this man did not then die;—for it was said, that the devil, to whom after his condemnation he had sold himself, had while he was suspended, in some way or other, supported him; and had afterwards fed him on the gibbet, in the form of a raven, until after the fastenings decayed, so that he could relieve himself, when he substituted the body of a person whom he murdered for the purpose!

There were many persons now alive who had sworn to have seen the raven there morning, noon, and to have heard its croaking even at midnight. Many accounted for this by saying it came there to feed on the body; but one of the villagers who was known to be a stout fellow, having occasion to go by the gibbet one twilight declared that he heard the man talking with the raven, but in a language that he could not understand, that at first he supposed that he was deceived by his own fancy, or the creaking of the iron fastenings; but on approaching nearer he distinctly saw the eyes of a man looking intently at him; and he verily believed had he stopped he would have spoken to him, but that he was so alarmed that he took to his heels, and never once looked behind, or stopped to take breath, until he reached the end of the plain, a distance of about five miles. And it was further said, the Spaniard, when released from the gibbet was obliged in fulfilment of his vow, to do the devil's will while on earth—that he was most dreadfully pale, owing to the blood never having flowed into his face since his strangulation, for the devil, it is said, had only just kept his word; that the German, as he was called, had since often been seen riding up and down the road, and that he entered very freely into conversation, and endeavored to entrap the unwary to put them in the power of his master.

Could it be possible that this was the Spaniard? Tut! an idle thought; and yet—I remember there was something foreign in his accent—then the paleness of his face—the strange circumstances that accompanied his presence—the pressing and extraordinary manner in which he offered his cloak, which might have been some device to get me within his power, the extreme cold with which I was afflicted, the ominous beckoning, too, of the figure on the gibbet, each circumstance came forcibly before me; and, sure he the Spaniard or not I more than ever rejoiced that I had thus easily got rid of him.

(*Conclusion to-morrow.*)

The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1845.

☞ WM 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, Mon.
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 WESTERN BOUNDERY OF TEXAS.—The editor of the Gazette, after a weeks reflection, has noticed our article of Friday last. The United States claim the western boundary for Texas, as understood by that government, before the measure of annexation was acted upon by either country—the laws of Texas have been enforced over the country between the Nueces and the Rio del Norte, since the declaration of Texas Independence was proclaimed to the world.—It is indeed surprising that the Gazette should at this late day attempt to misrepresent the views of General JACKSON. In 1829, Gen Jackson, as President of the United States, directed Mr Van Buren, his Secretary of State, to "open a negotiation with the Mexican Government, for the purchase of so much of the province of Texas as is hereafter described." Mr Van Buren, under the directions of Gen Jackson, says:—"The territory of which a cession is desired by the United States, is *all that part of the province of Texas*, which lies east of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico, in the centre of the desert, or grand prairie, *which lies west of the Rio Nueces.*" Here we find that Gen. Jackson distinctly asserts that the province of Texas extended west of the Neuces. We have also the authority of Mr. CLAY, for fixing the Rio del Norte as the western boundery of Texas. On the 15th March, 1826 Mr Clay addressed a letter to our Minister, instructing him, if possible, to procure the cession of Texas to the United States. He says: "The boundery we prefer, is that which, beginning at the mouth of the *Rio del Norte*, in the Sea, shall ascend that river to the Rio Puesio." Texas has always claimed the Rio del Norte as her western boundery, and we are, by the terms of the annexation resolutions, bound to claim and maintain our rights to every foot of soil rightfully claimed by Texas. The proper authorities of Texas have, ever since the formation of that government, exercised jurisdiction over the territory west of the Nueces, and it is too late now to claim for Mexico the territory lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande del Norte, sometimes called the Rio Bravo.

The boundery of Texas, as claimed by her as a Republic, is specified in a short Act of Congress approved by President Houston, December 19, 1836, which runs thus:—"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled*, That, from and after the passing of this act, the civil and political jurisdiction of this Republic be, and is hereby declared to extend to the following bounderies, to wit:—Beginning at the mouth of the Sabine river, and running west along the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, *to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its source.*

Thus it will be seen, that as early as 1836, the Rio Grande del Norte, was, by act of the Texian Congress, fixed as the western boundery of that Republic.

☞ The Washington Union says; seeing that certain newspaper are commenting upon the fact that General Taylor's artillery in Texas were "*without guns*," we have taken pains to ascertain the following facts:—"Our artillery regiments are not armed as field artillery, and were never meant to be, in the whole, so armed. They *are armed* (the regiments, except one company in each) and always have been, as infantry serving in the fortifications with heavy guns. They are called *artillery* in the law, and are meant for garrisons to the sea coast fortifications. We have four regiments of this artillery, or forty companies. If these were all *field* artillery, they would require 240 field pieces, guns and howitzers, field artillery sufficient for an army of 240,000 men according to the rule that prevails in modern armies.

This, though a preposterous force of artillery, if armed as *field* artillery, for any army the United States can ever mantain or send into the field, is much too small for complete garrisons of our forts on the sea-coast and lake frontiers. These forts, when completed are estimated to mount 6,800 heavy guns. The four regiments of artillery contain, rank and file, as we see from the Army Register, 2163 men—less than one man to three heavy cannon. In time of war, this force would be increased; but it is not meant to garrison the forts entirely with regulars. The militia would, in great part, be employed for that purpose; and it is certainly the best and most useful employment for that force.—We shall, however, have in each garrisons, a disciplined, well instructed body of artillerists, for the more difficult duties at the guns. This statement shows the purpose of that part of our army called artillery. Of this, four companies are, by law equipped as field-artillery with guns and horses—four such companies have been ordered to Texas. The other 12 artillery companies sent thither are armed and instructed as infantry, and of course are without "guns"—that is "field cannon." The newspapers which have commented upon this matter may now understand it.

☞ MR VAN BUREN has written a letter in favor of the annexation of Texas. He says that all further agitation of the question, or obstacle to its amicable completion by the citizens of either country, would be unwise and highly inexpedient; and, in case a war with Mexico should become necessary, he says—

"I cannot permit myself to doubt that the administration will, as it ought, be supported in the prosecution of such a war by the hearts and hands of the whole people."

☞ Bonaparte's army in Russia numbered 256,000 persons, and included 60,000 cavalry, 40,000 horses, and 1,200 cannon. This army mostly perished by the climate and shock of arms, after destroying 200,000 Russians.

OREGON AND CHINA WHEAT.—There has been left at our office, says the Baltimore Sun, two new species of wheat, one called "Oregon," the other "China." It was taken from the Bloomfield estate, belonging to Henry R Smeltzer, near Middletown, Frederick county, Md. The "Oregon" wheat was found or discovered by a missionary travelling through that territory, who brought it to this country in 1839.—Mr Smeltzer this year raised from four and a quarter acres 212 bushels and 43 lbs, which is a fraction over 50 bushels to the acre. This wheat is very hardy, of a beautiful red color, with smooth chaff, heads from 5 to 6 inches long, and average from 90 to 130 grains to the head. It is believed that it will yield at least 20 per cent more to the acre than the ordinary wheat, from the fact that it has from 15 to 20 grains more to the head. The history of the China wheat is rather singular. A few heads were found in a box of China ware imported from the north of China, and the head being so very large and compact the discoverer was induced to plant them. Mr S. informs us that last year he raised 42½ bushels per acre with it, and this year 47 bushels per acre. This is a beautiful white wheat, and has heads or ears about as long as the "Oregon" wheat, and about the same number of grains to the head. The "China" wheat is of the early kind, and so far has not been injured by smut, mildew or fly.

VESSEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The ship Elise arrived at this port yesterday says the Baltimore Sun of sept 8, in 33 days from Bremen, with 178 passengengers, reports having experienced a severe storm of thunder rain, and lightning on Friday last, when thirty miles W. S. W. from Cape Henry. The storm was one of great severity, and at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the clouds being so low as to touch the mast heads, a heavy crash was heard, parts of the mainmast fell on the deck, and the whole vessel seemed to be sparkling with fire. Two of the seamen were prostrated by the shock but immediately recovered, and on examining the hold of the vessel it was found filled with a sulphurous smoke, but no fire was discovered. The passengers were in great consternation, supposing the vessel to be on fire, but fortunately none of them were injured. They represent the hold to have been sparkling with fire, and one young woman who held a white handkerchief in her hand afterwards found it completely covered with black spots. On examining the well it was found that the ship was as tight as before, the iron rod of the pump being so hot that it could not be handled.

☞ The *wool trade*, as the editor of the Lowell Courier would say, is very interesting in all its ramifications.—*Boston Post-Lam* entabl:—*N. O. Pic.*

The profits of the next clip will depend much on the *weather.—American.*

How do *we* know?

IRON IN FRANCE.—The French Minister of Marine has lately appointed a commissioner to inquire whether it would not be expedient, in consequence of the great demand for iron, to cause reductions to be made in the import duties on foreign iron, so as to enable it to be employed extensively in ship building. Though the supply of iron was within the last few years more than double in that country, still it is not quite sufficient to meet the extensive demand occasioned by the number of railways projected and in course of execution; whilst, if the Marine Department were to give orders for such an immense quantity as it would require for ship building, it would become tolerably dear. Hence the appointment of the commissioner to see whether foreign iron may not be admitted on such reduced terms as, whilst doing no injury to the interests of France, shall prevent iron itself from becoming too costly.

☞ The N. O. Picayune, referring to the eulogium on the life and character of Andrew Jackson, delivered at Harrisburgh on the 24th ult., by the Hon. Francis R. Shunk, says:—"It is discriminating and eloquent, and is most characteristic of the mind of the author. It is plain and unambitious, but a careful and life-like portraiture of a great man, as developed in a variety of difficult and momentous emergencies. The sober, sense and keen sagacity of Gov. Shunk, precisely fitted him for depicting the prominent traits of such a mind as Gen. Jackson's and sympathizing with the political sentiments of the deceased. It has been for the author, a "labor of love," to commemorate his greatness and his virtues.

"TO YOUR TENTS, O, ISRAEL!"—The war rumors have excited the Hebrews of Baltimore. A call has appeared to "the sons of Israel in 'the land of the free, and the home of the brave,' to attend a meeting for the purpose of organizing a volunteer company "to join our fellow citizens in arms, and thereby show that Israel's son's are worthy of the land of Washington."

SLAVERY IN TEXAS.—The following resolutions, introduced by Gov Runnels, were adopted by the Convention to form a Constitution, in session at Houston, on the 20th ult:

"Resolved, That the committee on the General Provisions of the Constitution be instructed to enquire into the expediency and propriety of incorporating in the Constitution the following provisions:

1st. The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent immigrants to this State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age and description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State; provided that such person or slave be the bona fide property of such immigrants; and provided also, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introducrion into this State of slaves who have committed high crime in other States or Territories. They shall have full power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing; to abstain from all cruelties to them; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the requisitions of such laws; to provide, by law, for the sale of such slave or slaves, for the benefit of the owner or owners.

2d. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

3d. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.'

OLD DEFENDERS TRIP TO WASHINGTON.—The Old Defenders are making active preparations for their visit to Washington city on the approaching 12th of September. The following letter from the President's private secretary was received and read at their meeting on Friday evening last.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 5, 1845.

Gentlemen:—The President of the United States has received your note of the 4th inst., informing him that the Association of "Defenders of Baltimore in 1814" would visit this city on the 12th inst.

In answer to your enquiry whether it will be convenient to receive you, and at what hour,' I am directed to say that it will afford him much pleasure to have an opportunity of exchanging personal salutations with a band of patriots so distinguished, and so deserving of a nation's gratitude, as the "Defenders of Baltimore in 1814, and that it will be convenient to receive you at any hour which you may designate after your arrival here.

With great respect,
I remain your obedient serv't.
J. KNOX WALKER.

Messrs. Henry Myers, Wm P. Mills, Joseph Barling, S. Disney, Jos Branson, Committee of Arrangements.

PEACE OR WAR.—The Courier des Etats Unis of Saturday, whose Mexican information heretofore has been very correct, has an article stating that, as Gen. Almonte was formerly the authority upon which it relied in expressing the belief that war would ensue, he is also the authority for asserting now, that such will not be the case, the proper time for such a step having in his opinion, long since passed.

☞ The recent census of Brooklyn, N. Y. has made known to the world, that this suburban village contains a population of 59,000 souls. All they want, to make it a fit residence for man or beast, is a supply of Croton water.

FAST TRAVELLING.—The "Henry Ruggles" locomotive, on the Long Island Railroad, manufactured by Norris, the other day, ran eight miles in eight minutes.

From the Chronicle, Extra.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia!

Valuable Warehouses and Merchandise destroyed—Loss estimated at 100,000!

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7th 1845.

To the Editors of the Chronicle:

Dear Sirs:—I hasten to lay before you the intelligence of a disastrous fire which occurred on Broad street this morning, about one oclock.

The following buildings were consumed with their almost entire contents:

The large forwarding house of Craig, Bellas & Co. which is connected with one of the Canal Lines of your city

Also, the Forwarding House of Clarke & Thaw, of Pittsburgh. In this warehouse, Henry Higby, of your city had fifty crates of queensware, which were entirely destroyed. This gentleman has certainly been very unfortunate. He suffered severely by your fire of the 10th of April.

Steel & Son's house is covered by an insurance of 20,000 dollars, which they suppose will meet their loss, including Mr. Higby's. Their books have fortunately been saved, which will enable them to get at the exact amount as well as the names of those who have goods stored with them.

The extensive Flour and produce establishment of James & Co., was entirely consumed. Their loss will be very heavy.

A large hotel in the neighborhood, (I do not remember the name,) was destroyed, together with several smaller buildings.

The fire originated in a stable, back of the warehouses.

An hour previous to this occurrence, a fire had broken out on second street, back of the Madison house, in the sugar refinery of Roudi and Canet which was entirely destroyed together with the machinery, stock &c. The fire broke out in the cellar, and soon communicated to all other parts of the building. The loss is covered by insurance.

There was a chap arrested here yesterday for passing a forged check on a certain house in this city, on the Bank of Pennsylvania. As soon as he received the money, he took to his heels, which led to suspicion. The check was then examined, and proved to be a forgery. He was then captured in a few minutes, after a brisk run. While undergoing an examination at the Mayor's office he managed to get loose again, and jumped out of the window. He was presently recaptured, however, and treated to a ride in "black Maria" as far as Moyamensing.

A great number of Pittsburgh merchants are at present in Philadelphia, but from what I can learn, they are not buying very extensively.

I notice that the papers here are agitating the expediency of a Rail Road from Chambersburgh to Pittsburgh. It will end in talk, however, and is only got up as a stumbling block to interfere with the flight of Way of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

Yours, &c.

We glean the following additional particulars from the Philadelphia Enquirer of Monday.

The buildings burned, were three large warehouses, a carpenter's shop, a stable, the office, cars, &c., of the Knickerbocker Line Company, and the furniture of Mr Clark, who formerly kept a large boarding-house over the warehouses.

We learn that in the store of Messrs. Craig, Bellas & Co., there were about 5000 barrels of flour—3000 of which was saved in a damaged state. A quantity of wool, feathers and domestic produce in this store, was also wholly consumed or much damaged. Fortunately nearly all the dry goods and other merchandize intended for the W. were sent off the night before, while the few parcels that remained were saved. The insurance of the firm was $25,000; or more than enough to cover the whole damage. The members of the firm were on the ground, soon after the alarm was given, and the moment it was ascertained that their store could not be saved, they made arrangements for another store in the Central Block, a few doors above, and will be ready to transact business as usual to-day. All demands upon them will be promptly met.

In the store of James Steel & Co. a considerable quantity of western and southern produce, such as flour wool and cotton, was destroyed. We learn, however, with pleasure, that this firm is also insured to a sufficient extent to cover damage.

The loss of Messrs. Siter James, & Co is also very considerable, but they were, as we hear, adequately insured.

The aggregate injury will, it is probable not reach $100,000; and very little interruption will take place in the business of any of the firms. All are active and pushing men and are not likely to be checked for more than a moment in their operations, by a calamity of this kind.

Great alarm prevailed in the neighborhood. At one time several of the citizens residing in Schuylkill Eighth street, apprehensive of danger, packed up a number of the most valuable articles, and prepared to depart. Some indeed sent their children to distant relatives and friends. Several accidents occurred by the falling of walls.

A young man named Jacob Kuhns, a member of the Globe Engine Company, had both legs broken, and was taken to the Hospital.

A member of the Layfayette Hose Company was also buried for a short time under the ruins, and was much bruised and badly hurt.

A member of the Columbia Hose, named Easey, was also much injured, as was Mr. Edward J. Fox, of the Night Police.

The fire was indeed a serious one, and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a number of firemen were engaged in throwing water upon the blazing ruins, the burning cotton, and the smouldering embers.

An Owner Wanted.

Was left at the house of the subscriber, living in the 5th Ward, near the Canal Bridge, a small sorrel horse, with a sprinkling of white. The horse had on a saddle and bridle, he was left by a person not known at the time, nor seen since. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to Law.
JOHN GUSSELL.
sept11-d2&w2t*.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration upon the Estate of Isaac Willison, late of Fayette township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, will make known the same to me without delay, at my residence in Fayette township.
JOHN COOK.
sept 11-w6t* Administrator.

Fifth Reader.

M'*Guffey's Rhetorical Guide*: or Fifth Reader of the Eclectic Series; 480 pps 12 mo containing copious and minute rules, examples and exercises in articulation, inflection, emphasis, accent, quantity, rhetorical dialogue, reading, of poetry, gesture, and their collateral subjects, to which is added a great variety of elegant reading lessons in prose and poetry, selected from the most classic writers; furnishing entertaining and instructive specimens of various styles of composition.

Just received and for sale by,
JOHN H. MELLOR.
sep 11 122 Wood st

Dry Goods, Furniture,
Harness, and Gold Patent Lever Watch,
AT AUCTION.

AT M'Kenna's Phœnix Auction Mart, No 64, Market street, Simpson's Row, between 3d and 4th streets, this morning, Thursday, September 11th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold French Cassimeres, double Tweed Cassinet, Merino and Alpaccs Counterpaines, and Marseilles Quilts, Merino and Plaid Shawls, Patent Thread, Broad Cloths, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the furniture of a family declining house-keeping, viz: Mahogany Bureaus, Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs, Venitian Blinds, Kitchen Utensils, 1 set of double Harness; 1 Gold Patent Lever Watch.
sep 11 P. McKENNA, Auctioneer.

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 "

Re-engagement of Mr J A J Neafie.
First appearance of the celebrated Irish Comedian, Mr J Reeves!

Thursday Evening, September 11, 1845.

Will be performed, John Howard Payne's beautiful Drama of

THERESE,
OR THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.

Concludes with the Farce of the
IRISH TUTOR.

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 11

Rio Coffee.

494 BAGS Prime Green, received and for sale by H. LAMBERT,
sept11 100 Liberty st.

Fresh Teas.

100 PACKAGES Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Pochong Tea, received and for sale by H. LAMBERT,
sept11 100 Diberty st.

TOBACCO, AND SEGARS.

20 BOXES Hutchinson & Kerr's 5s Tobacco;
13 do Russell & Robinson's 5s do
10 do D. Harris' 5s do
10 do Lottiers Plug 5s do
20 do John's 16s do
20 do Tilgham's & Ayres 12s do
24 do Myers, Ormonks 1s 14s each.
10 do 32s Lad. Twist do
5 Half doxes Pottinux Robinson's 1s do and Sweet Leaf;
10 M Genuine Havanna Segars, do Amigos and Cabanse Brand, received and for sale by H. LAMBERT,
sept11 100 Liberty st.

Fish.

5 CASKS Codfish;
10 Bbls No 3 South Large Mackerel;
15 do No 3 North do;
10 do Gibbed Herrings,
15 do Alewives; received and for sale by H. LAMBERT,
sept11 100 Liberty st.

DYE STUFFS.

2 Casks Ombro Madder;
2 Cerrons S F Indigo;
30 Barrels Ch. Logwood;
10 do Alum; received and for sale by H. LAMBERT,
sept11 100 Liberty st.

Fruit, Nuts, & C.

50 BOXES M R Raisins,
50 "Sacks Gro. nuts,
10 " Cream "
4 " Filberts, "
10 " Frails S S Almonds,
2 Bbls " Bitter, do
3 Cases preserved Citron
2 " " Orange,
2 " " Lemon.
Received and for sale by H. LAMBERT.
sep 11 100 Liberty st.

Sundries.

6 Tierces fr. N C Rice; 25 Boxes Almond and Toilet Soap; 25 do no 1 chocolate; 100 matts Cassia; 60 reams 'Ames' ruled Cap; 5 cases Lovering's doub L Sugar; 3 bbls gro. Ginger; 5 do Pepper; 25 cans gro Cas sia; 25 do London Mustard, 1 bbl Chalk; 20 bbls Whiting; 2 do Ven Red; 1 cask Lampblack; 3 do Epsom Salts; 1 Brimstone; 3 kegs Saltpetre; 20 bags Pepper and Spice; 2 cases Prunes (in Glass;) 30 bbls Tanner's Oil; together with a full assortment of Groceries now receiving and for sale by H. LAMBERT.
sep 11 100 Liberty st.

DYE STUFFS,

400 BARRELS Chipped Logwood;
20 " Ground Camwood;
1400 Pounds Indigo;
2500 " Blue Vitriol;
5000 " Madder;
40 Barrels Alum;
50 " Fustic;
20 " Copperas;
7 " Nicaragua;
4 " Red Sanders;
4 " Brazil Wood;
3 " Peach Wood;
4 " Lac Dye;
112 Cases Ext. Logwood;
1200 Pounds Sumac;
500 " Natgalls.
For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
sept 11-d&w; corner 6th and Wood sts.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FRESH ARRIVAL AT THE
NATIONAL CLOTHING STORE,
No. 160, Liberty Street, 2d door below Sixth.

THE subscriber having just returned from the Eastern Cities, would invite the attention of the public to the large and varied assortment of fashionable goods now opening, and ready for inspection at his establishment. His stock consists in the most fashionable styles and colors.

Broad, Beaver, Pilot and Tweed Wool Dyed Cloths, Plain, Striped, Barred and Fancy Foreign and Domestic Cassimeres;
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES FINISHED, EXTRA SUPERFINE SATTINETTS, ALL COLORS.

Plain and Fancy Sattinetts, all Colors and Qualities;

A FEW PIECES BERKSHIRE CASSIMERES. A NEW, HEAVY AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE, FIRST LOT IN THE CITY;

Satin, Valencia, Woollen and Silk Velvets, Cashmeres, &c. for Vesting.

These together with a large variety of Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, and every other article appertaining to Gentlemen's wear. The undersigned is prepared to sell at a reduction of over ten per cent. under last year's prices. He is also prepared to manufacture Clothing of all kinds to order, after the most approved Eastern and Paris fashions, (which he receives monthly) at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber would say, that though he never has crooked a leg on *shop-board*, he can get up a better fitting, and a better made garment, than some of those who, after spending the greater part of their lives cross legged, are so ignorant of the fitting department as to be obliged, when they want a coat for themselves, to call in a *crook* to cut it for them, for want of *ability* to do it themselves. He would caution the public against being humbugged by those who talk so largely about competition from those who never noticed them, until within a few days his attention was directed to an advertisement in one of the papers, written by some conceited *person* whose appearance might be improved by using some of the *soap* he talks so much about.

The subscriber has made an arrangement in New York by which he will receive, in the course of a few weeks, a large supply of Shirts, at prices varying from 50 cents to $3,00. Country merchants and others wishing to purchase by the case or dozen, will have their orders, if accompanied by the *cash*, attended to with promptness and despatch. Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended me during the short time I have been in business, I am determined to sell new and good clothing at such prices as will render it to the advantage of purchasers to call at the NATIONAL CLOTHING STORE before going elsewhere.

JAMES B. MITCHELL.

☞ 25 or 30 good hands will receive good wages and constant employment, by calling soon at the National Clothing Store. None need apply but those who can come well recommended as being able to do the best work.
JAMES. B. MITCHELL,
sept11.

The Sable Harmonists.

MESSRS. Farrell, Gilbert, Roark, Sanford, and Tickenor, from the principal Cities in the United States, beg leave to announce, to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that they will, on this evening, Thursday Sept. 11th, give a Grand Concert of Ethiopian Melodies, Duetts, Glees, Refrains, Choruses, &c. consisting of airs from the most Popular Operas of the day, together with many Original Melodies, accompanied on the Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Congo Tombo, and Bone Castinets, at Paio Hall, over the Post Office. Musical director, Mr Farrell, late of the Italian Opera.

Price of admission, 50 cents for front and 25 for back seats.

For Programme see small bills.

Doors open at 7—performance to commence at 8 precisely. Tickets for sale at the Exchange Hotel, and at the Door, on the evening of the performance.
sept11

Eight Valuable Building Lots,
AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday evening the 17th inst at 7½ o'clock, at David' Auction Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold eight very eligible situated Lots of Ground, being part of the plan of lots laid out by Mr David Greer, near the Fourth Street Road, viz:

Lots No. 44, 45, 46 and 47 front on Forbes street, which is 50 feet wide.

Lots Nos 52, 53 54 and 55 front on Margaret st., which is 30 feet wide

The above lots are pleasantly situated for private residences, another purposes and are near the business part of the city, a plan of which may be seen at the Auction Room, and other information that may be desired will be given by the subscriber. Title indisputable. Terms Cash, per Funds.
sep 11 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

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 super brig Louisa, and other arrivals from the manufacturers in Germany:

600	9¼×5¼	750	17x10½	20	30x18
1050	9x7	56	10x12	20	32x18
3090	10¼×8¼	72	20x12	20	34x20
300	12×9	72	22x13	20	36x20
608	14×9	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 Stand, No. 60, Penn street, 5th Ward, two doors from Fear & Cassel's Drug Store, corner of Walnut 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 Chamelion 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 Alpaccas, Bombazines, Paramettа 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.

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, Burns District.

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 super