The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6.

☞ VB 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.

THE EASTERN MAIL.—We have received no eastern mail for 4 days. The snow, we learn, is very deep east of the mountains, so much so as to render it impossible to pass over the railroad between Chambersburg and Harrisburgh, without first removing the snow from the track.

☞ PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.—We issued the Presidents Message in an extra yesterday, early in the afternoon, a short time *in advance of all our city contemporaries.* The contest was between the "Chronicle," "Journal," "Gazette," and "Post." Our neighbor of the "Chronicle" it is proper to say, did not get a fair start, owing to a mistake which occurred in the distribution of the copies brought by the private Express. The editor of the American had no Express, and did not commence to put it in type until after the receipt of our extra.

☞ *Nine hundred copies of the Message were sold yesterday afternoon at the counter of our office, in about four hours*—the office was crowded the whole afternoon, so great was the anxiety of the people to read the first Message of President Polk.

We have not had time to prepare a proper editorial notice of the Message for our paper of to day. The Washington Union in referring to it in general terms, however, expresses fully our own opinion of it. The editor says: "It has been looked for with the most eager anxiety, both in this country and abroad. It will be read with intense interest; and we venture to predict, that no American, whose heart is in the right place, will fail to feel a glow of patriotic pride in its perusal. It is strongly characteristic of its author. Unpretending in its style, it presents to the representatives of the States and the People a frank honest, unreserved view of all the great subjects which are to engage their attention, and of the opinions of the Executive connected with them. Our foreign relations, our system of taxation and finance, our relations with the Indian tribes, the prospective increase of our means of defence, with many subjects of minor importance, have been thoroughly examined, and laid before Congress with candor, a spirit of justice, and a patriotic fervor; while the message bears evidence of modesty, and an unremitted application to public business, which none of his predecessors have surpassed. Never, in the period of our existence as a nation, has a document appeared which could announce to the world a more prosperous state of affairs, or which is imbued more with the spirit of justice and nationality."

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1845.
Tuesday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The first business in the SENATE to-day was the appointment of the usual joint committee to inform the President, that the two Houses were ready to receive communications from him. The resolution submitted yesterday for classing the Senators from Florida was taken up and adopted; and the Senators immediately advanced to the Secretary's desk and drew their numbers. Mr Levy drew the longest term. Mr Crittenden, in conformity to a notice given yesterday, introduced bills to provide for the improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, and for the purchase of the stock of the Louisville and Ohio Canal Company. The bill for the latter purpose was read by sections. It provides for the purchase by the United States of the stock of the company, for the further improvement of the work, and that it be free of toll, &c. Immediately after the reading of this bill, Senator Woodbridge of Michigan, gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill granting a large quantity of land to Michigan, to enable the state to make a contemplated improvement of that state, the land to be given in alternate sections along the improvement. Notice was also given by a Senator, that he would on a future day, ask leave to bring in a bill for the continuance of the Cumberland Road through the states of Indiana, Illinois, &c. At this point of the proceedings, the committee appointed to wait upon the President returned, and reported that he would forthwith communicate with the Senate by Message; and immediately after the message was handed in by his private Secretary, and its reading commenced by the Secretary of the Senate.

[As you will receive a copy of the message by the mail which took this letter, I need not occupy your time with comments.]

A motion ordering the printing of the usual number of the message and accompanying documents (5000,) was then made and agreed to. After which, Mr Allen, of Ohio, submitted a motion directing the printing of 25,000 additional copies of the Message and such of the accompanying documents as relate to the Oregon question. By the rule of the Senate, the resolution of Mr A. could not be acted on to-day, but by the unanimous consent of the Senate, and objections being made by some of the Senators of the opposition, it was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives were called to order at 12 o'clock, and after the reading of the Journal, B. B. FRENCH, Esq., was unanimously elected Clerk.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they had appointed the usual committee to wait on the President.

C. J. Ingersoll presented a voluminous memorial from inhabitants of Oregon, asking for the action and protection of the Federal Government; which, whilst being read, was, on motion, laid on the table and ordered to be printed

Thomas H Bayly, moved that the House now proceed to the election of public printer. Garret Davis, proposed as an amendment that a committee of five members be appointed to select a printer, after advertising for ten days, who should execute all the public printing at the lowest rates. He supported his amendment in a short speech, which was answered by Judge Bayly with much force and argument.

A memorial from —— was then presented by Mr. Davis, offering to do the public printing at 33⅓ per cent less than the price heretofore paid, but before its reading was finished and we could learn from whom the proposals emanated, it was laid upon the table.

Mr M'Dowell, from the joint committee to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President would forthwith communicate by message.

The Message was then received, from the hands of the President's Private Secretary, and read by the Clerk, when the House adjourned.

DU QUESNE.

STRANGLED.—Mr. George Marr, died suddenly in Philadelphia, on Sunday, immediately after eating dinner. A post mortem examination was made by the Coroner and Dr. Joseph Leidy, and the cause of death was ascertained to be strangulation produced by a piece of meat lodging in the windpipe.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—At a coal mine in Chauncy, Ohio, one of the workmen was ascending the shaft, which is about 100 feet deep, in one of the buckets, and when near the top, the rope gave way, precipitating man, bucket and coal, (ten or twelve bushels) to the bottom. The bucket which fell, and one on which it fell, was literally smashed to pieces, but the man escaped without vital injury, or a broken limb.

FIRE IN SALEM, N. J.—James Hall's Iron Foundry, near the steamboat landing, with four other houses, (all frame,) were destroyed by fire last Friday evening, about 9 o'clock. One was a carpenter shop, belonging to Mr. Rosap. This is the most destructive fire that has taken place in Salem for a number of years. The fire buckets and apparatus were out of order and water very scarce. The estimated loss, as we learn from the Sunbeam office, is $4,000.

FIRE IN ALBANY.—On Saturday a fire occurred in Albany in the large frame building on the corner of Broadway and Colonie street, occupied by Robert Wallace, as a grocery and grain and provision store. It extended to the adjoining building of Mr. Stilwell and down Colonie street to the adjoining frame building and Mr. Wallace's dwelling house.

PORT DEPOSIT.—The Cecil Whig of Saturday says: "We visited this village one day this week, and found the appearance of business brisk—teams were bringing in from the surrounding part of our county, and from Lancaster county Pa., loaded with grain, flour, pork, chrome and magnesia, to be shipped to Baltimore. Lumber, we think, is rather scarcer there than is usual this time of year.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AT BOSTON.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says that during the week ending the 15th ult., the receipts of flour at the city, by the Western and Worcester railroads, were 13,174 barrels, and during the week ending 22d, 13,426 barrels. During the first three days of the present week 10,815 barrels were received; on the fourth about 3000, and on the fifth 2678—making the total receipts since the 15th ult., something over 43,000 barrels.

A FAILURE.—The Boston Post says:—"Another severe loss to the dry goods interest has been sustained by a failure at Concord, N. H., and the loose system of credit hitherto adopted cannot remain long unchanged, if our jobbers intend to save any portion of their successful operations for the last three or four years."

RAILROAD MEETING AT EBENSBURG.—A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Ebensburgh and vicinity, was held in the Court House, in said town, on Friday 28th of November. Seventeen Delegates were appointed to attend the Rail Road Convention at Harrisburgh on the second Monday of January next.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we would most earnestly call the attention of our Legislature about to convene to the importance of giving the project of a continuous Rail Road their early and candid consideration.

Resolved, That we sincerely believe that immediate and energetic action on this subject is the only means of securing the carrying trade of the West to our own State.

Resolved, That we differ in opinion from those who think that such continuous Railroad would be productive of injury to the main line of our improvement and can appeal to figures for facts to sustain our position, in the case of the New York canal and railway which, though parallel, the carrying on the former has been increased by the construction of the latter.

Resolved, That the testimony of that indefatigable Engineer, Mr. Charles L. Schlatter, in favor of the middle route by the valley of the Little Juniata, and Blacklick is to our minds conclusive that this is the shortest and least expensive route.

Resolved, That it a development of the great resources of Pennsylvania be an object in the construction of her improvements there is the Juniata and Blacklick united peculiarly entitled to Legislative consideration, passing as it will along unrivaled beds of coal and iron, and over inexhaustible beds of timber and coal.

Resolved, That we deem the project of connecting the continuous Rail Road with the Portage Railroad as calculated to defeat the measure, and believe that if successful it would not secure to the "Western trade," owing to the delay caused by the inclined planes, and fact that the road would be useless a great part of the year.

Resolved, That we invite free discussion, and full investigation on this subject, satisfied that the more it is examined the more it will favor in the eyes of every true hearted Pennsylvanian, who glories in the prosperity of his native State, exults in the development of our business resources, and who shudders at the idea of repudiation.

Resolved, That while we believe the construction of a continuous Railroad from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh to be of the most vital importance to the interests of the entire Commonwealth as she will thereby open a channel through her own borders for the immense trade of the Mississippi valley and the great Northern Lakes, yet are we convinced that the completion of such a road would in a great measure fail in securing that important object, should any other point than Pittsburgh be adopted as a terminus for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Resolved, That while we believe it to be the duty of the Legislature to grant a charter for a centre road, we also hold it to be their duty in order to promote the general welfare and prosperity of our beloved Commonwealth, to grant to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right of terminating their road at the city of Pittsburgh, as a terminus of that Road at Wheeling, Parkersburgh or the mouth of Fishing Creek, would inflict deep and lasting injury upon our interests, whether social, mercantile, or agricultural.

AN ASSAULT.—A gentleman, who had by a fall broken one of his ribs, was mentioning the circumstance and describing the pain he felt. A surgeon who was present, asked him if the injury he sustained was near the *vertebræ?* 'No, sir,' replied he, 'it was within a *few yards of the Court House.*"

☞ Man's chief absorbing interest in life is attending to the wants of the body. This every man of ex. perience is compelled to acknowledge, however desirous he may be to lend his testimony to the feet of higher and holier objects, engaging the attention of the mass.

The epitaph of most men might read—

"He was born. He toiled and worried for food clothing and equipage, he sought the phantom happiness He died."

If, then, mankind will still persist in attending chiefly bodily wants, all must admit that health should claim their first attention.

To all true enquirers, therefore, of the way to regain, to preserve health, we would say with candor, read the advertisement on the outside of this day's paper, concerning that celebrated and truly valuable medicine. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* dec 4

Clickener's Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills—Experience having long since decided, that every disease originates from impurities of the blood, or derangement of the digestive organs, it is evident that the remedy employed must be of such a nature as is best calculated to remove those obstructions, or restore the blood to its natural state. The Clickener Sugar-coated Purgative Pills, being compounded purely on scientific principles, and based on an intimate acquaintance with the origin of disease, and the actual structure of the human system are the only remedy which can be positively relied on. Being composed of a variety of ingredients entirely different from, and independent of each other in their mode of operation; they never fail to reach the seat of disease, in whatever shape it may appear. Thus, if the liver be affected, one ingredient will operate on that particular organ and by cleansing it of that excess of bile, it is constantly discharging into the stomach, restore it to its natural state. Another will operate on the blood, and remove those impurities which have already entered into its circulation; while a third will effectually expel from the system whatever impurities may have been discharged into the stomach, through the instrumentality of the other ingredients.

Sold by Wm Jackson, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, who is general Agent for Dr Clickener's Pills in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

☞ Beware of an imitation article called "*Improved Sugar-Coated Pills,*" purporting to be Patented as both the pills and pretended patent are forgeries, got up by a miserable quack, in New York, who, for the last four or five years, has made his living by counterfeiting popular medicines. dec 4.

THE RUINED CITIES.

VESUVIUS—HERCULANEUM AND POMPEII.

An interesting Letter, by the Editor of the Savannah Republican.

NAPLES, Feb. 4, 1845.

A rapid ride of two hours carries the traveller through the city of Portico, (where you roll over Herculaneum buried ten fathoms deep in lava,) and then through those of Torre del Greco and Torre del Annunziata to the gates of Pompeii. This place can hardly be called a ruin. It is more like a city temporarily deserted, as though the inhabitants were absent on some festive occasion, and might soon return.—You feel that it is hardly a "city of the dead," for you are walking through their porticoes, and over their marble floors, where they have walked. You are admitted into the chambers where women made their toilet, the marble baths, and other evidences of luxurious life, are all around you, and you almost expect to hear the fountains playing. Those rooms, those gardens, public baths, look as if they might have been inhabited yesterday, and you feel as though you were intruding on private property. I am not an indiscriminate admirer of all that is ancient, but these fair wrecks which have been entombed for more than seventeen centuries, teach a sober lesson to us of the present age, and we can almost imagine the wonder and admiration of the Goths and others who over ran the Roman Empire at works of art, with which they were all unacquainted. This impression is by no means diminished when we remember the vast treasures of art which have been found in this small town alone—one of the most unpretending of those under the Roman sway, only one-fourth of which has yet been excavated. Other cities of former times attest the slow decay of time and the more destructive ravages of man, but Pompeii stands alone—a monument which owes its preservation to the restless fires of Vesuvius. The volcano has spared what man would not spare; and this city, which has been thus sealed up for seventeen hundred years, is now restored.

For centuries prior to the Christian era, Vesuvius had been inactive, though Strabo speaks of it as an extinct volcano. This quiescent state preceded the most terrible eruption on record. In the year 63 of our era a terrible premonition occurred in an earthquake which was followed in sixteen years, A. D. 79, by the eruption which buried the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii—the former in a stream of molten lava, increased by a subsequent eruption, the latter by a shower of ashes, pumice stones, &c., which has rendered the work of disinterment comparatively easy. Most of the inhabitants of the two places, though not all, made their escape from the impending danger. The elder Pliny who commanded the Roman fleet at Misenum went over to Stabiæ, which town was also destroyed, to render assistance to his friends, and lost his life, being suffocated by the cloud of sulphurous smoke that rolled in inky darkness down the mountain. It is a curious fact that we have the letters of the younger Pliny in answer to the request of Tacitus, narrating the death of his uncle, while the books which contained the History based on these letters are lost to us. The excavations at Pompeii prove that the inhabitants came back to rescue some of their property to which they were partially successful. The modern discovery of this town dates no further back than 1689, and the excavations were not commenced till 1755. It is probable that no sight in all recorded time was so sublime and terrible as the eruption of 79. The ashes were carried into Syria and Egypt, and when the gloom was dissipated, the three cities above named disappeared, and the sea coast opposite their walls was removed to a distance of two miles by the accumulated masses of ashes, cemented by boiling water, pumice stones, scoriæ, tufa and other volcanic products.

The approach to Pompeii is through "the street of tombs." This is without the walls. These tombs are many of them in the most beautiful construction. Some of them were in process of construction, when the eruption of the mountain happened. As a class I compare them are not unlike those which are seen at the present day—showing clearly enough where we have borrowed our models. A few have pyramidal terminations, but generally they are rectangular in shape higher they are broad—some with small entance doors, and others without their facades being ornamented with sculptures of foliage, flowers, or of personals historical. Fragments of statues scattered about, prove that in many instances the statues of the deceased were placed on their tomb. The urns have commonly a ledge running round it with niches for the cinerary urns in which the ashes of the dead were put, and if the tomb were a family one, the number of those niches for depositing the inurned ashes was much increased. Among the sepulchres are seen several seats for the accommodation of visitors and funeral triclinions, with walls richly succoed, where funeral banquets were held at stated seasons of festivals. The inscriptions on the tombs do not vary much from some of those which affection—the same in every age—prompts at the present day. Often they are sweet and touching—the following for example:—Vale, et salve animæ C. Oppii felicis. Nos eo ordine quo natura permiserit, ire sequimur. Vale, Mater dulcissima." "Farewell, most happy soul of Caius Oppius. We shall follow thee in such order as may be approved by nature. Farewell, sweetest mother." Other inscriptions indicate that for some public service, the deceased was buried at the public expense by a decree of the Decurions. The customary tribute of sons to fathers and vice versa frequently occur.

Without the walls and near the tombs, is the villa Diomed. The different parts of the establishment are disposed exactly after the rules laid down by Vitruvius the Roman architect. In the cellars, the amphoræ contain the wine—some of which was the celebrated Falernian—may still be seen. They are earthen jars, near three feet high with handles, and their bottoms are round or pointed to stand in the sand, like those seen in the east, in our day. In these cellars seventeen skeletons were found—some of them a handsomely formed young girl, gave the surrounding ashes the exact impression of her form. We entered the town at the Herculaneum gate. The arch has fallen down but the imposts still stand, and the side arches over the path for pedestrians are yet complete. Close to the gate, in an alcove in the side wall, or a kind of sentry box, was found the skeleton of a soldier on duty there, who has died at his post. The pavement here is, as usual, formed of irregular, flat, polygonal stones, admirably joined and having injury upon our carriages, the wheels are very distinct. Where they are deepest, iron bars or clamps have been inserted to prevent the further attrition. It is worthy of notice, that at the crossings of the streets, there are stones raised above the general surface, by which one could pass in damp weather, without wetting the feet. On entering the town, you are shown the vestals within its sacrificial altar, and rich mosaic pavements—with the oft recurring word, "slave" (welcome) inserted into the pavement just above the door. Soon you are introduced into some of the humble houses and shops, where are large jars to hold wine or oil; the marble counters being worn by the repeated friction of the glasses; and here let me say, that the Museum there are [illegible], jars, and a thousand different kinds of glass vessels—all from Pompeii. The baking establishments are very interesting. The ovens and flues are like modern ones. The mills are conical, and upon the stable portion a hollow wire is made to fit, with an inverted cone or hopper to receive the grain above. This moveable part is all in one piece, and the whole look like a dice box, or like what mathematicians call a "hyperboloid of revolution." In one of the large jars above referred to olives were found in a rancid, viscid substance, which was proved to be olive oil, and burnt brightly.

Passing further on, you come to some of the better class of houses. You may perhaps go to Pompeii, with a determination not to trouble yourself about the Latin nomeclature of the parts of a Roman house; but you find that your guide knows all about it, and as you become interested and observe that almost exact uniformity in the construction, you acquire this information in spite of yourself. I must attempt an explanation of the general position of some of the principal rooms, in order to be understood. You enter a doorway, with pilasters on either side, into what is termed the vestibulum; from which comes our word, vestibule. This may be from eighteen to fourteen feet long, by six or ten wide, with small rooms for a porter, or other domestic, on either side. Go through this passage, and before you is a rectangular space, or kind of court called the atrium. Around this room are distributed doors admitting you to the apartments of guests. The walls are stuccoed and painted with scenes from mythology. Sintues and tripods for candelabra are ranged against the walls. The atrium partially covered by a roof sloping inwards, with an oblong opening in the centre, under which of the same size, is the impluvium, so call because it receives the rain water from the roof. It is paved with marble slabs, and a small well is at one corner, where the grooves, worn by the action of cords attached to the bucket, may generally be seen. In the atrium the clients of the great and others having business with them were received. It was called a Tuscan atrium, if there were no column supporting the roof; a tetrastyle, octastile and catrium, if it had columns according to the number. As you look into the house, you see at the opposite end of the atrium, a recess nearly square, of smaller size, called the tablinum. This is the conversation room. It was generally closed by a curtain. Before coming to this apartment, you see on either side the alae or wings which communicate with the atrium, and which in their turn communicate with a library or other apartment. Thus the vestibule, the atrium and tablinum are all the same right line and with reference to that form the long side of a cross, of which the vestibule is the narrowest and the atrium the widest portion. Looking still in the same direction, you are behind the tablinum the peristyle, larger than the atrium; having, having a roof like it, supported by a peristyle of columns, which enclose an impluvium, or sometimes, small fishpond. Around the peristyle are disposed the apartments of the family, always reserving a space for the winter triclinium or dining room, so called from the three couches on which the Roman reclined while at dinner.—The table is placed in the middle, the fourth side of the square being left open for the attendants to get access to it. Beyond the peristyle is the small garden, and triclinium, which was in the open air or covered by a trellis work. The pleasing effect of this arrangement can now be appreciated. Standing in the door way, you have before you the atrium with the alae on either side, then the tablinum, then the peristyle, with the garden and wall beyond; while in a good many houses the back ground is filled up by Vesuvius, the very smoke of the volcano being clearly perceptible. This *coup d'oeil* is beautiful in the extreme. From many of the streets you see Vesuvius on one side, and the gay sea or opposite mountains on the other.

I need not now stop to describe individual houses—such as the elegant ones of the Quæstor, of the Amidile Panas, of Sallust, the Tragic Poet, &c. They are all beautiful and spacious, though the sleeping rooms are small, badly ventilated and lighted. There is another room I have noticed—the venerium—a sort of private sanctum, arranged with the most studied care with a view to privacy. In the house of Sallust this apartment is very elegant. The floors are composed of the most beautiful marbles, in varied and minute pieces. The wainscots are also lined with the same material. It is surrounded by columns, and the walls are beautifully adorned with frescoes, one of them representing Diana in the bath, and poor Actreon being changed into a stag and devoured by his own hounds because in most unwittingly had a casual glance at her charms. In this apartment, were found bracelets, ear rings, a silver mirror, and other articles of the toilet. In general the walls of all the apartments in the better class of houses are covered with frescoes; which are painted on a very fine and firm stucco. These frescoes are sometimes architectural designs and sometimes landscapes with human figures. Those in the house of the "Tragic Poet" are rich and various. The chamber of "Leda," with the picture of "Leda and Tyndareus," is particularly fine, though the frescoes have suffered much by the action of the weather.

I need not stop here to speak of the Forum with its numerous temples. They are some of them in a dilapidated condition and many of the columns and sculptures of the priest who marble have been removed. The largest temple is the Basilica, or Court of Justice. It is two hundred and twenty feet long and eighty broad with an elevated dais where the Judges sat, and stairs leading thereto. Nearly all the public buildings have furnished valuable statues to the Museum. A colonnade runs almost around the Forum, the columns of the porticoes of the temples forming portions of it, equal to the front of each. The Amphitheatre, with its stupendous galleries, its numerous dominions and broad arena, has been disinterred as have the comic and tragic Theatres. In the exterior walls, projecting stones with circular holes in them show where the poles of flag staffs were inserted from which the awning was stretched.

The town of Pompeii was supplied with water by means of pipes of iron, lead, and of baked clay.—The Museum contains a bronze cock of large size which has two communicating pipes. The plumbing of water which has been so long hermetically sealed, that it can now be laid in it. It is proved both by the fountains and fresco paintings, that the Pompeians were acquainted with the law of water which causes the fluid flowing in a pipe to ascend to the level of its source. It has always been gravely assumed that this property was not known to them, or it is presumed they would not have carried their aqueducts over such stupendous arches of masonry. Perhaps in some of these cases there may have been labor lost, but they must have known well the utter impossibility of making masonry to resist the hydrostatic pressure where there was a great head of water. Perhaps at some remote period, it may be assumed that the Americans were unacquainted with that property of fluids or they would not have made the Croton aqueduct to pierce mountains and cross valleys as it does. I cannot dismiss Pompeii without referring to the "thousand of the fountains." There are two of them, and the fountains are perfect gems in the form of niches, incrusted with the most exquisite mosaic and shells. They are adorned with masks of marble for lights, and the water flows through which the water was discharged.

The excavations in Herculaneum have been very limited, owing to the molten lava having covered it. To excavate therefore is like cutting into solid rock. Many superb statues have been recovered in the small space dug out, showing what invaluable treasures still remain. They are probably ten times as valuable as the whole town of Portici, which stands above them. The sum of the town would wholly or partially be the result of continuing the excavation.

Tariff not to be Reduced.

THE undersigned offers to dispose of his valuable water power, adjoining Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa. It is situated on the Conococheague creek, including the Falling Spring which unites with it, and serves to make the stream a constant and durable one for manufacturing or other purposes. It possesses sufficient power to drive 6000 spindles and 200 power looms and all machinery connected with manufacturing. Also surrounded by beautiful grounds, well adapted to the purpose of bleaching and the manufacturing of Prints. The situation is pleasant and a suitable one—as respects the supply of labor from town.

Few places in Pennsylvania possess all the advantages, which are combined in this one. It is accessible by canals and rail roads to all our commercial cities. A more minute description of the town and valley may be found in the "Pennsylvania Historical Collections," page 349. Those desirous of obtaining a superior situation for manufacturing purposes, are invited to view the premises, where the terms will be made known.

JAMES J. KENNEDY.

dec6 4t

P. S. *References:*—Messrs. Logan & Kennedy, James Dunlop, Esq Pittsburgh and Gen J. K. Moorhead, Allegheny.

(Gazette Copy.)

AUCTION SALES.

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer, corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

AT 10 O'CLOCK on Monday Morning the 8th inst, will be sold: An extensive assortment of fresh and seasonable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, fine cutlery, &c.

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

By order of Administrator, a quantity of Apothecary shop Furniture, Medicines, Tincture Bottles, Glass Jars, 1 Mortar and Pestle, Bottles, Vials, Stone Ware, Tinware, Brushes, &c.

ALSO,

2 bbls Sweet Malaga Wine;
3 " N O Molasses;
5 boxes assorted Green Glassware;
6 do Manufactured Tobacco;
Queensware, Cordages, Carpeting.

And a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Coal Stoves, &c.

AT 6 1-2 O'CLOCK P. M.

A quantity of Hardware, Gold and Silver Watches, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Musical Instruments, and a variety of Staple and Fancy Articles, &c.

dec 6

Auction Sales,

Of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Fine Otter and Seal Skin Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

AT M'Kenna's Auction Mart, No 64 Market st Simpson's Row, between 3d and 4th streets, on Monday next, Dec. 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, a large lot of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Caps, &c. viz:

Superfine broad cloths; cassinetts; heavy pilot cloths; flannels; calicoes; drillings; shawls and handkerchiefs; shirts; suspenders; jeans; alpacas; checks; fine merino shawls, scarfs, &c; fine otter caps; do seal do; heavy kip boots and brogans; gum over shoes; buckskin gloves and mitts; Ladies' merino mitts; Gentlemen's merino gloves; ingrain carpeting.

At 2 o'clock, same day, household and kitchen furniture. P. M'KENNA,
nov6 Auctioneer.

Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers.

PURCHASERS will find at Shea & Pennock's a full assortment of men's Merino drawers, and double and single breasted Merino shirts. Also, Cotton, do do bleached and unbleached.
Dec. 6.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

32 INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Milwaukie, Clark, Cincinnati;
American, Smith, Nashville;
Hibernia, Klinefelter Cincinnati;
Belmont, Dawson, Wheeling;
Rhode Island, M'Fall, Wheeling,
Consul,* Clark, Brownsville;
Miner, ——— Beaver;
Bell of Illinois, ——— St Louis.

DEPARTED.

Belmont, Dawson, Wheeling;
Rhode Island, M'Fall, do;
Consul,* Clark, Brownsville.

☞ Those marked thus * are provided with Evans' Safety Guard, a prevention for the explosion of boilers.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pearl, American, Cincinnati, 9 sacks feathers to Dickey & Co; 62 bbls, 4 bags pea nuts, 3 bags grocery, 9 bbls, 5 bags flaxseed, 1 bbl lard, 2 bbls eggs to Dickey & Co; 28 sacks feathers, 54 bales cotton for Forsyth & Co; 22 sacks pea nuts, 3 copper stills, 5 bbls, 1 sack sweet potatoes, 5 tons pig metal, to Wood Edwards & McKnight; 1 trunk for M Allen & Co; 188 hides, 9 boxes, 8 bags tags, 1 cask beeswax, 12 sacks feathers for James Laughlin, 1 box indse, A Bubeck.

Pittsburgh, steamer Milwaukie, Cin; 25 bbls Alum, C Imp. son; 2 kegs lard to Wm Bell & Son, 1 bale mdse to Forsyth & Co; 10 bbls, 6 kegs of lard to M B Riley & Co; 10 packages merchandize to Wm Tate; sundries to A M Wallingford; 1 cask ginseng to Louis McLane; 5 bbls Oil to John Hannen & Co; 304 bbls to M Leech, & Co; 50 half bbls to J & J M'Devitt; 16 bbls whiskey, McDevitt & Co; 16 bbls whiskey to Knox & Duncan, 6 bbls Mackerel, J Benney & Co.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river is at a stand this morning, and there is in the channel 32 inches, by the mark.

At *Wheeling* 3 feet, and at a stand on the 3d inst.

At *Cincinnati* on the 2d, there was 4 feet 3 inches.

At *Louisville* on the 1st Dec. there was 4 feet 7 inches in the Portland Canal and falling. The Ohio Union reports the Miami Canal closed for the season.

Office of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.
December 6, 1845

THE MARKETS.

The freeze which we experienced last night, has brought business almost to a stand; this morning the River below the Monongahela Bridge is quite covered over with ice. A continuance for 48 hours of such weather would in all probability affect our navigation seriously. In the market there is but little doing. In Flour, there was some sold, at a figure so high, that we cannot call it a fair quotation, and decline giving it. Sales from wagons, $4.62½@$4.75; from stores $4.75@$4.87½; Retailers are asking for good choice family brands, $5.00; some were as high as $5.25. Provisions are rather inactive at present. Cheese is still in good demand for the home market, several sales have been made at 7½@8c. The Foreign demand for this article is larger this year than ever known before. Butter—the market is well supplied with good Roll and Keg Butter. Holders in stores are inclined to hang out for an advance. Sales were made yesterday at 10a11c for Keg; 11a12c for Roll. Buckwheat has advanced a trifle, and is selling this morning at $2 per 100 lbs; Corn Meal at 62a 75c.

DIAMOND MARKET.

Saturday, December 6, 1845.

The number of wagons in this morning is not large, compared with the two last weeks. The following are the ruling prices maintained by those in attendance:

Butter—According to quality, from 10 1-2 to 18c.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed, from 37 1-2 to 75c—alive, 40c, chickens, dressed, 12 1-2 to 25c, ducks 12½ to 20c ☞ pair.

Meat—Best cuts beef and veal for steaks and roasting 6c, mutton and lamb 5c, range of prices, veal 3a5c, beef 3c, mutton and lamb 5c, smoked ham, new, 8c, venison, a little came in market yesterday and was sold at $3 a saddle.

Apples—Green—Very low in by wagons. The Rambo's are selling by Hucksters at 20c ☞ peck.

Hominy, per quart, 10c.

Pigs feet—dressed at 10 cts. a set.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are selling at from 30to 44c. Turnips, 25a37c; Onions, 50a62c. per bushel. Cabbage, 3a5c. per head; Cellary, 10c a bunch; Horse Radish, 3 cts. a stock; Parsnips, Beets and Carrots, no market price—sold by the Hucksters at various prices.

Cranberries are very scarce, selling from 10 to 10c. per quart. Eggs are selling at 12 to 16 cts per doz

BOOKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY ARTICLES AT AUCTION.

AT 6½ o'clock, this evening, at Davis' Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th sts, will be sold a large collection of valuable books, cap, writing and letter paper, blank books, Munson's Maps of the United States, one large spy glass, guns, pistols, musical instruments, and a great variety of staple and fancy articles JOHN D DAVIS,
dec6 Auct'r.

WOOL.

4 BAGS of wool, received and for sale by GEO COCHRAN,
dec 6 No 26 Wood st.

BLANKETS.

2 CASES No 3 (low priced) Economy Blankets Just received and for sale by SHEA & PENNOCK.
dec6

Cheap Gold Watches.

MANUFACTURED to my order in Geneva and just arrived a case of Gold Watches which I can sell as low as $35.00 to $40,000 and warrant to keep good time, suitable for ladies &c. Also constantly on hand, a fine stock of Patent Lever Watches of English manufacture and the best that are made; at eastern prices. Also, a few alarm Watches, excellent for those who wish to rise early. Also, mantle dining room and office and church clocks.

Watch and clock repairing done promptly in the best manner by W W WILSON,
dec6 corner 4th & Market sts.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber living on Squirrel Hill, in Peebles Township, about the first of October last, a small black and white cow supposed to be about ten years old. The owner of said cow is hereby requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law. SAMUEL H FLEMING.
dec6-w3t

For New Orleans.

THE new and splendid Steamer ROBERT MORRIS, H. CAMPBELL, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on the first rise of the river. For freight or passage apply on board or to ROBERTSON & MINNIS,
Dec. 5. tf. Wood st.

BOOKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY ARTICLES AT AUCTION.

AT 6½ o'clock, on Saturday evening the 5th inst., at Davis' Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold a large collection of new and second hand books; maps; letter and cap writing paper, blank books; new and second hand gold and silver watches; musical instruments; guns, pistols; work boxes; one large spy glass, and a variety of staple and fancy articles. JOHN D. DAVIS.
dec6. (American copy.) Auctioneer.

Wanted,

A FEW good white cooks, for hotels and private Families in town and country. Also, wanted a good white cook, a chambermaid and a nurse to go to a respectable Hotel in Brownsville. Also, a good already shoemaker to go 12 miles out to a small town and establish a married man prefered. Also, wanted a good comb maker to go and settle Far West, amongst a very much enlightened Indian Nation. Places wanted for a number of bookkeepers, salesmen, school masters, boys in stores, and apprentices to trades.—Also, for a number of mechanics, laborers and house-servants, &c. And for a number of colored men, women, boys and girls. Please apply at ISAAC HARRIS'
General Agency and Intelligence Office.
dec3-6t No 9, Fifth street.

FOR PUBLIC ACCOMODATION.

Wanted to borrow on notes Bonds or Mortgages and from six months to one, two, three or more years, several sums of money from $50, to $100, $250, $300, $500, $750, $800 to $1000 or from two to five thousand, Dollars, at a fair interest &c. Persons having money to lend can do it safely and confidentially on calling at HARRIS' General Agency and Intelligence office, No 9, 5th street. dec 3 6t.

For Sale.

200 CUTS of 5 double yellow and purple carpet chains; 200 good wooden bowels all sizes; an assortment of almost all sizes of window sash and glass to suit; cheap and warm bed Comfortables, bed cords, augers, hatchets, Economy Bread Cloths, and Cassinets and a variety of goods for sale low for cash. ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Commission Merchant
dec 3 No 9 Fifth street.

Liquorice.

5 CASES Liquorice Ball; just received and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
dec2 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

Burgundy Pitch.

5 CASES Burgundy Pitch; just received and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
dec2 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

S P Float Indigo.

11 CEROONS S. F. Indigo; just received and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
dec2 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE COMBINED

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WILL make insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Pittsburgh and vicinity, on Houses, Stores and other buildings, and on Furniture, Other Wares and Merchandize, limited or perpetual, in town or country, on the most favorable term.

The Mutual Principle, combined with a Stock Capital, and the other provisions of the Charter of this Company, hold out unusual inducements, both of profit and safety, to those desirous of effecting insurance, to which the Company ask the attention and examination of those interested.

The Capital Stock of the Company is invested in good and sufficient securities. After providing for the losses accruing to the Company, in the course of its business, the stockholders are entitled to receive out of its income and profits an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock actually paid in—the amount of