The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

☞ 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 Calverstts, where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

THE RELIEF FUND.—The pamphlet containing the names of the Recipients of the Relief Fund, and the amounts given to them, has furnished the subject for general conversation for several days past. The little that was known by the public of the manner of distributing the donations for the sufferers, was sufficient to show that the Committee had adopted a principle for action that was alike unjust and unfair to the giver and the receiver. But the pamphlet exhibits a picture much more humiliating and disgraceful to our city, than any one previously conceived. The fact that a great many of the *losers* were not *sufferers*, and were not entitled to any portion of the means raised for the latter class, alone, seems to have been entirely lost sight of by the committee. It would seem by the list that the largest recipients were those who had no right to any portion of the fund whatever.

If the donors of the Relief Fund, could have come personally to our city to distribute the means they so generously raised, does any one think that they would have sought out those who have $500 and $650 opposite their names, as *sufferers*, worthy of relief and commiseration. Much of the relief fund was contributed by the very poorest of our fellow-citizens in various parts of the country. Men and women who made and still make their bread by their daily toil, gave their mite (perhaps the produce of days or weeks of labor) for the support of those whom they thought to be wholly destitute. How would the self-sufficient owner of sundry brick houses and valuable lots have felt if he had been accosted, about the time he was getting his check for his share of the "fund," by a poor widow or a day-laborer, and asked to receive a dollar he or she intended for the *sufferers* by the fire. We should like to know how many of those who received the large dividends, would have ventured to take the small pittance of the kind-hearted poor, directly from their own hands. They would have scorned to touch the trifling sum. It would in many cases have been insufficient to buy a single dinner for the *suffering* owner of brick warehouses or rich ground rents. Yet they did not hesitate to take from the committee the aggregate of five hundred of these sums.

We have not time nor room to enumerate half the instances of injustice which the pamphlet shows up,—nor even to point out the gross mistakes of the committee in the general rules they adopted in their distribution. Many who lost from $300 to 600 dollars, all they had on earth, got but one dividend, and that wholly insufficient to cover their losses. To be sure even they could not be called *sufferers* in the strict sense of the word, nor as the word was understood by those who made up the Fund. But they are surely much more deserving of relief than those who received a second sum.

It strikes us as peculiarly unjust that the large losers alone should have been favored with a second share of the Relief Fund. We think, however, all will agree that the distribution should cease. There is but little to distribute, it is true. But let the few hundred dollars yet on hand be returned to the State Treasury, and let our Councils pass a resolution refusing to receive the $20,000 not yet paid by the State. It is positively shameful for the Councils to demand that balance, as they have done through Mr. Darsie. In the present condition of our finances "it will do the State some service." Let the State keep it, then, rather than have it sent here to give occasion to fresh injustice and new heart-burnings.

We cannot but commend the course of the Treasurer, Mr SHOWDEN, in refusing to pay over the money under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

From the New Orleans Tropic.

HON. BALIE PEYTON AND THE NATIVE AMERICANS.

The subjoined letter from the Hon Balie Peyton to the President of the American Association in this city, speaks for itself. We commend its perusal to others whose motives in joining the Association were the same that actuated Mr Peyton:

New Orleans, Jan 14th, 1846.

Sir—The chief motive which induced me to become a member of the Native American party of Louisiana, was a desire to guard the elective franchise against abuse and to protect the ballot box from fraud.

I have become well satisfied from experience and observation that a separate and distinct organization upon the principles of the Native American party, is not calculated to accomplish the objects of its creation, or to result in any real benefit to the country.

On mature reflection, I am convinced that some of the restrictions and principles of the party are extreme, proscriptive, and unnecessary to the accomplishment of the great objects in view, to wit: the purity of our elections, and the just administration of the laws.—Entertaining these sentiments, I would be doing myself injustice to continue a member of your Association, and beg leave, most respectfully, to resign as a member of the society of which you are President.

As I am in the daily habit of receiving communications addressed to me from the Native American party in various sections of the country, I feel that it is due to other societies as well as myself, that I, should avail myself of the press to make known my position in relation to this matter.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BALIE PEYTON.

C. M. EMERSON, Esq., President of the American Association of Louisiana.

Mr Balie Peyton has, in common with many other political aspirants, who expected to ride into place and power upon what they supposed to be the popular wave of Nativism, have discovered that it was the merest bubble that could be blown into existence, by the breath of fanaticism and proscription, and are now endeavoring to clear themselves of the odium which they very justly suppose should attach to any one who ever gave the proscriptive faction any countenance. In this city the birth of nativeism was hailed with enthusiasm by the whig leaders; they received the natural offspring of their principles with open arms; the editor of their principal organ wished it "God speed," and for a time it bid fair to supplant the party from which it sprung.

But in a short time the editor of the Gazette and those who went with him in coaxing Nativism after it rendered itself distinguished by burning the Churches in Philadelphia, discovered that the great body of their own party was not as corrupt and lawless as they supposed it to be, and that a large portion of their own followers loathed and abhored the incendiary faction. With this discovery, the tone of whig journals and whig leaders was at once changed, and instead of wishing the native cause "God speed," they denounced it in the strongest language. The prominent men of the party, who had joined the association with the hope that it would enable them to obtain political distinction, left it with pretty much the same feelings that induce rats to leave a sinking ship, and, no doubt, now, when they see nativism is powerless, believe, with Mr Peyton, that some of its principles are "extreme, proscriptive and unnecessary."

These trimming politicians are entitled to no credit for repudiating the principles of the native party when they discover that it has no influence. They knew the odious tendency of its doctrines at the time they joined it as well as they do now, but they did not know its weakness. While they thought it powerful, Messrs Peyton & Co. could see nothing, in their proscriptive principles and Church-burning progress, but the purest patriotism, but now that it is nipped in the bud, and crushed beneath the indignation of an honest and liberal minded people, they wish to make the public believe that they never had any sympathy for its "extreme and proscriptive" principles. They will be smart if they succeed in this piece of deception.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—*Interesting Proceedings.*—We learn from the Richmond Times, that Monday was an interesting day in both branches of the Legislature on the subject of internal improvements. In the Senate, the Richmond and Ohio Railroad bill was passed, after a debate and several ineffectual motions to amend, by a vote of *twenty two to eight*. In the House, the question of the "right of way," which has been so much discussed in and out of the House, was disposed of. The bill for the incorporation of the Potomac and Ohio Railroad Company, which involved this question, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 77 to 43. In the House, also, Mr Edmunds, from the special committee on the subject, reported a bill "accepting by the State of Virginia, the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, when the same shall be re-ceded by the Congress of the United States."

Should the Richmond and Ohio Railroad be constructed it will do inevitable injury to the trade of our city and the interest of our public works. It will form an important link in a connection between the western states and the Atlantic seaboard, which in a short time would be prepared to take all the carrying trade between the west and the east on more advantageous terms to the shippers than we can now do it. The only means by which the injury which would follow to Pennsylvania from the opening of this route is the granting of the right of way to the Baltimore company to continue their road to Pittsburgh, and thus present to shippers a rival route the advantages of which would always secure to our improvements the carrying trade of the great west.

MORE MURDERS IN THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.—The Cherokee Advocate of the 5th ult., says: The dissipation attendant upon Christmas season, has been productive of its usual consequences, and resulted in two or three murders. One of the murders was committed at Maysville, a little place just across the Cherokee line, in the State of Arkansas, which is bounds with those dens of degradation, crime and death—whiskey shops. On the 25th ult., Charles Duncan killed John Ward, by cutting his throat with a knife—they were both drunk. John Ward killed a man several years ago, by the name of Jordan, near where Evansville now stands. Duncan has made his escape. He is a white man, married Cherokee and a resident in this place for some time, being informant of the "Piney murder" mentioned. On the 29th ult., on Spring Creek, Saline district, Henry Smith, a young man, was killed in a drunken brawl, by Dick Squirrel, to whom he is related. I hence to the sheriff, and will undergo a trial this day.

FATAL AFFRAY AT COVINGTON, LA.—C Y Kirkland, the keeper of a hotel at Covington, was shot on the 22d ult., by Jesse Kirkland, and died a few hours afterwards. It seems that Kirkland had been accused by Kimball of seducing his daughter, and on the night in question the latter went to Kirkland's door and fired a gun loaded with buckshot, some of which took effect about his face and neck. Kimball then retired, but returned shortly after and threatened to take Kirkland's life. He then went to his house, but at 2 o'clock in the morning was shot, while walking along the gallery with a light in his hand. He died soon after. Kirkland, we learn, surrendered himself immediately, declaring that he killed Kimball in self-defence. Great excitement existed at Covington on account of this affair.

A PENITENTIARY PRESENTED AS A NUISANCE.—The Grand Jury of New York has presented the vagrant department of the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island as a nuisance. Two hundred prisoners are confined in two rooms, which are swarming so much worse than the Grand Jury were warned not to enter. A great number of the inmates are sick, and the remainder lame or diseased. Part of the jury visited the interior of the building, and found there no fresh air *beds nor straw*; nor was there even room on the floor for all these wretched people to lie down at the same time. The keeper informed the jury that there were frequently 250 persons confined in these two rooms, there being no other place to put them in, and in consequence of the state of things as at most impossible to prevent them from quarreling and fighting.

THE WAY THAT SETTLE QUESTIONS OF HONOR OUT WEST.—Mr Wick, a member of Congress from Indiana, in a speech on the Oregon question a few days since, said they had a way of their own at the Northwest in the settlement of questions of honor:—The parties were locked up by their seconds in the third story, and the man who, after half an hour, could jump out of the window with the nose, chin, eyes and ears of his adversary in his possession, was declared to be the victor. This was their mode of settling questions of honor, and he recommended that it be adopted in the settlement of the Oregon question.

FRESH WATER.—Lake Erie has about 35 fathoms of water above its lowest bed, though it is not often more than 25 in depth. Lake St. Clair is shallow, scarcely exceeding 14 fathoms. Lake Huron, Michigan, and Superior, are in places nine hundred feet deep, sinking about three hundred feet below the level of the ocean.

OUR COMMERCE WITH LIVERPOOL.—The value of the produce shipped from the U. States to Liverpool, for the first six months of the past year, was $39,000,000, of which $34,000,000 was in cotton.

A GREAT PLACE FOR ROGUES.—The city of Naples proper is the most thieving place on earth. The population is 400,000, viz:—100,000 thieves, 100,000 beggars, 100,000 soldiers, and the balance decent people, who are made up of foreigners, respectable persons and shopmen, with the nobility and fishermen, who rank as the most honest of the Neapolitans.

CAUTION TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS.—By a judgment rendered in the United States District Court at New Orleans on the 24th ult., a steamboat captain was fined $50 for a violation of the post office law, having brought a letter to that city, contrary to the late provisions passed by Congress on this subject.

Good or Bad Fortune.—When Louis Phillipe was in this country, obtaining a scanty living by teaching school, he fell in love with a lady in Philadelphia who was favorably disposed but her parents could not consent to her marrying a school master, however illustrious his origin. The lady supposes at this day that she missed a crown. She is mistaken. When royal actions marry an honest American lady, they never elevate her to the throne, if even they can reach it. She is considered of too mean origin, and is divorced, to prepare for a Queen of royal blood. It is birth, not merit. When Jerome Bonaparte visited this country the poorest of his race, he married a Baltimore lady of great respectability, but when made King of Westphalia, she was not permitted to share his elevation, but was divorced, and sent home. Our women should always remember that they marry the only legitimate *sovereigns* when giving their hands to American citizens.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE TARIFF MEETING.

In compliance with previous notice assembled on last evening in the Rooms of the Board of Trade to consider the best means of averting the repeal of the Tariff of 1842.

THOS BARKWELL, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James S. Craft, Esq., and L. S. Waterman were chosen Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Hart Darragh and J. Reppert were elected Secretaries.

The President having stated the object of the meeting, a series of Preambles and Resolutions was offered by Morgan Robertson, Esq. After some discussion upon various amendments which were proposed, in which Messrs. Forward, Wm. M. Shinn, C. Shaler, J. B. Sheriff, Thos. H. Baird, Allison of Beaver, R. Edwards, C B. M. Smith, H. Magraw and J. Meacskey participated, they were adopted as follows:

Whereas, Universal experience has demonstrated that national prosperity has ever been inseparably connected with the wise and efficient protection of national industry; *And, Whereas*, The full cultivation of our national resources during peace, by encouraging the industry and ingenuity of our citizens, presents the only effectual means for providing, during the war, those arms and other munitions requisite to repel the foreign invader, or enable the American Eagle to brave the foe on foreign seas and distant shores; *And Whereas*, Strenuous exertions are now making, in various directions, to induce Congress to repeal the present Protective Tariff, and introduce in its place a system of nominal Free Trade which would, in its results, prove alike detrimental to Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanical Labor, and Internal Commerce of the nation; *And, Whereas*, The capability of this Commonwealth, to discharge her liabilities and preserve unsullied her character for fidelity to her engagements, in a great measure depends upon the permanence of the present protection of her various manufactures and productions, thereby developing her dormant resources, and rendering her iron and coal mines alike conducive to individual prosperity and national wealth.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this meeting sincerely deprecates any alteration in the present Tariff, which, while it produces abundant revenue for the economical administration of Government, and the gradual increase of our Navy—fosters and protects all the great interests of our country—renders us equally independent of foreign nations in peace or in war—secures us from the perpetual vacillation of foreign markets—provides a home market for our surplus agricultural produce—insures us a supply of manufactured articles within our own borders, and exercises its beneficial influence alike upon the cotton and woollen manufacturers of New England—the Iron and Coal of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Tennessee—the Lead and Hemp of Missouri and Kentucky—the Sugar of Louisiana, and indirectly the Cotton of the whole South.

Resolved, That we have found, by repeated experience, that efficient protection to our own manufactures has, in almost every instance, resulted in an increased value of the raw material, combined with diminished price and improved quality in the manufactured article.

Resolved, That this meeting equally deprecate the abolition of the trade of the proper labor of Europe to a free competition with the lowest exertions of our own countrymen, whether it be accomplished by the direct repeal of the present Tariff, or under the guise of reciprocal Commercial Treaties.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, remonstrating against the repeal of the present Tariff: Messrs. J. Avery, Wm. Tolton, F. Lorenz, J. K. Moorhead, J. Arthurs, J. Anderson and J. Patterson (Locksmith.)

A Committee of Correspondence, consisting of Messrs F Bakewell, R Edwards, W M Shinn, J. B. Sheriff and J Nelson, was also appointed.

Mr. Morgan Robertson, it was resolved, that the meeting recommend to the citizens of Allegheny county to meet in Mass Convention in the Old Court House, at 1 o'clock P M on Saturday next, for the purpose of considering upon proper measures to sustain the present Tariff.

After the adoption of a resolution that the proceedings be published in all the papers, the meeting adjourned.

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.—The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives on Saturday a letter from the Postmaster General, accompanied with an estimate of the appropriation necessary for the Post office Department for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1846, amounting to $4,416,000.

The expenditures of the Department for the year ending 30th June, 1845, were $4,629,735.

The estimates for the Department for the years ending 30th June 1846, 1847, 1848, are stated in the following manner:—

For 1846,	$4,530,000
For 1847,	4,416,000
For 1848,	4,416,000

The Postmaster General states that the expense of transportation on New York and New Orleans has fallen so far in the rear, that the mail was about 35 per cent or about $25,000, from the former years, and that in consequence, there will be a further reduction of the letter mail service, according to the contracts now in force, of $50,000 per annum, which will reduce the expenditure for transportation for the year ending 30th June, 1846, to $1,000,000, leaving the cost of transportation for the year ending 30th June, 1846, at $1,000,000. The estimates are based upon the assumption that the contract for the transportation of the mail between New Orleans and Texas, which will probably commence the cost of transportation as much for the next year as the cost of the year ending 30th June, 1845, and that the contract for the mail between New Orleans and the Mexican Republic, which will probably commence the cost of transportation as much for the next year as the cost of the year ending 30th June, 1845, may be reduced to $6,000, being $2,000 less than the preceding year.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.—The following announcement is from the Washington Union of Monday evening, and as, it will be seen, founded on official information:—

"We perceive that the accounts received on Saturday evening, from New Orleans, are not confirmed by the official accounts. The Picayune's report is one of the pieces of intelligence brought by the brig Patos, that a letter written at Vera Cruz on the 13th ult., the day on which the Patos sailed, simply says: Mr Slidell demanded his passports, having failed in the object of his mission. We do not understand that Mr. Slidell has yet demanded his passports, or that he has received any thing like a definite answer from the government. A letter has been received from Jalapa on the 12th January, which states that Mr Slidell was expected to arrive in that town via Perdida, on that or the following day.

"There is too much reason to apprehend that the mission may not be productive of the success which there was some reason to anticipate. The accession of Almonte and Tornel to the existing administration, is no very flattering sign of a favorable result. Mr. Slidell will do, however, every thing which is to be expected from his acknowledged talents when he receives his commission under the recent confirmation of the Senate.

"Some rumors are still afloat of a design on the part of Great Britain, France and Spain, to place a European prince on the throne of Mexico. We cannot vouch for the correctness of so extravagant a report.

☞ The Mississippi Free Trader gives the following notice of the newly elected U States Senators of that State:—

Gen Foote is a man of shining qualities and brilliant oratory, a fine scholar and polished gentleman of the old Virginia school. In the Senate, he will make a distinguished figure and rank high among the great intellects of that body. In private life, he is pure and irreproachable in all its relations. In company we have never seen a more fascinating man, or one, the graces and charms of whose conversational powers were more enchanting or irresistible. In politics, he is after the straightest sect a Democrat; and Diogenes with his lantern could not have found a more honest politician, a better citizen or more honorable man.

Mr Chalmers, we are told, is a worthy gentleman of fair talents, of business capacity and habits, and although not very long a Democrat, yet that he is now sound upon all questions, and will make a useful Senator.

☞ "Did you take that note, and did you see Mr ——, Jack?"

"Yes, sur."

"And how was he?"

"Why, he looked putty well, but he's worry blind."

"Blind! what do mean?"

"Why, while I wor in the room, he axed me where my hat wor, and it wor on my head all the time."

Death in the Auburn Prison.—Considerable excitement has existed in the village of Auburn during the last ten days, in consequence of the death of a convict in the prison by the name of Plumb, who had been twice severely flogged on two consecutive days, and who died on the third day thereafter. The first intimation of the affair which reached the knowledge of the people outside the prison, was the report that the body was about being sent to a medical college, without any legal investigation of the circumstances attending his death. Upon hearing this fact, three of the judges of Cayuga county, with one of the prison inspectors, together with a few other citizens, repaired to the prison, and ascertained from the physician that he had made a post mortem examination—had examined the brain, head and stomach, and found no cause of death in any of the vital organs, and that the convict had *not been reported sick previous to the flogging!*

The judges and the other gentlemen wishing to see the body, were conducted to a room where a corpse lay wrapped in a blanket, but which exhibited no *signs of dissection*. This seemed inexplicable but no explanation was obtained. One of the citizens then commenced a search of the room, when a box was discovered, containing *something!* A coroner's jury was then summoned, which returned a verdict that the "deceased died of bilious intermitting fever prevailing in the prison, aggravated, if not superinduced, by severe flagellation inflicted before the attack, by Melancton W Cory, one of the assistant keepers in said prison."

Plumb was about 20 years of age, and is represented to have labored under occasional fits of insanity. They *Cayuga Patriot*, from which this information is obtained, and from having heard part of the testimony before the coroner, remarks:—"We do not think the flogging would produce death in ordinary cases; although it might in some states of the system."

TOM PAINE CELEBRATION.—The Free Enquirers and disciples of Thomas Paine, celebrated the 109th anniversary of his birth, on Thursday evening, at the Coliseum, in New York, by a ball and supper. At the head was a large portrait of Paine, with the motto under it, "The world is my country, to do good my religion." On the side was a portrait of Robert Owen, and hung round the room were shields, on which were inscribed in gilt letters the names of Voltaire, Gibbon, D'Holbach, Hume, Bolingbroke, Shelley, Strauss, Volney, Fourier, and several others.

At about 11 the dancers adjourned to the supper room, where an address was delivered by Dr. Oliver Hull, of New York.

A CAPITAL "GOOSE" STORY.

A correspondent of the *New York Spirit of the Times*, tells the following story—which is very good:—

Away down in the 'smart village' of Cincinnati, there vegetates a certain hotel-keeper, who, for cureness is 'some,' you may depend. Having been frequently imposed upon while supplying his bountiful larder with the article of geese, by the wide-awake 'Buckeye' hucksters, he deemed it high time to try if cheating wasn't a game that two could play at. So, one morning bright and early, he presents himself before one of the numerous farmer's wagons surrounding the market square, with a—"Ise say, I fe iriend—g g got any g g geese?" (The poor fellow has Charles Lamb's defect of speech.)

"Yes sir; fine lot ——."

"Wan-wan-well, I've g g g got up to my h h house the finest feedist set of b b boys for g g g geese, you ever did dist see, and I want to bib-bind 'em off a few, with some tender ones—o-can you p p pick me out a few odd enough b b b-lobe fellers?"

"Well, I don't know, but I guess I might find one or two," and so turning over his pile of poultry, he collects on one side of his wagon some eight or ten geese whose claim to the title of 'odd lobe fellers,' needed no comparative proof of Noah's Sound Conservation, or Treaty of Florida, but might justly be pronounced clear and unquestionable.

"Mine Heavy!" cried the process of separation with evident satisfaction.

"Are t-t-t-he se-se-se-ttled ones you've g g got?"

"Yes, sir, and I know I do for know I had so many."

"Well, was the reply, "I g g g guess I'll t-t-take the other t-t-t-ie."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR FEBRUARY

N. B. Craig, W. Barker, Robert Woods.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

6 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED

Bilson, Fenger & Co. to Ohio, McDonald, Cincinnati; Michigan, Blair, Beaver; Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.

Alonzo, Smith, Cairo; Cincinnati Packet, Wellsville; Delaware Hayes, Cin; Putnam, Hazen, Steubenville; Lion M Lane, Bonner, Brownsville.

☞ The marked thus * are provided with Fenner's Safety Guard a precaution for the protection of steamers.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Lancaster—per str Boston, 11 cags feathers, 4 bbls cider, Young, Hunter & Fleaker; 11 bags shumack, W H Barnett; 53 bars iron, W Coleman; 65 bales cotton, 56 do do tamp, 3 hds sugar, 20 bbls molasses, Pontefexter & Co; 29 bags feathers, 37 do ginseng, Lewis Hutchison & Co; 30 bbls molasses, S M'Clurkan; 20 bags feathers, Hallman, Jennings & Co; 9 cases bacon, Atwood, James & Co; 7 bbls molasses, Myers & Co; 370 pieces yarn, Jas Jordan & Son; 31 bags corn, 2 do rags, 1 bundle furs, D T Morgan; 698 pieces bulk pork, 6 bbls pork, L & J D Weck; 49 sacks and 23 bbls corn, owner aboard.

Cincinnati—per str Pickaway, 13 bbls molasses, 15 bbls loaf sugar, 5 hhds do, 1 trunk tea, 25 boxes raisins, English & Bennett; 96 bbls whiskey, Miller & Ricketson; 5 bbls sugar, 20 bbls molasses, J Benny; 6 bbls loaf sugar, Bagley & Smith; 6 boxes soap, 2 casks tallow; 5 bbls lard, S Cuthbert; 6 bbls sugar, 6 do rice, 26 bbls mackerel, 10 half do, J Jordan & Son; 10 bbls sunburnt, Lippencott & Co; 1 bale mdse, D Leech & Co; 1 bale, 1 bbl mdse, Burbridge, Wilson & Co; 3 boxes mdse, R Dunlap; 1123 pieces bulk pork, Hanna & Waterman; 60 sacks oats, 13 do corn, B Lacelry; 77 bags shorts, 26 do bran, 23 bbls flour, F E Sellers; 120 sacks oats; J Jordan & Son; 42 sacks oats, 47 do corn, M B Rhey & Co.

Wellsville—per str Cleveland: 5078 lbs bulk pork, Robertson & Reppert; 4903 lbs do, S M'Clurkan; 1½ bbls butter, Black & M'Kee; 118 bbls flour, A M'Millen; 67 pieces pork, ½ bbl butter, Wm Hughn; 3 bundles frames, R Ralston; 13 reams paper, Christian Advocate; 10 do, Journal office; 5 do, Gazette.

Brownsville—per str Louis M'Lane, 61 kegs nails, Dickey & Co; 1 chest, Maltby & Co; 50 kegs nails, 574 bundles iron, Bedridge, Wilson & Co; 112 boxes glass, W B Hay & Co; 2514 do, Church & Carothers; 4 do, Gallagher & Baker; 127 pieces bacon, English & Burnett; 1 roll leather, A Ruth; 1 hhd; 1 box, Bagaley & Smith; 468 boxes glass, 221 bushels oats, 36 bbls flour; 11 bbls whiskey, 12 bbls clover-seed, owners aboard.

Office of the Pittsburgh "Morning Post."

Friday Evening, Feb. 6, 1846.

The weather for several days past has been exceedingly fine for all out-door transactions; this evening is a little colder, and some appearance of a storm.—The river is falling slowly, with about 8½ feet water in the channel, though still enough for the largest class of boats full freighted.

Sugar—There was a fair business doing in the sugar market; sales amounted to about 75 hhds. Prices rather stiffened towards evening. We quote however, common 6¼, fair 6¾.

Molasses—Prices remain steady, and rather improving to-day. Lots to arrive could not be bought under 30c. The range of prices to-day has been 30, 31a32c.

Bulk Pork—Declining still further; small sales at 4½c; though round lots are offered lower.

Flour—Has dropped down another peg. Transactions to-day, from wagon and river at $3,75; from store, $3,87½@4,00.

MY MAIDEN AUNT.

BY HOLMES.

My aunt! my dear unmarried aunt!
Long years have o'er her flown,
Yet still she strains the aching clasp
That binds her virgin zone;
I know it hurts her—though she looks
As cheerful as she can;
Her waist is smaller than her life,
For life is but a span.

My aunt, my poor deluded aunt!
Her hair is almost grey;
Why will she train that winter curl
In such a spring like way?
How can she lay her glasses down,
And say she reads as well,
When through a double convex lens
She just makes out spell.

Her father—grandpapa! forgive
This erring lip its smiles—
Vowed she would make the finest girl
Within a hundred miles.
He sent her to a stylish school,
'Twas in her thirteenth June;
And with her, as the rules required,
"Two towels and a spoon."

They braced my aunt against a board,
To make her straight and tall;
They laced her up, they starved her down,
To make her light and small;
They pinched her feet, they singed her hair,
They screwed it up with pins;
O, never mortal suffered more
In penance for her sins.

So when my precious aunt was done,
My grandsire brought her back;
(By daylight, lest some rabid youth
Might follow on the track;)
"Ah!" said my grandsire, as she shook
Some powder in his pan,
"What could this lovely creature do
Against a desperate man."

Alas! nor chariot, nor barouche,
Nor bandit cavalcade,
Tore from the trembling father's arms
His all accomplished maid.
For her how happy had it been!
And Heaven had spared to me
To see one sad, ungathered rose
On my ancestral tree.

Auction Sales

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

AT 10 o'clock on Monday morning the 9th inst., will be sold without reserve, a large and valuable assortment of fresh and seasonable dry goods, among which are superfine cloths, cassimeres, satinnets, black bombazines, plain and figured alpacas, delanes, calicoes, cashmeres, Bik silk, crape delanes, Irish linens, Italian sewing silk, Ky jeans; tweed cloth, flannels, blankets, tickings, checks, ginghams, cotton and woolen shawls, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, suspenders, woolen and cotton hosiery, gloves, spool cotton.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., 2 quarter casks sweet Malaga wine, 4 half chests imperial gunpowder tea, 6 do do young hyson; glassware, cordage, carpeting, 8 dry and fancy articles, a quantity of fine cutlery and hardware, new and second hand household furniture, &c. &c.

At 7 o'clock, P M., a quantity of fancy and staple dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, gold and silver watches, ready made clothing, rifles, shot guns, pistols; hot pressed letter paper, &c. feb7

Books, Watches, and Fancy Articles, at Auction.

AT 7 o'clock on Saturday evening the 7th instant, at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold a quantity of new and second hand Miscellaneous Books, Bibles in great variety, Splendid Annuals, Blank Books, Cap, Writing and Letter Paper, new and second hand Gold and Silver Watches, Ready-Made Clothing, Musical Instruments, Boots and Shoes, Men's, Boys' and Childrens' fancy Caps, together with a quantity of Fancy Goods, &c. (feb 6) J. D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

Notice.

IN connection with my son, A. KLEBER, I have this day, opened my House in Virgin Alley, near Wood street, where those wishing the choicest refreshments that are furnished by well conducted Coffee Houses, can always be accommodated.

HENRY KLEBER, SEN.

feb 7-tf

TO LET.

TWO two-storied brick houses with dining room and kitchen back, on Wills street, near Washington street, pavement all the way. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of ALEX BLACK, on the premises.

feb7-1w

Molasses.

300 BBLS N O Molasses just received and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO., Water st.

feb7

Rice and Raisins.

30 TH RCS Rice, 22 Sacks M R Raisins just received and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO., Water st.

feb7

BARLEY WANTED.

WE will pay the highest market price for a quantity of good barley. BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co.

feb7 Water street.

SUGAR.

150 HHDS N O Sugar, just received and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co.

feb 7 Water street.

SWEET MALAGA WINE.

25 HALF bbls S M Wine now landing from S B R Morris, for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,

feb7 179 Liberty st.

RICE.

12 TIERCES rice now landing from S B Robert Morris, for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

feb7

PORT WINE.

5 PIPES Catalonia port wine now landing from S B R Morris, and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

feb7

STEAMBOAT bars and hotels can always be fitted out with segars, &c., at the shortest notice, and on terms to please all who may call on P. C. MARTIN.

feb7 60 Water st.

LEMONS.

5 BOXES in good order for sale by P. C. MARTIN

feb7 60 Water street.

BACON.

1000 lbs sugar cured hams and shoulders for sale by P C MARTIN,

feb7 60 Water st.

FLOUR.

19 BBLS flour for sale by P. C. MARTIN,

feb7 60 Water street.

FOREIGN BRANDIES, WINES & GIN.

OF choice brands and fine flavor, in pipes, half pipes and quarters, part on draught, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by P. C. MARTIN.

feb 7 60 Water st.

OLD WHISKEY.

OLD Rye, from 6 to 11 years old, also Scotch and Rectified, in barrels, halves and quarters, some of which is on tap and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. by P. C. MARTIN,

feb 7 60 Water street.

BITTERS, Peppermint and Cigars of all kinds and superior chewing Tobacco, can always be got at P. C. MARTIN,

feb 7 60 Water st.

GROCERIES of every kind, green and dry fruit, both foreign and domestic, nuts and spices of every kind, at wholesale or retail.

For sale by P. C. MARTIN,

feb 7. 60 Water st.

$20 Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, in Holmes county, Salt Creek tp., about 6 miles from Mont Eaton, on Monday night, 2d inst., at about 8 o'clock, **2 Mares**, one of them a bay Mare, about 16 hands high; heavily build ball in the forehead and the two hind legs white near the feet, one more so than the other; mane and tail black, and the fore feet shod; aged about 6 years.

The other is a dark chesnut Sorrel, about 12 hands high; mane and tail white; bull forehead, and both of the hind feet white; aged 12 years.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of both Horses and Thief, or a reasonable reward for the horses alone, and all necessary expenses.

F. REINHART.

Holmes county, Salt Creek Tp., Ohio.

feb7-d1w.

TO CARPENTERS.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the Carpenters of this city and vicinity to the opening of his Evening Classes for instruction in.

Stair Railing, Shades, Shadows or Perspective.

The system practised by the subscriber insures in the short course of FIVE simple lessons, a thorough knowledge of the mode of getting out every variety of GEOMETRICAL STAIR RAILING, which he at the same time practically illustrates, by suitable models, thus giving his pupils a practical knowledge, at the same time that he imparts the theory.

The experience I have already had and the success that, in many of the principal cities of the Union, has attended my efforts as a teacher emboldens me in defying a critical examination into this system.

The first meeting of my Classes will take place on Saturday evening, February 7th, at my room, over Mr. Kinkaid's Tailor Shop, two doors from the Chronicle Office, on Fourth street, near Wood, to which the young Carpenters generally are invited.

From numerous flattering certificates in my possession, I append one from a Pittsburgh Architect and Builder, that will speak for itself.

A. E. DRAKE.

CERTIFICATE.

The subscriber has examined the system of teaching the principles which guide in the construction of Hand Rails of Stairs and other similar work, as taught by Mr. Drake, and believes it to be better than any other system hitherto employed for that purpose. It is as simple and demonstrative as anything can be, indeed, by the use of models, Mr. Drake makes his nearly the same as the practice of putting up Rails themselves. No person can fail to succeed in the business, after taking lessons on Mr. D's plan.

J. H. McCLELLAND.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2d, 1846.

☞ A E D has also permission to refer to Jacob Vogdes & Son, Architects and Builders. feb6 3t

Religious Books.

SIMPSON'S Plea for Religion;
Butler's Analogy;
Reith's Demonstrations;
" Land of Israel;
Vinet's Pastoral Christianity;
Life of Sommerfield;
Gaston's Collections;
The works of Leighton, Newton, Hooker, Hall, Chalmers, Bush, Barnes and others, for sale by BOSWORTH & FORRESTER, 43 Market street.

feb7

Corn.

408 SACKS shelled corn received per str "Alequippa," for sale by M B RHEY & Co.

feb 5 57 Water st.

Tobacco.

22 KEGS No 1 six twist Tobacco, pr str Alequippi, for sale by M B RHEY & Co.

feb 5

Corn.

1500 BUSHELS shelled Corn, to arrive, and for sale by M B RHEY & Co.

feb 5.

Brooms and Feathers.

28 Doz Corn Brooms.
1 sack Feathers.
Received pr str Belmont. For sale by M B RHEY & Co.

feb 5

Manure and Hay Forks.

30 DOZ. just received from the manufacturers; for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, No 26 Wood st.

feb 5

Scythe Sneathes.

30 DOZ., for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, No 26 Wood street.

feb 5

Spinning Wheel Irons.

20 GROSS for sale by GEO COCHRAN, 26 Wood st.

feb 5

MACHINE CARDS

OF eastern manufacture for wool carding machine comb plate and tacks for sale by GEO COCHRAN, 26 Wood st.

feb5

Linseed Oil.

10 BARRELS Linseed Oil, warranted pure, in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,

feb6.

Winter Oil.

2 CASKS Winter Oil, just received and for sale low (for account of Shippers) by MILLER & RICKETSON.

feb6.

Leaf Sugar.

40 BBLS N O Loaf sugar Nos 3, 4 and 8, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, No 179 Liberty street.

feb5

Tobacco.

40 KEGS & Twist Tobacco; in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, No. 179 Liberty st.

feb5

STEARINE MOULD CANDLES.

30 BOXES S. M. Candles; just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, 179 Liberty st.

feb5

Oils.

1200 GALLS. Bleached winter Sperm Oil;
1000 " unbleached do. do. do.
600 galls. bleached fall do. do.
500 " unbleached fall do. do.
8 bbls winter Lard oil;
2000 galls. Palm oil, in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

Attorney, Counsellor & Notary,

JAMES S. CRAFT.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAVING resigned the office of Secretary P. Nav. and Fire Ins. Co., will attend SPECIALLY to Collections and business connected with Navigation, Insurance, Accounts and Real Estate.

Business hours 9, A. M. to 9 P. M.

Office, No 1 Stuart's Buildings, (No 80 Fourth st.) second door East of Wood street. feb 3-tf

Wanted to Borrow,

FOR different periods and for different persons, and on the very best security, several sums from $50 to $5000. Wanted, places