The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1846.

☞ 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

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FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

VETO MESSAGE.—The Message of Gov. SHUNK, *vetoing* the Conestoga Manufacturing Company of the city of Lancaster, will be found in the Post of to-day. It is a plain argumentative document which ought to be carefully examined by every good citizen. The people will be gratified to find the Executive of their choice standing out so firmly in defence of the "*individual liability principle*" as necessary to protect them against the evils resulting from delinquent corporations.

"RIGHT OF WAY" BILL.—The consideration of the "Right of way" bill, was resumed, we learn, on Saturday morning. Mr Galloway, of Fayette, closed his speech in opposition to the amendment of Mr Kunkle, and in favor of the bill. Mr Pomroy, of Franklin, then obtained the floor and spoke in favor of the bill and against the amendment until the hour of adjournment. The vote, it is thought, will not be taken for several days—quite a number of members having expressed a wish to speak on the subject.

The friends of the measure are quite sanguine that the bill will pass by a small majority.

Democratic Victory.

The unconquerable Democracy of Pine township, it will be seen, achieved a glorious victory on Friday

Pine Township, Saturday morning; March 21.

COL. BIGLER:

DEAR SIR—Our election yesterday terminated in a complete Democratic victory. Our lowest majority is 48, and our highest 54. The whigs rallied their forces, and concentrated them upon their best candidates with the hopes of succeeding, but all to no purpose. Our Democracy are invincible; we go for Oregon—the whole of Oregon, and no British whiggery in this land of Republicanism; such were the issues of yesterday, and the above is the gratifying result. Yours,

Correspondence of the "Morning Post."

Harrisburgh, March 19th, 1846.

This being petition day, a great number on various subjects, were presented;—amongst the rest, a number from your city, against the bill incorporating the Guardians of the Poor—also, in favor of electing your Councils by general ticket—some *for* and some *against* the Tri-partite Bridge. Mr Samuels, from the committee on banks, reported, as committed, the Bill authorizing the Chambersburgh Bank to reduce their capital stock;—also, the following bills with the recommendation that they be negatived, viz: The bill to incorporate the "Allegheny River Bank," the bill to incorporate the "Allegheny Savings Fund Company," and the bill to authorize the "Farmer's Deposit Bank at Pittsburgh" to issue notes. Mr Hilands, from the same committee, reported the bill to incoporate the "William Penn Savings Fund" of Phila., and the bill to incorporate the "Reading Savings Bank" with the recommendation that they be both negatived. Mr Matthias read in his place a bill requiring inspectors of Prisons, Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Clerks of Criminal Courts, and other officers, to make annual Reports to the legislature; also, a bill to abolish half Pilotage at the port of Philadelphia. Mr Knox, a bill relating to proceedings in partition. Mr Taggert, a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Swatara and Good Spring Railroad Company. A motion was made to reconsider the new county of *Jackson* and carried; it was afterwards postponed to the 1st day of May next.

The House then resumed, on second reading, the consideration of the Central or Middle Route bill, which passed finally with several amendments and has gone to the Senate for concurrence. To-morrow comes the "tug of war" for the "Right of Way," it is to be called up after the reading of the journal—so "clear the track." In haste, yours,

SNYDER.

Harrisburgh, March 20, 1846.

This morning the House took up the "Right of Way bill. Mr. *Edie*, of Somerset, addressed the House at considerable length, and with much spirit and ability, in favor of the bill. Mr. Hill, of Montgomery, replied to him.

Mr. M'Farland's amendment offered in committee, was read. It provides that in case the Pennsylvania Railroad Company subscribe $3,000,000 of the stock and pay in $1,000,000, and put under contract 25 miles eastward from Pittsburgh, and 25 miles westward from Harrisburgh, then this act shall be null and of no effect.

Mr Kunkel offered a substitute. This substitute provides that this act shall not go into effect till the 1st May, 1847. It further provides that if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall subscribe 3,000,000 and pay in ten per cent., then this act shall be void.

Mr Burrell suggested that the amendments were not exactly in order, and the speaker was understood to intimate that such a proceeding was irregular.

After some conversation between the chair, Messrs Burrell, Kunkle, and M'Farland, Mr Magehan took the floor and made a speech in which he declared in favor of the right of way bill. Mr Burrell made a few remarks against the proposed amendments, and then a vote was taken on Mr Kunkle's amendment, (amendment to the amendment) and was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Bachman, Bentz, Bird, Boyer, Burnside, Campbell, Connor, Daly, Dotts, Enue, Fernon, Forsythe, Funston, Gwin, Haley, Hallowell, Hill, (Montgomery) Hiveline; Hoffman, Jacobs, James, Kellar, Kline, Kunkel, Ladley, Larkin, Levan, Matthias, Merrifield, McCrum, McCurley, Owen, Piolett, Ruppert, Shuman Snyder, Steel, Steeler, Stewart, (Ly.) Taggart, Thomas, (Chester) Tice, Trego, Weest, Webb, Wilson, Worman, Worrell, Patterson, (Speaker)—50.

NAYS—Messrs Barber, Bartholomew, Bassler, Bingham, Boughner, Brough, Brackenridge, Bright, Burns, Burrell, Chesnut, Clark, Cochran, Cross, Donaldson, Edie, Eldred, Fasset, Galloway, Gray, Haymaker, Hilands; Hill (Fayette) Ives, Johnson, Knox, Magehan, Means, Mitchell, Murphy, McAbee, Mc Clelland, McCurdy, McFarland, Nicholson, Power Pomroy, (Franklin) Pomery, (Mercer) Price, Rider. Robinson, Samuels, Starr, Stewart, (Franklin) Strouss, Thomas, (Susq) Van Hoff, Wadsworth.—48.

The question then recurring on the amendment as amended.

Mr Galloway, of Fayette, addressed the House against it, and had the floor when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Mr Piolett and the Post.

We clip the following from a Harrisburgh letter which appeared in the "Daily Dispatch" of Saturday morning:

"We have lost one vote on the bill, by the imprudent attack of the *Post* on Mr PIOLETT, and in fact the latter gentleman is a very clever fellow. I think the *Post* must labor under a *mistake*."

The article above referred to as having given offence to Mr PIOLETT, was published during the absence of the editor at Harrisburgh, and of which he had no knowledge whatever until his return home.—We are assured, however, by the writer of the article that it was not designed as an attack upon Mr Piolett. The article itself will show, too, that whilst regret is expressed as to the manner in which the matter was disclosed, his conduct, in every other respect, is spoken of as highly commendible. That the writer did not intend to assail Mr Piolett, we think, is very evident from the fact that in an editorial article, referring to the same matter, which appeared a day or two before, he expressed himself as follows:

☞"*A Bank Borer in Trouble.*—It will be seen, by the letter of our Harrisburgh correspondent, that one *Daniel M'Cook*, an active, but disinterested friend of a dilapidated banking concern in Lehigh county, has got himself into rather an ugly scrape by offering to bribe MR. PIOLLET, a member of the House, to vote against repealing the charter of the Lehigh county bank. We like the prompt and decided course of Mr P. in this matter—it gives the strongest evidence of his own incorruptibility as a legislator, and also indicates that the whole system of bank bribery has exploded at Harrisburgh, and that boring for bank charters has been voted a *bore* by the members—and will be ruled out in future as an unfashionable if not a reprehensible thing." ☜

"Old Fort Pitt!"

At a meeting of the citizens of Pitt Township, held at the house of Conrad Freivogel on the 20th of March A. D. 1846, after notice; MATHEW B. LOWRIE Esq. was chosen President, *George Gumbert* and *Robert Cowan* Vice Presidents, Robert Nelson, and Fleming Morrow, Secretaries.

Alexander Brackenridge, Esq., formerly of the H. of R. of Penna., addressed the meeting in a masterly and forcible explanation of the necessity of a strong assertion of our opinions against the wealth and unscrupulous power of our opponents to the extension of the right of way from Cumberland to Pittsburgh—and on his motion, a committee, appointed by the President, viz: A Brackenridge, Geo Breed, Charles Kent, John D Mahon, Jas B Irwin, Jared M Brush and John Greenough, Esquires, prepared and submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted in the most spirited and earnest manner with one voice:

Resolved, That the Right of Way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company to the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, is of vital importance to that city, and western Pennsylvania, and that we have never desired nor advocated it without a wish to branch towards Philadelphia, and that the charge of preferring, a connexion with Baltimore, over that with our sister city is slanderous and untrue.

Resolved, That the opposition of Philadelphia to this right is a miserable specimen of narrow and selfish policy more fitted for the island of Japan or the Hong merchants of China than for the enlightened citizens of any part of this Union.

Resolved, That the said railroad must early and inevitably reach the Ohio, and if not here, then below us—forced beyond us by our Philadelphia opponents—who cannot have the poor consolation that in destroying us they are benefiting themselves.

Resolved, That our sympathies have been with and our tendencies towards Philadelphia and this fact is well known to many there who exert their influence to defeat our plans and compel the Baltimore company from us in favor of works in which they hold stock or to create a price for worthless Virginia lands.

Resolved, That the Central railroad proposed by our opponents will require an expenditure beyond the *liberality* even of the capitalists of Philadelphia, and that we regard it as only a pretext to defeat the right of way.

Resolved, That our friends of Philadelphia agreeing with us, whose timidity prevents a public declaration of their sentiments, excite our surprise, because their open avowal of sympathy is due to us and the shrewdest regard of their own best pecuniary interest.

Resolved, That the law of 1828, in our statute books, is a pledge of Pennsylvania in good faith to the Railroad Company that they should be enabled to reach the Ohio by our route—in confidence whereof they have spent millions—and that the petty advantage attempted to be taken of the lapse of time, is more fitted to the captious disposition of pettifoggers, than the spirit of "Brotherly Love."

Resolved, That while we regret the pitiful but bitter pertinacity of the Philadelphia representation, (excepting always the noble and expanded Gibbons,) we tender to him, and all friendly representatives, our cordial thanks for their able and unfaltering support of our rights—which in the end we are determined to obtain peaceably.

MATTHEW B. LOWRIE, Pres't.
ROBT. COWAN, GEO. GUMBERT, } Vice Pres'ts.
Robert Nelson, Fleming Morrow, } Secretaries.

RIGHT OF WAY MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.

About three o'clock, on last Saturday, agreeable to notice, a large collection of people assembled at the Market house in the Diamond, when the following persons were chosen officers of the meeting: President, John Gebhart; Vice Presidents, R S Cassatt, John Tassey. A Penniman; Secretaries, R A Campbell and John Fleming

The following resolutions were introduced by the committee, John Tassey, Nixon, A Bekham, Wm McShinn, John Morrison and Wm Karns, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Pittsburgh, by its peculiar location at the confluence of a number of important navigable streams,) by which the greater part of the western slope of the Allegheny mountains in the State of Pennsylvania is drained, and thrown together in one grand canal, called the Ohio river,) indicates that she is by nature entitled to the advantages connected with the terminus of any Railroad or canal, which connects Baltimore or Philadelphia with the western country.

Resolved, That Philadelphia is as deeply interested in the termination of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Pittsburgh, as the city of Pittsburgh itself can be; because it thereby secures a certain proportion of the western trade, which must otherwise be entirely diverted from it—if the Railroad is permitted to terminate either at or below Wheeling.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Cumberland Valley Railroad, (until it intersects the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the head waters of Wills' Creek, or any other point in Pennsylvania suitable,) will answer every purpose of the proposed central Railroad, and will be less liable to objections, from any supposed injury it might be supposed to effect in respect to the Public Works.

Resolved, That to attempt to defeat the efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company to carry out their project to completion—or to throw difficulties in their way, when they are so much inclined to share with Pennsylvania a fair proportion of the advantages and benefits likely to arise from so important a work—is illiberal, unjust and highly reprehensible, for the Philadelphians to interpose in a manner so unjustifiable, to prevent the accomplishment of an object so desirable.

Resolved, That the course pursed by Philadelphia, in reference to the Right of Way, is discreditable to her citizens, dishonorable to the state of Pennsylvania, and destructive of the best interests of Allegheny county in particular; that it is calculated to inflict upon the city of Pittsburgh a deep and more lasting injury than the Great Fire of the 10th of April, 1845; and, if persisted in, will forever sever the ties by which these two important cities have been bound together.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Allegheny city and of Allegheny county, pledge ourselves to support no man, now or hereafter, for any office, who ranks himself in opposition to the right of way.

Resolved, That the Hon Charles Gibbons, of Philadelphia, for his disinterested, firm, decided and honorable course in reference to this subject, is entitled to our highest approbation, and that his dignified and manly defence of himself, and the rights of western Pennsylvania, against the sordid and selfish views of a few avaricious stock and land jobbers, shall one day, we trust, be repaid by a suitable reward from a grateful people.

Resolved, That the liberal policy of the state of New York, towards the city of Boston, deserves the highest comendation, and should be held up to public view as worthy of imitation by all the other cities and states of the Union.

Messrs A Eichbaum, Thomas Jewet, Dr Dale, Abram Streeter, Wm Bell, B Hazlep, H Irwin, A C Alexander, Wm Karns, Jonathan Rush, H Bollman, J K Moorhead, A Beckham, Richard Bard, G R Riddle, J Chambers, Thomas Barnet, Wm Carson, Judge Grier, and John Tassey—were appointed delegates to the Convention.

Messrs Layng and Shinn addressed the meeting.

ELECTION IN PITT TOWNSHIP.—The election in this Township, which took place on Friday last, resulted in the choice of the whole Reform ticket, with the exception of one Supervisor and one Auditor. The following are the returns:

Judge of Elections.	
*H. Stimpel (Reform, no opposition)	176
Inspectors.	
*Wm. A. Heron (Whig)	92
*Alex. Brackenridge (Reform)	86
Wm Eichbaum (Reform)	14.
Supervisors.	
*Jas S Richardson, 2 years (Whig)	144
*Jacob Tomer, 2 years (Reform)	101
George Gumbert, 3 years (Whig)	78
George Gumbert, 2 years (Reform)	60
Treasurer.	
*Flem Morrow (Reform)	140
John Hoffer, (Voluteer)	62
Assessor.	
John Allen (Reform, no op.)	199
Assistant Assessors.	
*Samuel Chadwick (Reform)	178
*Chas Cunliffe "	178
Township Clerk.	
*Peter Connolly (Reform)	107
James Wilson (Whig)	98
Auditors.	
*John Herron, 3 years (Whig)	102
*Wm Eichbaum, 1 year (Reform)	100
Jas Coltart (Reform)	94
S D Herron "	92
School Directors.	
*Hugh Anderson, 3 years (Ref)	194
*Edw D Gazzam 1 " "	193
*Robert Nelson, 3 " "	187

☞Those marked with a * are elected.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The Jeffersonian, of New Orleans, closes a recommendation to the Legislature to modify their stringent laws respecting the collections of debt, with the following:

"Died in jail, at Haverhill, Mass., where he was imprisoned for a debt of $12, Noah Buzzel, aged 70, a soldier of the Revolution, who fought at Bunker Hill."

VETO MESSAGE

Of Governor Shunk, on the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Managers and Company of the Conestoga Steam Mills," in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

To the Senate of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—The bill entitled an "Act to incorporate the Managers and Company of the Conestoga Steam Mills," in the city of Lancaster, has been presented for my approval. It provides for the incorporation of the subscribers to the capital stock of the company, to the amount of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, which may be increased to three hundred thousand dollars; to be employed in the purchase of a site in the county of Lancaster, and the erection of buildings and machinery necessary for the prosecution of the business of making cotton goods, or goods composed partly of cotton, or for bleaching, dying, or printing such or any other goods.

The bill contains provisions for securing a correct and faithful administration of the affairs of the company, and it throws around the share holders the usual corporated privileges, by which their property not invested in the funds of the company is exempted from liability, should the corporate funds be at any time inadequate to the payment of the debts of the company.

The question involved in the corporation of this company is one of no ordinary importance. It is simply this: whether those citizens who have been fortunate in the acquisition of means, shall be authorized by law to invest a portion of their property in a branch of business which is regarded as among the most profitable, and is as little liable to change as most others, without incurring the liability of paying all their debts should the investment prove to be unfortunate.

Although this corporation is to be located at Lancaster the question presented by the bill cannot be regarded as a local one. On the contrary, it involves in its terms and tendencies, a radical change in the policy of the state. If it be right that this lucrative branch of business should be conducted under the protection of corporate privileges in the county of Lancaster, then it is right that it should be so conducted in every other county. Hence, the incorporation of this company presents a general question in which the whole people of the Commonwealth are interested.

The employments that occupy the industry and talents of our citizens are principally agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and mechanical; success in all of which, with accidental exceptions, depends upon the skill and industry of those who engage in them. Eager, economical and vigorous men embark in them, stimulated by commpetition, yet admonished and guarded against too daring adventure by a conviction of the hazards that attend it. It is this generous emulation and regulated enterprise, and the intelligent thrift which looks to more remote, but also more certain results, that have so signally advanced our prosperity among nations. It is not by looking to special legislation for privileges which are denied to others, nor by reposing on the skill, or fidelity, or energy of corporate agents, but by a just and manly self reliance, that men secure their own progress, and the well being of the State. It is this under the guardianship of equal laws, which conducts successfully the great business concerns of our country—developes its resources, and diffuses happiness among the people.

This is the natural state of things, or more properly speaking, it is the order of Providence. It has extended our commerce to the utmost bounds of the habitable world; it has opened our mines, and established our factories; it has built up our cities and towns, and filled them with abundance of comfort, it has improved our country and furnished all the necessaries and conveniences of life for ourselves, and a large excess for exportation; it has erected our temples of religion, our seminaries of learning—established our common schools, and made us a great people. Thus we have advanced and are advancing by a system of natural and simple policy, which opening every avenue of business to all who have skill and strength and means to enter upon it, emparrasses industry by no artificial regulations, but secures to every man his earnings, by holding every man liable to the extent of all his debts.

Why should this system be changed? Is it because the accumulated wealth of our citizens has become too timorous to accept investments for profit unless divested of their attending perils? What right have they, whose property was acquired in the vigor and confidence of earlier life, to ask that the same eqnal laws which favored their advancement, shall be denied to those who have come after them. Why should they seek to abstract from general competition an important and lucrative branch of industry, and devote it as a privileged investment to the uses of corporate wealth? The adoption of such a system might gratify an overweening anxiety to increase and perpetuate individual wealth but it would necessarily be destructive of that equality which, placing no special protection around one man or set of men, generously leaves open to all an equal chance in the great business of life, free as the air they breathe.

The tendency of such a system would be gradually and permanently to change the most favored and longest established policy of the State. If the merchants and manufacturers, the mechanics and the agriculturists, who have been fortunate in their respective pursuits, are encourage by this change, when their day of enterprize and exertion is past, and when the caution of age is advancing upon them, to aggregate convenient portions of their wealth under special privileges, and place it in the care of dependents to control business, for the management of which they feel themselves to be individually inadequate, then corporate wealth will in due time, rule the Commonwealth.

By the adoption of this system a great portion of the wealth of the Country will be placed under the protecting shield of coporate privileges, and there it will remain concentrated and perpetuated. It is true that the death of share holders and other causes will from time to time throw their interest in the market; but it is one of the most certain results of a system of monopoly, that the circle of those who share its advantages is constantly becoming less, until at last all are excluded, except those who possess the amplest means to retain it permanently. Our admirable *system* of distribution under the intestate laws will thus, to a certain extent, be frustrated. Now, all the property with the Commonwealth is by the laws of nature and the laws of the land, from time to time divided and put into circulation.

The largest accumulations, by the most fortunate men, yield to the resistless influence of our system of distribution; and in every revolution that occurs, the indutrious and skilful secure their full share, not as dependants upon corporations, but as independent freemen, until death, accident or extravagance changes the ownership. It is this just and natural order of things which excites to exertion, animates hope and strengthens confidence. The plausible fallacy has been sometimes advanced, that with corporate privileges, men of limited means, by aggregating them, may enter into successful competition in extensive business with the wealthy.

This fallacy has had its day of success in the establishment of banks. But how long has the stock of any of these institutians, which have been measurably successful, been diffused among the people to any extent! Only until there was time to dispel this fallacy by demonstrating that the money lenders in a community are necessarily few, in comparison with the whole number of people. It is a general truth that money lenders become the holders of the stock yielding profits in banks and other corporations. This results from causes as natural and unvarying as they are resistless. No man of moderate means with any vigor can be found who cannot and who does not by his industry and skill make a larger profit on his capital, than he can receive by putting in the hands of managers and agents. This proposition is conclusively sustained by the progress and the closing scenes of all our corporations, as well as by the general prosperity of individuals who have taken care of their own property.

But there are, in my opinion, other serious objections to the system proposed by this bill. Aggregate corporate wealth employed in any branch of industry, which has already engaged the enterprise and capital of individuals, either is or is not more advantageous and profitable, than individual investments devoted to the same object. If it is not more profitable, then it is made so by special privileges, conferred by the Government on some—and denied to others; a principle which finds no sanction in the universal opinion of the people of this State, and is repugnant to the fundamental law, that all men have an equal right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property."

Is it alleged that the manufacture of cotton goods is beyond the reach of individual means, skill and enterprise, under the existing laws? Our history furnishes a conclusive answer. In this Commonwealth, all the great branches of industry have steadily advanced with the increasing population. Being essentially an agricultural State, the art of farming has been cultivated, cherished and improved, until a Pennsylvania farmer is regarded throughout the Union as a high example of agricultural skill, and appreciated as a model of imitation.

Our commerce, internal and external, has increased with the prosperity of the country, which it has essentially promoted. And our merchants in the East and in the West, by whom it has been conducted, have established a fair reputation for good faith, energy and enterprise.

The mechanical arts have flourished, and made us independent of the world, for all the demands of convenience and ornament.

But Pennsylvania is, to a great extent, a manufacturing State. This department of industry has been pursued, improved and advanced by our citizens, not only to meet the wants and conveniences of the people of the State, but to supply other markets. They have without corporate aid, surmounted all the difficulties attending upon a new experiment. That which was speculative in the beginning, they have, by their perseverence and industry, reduced to certainty.

With these facts before us, it is hard to believe that the system which has achieved all these benefits, is radically defective. The time has certainly not arrived, when our circumstances and condition demonstrate, that this individual power for good, should be superceded by transferring any or all of these great interests into the hands of corporations.

Is this proposed change sustained by the allegation that the great manufacturing establishments at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and throughout the State, begun and conducted as they have been by individual means and skill, have failed in accomplishing the purposes for which they were erected? or that they are languishing for the want of corporate animation? The entire aspect of the State negatives the idea.

In the consideration of this bill, the question naturally occurs: what peculiar claims upon the public have they who engage in manufacturing, which do not belong to those whose means and skill are devoted to other branches of industry? Why should the manufacturer be exempted from paying all his debts to the farmer, the merchant and the mechanic, while these remain liable for all their engagements to him?—Many manufacturing establishments now directed profitably by individuals—many houses engaged in commercial transactions, in the foreign commerce of the East and the steamboat navigation in the West, employ means of individuals and partnerships equal to, and far exceeding the sum required to establish a cotton factory.

Whenever an investment promises profit, the means in this fortunate country are not wanting. Large operations require large means. The man who embarks extensively in foreign or domestic trade, or in manufacturing or agricultural pursuits, necessarily requires a large capital. And as by our law he is made liable to pay all his debts, for which his whole estate is pledged; by what system of reasoning can the right of ten or twenty men be maintained, to associate for the same purpose which employs his capital—to enjoy the same chances of success and profit with him, and yet be permitted by legislative favor to expose to risk only a part of their estate.

I can perceive no substantial reason why the same law should not govern aggregated, that governs individual wealth, or why either should be specially favored by legislative protection. If there were such a sufficient reason, it would prove that ordinary liabilities and ordinary remedies are adapted to men in moderate circumstances, engaged in moderate business; but that where individual or combined wealth choose to seek employment in more expanded business, its fortunate possessors may justly claim privileges to which other men have no right.

In thus discussing the policy indicated by this bill, my object is not in the remotest degree to question the rights of those who have large means. Wealth and its concomitant advantages are theirs. They have a common right to the protection of the laws, but they have no better right than the humblest citizen.

The unequal distribution of property results from causes that are placed beyond the reach of legislative control. That Government may make this inequality to a certain extent permanent, we are taught by the history of other nations. But if there be truth in the principles upon which our Government is based, then we are bound by respect for its founders and love for our institutions, to guard with watchful anxiety against granting exclusive privileges and disturbing the harmony of our system.

After a careful and patient examination of the bill, I feel it to be a duty of paramount obligation to return it to the Senate, where it originated, with these my objections. FRS. R. SHUNK

Executive Chamber, March 9, 1846.

MURDER AND EXCITEMENT.

We have before us the Louisville papers containing an extract from a Nashville paper of Sunday last, detailing a most singular affair in that city, which happened the day previous. Judson is commonly called "Ned Buntline," and was concerned in publishing in this city, last year. We quote the extract referred to:

"*Murder.*—On yesterday afternoon, E. Z. C. Judson shot and killed Mr. Robert Porterfield, of this city. A difficulty, of a nature to which we do not care to refer, had arisen between the parties, and upon meeting shots were exchanged, which resulted as stated above. Judson was arrested, but the excitment was so great against him, that when he was taken before Justice Farris for examination, it became evident that he would be ammarily dealt with. Some cried 'shoot him,' others 'hang him.' and a brother of the deceased, shot at him several times—a number of shots were fired at him by others and strange to say, he escaped unhurt, ran off and hid himself in the City Hotel.—Hundreds of excited persons collected around the Hotel; and after searching some time he was found, and indeavoring to escape, he fell from the 3d story of the porch without serious injury. The sheriff then took charge of him and conveyed him to prison, the people now seem willing that the law should take its course.

Mr. J. C. Pentecost was shot in the arm by a stray ball, and it is astouishing that others were not wounded or killed.—*Cincinnati Commercial, March* 19.

Raisins.

105 BOXES Bunch Raisins, just received and for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO.,
mar24 Water st.

EVERY person is interested in the fact, that Thompson's Carminative will cure ninety nine cases out of every hundred, afflicted with either of the following complaints, viz: Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery or Flux, Summer Complaint, or Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Bilious Cholic, and with less expense, with the advantage to the purchaser, that if it fails after a fair trial, the money will be refunded if purchased of the proprietor and only manufacturer,
EDGAR THORN,
Corner of Hand and Penn st., Pittsburgh.

Also, Thompson's Antidyspectic Tonic and Purgative Pills; they are a mild and pleasant cathartic causing no sickness, inconvenience or hinderance from business. Prepared only by the Proprietor,
EDGAR THORN, Druggist,
mar24 Corner of Hand and Penn sts.

From the Mercer (Pa.) Press.

Died,

After a protracted illness, on the 12th inst. at the residence of his mother in Deleware township, Merces county, Mr SAMUEL BIGLER, in the 22d year of his age. He was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him—and has left a numerous circle of relations, friends and companions to mourn his death—his loss to them is irreparable. He was kind, amiable, highly talented—a light to those with whom he associated. He bore his illness patiently, experienced a change of heart, and died in the triumph of faith to enjoy life everlasting.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR MARCH.

J. Marshall. R. Bell. J. M'Devitt.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

9 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Consul, Bowman, Brownsville;
Lake Erie, Boies, Beaver;
Hibernia, Klinfelter, Cin;
Missouri Mail, Sittleton, N Orleans;
Louis M'Lane, Bennet, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.

Monongahela, Stone, Cin;
North Queen, M'Lane, Wheeling;
Lake Erie, Sholes, Beaver;
Medium, Gregg, Brownsville;
North Queen, M'Clane, Wheeling.

☞The River is nearly at a stand at this place, and there is a plenty of water for all navagable purposes.

☞At Cincinnati on the 21st, there was 25 feet, and slowly receeding.

☞The Illinois is reported rising and in a fair stage; 5 feet water in the channel.

☞The steamer Oregon has been sold to Capt. Devinney, formerly of the Dove, for $8 000.

☞The steamer Bertrand is going into the Upper Mississipi Trade as a regular packet between St Louis and Galena. She was sold here a short time time ago to Capt Rogers, for $8 000.

☞At St Louis, last dates there was 10 feet water and rising.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati—Per str Monongahela; 130 bbls molasses, S M'Clurkan & Co; 73 casks bacon, D Leech & Co; 63 sacks feathers, Carson & M'Knight; 14 bales, 1 crate rags, 8 sacks feathers, 1 box scales, Union Line; 11 casks bacon, S Wightman; 24 bbls pork and beef, 35 packages, sundries, owner aboard.

Brownsville—Per str Medium, March 23; 2 boxes, Allen & Minnock; 1 do, 2 bales, H & P Graff; 2 boxes, 2 chests tea, G M Harton; 6 boxes; Wm Bingham; 1 box; 1 chest tea; 1 trunk, 1 cask, 7 kegs, 1 bale, 1 lot sundries, Wallingford & Taylor, 3 boxes, R H Palmer, 3 boxes, 3 bales, 5 bundles scythes, 1 cask Wallingford & Co; 1 box Atwood, Jones & Co; 11 box 3 bales, 8 trunks, M Allen & Co; 1 do, 1 bale, J W Butler & Co; 3 casks, 7 boxes; 1 press, Stockton & Co; 120 bbls flour, Hart & Hopkins; 39 kegs nails, Robinson & Co; 27 do, F W Howard & Co.

Brownsville—Pr str Consul; 21 boxes, 7 bales, Breading, Arnold & Hogg; 1 do, 1 bale, Wm M'Knight; 10 boxes George Albree; 1 do, Murphy, Wilson & Co; 3 do, 2 chests, 10 bbls flour, R Jones; 40 boxes, 4 bales, Forsyth & Co; 18 bbls flour, J Benny; 231 bush oats, Shufler & Co; 21 kegs nails, I Dickey & Co; 3 boxes, McDonald & Elliot; 12 do, McCurdy & Loomis; 5 do, Church & Carothers; 2 dc, 1 bale, Hampton & Smith; 6 do, R Tanner & Co; 66 bales, 41 boxes, H Mitchell, 6 boxes, 3 bales, A Allen & Co 12 do J Plommer; 19 do, 2 bales, 2 tierces, J W Butler & Bro; 32 do, A Gordon; 5 bbls oysters, G Beale; 1 box, Lewis Hutchinson & Co; 2 boxes, 3 bales, W J Reed; 2 do, Gillispie & Kennedy; 2 do, G Albree; 7 do, W T Albree; 2 bbls J M'Masters; 34 boxes, 11 bales, 2 trunks; H & P Graff; 68 boxes, 6 bales, 4 trunks, 1 keg, Forsyth & Co.

New Orleans—Pr str Missouri Mail; 353 barrels molasses, 40 hhds sugar, S McClurkan & Co; 199 bbls molasses, Williams & Dilworth; 100 bxs raisins Bagley & Smith; 105 do, Burbridge Wilson & Co; 2 bbls molasses, 2 do sugar, Ankrim & Co; 27 bbls lard, 1 bbl butter, ½ bbl do, B Robinson & Co; 14 sacks corn, 6 bbls potatoes, 2 bxs mez R Gonch.

Wheeling—Pr str North Queen, 550 lbs bacon, Irwine & Martin; 10 bbls flour, 8 bags barley, Atwood Jones & Co; 2 bxs, D Leech & Co; 47 dozen brooms, 10 sacks dried apples, J Dalzell; 1 pckg, W B Hays & Co; 4 sacks corn, 1 box mdze, owner aboard; 600 bbls flour, D Leech & Co; 17 rms paper, Johnston & Stockton; 2 bxs mdze, 1 Dickey & Co, 1 box Church & Carothers.

Office of the Pittsburgh "Morning Post."

Tuesday, March 24.

Flour came in quite brisk yesterday by wagon and river. We hear of some sales at $3,65½c@$3,68.—But most that is arriving now goes in store for shipment East.

Provisions—Sales yesterday of several lots Bacon, amounting the 10,000 lbs, at 5¼c, mostly city smoked several casks Hams sold at 5½c.

Flaxseed—A sale of 100 bushels of fair quality at $1,10c.

Dried Apples—A sale of 100 bushels at $1.25.

Lard was quite dull yesterday; Sweet Palm, in a retail way, at 5½@6c.

CITY PRICES CURRENT, MARCH 24.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

Flour—From Store,	$3,87½@4,00
" Wagon,	3,68 @3,75
Buckwheat—per 100 lbs	1,25 @1,50
Corn Meal— do do	50 @ 62
Grain—Wheat ℔ bush.	0,00 @ 70
Corn, "	40 @ 45
Oats, "	31 @ 33
Hay—Loose, ℔ ton,	12,00 @14,0
Oil—Linseed, ℔ gall.	68 @ 70
Whiskey—℔ gall.	18 @ 21
Potatoes—Neshannock, ℔ bush.	44 @ 62
Salt—℔ bbl.	1,10 @1,12½
Seeds—Flax,	1,00 @1,12½
Timothy,	3,00 @3,25
Clover,	4,50 @4,75
Lard—No 1 ℔ lb.	6 @ 7½
Hogs—℔ lb (av. wt.)	4 @ 5
Bacon—per lb.	7 @ 8
Cheese—per lb W R.	7 @ 8
Butter—Keg and Roll per lb.	9 @ 10

Lard Oil at a Reduced Price.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and public in general, that his new Factory is now completed, and with a large addition to his machinery, he is prepared to make considerable quantities of a superior article of Lard Oil, which he is determined to sell cheap, fully appreciating the old proverb, "that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling." He feels confident that consumers would find it to their advantage to give him a call and examine for themselves.

Woolen manufacturers, Machinists and others, are respectfully invited to examine his superior oil, Fifth street, near Market, opposite Hunker's Confectionary Store, and Messrs Samuel M'Clurken & Co, Liberty street. M. C. EDEY,
Pittsburgh Lard Oil Manufacturer.

A superior quality of Star Candles always on hand of assorted sizes. mar24.

SELECT SCHOOL.

WM. MOODY respectfully announces to his old friends, that he intends opening a Select School in this city, on the 1st Monday of April next, in the basement of the Third Presbyterian Church.
mar21-tf.

THEATRE!

Manager and Lessee, MR PORTER.
Acting and Stage Manager, MR FREDERICKS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Tier of Boxes, or Dress Circle,	50 cents.
Second Tier of Boxes,	37½
Third Tier,	20
Pit,	25
Gallery, for Colored Persons,	25

THIRD NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

First time for many years of the celebrated Comedy of TOWN AND COUNTRY.

This Evening, March 24th, 1846.

Will be performed, the Comedy of

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of

UNCLE SAM.

☞Doors to open at ¼ before 7, to commence at ½ past 7 precisely.

☞The Box office will be open from 10 o'clock A M to 1, and from 2 P M to 5—at which time and place, seats can be obtained for any number of persons.

All demand against this establishment will be paid, punctually every Monday morning.

A strong and efficient Police have been engaged to preserve order at all times. mar24

Administrator's Sale,

Of Scarce and Valuable Law Books, by Catalogue, at Auction.

AT M'KENNA'S new Auction Rooms, No 114 Wood street, 3d door from 5th, on Friday evening next, March 27th, at 7 o'clock, will be sold by order of administrators, the largest and most valuable Library of Law Books perhaps ever offered at auction in the city of Pittsburgh, at least for many years. Several of the works cannot be purchased west of the mountains. Catalogues will be ready on Thursday.
mar24 P, M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Miller Wanted

TO GO into the country; one qualified to take charge of a Grist Mill. A single man will be preferred. Apply to L WILMARTH,
mar 23 Penn st, between Hand and Irwin.

Hides.

178 SLAUGHTER HIDES, a prime article in store, and for sale at the Warehouse of
C A McANULTY & Co.
mar23 2w Canal Basin.

Three Valuable Building Lots for Sale.

NO. 71, 72, and 73, in Hart's plan, containing 24 feet in width and 132 feet in length or depth, adjoining John B. Butler, Esq. in the 6th Ward. If not sold at private sale, they will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Thursday the 23d day of April, 1846.
GEO. COCHRAN,
mar23 Executor of Aaron Hart, dec'd.

THOMAS PALMER,

MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER OF

WALL PAPER,

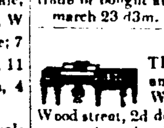
Fire Board Prints, Borders, Landscape Paper, Ornamental Designs, Transparent Window Shades, &c., and Dealer in Writing and Wrapping Paper, Bonnet and Binder's Boards, &c.

NO. 47 MARKET ST, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STS.,
PITTSBUGRH, PA.

HAS had at no former period, a stock so extensive and well assorted, as that to which he now most respectfully invites the attention of purchasers. It comprises French and American parlor, hall, office, chamber and counting room Paper, *of every quality*. The colors are brilliant and durable, and the style of patterns unsurpassed. By the Regular Line of Packets, between Havre and New York, and from the Factory, which is always in active operation, and uniformly supplied with the best workmen the country can furnish, frequent additions, during the Spring and Summer, will be made to the goods in store.—Prices moreover, will be so *extremely moderate* as to meet the views of the most economical, and satisfy merchants and house-keepers disposed to examine and judge for themselves, that their interests will be essentially subserved, by buying at this Establishment.

☞Rags, Tow and Tanner's Scraps taken in trade or bought at the regular market prices.
march 23 d3m.

Removal.



THE undersigned has removed his Piano Forte Manufactory and Music Warerooms, from St. Clair st to 112 Wood street, 2d door above Fifth, where he will keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Pianos and Music, and Musical Instruments of every kind.

He respectfully solicits the attention of Musical Amateurs, to his Piano Fortes now on hand. They are of the latest patterns, made of the best materials, and have all the latest improvements. They are warranted to stand any climate, and to keep in order as long as any manufactured. F. BLUME, 112 Wood st. 2d door above Fifth.

N. B. To those who are not judges, he can only say that he warrants the Pianos in every particular, and if they do not give entire satisfaction, will refund the money. mar23.

Æolian Attachment.

TWO splendid Pianos, with Coleman's celebrated Æolian Attachment, just finished and for sale by F. BLUME.
mar23 112 Wood st, second door above 5th.

MAHOGANY AND ROSE WOOD VENEERS AND BOARDS—Just received, a large assortment of the above articles, of all sizes and qualities, at F. BLUME'S 112 Wood st., 2d door above Fifth.
mar23.

CANE FOR CHAIR SEATS—500 lbs Cane for Chair Seats, on hand and for sale at BLUME'S, 112 Wood st, 2d door above 5th.
mar23.

WANTED—Several good cooks, chambermaids, and girls for all works, for Hotels, Boarding House and private families in our two cities or neighborhood. A good Journeyman Currier, Baker and Tinner. Places for several Schoolmasters, Salesmen, Book Keepers, Warehousemen, Coachmen, Waiters, Laboring men and Boys. Wanted to borrow—for the best security, and for short periods, $100, 200, 300, 500, and 1000. Wanted—a place for a good miller about 40 years of age, with a small family.

Please apply at HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence Office, No 12 St Clair st. mar 23-6t.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

In the City of Allegheny.

AT 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst, at the Dwelling House, situate on Sandusky st, near the Butler Turnpike Road, will be sold the entire stock of Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to a gentleman declining housekeeping, embracing a large and valuable lot of modern style Furniture, in good preservation, and nearly new, among which are the following, viz:

Elegant mahogany dining tables, mahogany chairs with French seats, spring seat sofa, handsome bureaus, mahogany work stands, large and elegant high post bedsteads, with cornice, low post do, fancy and common chairs, settee, breakfast table, wash stand, looking glasses, carpets, fenders, fire irons, china, glass and queensware, kitchen utensils, &c.
JOHN D. DAVIS,
mar21 Auctioneer.

SELLERS' GREAT REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINT!—No cure, no pay!—A remarkable case. Attention is asked to the following statement of Samuel McCord, Esq., of Wellsburgh, Va.
Wellsburgh, Va., May 26th, 1845.

I hereby certify that I was afflicted with the Liver Complaint and Phthisic for a long time; being more than a year under the care of a physician, that the disease, instead of being relieved by the medicines I took, kept gradually getting worse; my body swelled so that I was unable to stoop low enough to tie my shoe.—When the desease was at the worst, I was recommended to try Sellers' Liver Pills. I did so, and was relieved greatly by the first box, and completely cured by the second. SAMUEL McCORD.

These Pills, which stand unrivalled by any Medicine known for the cure of diseased Livers, are prepared and sold wholesale and retail by R. E. SELLERS, No. 57 Wood st. Sold also by Kerr & Mohler, 145 Wood st, L, Wilcox, Jr. and Wm. Thorn, Market st, Fess & Cassel, 5th Ward, and H. P. Schwartz and J. Mitchell, Allegheny City.

700 BAG Prime Green Rio Coffee, on hand and for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co.,
mar21 Water street.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE, in the city of New York. B. A Fahnestock & Co., No 49 St. John sts., New York, offer for sale a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicine, Patent Medicines, Dye Staffs, Paints and Oils, of every description, which they are prepared and determined to sell low.

Country Merchants, Druggists and Physicians, are requested to call and examine their articles. Orders executed with faithfulness and despatch.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, } Pittsburgh.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, }
mar21 A. B. HULL, New York.

FIFTH STREET

Furniture Warerooms.

THE subscriber would most respectfully call the attention of the public to his stock of Cabinet Ware, possessing advantages over any other manufacturing establishment in the city. He is enabled to sell his wares at much lower prices; therefore he would remind those who want good Furniture at a fair price not to forget the right place, No 27 Fifth street.
mar23 H. H. RYAN.

The Furniture of the Exchange Hotel at Pittsbuburgh, for Sale at Public Auction.

THEIR lease of the EXCHANGE HOTEL having expired, and the Proprietors, Messrs. McKIBBEN & SMITH, intending to retire from the business, will sell the Beds, Bedding, Furniture and Fixtures of the same upon accommodating terms; the sale to commence

On Tuesday the 24th day of March,

On which day they will retire from the HOTEL BUSINESS.

The articles offered for sale consist in part of 120 Feather beds, 60 Hair Mattrasses, 120 Bedsteads, High Post and French, Bedding for the above Bedsteads, consisting of Linen sheets, Blankets and Comforts, White Marseilles Bed spreads, Quilts of the best quality, 100 Musquitoe Bars, Tables, Bureaus, Sofas, 2 Pianos, Clickerings manufacture; 100 pair of Venitian Window Blinds, 2400 yards of Carpeting, 200 yards of Oil Cloth for Floors, 50 Chamber Mirrors, 4 splendid Side Boards with marble tops, 16 large Parlor Mirrors, with Gilt Frames, 2 Eight day Brass Clocks 6 Stoves of the most modern and approved patterns, 1 large Iron Safe, Scott's Asbestor, 4 dozen Arm Chairs, 4 dozen Mahogany Hair Seat Chairs, 4 Hair Seat Rocking Chairs, 4 Card Tables, mahogany, 2 pair of fine mahogany Dining Tables, 6 Cane Bottom Rocking Chairs, 4 dozen Cane Bottom Parlor Chairs, 12 dozen Dining Chairs, 2 large Reading Tables, Desk and Bar Room Furniture, 1 Mangle.

ALSO—The entire Furniture of a DINING ROOM for a first class HOTEL.

Besides the above there will be sold a full assortment of Kitchen Furniture, such as is commonly used in the large Hotels in the country.

WINES AND LIQUORS—Champaign and Claret, imported in glass, in 1836 and 1839 for Exchange Hotel.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES—1 pair of Match Grey Carriage Horses, and 1 pair Bay Horses; 1 Omnibus, nearly new; 1 Carriage; 1 Baggage wagon; 1 splendid Sleigh; Harness, Bells, 4 Buffalo Robes, and Nets; Stable Furniture; 8 Cows, with Calves, with a variety of other articles such as may usually be found at an extensive Hotel.

The above articles will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, if not previously sold at Private Sale, on Tuesday the 24th of March, 1846. A liberal credit will be given on all purchases over $50, upon approved notes. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, and continue from day to day until Saturday evening, unless all the articles are previously sold. The sale will take place at the Exchange Hotel, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania mar21 d3t.

AN ORDINANCE, supplementary to an Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance regulating the Markets, and prescribing the duties of the Clerk of the Markets, and of the Weighmaster."

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, the following shall be the rates of the Stall Rents in the Market, at the North side of the Old Court House, viz: Nos. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, shall be fifty-two dollars and fifty cents each per year; No. 2, fifty dollars; Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30, forty-five dollars each; Nos 11, 14, 23, 26 and 31, forty dollars each; Nos 10, 15, 22, 27 and 35, thirty dollars each; Nos 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28 and 29, twenty-five dollars each; Nos 32, 33 and 34, twenty dollars each, and the Stalls at the South side of the Court House as follows, viz: Nos 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, fifty-two dollars and fifty cents each per year; No 35 fifty dollars; Nos 7, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, forty-five dollars each; Nos 2, 6, 11, 14, 23 and 26, forty dollars each; Nos 10, 15, 22 and 27, thirty dollars each; Nos 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28 and 29, twenty-five dollars each each; Nos 3, 4 and 5, twenty dollars each; and that for such stalls as may not be rented by the year, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the markets to demand and collect, from any person or persons occupying said vacant stalls, for each regular market day, the sum of fifty cents per day for each stall, the yearly rent of which is under forty dollars, and seventy-five cents per day for each stall occupied as aforesaid, the yearly rent of which is forty dollars or more.

SEC. II. Be it ordained, &c., that the yearly rent of the Stalls in the Fifth Ward Market shall be as follows, viz: Nos 1 and 2, twenty dollars each, and all other inside Stalls ten dollars each; and for such Stalls as are not rented by the year, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Markets, to collect from each and every butcher occupying such vacant Stalls, the sum of twenty-five cents per day, for each and every regular market day, on which they are so occupied, and that no person following the occupation of a butcher shall be permitted to occupy any of the outside stalls of said market, under the penalty of one dollar per day, for every day they are so occupied, to be collected by the Clerk of the Markets, by suit or otherwise.

SEC. III. And be it further ordained, &c., That for the collection of the Stall rents for the previous year or years, in all and each of the Markets, which remain unpaid after the passage of this Ordinance, it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to institute suits for the recovery of the same, before one of the Aldermen of the city.

SEC. IV. Be it further ordained, &c., That the present occupants of Stalls in all the Markets, shall have the preferance in reletting the same, (after paying any arrearages which may be due for previous years,) at any time before the 25th March inst., on and after which day, it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to let such Stalls to the first applicants for the same.

SEC. V. Be it further ordained, &c. That for the more certain and speedy collection of Stall Rents hereafter, the time for the payment of the same, in all the Markets, shall be from the first to the thirty-first days of January, in each and every year, after which time, it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to rent the stalls to the first applicants.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 17th day of March, A. D. 1846.

Attest: JOSEPH PENNOCK,
President C. C. P. T.
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k C. C.
THOS. BAKEWELL,
President S. C.
ALEX. MILLER, Pres. S. C.
mar21-d3t

Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.

Office, No. 21, MARKET STREET.

THE Citizens of Pittsburgh continue to be offered an opportunity to effect insurance upon their property, by a Domestic Institution, located among themselves, based upon Domestic Capital, and conducted by Directors, in whose prudence, integrity and good faith, they can readily ascertain, whether they may repose that undoubted confidence and security, which should ever attend an insurance transaction.

To persons whose property has, already, been damaged, or destroyed, by Fire or Water, the advantage of personally adjusting a loss with an institution, AT HOME, will be strikingly evident. To those who suffered by the Great Fire, this particular corporation needs no recommendation. The prompt payment of the whole amount of its losses—NEARLY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS—is to them a sufficient guarantee of future security.

It is the part of all prudent men, however fortunate, to anticipate calamity for the purpose of avoiding its effects. To such as have hitherto escaped, as well as to those who have sustained loss, the facility of protection and indemnity, offered by this institution, will be the strongest inducement to avoid the reflections and regrets which must be experienced by those who suffer *without hope of restitution.*

M. ALLEN, President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
feb18-d6m.