The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 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 NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

BOSTON, No. 12, State street.

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

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR.,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FREE BRIDGE MEETING.—We publish this morning the proceedings of the meeting held in Allegheny city, on Saturday evening, in favor of a *Free Bridge*. We hope the good people of the two cities will persevere in the good work so happily commenced by the meeting. We think it quite probable that sufficient funds can be collected, to purchase one of the Bridges now erected. The proper authorities of the two cities ought not only to contribute to this fund; but take charge of the Bridge after purchased—and keep the same in good repair.

Correspondence of the "Morning Post."

Harrisburgh, April 3, 1846.

The Revenue Bill was again before the House today—two more sections were agreed to.

An opponent of the "Right of way" bill, this morning, moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of taking up the adjournment resolutions of the Senate—the motion was disagreed to, yeas 8; nays 70.

There is still fourteen sections of the Revenue Bill to be acted upon—this will require some time, but the friends of the Right of Way think they will be able to take it up early in the next week.

SNYDER.

Commercial Importance of Oregon.

The Democracy of this county are to meet on Friday evening to express their views on the Oregon question. So far as we have been able to ascertain the sentiments of our party friends, they are decidedly opposed to any compromise of the question based upon the surrender of territory to which the American Government has just claim. We do not consider it necessary to say one word as to the validity of the American title; our present purpose being to meet the argument presented by many that the country north of the 49th parallel is worthless—that it is a cold barren region, not worth contending about. This argument is urged by some as a reason why the American Government should surrender it to Great Britain without a struggle of any kind. In order to show our readers how utterly unfounded are all these assertions we invite their attention to the annexed extracts from the speech of the Hon JOHN M'CLERAND, of Illinois, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 8th, 1846, on the "Notice Resolutions." Mr M'Clernand deserves the thanks of the country for the noble effort made by him in defence of great National interests. The facts presented by Mr M'Clernand, we think, cannot fail to convince the unprejudiced of all parties that we should, at every hazard, retain all of the Oregon territory to which our title is *"clear and unquestionable."*

"The time has arrived, Mr Chairman, for the American people to appreciate the importance of an intimate and extensive trade carried on directly from their western seaboard with the innumerable, wealthy, and intelligent people of China, the Indies, Polynesia, and South America. Our present trade with the European nations who are for the most part engaged in the same occupation and produce the same articles for commerce, as ourselves, is considered of paramount importance in this Congress, and its regulation occupies a large share of our labors and anxious deliberations. Now China alone is equal in population, extent, and resources, to the aggregate amount of all the European nations! This single empire fronts five thousand miles upon the Pacific opposite to Oregon. Her outline is 15,000 miles. The area of her territory 5,000,000 square miles, and her population was 367,000,000 in the year 1813. No people amongst mankind surpass the Chinese in civilization, knowledge and intelligence. Their agriculture sends us tea, sugar, raw silk, spices, dyes, fruits and liquors—their manufactures furnish for traffic, procelain, silks, crapes, nankeens, satins, velvets, calicoes, brocades, mat carpeting, ivory, fine woolens, toys, fire works, metals, white copper, the rare iron of Formosa, tin, gums and paints, and other articles infinite in number, and excellent in quality.

For these we have for barter, the provisions, the lead, the raw cotton, the tobacco, the lumber, furs, and fish of the Valley of the Mississippi and Oregon—besides China, are many equally prolific countries—Japan, with a population of 41,000,000, Cochin China 31,000,000, Burmah 13,000,000, and British India 145,000,000. All these great countries lying around the Pacific connected with Oregon by that glorious ocean, and by Oregon with us, swarming with 650,000,000 of people, and teeming with elements of commerce in infinite exuberance. All these people, and countries, and elements, are awaiting the arrival of the American people and American commerce, about to descend to the Pacific by the great Columbia, and leap in radiant lines from our western shores across its bosom. Our trade beyond the Southern Capes at present languishes under the superior advantages enjoyed by Great Britain, whose India possessions supply to China raw cotton, indigo, opium, rice, and other agricultural products. From Oregon we can successfully meet and overthrow this British monopoly. Without dwelling upon particulars—what does History teach us with regard to the trade of the Oriental world? In ancient days it made for itself overland routes, peopled the deserts with cities, and scattered barbarism in its front. It gave splendor to the Grecian monarchies in Syria and in Egypt—It retarded the downfall of Constantinople for many centuries—It raised Venice from an obscure republic to the rank of the most potent kingdoms.—How have Portugal, Spain, Netherlands, and France, been exalted by its possession and depressed by its loss!

Finally, it has now become the monopoly of British military and naval supremacy. Hence does she draw that infinite wealth which enables her to cover the globe with her political net work, to ruffle all nations by her arrogance, and to dazzle mankind with her blazing greatness—and where is the only rival whose position and strength marks her as the next in order to grasp this brilliant destiny, and wrench it from the British Lion? It is the American Republic, stretching across the continent, and receiving through Oregon the golden stream of Oriental commerce! At present the Oriental trade of Great Britain is more lucrative to her, and larger in amount, than all the commerce of the Americans. Whilst England controls India, and all the routes of commerce as she now does, and trade to China continues to traverse the long routes passing beneath the equator, American trade, elsewhere so thrifty, must continue to languish. The American trade to all countries beyond the southern capes in 1844, was—

Imports,	$9,164,149
Exports,	6,083,044

an unhealthy trade with the balance of 3,081,115 against us. This trade too is confined chiefly to teas for home consumption and it will soon happen that we too, like the rest of the Atlantic nations will receive our supplies of Oriental productions through the ports of Britain. What withholds us, then, from turning our energies towards the setting sun!—from finding there the great remedy of new markets, and a new and infinite commerce, matching the wants and energies of our great people?—where the great arteries of the continent, the Missouri and the Columbia, lend their navigable channels to our inland transports! How entirely practicable is this great change in the channels of commerce, and how close upon the time of its succesful consummation, let us learn from facts and events starting up beneath our eye. A great overland commerce is now in active existence through the heart of the Russian Empire, between Kiatkha, upon the northern frontier of China, and St. Petersburg. The amount of this commerce in 1843 is thus given in the Russian reports—

Imports from China,	$12,038,054
Exports to China,	8,065,805

Kiatka is in latitude 50 deg. 21 min. north, and St. Petersburgh in 59 deg. 56 min. The distance between these two points is 5,000 miles of land travel, in a hyperborean climate! Yet furs, Russia leather, hides, linens, cotton and woolen fabrics are exported by this channel from the Baltic. In return is received 4,600,000 pounds of tea, valued at $5,969,350, silks, shawls, and other fabricks, at $6,068,705—

Is the great enterprise of the American people then equal, in the face of this Russian success, to the small achievement of connecting the navigable waters of the Missouri and Columbia, and prosecuting direct trade beween the valley of the Mississippi and munificent China? The memorial from Oregon upon our tables, informs us that already 10,000 Americans have opened a wagon road from the Missouri to the Pacific—that they have established a government, made laws, that they have established agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—that they have erected there a *domestic* seaport upon our western seaboard.

Our fleet of whale ships is in occupation of the North Pacific between Oregon and Asia. The Sandwich Islands have become an independent and commercial nation under the influence and by the counsel of American citizens resident therein. China has recently made with us a treaty full of amicable advancements. Do all these concurring events portend nothing? Can neither these nor the petition of our insulated and banished countrymen in Oregon, nor want of new markets by the people of the interior, nor the danger to them, to our country and to our honor from the evidently alarmed arrogance of England, stir us to action and kindle our lethargic patriotism? Here is the statement of the vigorous and valuable whaling business now prosecuted by our citizens chiefly in the North Pacific and for which we have refused to create a domestic port on that Ocean:—

675 vessels, of		197,186 tons
Seamen,		36,584
Capital,	$16,429,620	
Proceeds,	19,610,474	
Total value,	$36,040,033	

Do not such immense national interests and these demand our prompt and efficient attention? or has wisdom fled from our councils and does lethargy and timidity reign in sombre dominion in this Representative Hall of 20,000,000 of brave freemen? The hawk-eyed rulers of England embracing the whole world in their plans of dominion, watch all these events and are prepared at once to push their empire to its culminating climax and to crush every danger, that may show its head. Hence, a few years since, having no better excuse for waging a war upon China than the refusal of her Emperor to permit her to poison his subjects with opium; she availed herself of that, and forced him by the thunders of her cannon, to open the Chinese ports to the introduction of that destructive drug, and to pay her an indemnity of $25,000,000 for the task.

We commiserate with feelings bordering on piteous contempt, the effeminacy and want of public spirit of China, in submitting to this indignity, this outrageous wrong; but what is the difference between China and the United States? We have submitted to the dismemberment of Maine and Massachussets, and have offered to give away half of Oregon as the price of that peace with England, which China first defied and only sought when she could do no better. China—a power that escaped the conquests of Alexander the Great—China that for some two centuries enjoyed the blessings of peace with all the world—has been made to bow in humiliation before the Lion of the petty, barren Island of England. Yes, China with her great walls circumventing her vast dominions; with her 4402 walled cities; with her 439 castles to guard her frontiers; and her 1159 triumphal arches, has been humbled before the cross of St George, and all this that she might become the consumer of a noxious drug, produced in British India, that she might be made to minister to British avarice and rapacity! Is such an event to pass unheeded.

Does it not admonish the different nations of the earth, from a common sentiment of danger and self preservation, to rise up and resist the onward and conquering march of the great dictator of the world!—Shall it be said that this great republic from motives of fear, has ingloriously surrendered its dismembered territories to Great Britain, as the price of peace, still farther to swell the measure of her overshadowing and portentous power? No—never. The disastrous consequence of so shameful and infamous a concession are foreswarned in the bloody and tragical pages of British acquisition and conquest. Look to plundered and reeking India, and there behold with horror the forecast of what probably would be our fate. There in 1612 Great Britain *begged* permission of one of the most splendid and extensive monarchies in the world to found a factory, there now she owns four empires and six provinces, containing 500,000 square miles, and a subjugated and dependent population of 100,000,000 souls. Let us look and learn!"

☞ Our good friend, JAS. E. M'FARLAND, Esq. has withdrawn from the management of the Crawford Democrat. The paper will hereafter be edited and published by Messrs *E S Porter & H B Brooks.*—They are young gentlemen of ability—unwavering Democrats, and will doubtless make the paper what it formerly was under its late talented and gentlemanly editor—one of the most useful papers in the State.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvania says, the steamber Hibernia, Captain Harrison, left Boston at 2½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon for Halifax and Liverpool, with 120 passengers, a mail containing about 40,000 letters and other mailable matter to the bulk of six wagon loads, and despatches for our ministers at London and Paris. Every berth has been taken, and several have been prevented from obtaining a passage in her.

The Unicorn, now sixteen days out from Liverpool, may be expected on Saturday or Sunday next, with 14 days' later intelligence. The Unicorn, the pioneer ship of Cunard line, made her first passage to Boston in 1840, and made the voyage in 18 days.

The N Y Courier and Enquirer threatens to abandon the whig party if abolitionism, anti-rentism, free-negro suffrage, and Fourierism be engrafted into it, or even stitched on to it as a tail, for which the Tribune belabors it most roundly. There will be quarrels in the best-regulated families. The whigs just now, are in a perfect ferment, discord, and disunion in this State, and they promise to be worse before they get better.

It is said that the Chinese expend annually $360,000,000 for incense to burn before their idols; about one dollar for every man woman and child, in the empire.

It has been estimated by some London statician, that there are in that city full fifty thousand men who would murder a man for the purpose of obtaining a shilling and escaping punishment.

Did it ever occur to you that the early notes of birds may be, like the prayers of children, an offering of gratitude for protection during the night?

The St. Louis circuit court decided last week that where a bankrupt, subsequent to his discharge in bankruptcy, promises orally or otherwise, to pay a debt, the moral obligation resting upon him is a sufficient consideration to support his promise.

For the Post.

Messrs Editors:—You will oblige meny who are opposed to the remaining barbarities of the law, by publishing the following extract from the Message of his excellency, Aaron Brown, Governor of Tennessee, as the abolition of Capital Punishment is now claiming the attention of our Legislature. The republication of Gov Brown's wise and humane sentiments at this time, may serve the cause of reform. These sentiments accord with the progressive and improving spirit of the age; and are worthy of Mr Brown's reputation, as a philanthropist and democrat. In connection with them, I would be pleased to see republished in your paper, an article signed "Francis Bishop" which you will find in the "Western Times" of October 25th, 1845. a paper published in Exeter, (England,) and forwarded to us by a friend in that city:

A. Z.

Extract from Governor Bround's Message.

One of the subjects of settled policy in the state, I consider to be, the almost entire abolition of the punishment of death. It is one of which I have long advocated under the most solemn convictions of its propriety, and should witness with infinite pain, any attempt to recede from the enlightened humanity of the age. The gradual amelioration of the criminal laws of Tennessee, effected as it has been, through slow degrees for many years, has added another proof to those drawn from other countries in favor of the abolition of capital punishments. Instead of weakening it has evidently increased the actual strength of the government by drawing around it the rational approbation of society and by the explosion of those ancient barbarities which are now justly regarded with the deepest abhorrence. Nor has this relaxation tended in the slightest degree to the increase of crimes. The long continued confinements of the prison house and the degradation of becoming the humble vassals of the turnkey, that nightly locks them in their solitary cell, has done more in deterring from the commission of crimes than the fear of death, which we always behold in distant obscurity. In all cases authorized by law and justified by their circumstances, I shall, with the greatest pleasure commute the punishment from death to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

From the Exeter (England) Times,

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

Is the punishment of death necessary in cases of murder? Does the safety of the community require the demand of blood for blood? I believe not. I have no faith in the gallows: it has destroyed thousands of lives; I do not believe it has saved one. Of course I cannot prove a negative; but I can adduce a great variety of statistics bearing on the subject, whose united tendency is to show the non efficacy of public executions as a preventive of crime, and to connect them rather with its acceleration. Are executions abundant? crime is sure to be on the increase. Are executions rare? crime is invariably found to be diminishing. This is equally true of murder as of other offences. There are fewer murders perpetrated when executions are rare than when they are abundant. The lives of society are more secure when the hangman's office is a sinecure than when he is in full work. And this holds good not merely in reference to one country, and one period, but to all countries and every period, whose statistics on the subject I have had an opportunity of examining. How are these facts to be reconciled with the supposed sanctifying or restraining influences of the gallows? I pause for a reply. Meanwhile I proceed to the historical facts and statistics which is my former communication on this subject I promised to adduce.

Rome—History records that, for two centuries and a half, throughout the better age of the Roman republic, the punishment of death was expressly forbidden by the famous Porcian law, passed in the four hundred and fifty fourth year of Rome, by the tribune Porcius Icceca. "In this period," writes Blackstone, "the republic flourished, under the emperors severe punishments were revived, *and then the empire fell.*"

Russia.—The punishment of death was removed a century ago from the criminal code of Russia by the Empress Elizabeth, and from that day to the present only two occasions have occurred in which it has been inflicted; yet in Russia, notwithstanding the vast multitudes and rude character of the population, murders are comparative infrequent. "Blush ye countries of a longer civilization," says a Russian writer, "that Russia should teach you the celestial principle of reforming depraved morals: not by the sanguinary execution of inexorable justice, but by the mild and divine precepts of heavenly mercy."†

Tuscany—Here we find the most satisfactory proofs of the advantages arising from the abolition of capital punishment. The Grand Duke Leopold ascended the throne in 1765, and, governed by the enlightened counsels of Beccaria, he abolished entirely the punishment of death. What was the effect? At the end of twenty years after the abolition the grand duke thus expressed himself:—"With the utmost satisfaction to our paternal feelings, we have at length perceived that the mitigation of punishment, joined to a most scrupulous attention to prevent crime, and also a great dispatch in the trials, together with a rigunity of punishment in real delinquents, has, instead of increasing the number of crimes, considerably diminished that of smaller ones, *and rendered those of an atrocious nature very rare.*"†

Bombay.—Here, during the seven years that the late Sir James Mackintosh presided as Judge in the Supreme Court, capital punishment was entirely abolished. The result was, as stated by himself in his farwell charge to the grand jury of the Supreme Court, July 20th. 1811—that, while during the preceding seven years there had been twelve executions and sixteen convictions for murder, during the seven years of Sir James's presidency, the convictions for murder were only six. The murders, therefore, in the former period, when capital punishments were in active operation, were very nearly as three to one to those in the latter, in which no capital punishment was inflicted.

Prussia.—In this country murder is now the only capital offence, and even for it there has for some time been a rapidly growing disposition to commute the sentence. The following is the result in a period of fifteen years:—

	Total executed for murder.	*Total convicted of murder.*
Five years ending 1824	54	69
" 1829	33	50
" 1834	19	40

How plainly do we see here that the mitigation of the penal code, instead of emboldening men to commit crime, produces an opposite effect. The gallows is a milestone the popular mind with the shedding of blood and impairs the sacredness of human life. Infuse mildness into human punishment, and protection is restored to life.

Belgium.—The same result is shown with greater conclusiveness in Belgium. The following is extracted from the official tables, appended to the *Projec de loi*, printed for the Belgian Chamber of Representatives. *Senac du ler Rout*, 1834, *No 177:*

	Total executed for various crimes.	*Total convicted of murder.*
Five years ending 1804	235	150
" 1809	88	52
" 1814	71	64
" 1819	26	42
" 1824	23	38
" 1829	22	34
" 1834	none	20

Here do we see that in the five years ending in 1834 when there was no single *execution*, there were only twenty convictions for murder, whereas in the same period ending 1804, when there were *two hundred and thirty five* executions for different crimes, there were one hundred and fifty convictions for murder.—How plainly does this show the tendency of capital punishment to promote rather than check the crime of murder!

England and Wales.—In our own country the same results are observable. The following is from Parliamentary Return, No. 217:—

	Total executions for all crimes	*Number of murders.*
Seven years ending 1818	649	141
" 1827	494	113
" 1834	355	105

Precisely the same result is shown by a return of a more recent date (No. 618), moved for by Mr Ewart, and published in 1843. This return comprises seven tables, the first of which is a "statement of the number of persons committed and executed for murder in England and Wales, during the 30 years, ending in 1842, divided into periods of six years each." The following is the result:—

	Executed.	*Committed.*
Six years ending 1812	122	444
" 1824	91	407
" 1830	75	411
" 1836	74	413
" 4812	50	351

How will the advocates of capital punishment reconcile this with their favorite notion, that executions for murder prevent murder. Facts and figures are against them: for we find that in the last six years of the above statement, with only 50 executions, the commitments for murder were fewer by 62 than in the six years ending in 1836, with 74 executions; fewer by 60 than in the six years ending in 1830, with 75 executions; fewer by 56 than in the six years ending in 1824, with 91 executions; and fewer by 93 than in the six years ending in 1818, when the executions amounted to 122. But enough. Surely, sir, in these and the foregoing facts, I have a sub-stratum sufficiently firm and broad to justify the opinion with the expression of which I commenced this communication. I have gone to many and widely different countries for my calculations. I have taken in long periods of time in my comparisons, and whether we go to north south, east, or west, the same facts stands out before us—where executions abound, there is the crime of murder most prevalent; where executions are rare, there is the crime of murder found to be unfrequent. How, then, can we escape the inference, that capital punishment might not only with safety, but with advantage, be abolished, even for murder?

The fears of those who would continue the punishment have often been shown in cases not dissimilar, to be groundless. Time was when it was thought the safety of the community required that witchcraft should be capitally punished; the experience of a century and half has shown this to have been a delusion. Before the year 1810 it was thought the safety of the community required that the crime of stealing from a shop to the value of 5s should be punished with death; experience has shown this to have been a delusion.—Before 1829 it was thought the safety of the community required that forgery should be punished with death experience has shown this to have been a delusion —; The same may be said of many other crimes once, but now no longer, capitally punished; and the same will have, I am persuaded, to be said of the crime of murder, whenever a like test can be applied. God grant that it may be soon! FRANCIS BISHOP.

* Travelers in Kamschatka and Siberia, by Peter Dobell, London, 1830.

† Selection of articles from the *Morning Herald*, vol. 2, pp. 246, 376.

FREE BRIDGE MEETING.

The citizens of Allegheny and vicinity, favorable to the erection of a Free Bridge over the Allegheny River, met in that city on Saturday afternoon, and chose the following officers, viz: *President*—R. S. CASSAT; *Vice Presidents*—Wm. Graham, Wm. Scott, Richard Gray, John Fleming, Thos. H. Stewart, S. A. Walker, H. Nixon, Wm. Davidson, T. M. Carothers, and J. K. Moorhead; *Secretaries*—Wm. A. Irwin, A. C. Alexander, A. Gordon, J. H. Gillespie.

James Callan, Esq. was called upon to address the meeting, and was followed by Mr T M Carothers, when a committee (consisting of Messrs James Callan, John Gebhart, R A Campbell, Lewis Weyman, and J E Parke) was appointed, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas: The manufacturing, agricultural and mechanical interests connected with the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, entitle our citizens to every proper facility in the prosecution of the trade between both cities; and that the division line between them (the Alleghany river) should be but imaginary, in view of the wants and wishes of the people: Thus the permanent prosperity of all classes, suggests the adoption of legal measures for the establishment of one or more *Free Bridges* across said river; and, that the recognition of vested rights in a corporation, which will sanction or permit a body, politic, to *tax* the laboring classes, travelling upon great public highways, by means of exhorbitant charges for toll, is in truth, and in fact, at war with the spirit of our free institutions, oppressive, unjust and subversive of public interests; Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting immediate application be made to the Legislature for an act to authorize the construction and erection of a *Free Bridge* across the Allegheny river, at some point to be designated by Commissioners, within the line of the upper bridge at Moorhead's factory, and the Old Bridge at St. Clair street in the city of Pittsburgh.

Resolved. That the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny be authorized to adopt such measures, under sanction of law, as shall subserve the public wishes in this respect and, that the said cities have power to purchase any of the Bridge now completed so as to accomplish the object for which this meeting has convened.

Resolved. That a committee of twelve persons, to be appointed by the Mayor, be and they are hereby instructed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, expressive of the views of our citizens in relation to a *Free Bridge*; and that in the mean time, the said committee are requested to confer with the several Bridge Companies, to ascertain upon what terms the public may expect to purchase one of the bridges now completed for the purposes expressed.

Resolved. That the new Tariff of Tolls recently planned and matured by the Old Allegheny Bridge Company, so far as a change of one cent is imposed—"With the utmost satisfaction to our paternal feelings, we have at length perceived that the mitigation of punishment, joined to a most scrupulous attention to prevent crime, and also a great dispatch in the trials, together with a regunity of punishment in real delinquents, has, instead of increasing the number of crimes, considerably diminished that of smaller ones, *and rendered those of an atrocious nature very rare.*"† *Bombay.*—Here, during the seven years that the late Sir James Mackintosh presided as Judge in the Supreme Court, capital punishment was entirely abolished. The result was, as stated by himself in his farwell charge to the grand jury of the Supreme Court, July 20th. 1811—that, while during the preceding seven years there had been twelve executions and sixteen convictions for murder, during the seven years of Sir James's presidency, the convictions for murder were only six. The murders, therefore, in the former period, when capital punishments were in active operation, were very nearly as three to one to those in the latter, in which no capital punishment was inflicted.

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COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PREPARED AND CORRECTED EVERY AFTERNOON.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

5 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Union, McLane, New Orleans;
Rhode Island, Dawson, Wheeling;
Pacific, Campbell, do
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville;
Hibernia, Klinefelter, Cincinnati;
Josephine, Smith, do
Oregon, Smith, do
Revenue, Maitland, do
Allegheny, Grey, St. Louis;
Newark, Hurd, Zanesville;
Ohio Mail, Patterson, Evansville.

DEPARTED.

North Queen, M'Lane, Wheeling;
Monongahela, Stone, Cincinnati;
El Dorado, Stone, New Orleans;
Lake Erie, Stokes, Beaver;
Medium, Gwegg, Brownsville;
Pacific, Campbell, Wheeling;
Weston, Scott, Nashville;
California, Bailey, do.

☞ The splendid steamer Hibernia, capt. Klinefelter, leaves this morning for Cincinnati and all intermediate ports.

☞ The gentlemanly Clerk of the steamer Union, Mr. Martin—will please accept our thanks for late New Orleans papers. We shall be happy at all times to reciprocate.

☞ At St. Louis last dates there was 9 feet 11 inches water and falling.

☞ At Nashville last dates 7 feet water on Harpeth Shoals.

☞ The steamer Pride of the West is being repaired on the docks at St. Louis, she will soon be ready to receive freight again.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

New Orleans—Per str Union; 102 hhds sugar Bugaley & Smith; 101 do, 120 bbls molasses. Burbridge, Wilson & Co; left New Orleans March 23d.

Cincinnatti—Per str Hibernia; 100 bbls hams, 91 sacks, 26 bbls corn, J Jordan & Son; 18000 lbs bacon. owner aboard; 30 casks bacon G & S Shoenberger.

MR DEMPSTER'S

Second Musical Entertainment.

WILL be given at *Philo Hall, this evening, Tuesday, April 7th*, on which occasion he will sing a selection from the songs of Robert Burns, with introductory remarks, viz:—The pasie—Oh! love will venture in—Wandering Willie—Highland Mary—Mary in Heaven—Saw ye Johnnie coming—Thou hast left me ever Jamie—and Duncan Gray.

PART II.

Will consist of the following songs of Mr Dempster's composition, viz:—Lament of the Irish Emigrant—Let us love one another—I'm alone, all alone—Bill of Boy—The loved one was not there, and his favorite Cantata, entitled

The May Queen—a song in three parts, poetry by Alfred Tennyson, Esq.

Part I—Eve of May.
Part II—New Year's Eve.
Part III—Return of Spring.

☞ This song represents the gradual decay of a young and beautiful girl from the bloom of health to a premature grave.

☞ Tickets 50 cts—to be had at the St Charles Hotel, at the Merchant's Hotel and at Wm Thorn's drug store, Market st., at Blume's Music store, and at the door.

Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.

ap7 1t

Examination Ball.

LAFAYETTE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

THE painting of these magnificent Rooms being completed, Madame BLAIQUE has the honor to announce to her friends, patrons, and the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that an examination of the pupils under her charge will take place on Monday evening, April 13th.

This being the close of her session for the summer, Madame B. respectfully requests a grateful smile from those friends who have so kindly sustained her previous schools and hopes on her re-opening, she will be found worthy of their continued confidence.

Since her rooms were last opened, they have undergone thorough renovation, and been beautifully *frescoed* in substantial oil colors.

They will be thrown open for public inspection on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 8th, 9th and 10th inst, from 9 A M to 3 P M.

The rooms will be let for Concerts, Balls, Parties, &c., on application to Madame Blaique on the premises

Tickets to the Examination Ball $1.50 to be had on application to Madame B. Ladies, as usual. *gratis* ap7 6t

☞ 65! ☜

MARKET STREET,

Between Fourth st., and the Diamond.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, BY WAY OF

The Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road,

A large and splendid assortment of

RICH AND FASHIONABLE

SPRING DRY GOODS,

Comprising all the new and beautiful spring styles of the latest importations, purchased in the Eastern cities, from the Importers and Manufacturers at the lowest *Cash Prices*, embracing in part the following articles:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

New styles Paris printed lawns; do. do. Organdy lawns, do balzarines; ombri broche berages; Marmelaes shaded berages; French gingham lawns; graduated Organdy robe.; watered and colored tartlons; figured and plain Swiss; white corded Swiss robes, book, mull and bishop lawns; jaconet, cambric and nansooks; rich brocade dress silks; chameleon plaid, poult de soi; satin striped; do; black watered, do; ombri shaded de Rhine; black satin striped gro de armour; silk warps alpaccas; Lupins black and blue black bombazines; ombri shaded de laines; Lams corded berages; satin striped berages; black satin striped and plain delaines.

SHAWLS.

Chameleon Plaid shawls; Ombri shaded do, Plaid berage do; satine stripe berage do. black fillet do; black figured silk do; satin striped berage scarfs; plaid and ombri shaded hermione shawls; rich style Paris printed cashmere do; do do de laine do; embroidered silk fringed thibet shawls; plain do do do; plain embroidered tarlton do; ombri shaded berage scarfs.

BONNET RIBBONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

New style fringed lisse embroidered, glassie, striped and figured poult de soi.

A beautiful assortment of plaid and ombri silk fringed parasols, parasolets and sun shades, with pyramid tops

BONNETTS.

We have also a very fine assortment of the new style of spring Bonnets, viz: Florence Braid Lima Lace and Brilliant, Lafayette and Vienna, Devon Arch Gimp, Persian Lace and Misses Coburg Brazillian Gypsies.

LADIES' SHOES.

The Ladies can now be supplied with Ryan's new style of premium Polks, French and English Kid Slippers and Buskins.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Bielley's French Black, Brown, Blue and Green Cloths, various qualities, West of England Black. Invisible Green, Brown, Blue, 6-4 and 3-4 French Doe Skin Cassimeres, a good assortment of Vestings, Stocks and Gents Fancy and Black Cravats.

Irish Linens, Watered Moreens various colors, and a stock of Domestic Goods, equal to any store in the West.

Wholesale buyers are particularly requested to call and examine our stock,

ap7 ABSALOM MORRIS, No 65 Market street.

PIG LEAD—1100 pigs lead, for sale to close consignment. [ap2] JAMES MAY.

FOR WHEELING—REGULAR PACKET.

The new and splendid light draught steamer PACIFIC, Capt. Campbell, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings every Monday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, A M.

For freight or passage apply on board. ap7

WALTER FORWARD. MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER.

FORWARD & SWARTZWELDER,

Attorneys at Law.

Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, opposite Patterson's Livery Stable. ap7

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

AT McKenna's, this day, Tuesday, April 7th, at 2 o'clock, P M, will be sold a large lot of House hold and Kitchen Furniture, among which are Bedsteads, Bureaus, Feather Beds, Bedding, Tables and Chairs, Carpetting, Counter and Shelving Desks, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Also, A lot of Butt Hinges, 1 box slates.

ap7 P McKEENA, Auct'r.

New Music.

DEMPSTER'S new song of the May Queen;
John Anderson my Jo;
Joys that we've tasted;
Good Bye;
Lament of the Irish Emigrant;
For sale by JOHN H MELLOR.
122 Wood st.

THEATRE!

Manager and Lessee, C. S. 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

First night this season of the celebrated comedy of SPEED THE PLOUGH.

First appearance of Mr WHABAM.

Third appearance this season of Miss BERTHA LEWIS.

This Evening, April 7, 1846.

Will be performed, the Comedy of

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

With a powerful cast.

Dance, by Miss *Bertha Lewis.*
Song, by Mr WALTERS.

After which, the humorous comedy of

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

☞ *For Particulars, see Bills of the day.*

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

MUSIC JUST received a large collection of fashionable Songs, Waltzes, Variations, &c, for the Piano, at

ap6 112 Wood st, 2nd door above 5th. F BLUMES

Removed.

J. K. LOGAN, has removed to No. 83, Wood st, next door below Diamond Alley, to the store lately occupied by Clarke & Cameron, where he has opened a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Store, and having just returned from the Eastern Cities, is opening a new and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of French, English and American cloths, (all colors,) a great variety of new style Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Cashmeretts, (a new style,) Oregon Cassimere, a good stock of summer cloths of all kinds; late style Vestings; also, a great variety of Lawns and Ginghams; Pyramidal Graduates and other fancy patterns; a variety of prints from 6 to 26 cents per yard; a very superior lot of white goods, consisting of India Linen, Damask Plaid, striped cambric; Victoria Lawn; striped and plain mull; Swiss Lace and barred Mu