

After-Lesson
Of the Astor-Place Riot.

There are two different lessons, it seems to us, of which the late Astor-Place tragedy is a wholesome and forcible reminder. The first, that THE LAW IS SUPREME, was thorough, as it well needed to be, and has been sufficiently discussed in the daily papers. The second, though perhaps in the long run almost as important, has scarcely been alluded to by our brethren of the Press, viz.—that WEALTH IN A REPUBLIC SHOULD BE MINDFUL WHERE ITS LUXURIES OFFEND. We trust our readers will not find tedious the one or two views we may find it necessary to express, in illustration of our meaning.

To charge the deplorable riot of Astor-Place upon those who are alone guilty of it, is not difficult, and has been very generally and correctly done. For its instigation, promotion, uproar and violence, the lowest class of our citizens—the mobocratic, unprincipled and turbulent—were alone to blame. The reprobation of the act and of its perpetrators should be with one voice; but the next common phrase of exclamation: "how dared they do it?" should for once be answered as a question. How dared they? Upon a feeling exclusively their own—upon blackguardism which pretended no likeness to a more respectable prejudice—upon mere ruffianly hostility to a more fortunate class—the Astor-Place rioters would never have thrown a stone. "Rowdism," in a country as enlightened as this, never comes fairly into a respectable neighborhood, except in the shadow of something for which it hopes to be mistaken. In its own name, and with only its own incitements, it is comparatively harmless. What feeling, then, which may be worth inquiring into, was its stalking-horse and unwavering encouragement?

It would be an absurd injustice, to the common sense of any people as busy as ours, to attribute so grave an excitement to mere interest in the quarrel between two actors. Popular feeling is a deep well, and to its far depths a stone has been dropped—but Mr. MACREADY is a mere feather on the surface, chance-raised by the bursting, under him, of one of the bubbles. Nor do we think it can be correctly described as the breaking out of a deep-seated hostility to England and Englishmen. The most popular actors among us are English, and MACREADY, till he appeared in a new light, was an English actor, whose best professional successes were the harvest of an American popularity. Nor was it any more a partisanship for FORRESTER, than that an American actor's with an English actor offered the assailants of the Opera a more specious variety of patriotism. The chance to make political capital was doubtless a concurrent stimulus; but there was, we think, a stronger and more deep-seated cause than any of these—no less a matter than a step taken in the Progress of Luxury, to the peculiar shape and exclusiveness of which, they knew there was, in the respectable and economical class, a general unwillingness to submit. Would it be amiss, while leaving the actors and abettors of the riot in unqualified condemnation, to look a little into the feeling to which they so boldly pretended?

The most jealously guarded line of human distinction is the limit of the privileges of wealth. "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther," is the mental challenge with which every discontented poor man plays sentinel over the vaguely defined rights given him by custom. With what the rich man does in his own house, which "is his castle," or with what he wears upon his person, or buys with his money, the malcontent does not feel defensively encroached upon; but he has equal rights with his elclipser in courts of justice, on the public highway, and in public vehicles; and has certain accommodations in the public theatre, which have been settled by the usage of centuries, and which he does not willingly permit money to usurp. The pits of theatres, though occupying the most advantageous portion of the house, have, by a long-weighted necessity of considerate provision for the Many, grown to be the locality for those who could pay little. It is curious, by-the-way, that the boldest invasions of these "coveholders of custom" exist in our country, the Pits of the two first theatres of this republican metropolis having been taken from the poorer class, by being made as expensive as the Boxes.

At the Queen's Opera, in aristocratic London, it was thought a very bold step, in Mr. Lumley the Lessee, that he cut off, after season, another and another line of the seats in the Pit nearest the orchestra, supplying them with elbow-chairs and letting them for high prices as "stalls." We heard a very distinguished English statesman comment upon this invasion of a long-established popular privilege, as wrong, and likely to lead to trouble, if carried farther. The right to have, somewhere, an opportunity to see the Queen and noble ladies unbanned, and face to face, and to share with the titled classes, habitually, in some one pleasure, as a recognition of common humanity, seems to be, in England, an understood reserve in the popular consent to royalty and aristocracy.

Our readers will remember, that, in remarking upon the structure and arrangements of both the Opera-house and the Broadway Theatre, when newly opened, we objected to the aristocratizing of the Pit. Angriily as the discontented lower class may look upon nabobs and dandies, they gaze with softened feelings and generous admiration upon the beautiful wo-

men whom they may see in the close neighborhood of pit and boxes. To look on these is more than half the pleasure of the evening, and a link of human sympathy with the circle to which they belong, is insensibly welded by the habit of approaching them thus nearly. Without this opportunity, they see this class of ladies only in their carriages or in the street—casually and with no possible community of feeling—and the dangerous consciousness of a class from which they are entirely cut off is offensively heightened. As we said before, they have guarded, in monarchical countries, against such needlessly palpable chasms between classes which are, after all, mutually dependent; and how much more important is this policy, for the spontaneous cohesion of interest and sympathy which alone binds a republic?

Perhaps the influences should be named, which, though trifles in themselves, were still strong enough, in combination, to make the Astor-Place Opera as exclusive as an Almack's Ball. The "respectable and economical" class are as refined in their taste for music as the "wealthy and luxurious," and are as willing (going occasionally) to pay the first price for a ticket. But the best seats being taken for the season by the fashionable subscribers, they were competitors for none but secondary places, and were often obliged, though paying the highest price, to take seats in the Pit, against which, as the more promiscuous part of the house, there is an habitual prejudice among ladies. Then the etiquette of toilet at the Opera became so compulsory that the use of a carriage was necessary, besides more trouble and outlay of dress than was reasonable or convenient; and these—though neither stone walls nor formal exclusions—were still barriers enough to prevent thousands from ever enjoying the most refined luxury of the city. We may add that the manners of the dandy youths in the lobbies (as we have formerly taken occasion to show) were wanting in that general politeness which reconciles persons of homely taste to the elegancies of the more luxurious; and, being seen without the mollifying admixture of a plain mannered and plainly dressed majority, the offence was without its usual overbalancing abatement.

We do not think this offence against the tastes of the simple and economical is a trifle which should be unnamed. The work of the historian may sometimes be instructively anticipated, by taking a newly turned pebble, and showing what present stride, in the march of National Progress, has given it motion. Explaining it as we do, to be the more remote encouragement of the riot, we think those who are looking on from a distance will recognize in it a curious, but still natural stage of republican history—a protest of the middle class at the degree too much of ostentation by the wealthier. It may serve, at least, reasonably to start the question, whether, in a republic, there should not be, everywhere out of private houses, a certain maintenance of republican simplicity. Might there not be a feeling encouraged, that, in dress and etiquette, when in public places, the spirit of the country exacted that there should be nothing to offend humble tastes or arouse inconvenient emulation? What men have a legal right to do, anywhere, with the advantages of fortune, and what it is considerate and republican to abstain from doing, because it excites irrepressible envy, would put very different limits to the ostentation of luxury. In the matter of an Opera—quite as good a one, and at which no class of people could take offence, is just as practicable; likelier, indeed, to be profitable, as the patronage of the excluded class would be added, and their presence is no drawback to the attraction.

* * * There should be a Pit proper, cheap and spacious. We think no refined public amusement ought to exclude, either by price or usages of toilet, the lovers of music who are poor. There is a very large class of cultivated men who are compelled to live and dress economically, and these men, below the level of kid gloves and dollar tickets, should rightfully have all the advantages, both of hearing the music and seeing the audience—foregoing display only, as the consideration for a cheaper ticket.—Home Journal, Feb. 27, 1847.

Expedition to the Great Salt Lake. The following, which we find in the St. Louis Republican, will be read with great interest: We understand, that the expedition for a trigonometrical and natural survey of the Great Salt and Utah Lakes, and the surrounding country, lying in the northern portion of Upper California, is now being fitted out in this city. It has been organized by Col. J. J. Abert, of the Topographical Bureau, and the command given to Capt. Howard Strensbury, assisted by Lieut. J. W. Gunnison, of the Topographical Engineers—a corps which may well be called the working men of the army.

The point of departure in the special examination of this part of the great and mostly unexplored basin, is Fort Hall, on the Lewis Fort of the Columbia River, and thence directly south, by a new route, to the Salt Lake, which forms so remarkable a feature in that interesting valley between the Sierra Nevada and the Wahsatch and Timpanoee Mountains, now chiefly held by the Utah tribes of Indians, and in which the Mormons have made a settlement on the inner edge of the basin near Utah Lake. The survey will particularly develop the agricultural resources of the country, with a view to the supply of our Forts and troops stationed in that country, as also to embrace the astronomical and other purposes which shall give a complete view of its physical geography; and then explore another new route, on the re-

turn of the expedition, by which access may be had to the great basin.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.
BY EXPRESS FROM ST. JOHNS.
Seven Days Later News.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at 7 1/2 o'clock last evening. Your Express left us at 8, and arrived in this city (St. Johns) at 10 this morning. The Caledonia brings out £50,000 in specie. Forty passengers stopped at Halifax. She sailed for Boston at 9 o'clock r. m.

ENGLAND. The bill for the modification of the navigation laws was carried in the House of Lords by a majority of ten. The result gave the Whig Minister a new tenure of office. In the Commons, the Parliamentary oath bill, having for its object the release of the Jewish disability, has been read a second time and agreed to by a larger majority than before.

Mr. Roebuck was about bringing before the Parliament his plans for the better government of the Cabinet. He has also moved for an inquiry as to the amount of the debts due the British subjects by foreign governments. The argument on the writ of Error in the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien has been read before the House of Lords. Before hearing the Crown Lawyer, the law Lords and Judges unanimously directed that the errors assigned by the counsel for the plaintiffs, O'Brien and McManus, could not be maintained, and the judgment of the Queen's Court of Ireland stands affirmed. They will probably be transported by the 1st of June. It is rumored that the prosecution against Mr. Duffy will be abandoned.

GERMANY. The quarrel between the various parties and Princes throughout Germany has reached the highest pitch in Saxony. The conflicts already taken place have resulted in favor of the people. They fought with the troops. The railways were taken up, in order to prevent the arrival of troops from Berlin.

The arrival of a corps of Prussians finally restored some degree of tranquility by military force. The fight was resumed next day, and cannonading continued till night. On the 7th the battle was resumed, and at 4 o'clock in the morning the bloody conflict was going on in the streets.

Intelligence from Dresden to the 8th, states that hostilities are raging between the people and the Royalists, without any immediate prospect of a termination. A reward has been offered by the latter for the members of the Provisional Government, established by the former.

Disturbances had broken out at Leipsic, between the people and the military. But the former, after a short struggle, had been suppressed.

An insurrection had broken out at Breslaw, on the 6th, and the troops and people were fighting in the streets.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. In the midst of all these commotions, the Austrian Government was in danger of dissolution from the continued success of the Hungarians, who had taken Gassrow and Byarraio. The Russians were in the mean time advancing with great force.

The Hungarians were excited to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and declared that Austria and Russia combined cannot subdue them. Efforts have been made to stir up a rebellion in Gallatin, and in fact the whole country from Posen to Pomerania, is either involved, or is on the eve of a revolt.

England and France have indicated their disapprobation of the Russian intervention in Hungary.

ITALY. The French had been met in the advance towards Rome by the Republicans, and had lost 180 killed, and 400 wounded. Among the former was a Capt. Audemot.

Further News by the Caledonia. NEW YORK, May 26.

Dates from Paris states that the check received by the French troops in Italy had moved France to its centre, having touched the people on the tenderest point. The French General marched on the 27th of April from Civita Vecchia, for Rome, but met with more resistance than he had expected—when within a short distance of the city, he halted for the remainder of the institution to come up.

In the meantime the Romans were not idle. On the 20th, the Triumvirs were created, and entrusted with the command of the troops destined for the defence of the Republic.

The streets were barricaded, and the Central Committee protested against the entrance of the French troops, threatening in case they did, to blow up the Quirinal, the Vatican and St. Peters.

The Frenchman replied that his orders were imperative, and he would enter Rome forcibly if necessary.

On advancing to the city, the French were received with volleys of musketry, and were compelled to retreat with the loss of two hundred killed and five hundred wounded.

The English accounts state that they were repulsed with the loss of 600 killed. The French prisoners declared themselves tricked into the expedition, and that they thought they were to fight the Austrians.

During the action, General Oudinot was taken prisoner, but after a great deal of difficulty had been rescued. On the receipt of the news of the affair at Paris, the President wrote the following letter to General Oudinot.

ELSEE, NATIONAL PALACE, May 8.

DEAR GENERAL:—The Telegraphic

news announcing the strong resistance you encountered under the walls of Rome has deeply pained me. I had hoped the inhabitants of Rome, opening their eyes to evidence, would receive with eagerness an army which had arrived to accomplish a friendly and disinterested mission. This has not been the case. Our soldiers have been received as enemies, our military honor is injured, and I will not suffer it to be impugned; for reinforcements shall not be wanting to you. Tell your soldiers I appreciate their bravery, and take part in what they endure; and they may always rely on my support and gratitude.

My dear General, receive the sentiments of my highest esteem.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Major General Worth.

A telegraphic despatch from Louisville, Ky., announces the death of Major General Worth. He fell a victim to cholera, at San Antonio, on the 7th inst. Worth has been compared, and not unjustly, to Murat. His handsome person and his dashing courage forcibly recalled to mind, during the war with Mexico, the Roland of Napoleon's army. Few American officers participated in as many battles as Worth—none, perhaps, in such brilliant and numerous victories. Prominently distinguished in the War of 1812—then in that of Florida—then under Taylor at Monterey—and finally in the campaign against the city of Mexico, he ran a career alike fortunate and brilliant, and one in which glory and promotion followed hand in hand. But alas! just when the war is over, and the time has come for him to repose on his laurels, he is cut off by an ignoble disease, in a paltry frontier town. Such is human life!—Such is the end of earthly glory.

Worth claims descent from one of the earliest Puritan settlers. He was born in 1794, received a plain but substantial education, and began life as a trader's clerk in Hudson, N. Y. When the war of 1812 broke out, he entered the army as a private, but did not long remain in the ranks. A fellow clerk, who had enlisted with him, having been placed under arrest for some indiscretion, applied to Worth for advice, who undertook to write a petition for the delinquent, to the colonel of the regiment. This officer happened to be Scott. Struck by the style and penmanship of the petition, he inquired the name of the writer, and in the interview that followed, was so pleased with Worth's manners, and soldierly and handsome person, that he appointed him his private secretary.—Scott did not stop here. He procured for Worth a commission as lieutenant in the twenty-third regiment; and the merits of the young subaltern, joined to some good fortune, did the rest for his advancement. Worth rose rapidly, indeed, during the war of 1812. At Chippewa he distinguished himself so highly, that he was brevetted a captain; and at Lundy's Lane he won the rank of major; and if peace had not been declared immediately afterwards, he would doubtless have advanced still further.

After the peace, Worth was for some time superintendent of the West Point Military Academy. In 1824 he was appointed a lieutenant colonel; in 1832, a major of ordnance; and in 1838, colonel of the eighth regiment of infantry, the rank he held in the line at the period of his death. In 1821, after the retirement of Gen. Armistead, Worth succeeded to the chief command in Florida, where he had been serving, as second in rank, for about a year. Ambitious for distinction, he sought every opportunity to bring the Indians to action; and though often disappointed, finally succeeded. On the 17th of April, 1842, he overtook a large force of savages at Polaklakaba, near the St. Johns river. A terrible action ensued, but victory finally crowned Worth. In recompense for his gallantry on this occasion, Worth was brevetted a brigadier general.

He remained in Florida after this for some time, but the Indians could never be induced to try their strength with him again. When a war with Mexico became probable, he was detached to Corpus Christi, to join Taylor, and remained with the General until just before the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The cause of his leaving camp, as is well known, was a difference between him and Twigg, growing out of his brevet rank. He hastened to Washington, intending to resign, but the war altered his decision, and cancelling his resignation he hurried back to the army.

Taylor, sympathizing with the feelings of Worth, who could not forgive himself for having missed the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, assigned to him, at Monterey, the task of carrying the heights on the Saltillo road, with one division of the army, while, with the other, the commander-in-chief advanced against the town from the Seralvo road. This was, in fact, giving Worth an independent command, for, after once separating, it was found impossible to keep up the communications, between the two divisions of the army.—Worth felt the importance of his task, and appreciating the friendship of his general, resolved to carry the heights, formidable as they were, or perish in the attempt.—"A grade or a grave!" he exclaimed, as he leaped into the saddle. We have not the space, to-day, to describe the brilliant operations that ensued. Besides, they are familiar to most, if not all, our readers. It is enough to say that Worth carried, in succession, the various forts commanding the Saltillo road, stormed the Bishops Palace, which overlooked the town, and pushing forward through the suburbs, entered the streets, throwing shot and shells, and carrying terror and dismay before him.—

He was within a short distance of the great square when the town capitulated to Taylor, penetrating to the Plaza from the other side. For his exploits at Monterey Worth was brevetted a major general.

Worth was among the generals withdrawn from Taylor, prior to the battle of Buena Vista. His next great exploit was at Molino del Rey, where he carried the almost impregnable works of the enemy, after a tremendous struggle, in which more lives were lost, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than in any action of the war. This terrible battle illustrated the faults as well as merits of Worth. It is now generally conceded that the action was a blunder; in other words, that it was won at too great a cost. The defences of the Mexicans had been imperfectly reconnoitred, and proved far stronger than they were at first supposed. It was also believed that the enemy had an important cannon foundry there, which was a mistake. The attack ought never to have been ordered; but, once determined on, Worth was the very man to lead it. With the story of that bloody day, also, our readers, we presume, are familiar. It is not generally known, perhaps it was only arrested by the arrival of Cadwalader, with the reserve. Just at the crisis of the fight, when the American column reeled, bleeding, back before the awful fire of the enemy, the division of our brave commander came up, led by Col. Graham, and carried the Mexican works triumphantly.

Worth also fought with distinction at Cerro Gordo, at Churubusco, and at the storming of the gates of Mexico. It is now generally conceded that, in this latter action, his troops entered the city on the same day as Quitman's, though the contrary opinion was at first extensively circulated in the United States. It was Worth who suggested the march across the country, below lake Chalco, in order to avoid the impregnable defences of the Vera Cruz approach to the capital. He was, perhaps, after Taylor and Scott, the most efficient, certainly the most popular of the generals of the war with Mexico.

The character of worth may be sketched in few words. He was brave to a fault, sufficiently good as a tactician, chivalrous, of popular manners, of imposing presence, haughty—at times overbearing—impetuous, warm-hearted, a fast friend. In many respects he resembled Decatur. In battle, especially where daring courage was required, he had no superior. His soldiers still tell, with enthusiasm, that, at Monterey, he dismounted from his horse, placed his plumed hat on the point of his sword, and waving it high overhead, led them to storm the Bishop's Palace. Such tales recall the Paladins of old romance.

St. Louis Fire—Cholera among the Mormons and California Emigrants, &c. &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24, P. M. A slip from the office of the St. Louis Reveille, dated Sunday, 20th inst., says the steamboats destroyed are valued at \$318,000; steamboat cargoes at \$150,000, and sums up the entire loss in buildings, produce on landing merchandise, steamboats and cargoes, at \$1,670,200—far less than any one would have anticipated previous to making any estimate.

All the insurance companies, except two, will be able to meet their responsibilities—those two will pay from fifty to seventy-five per cent.

So far the loss of life is not as great as was apprehended. The city have passed an ordinance requiring that the streets in the burnt district be widened, and that the buildings to be erected be fire proof.

Young Baldwin, who was convicted of the murder of his brother-in-law, and sentenced to death, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

The number of deaths by Cholera in St. Louis, for the 24 hours ending Tuesday noon, was 24; and the number of cases for the week ending Tuesday noon, 231.

The Cholera has appeared among the Mormons at Council Bluff, and is committing fearful ravages.

The California emigrants are also suffering greatly from the Cholera.

Want of Time with Nothing to Do.

A writer in the Washington Union thus happily hits off Gen. Taylor, for being so busily engaged in doing nothing, that he has no time to see anybody or attend to anything. He says:

"The great want of the present Administration is time. They have no time to speak to the people, to serve the people, or to think of the people; and we are inclined to think judging by their acts, that they have no time to remember their pledges or their principles either. Gen. Taylor, when the mail contractors were presented to him, replied that he would be pleased to converse with them, but he had no time; when invited to Boston, he declared his desire to go, but wanted time; and when invited to the N. Y. cattle show, even then he had the will to go, but not the time. What does he do with his time? The appointments, it is said, are made by the Cabinet in executive caucus; the laws are constructed by the Attorney General; the new Congress are expected to propose and enact all necessary laws for the country, and the senate are to do up the diplomatic chores in secret session. What, then, has the President to do? His own plantation is seven feet below water, and his two hundred negroes are sucking sugar cane in the crotches of the gum trees. They, therefore, require no particular attention from him; and as he neither goes to market, like Gen. Harrison, nor walks round the public square, like Mr. Polk, we are altogether at a loss to conceive how he can want time.

King Agrippa, when Paul put it to his conscience heavily, wanted time; Bonaparte, at Waterloo, wanted time; the man who was born half an hour too late, wanted time; Queen Elizabeth, on her death-bed, wanted time; and Buena Vista band, when it played last, gave indubitable evidence, that it wanted time. Well, let the Administration have time; and if they cannot get it now, our word for it they will have it in 1852, or we are mistaken in the signs of the times."

The Crevasses of New Orleans still unchecked. Great Loss of Property.

BALTIMORE, May 24, 10 P. M. The New Orleans Picayune of the 17th, says the accounts from the crevasses are most discouraging—leaving no hope of checking the flow of water. At present the volume of water is wider and deeper than ever. The piling cannot resist it.—The water is now four feet deep in many of the houses. The Metairie Bridge is being cut away to let the water out. The work of stopping Suave's crevasse has been wholly abandoned. [The crevasse at the English turn has been stopped.

The Bee says already immense damage has been sustained, and property has greatly depreciated. The Charity Hospital, the Gas Works, the Second Municipality Workhouse, are partially surrounded by water. The Firemen's and Odd Fellows' Halls, the St. Patrick's, the Jewish, and Protestant Cemeteries, are submerged. The aspect of things, generally, are worse and increasing in danger. Sickness is greatly dreaded.

The cheat of Taylorism, says the New Haven Register, which the whigs are practising on the country, is already seen and appreciated by the people at every election that has taken place since Taylor's abandonment of the promises made before election, has shown that his policy is condemned; and he will soon be left with nothing of power or influence beyond his Cabinet. Congress in both branches will be against him—and the Senate after the generous policy with which it met the earlier steps of the Executive, will be changed to a position of earnest scrutiny and defence. Had the whigs succeeded in a fair fight and under their own colors, we would not approve a mere factious opposition to its partizan appointments; but when possession of the government has been secured by false pretences, and the weapons are turned upon its defenders, in violation of pledges voluntarily offered, resistance becomes at once necessary and proper.

Information Wanted.

What has become of Gen. Taylor—the no-party President—the man "who hates, loathes proscriptio"—who would as soon think of "running from a Mexican as to proscribe any man for opinions sake?"

Where can the General be? Can Mr. Crittenden tell, or Mr. Allison, or any one of all that host who trumpeted these pledges and declarations through the length and breadth of our land. Has the hero been guilty of running from his promises: has he surrendered to his advisers, or is he so averse to the veto that he cannot put a negative upon the deeds which are gathering blackness and infamy around his name. Some of the peculiar friends of the General should arouse him from his lethargic slumber, and shew him the deep disgrace which is heaping upon him by the deeds of his Cabinet.—Baltimore Republican.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Cambria county to the undersigned on the estate of William Pittman late of Washington township, Cambria county, dec'd. Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those who have claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN PITTMAN, JOHN BEAM. May 17, 1849. 33-3

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

Fourth Street, between Arch and Market, PHILADELPHIA.

THE Proprietors and Management of this well known hotel, (which is located in the very centre of business,) having this day passed into the hands of the subscribers, they beg leave to state that it is their purpose to render it worthy of the liberal patronage with which it has been heretofore sustained, and hope, by unremitting attention, to deserve the patronage of their friends, who may visit the city on business or pleasure.

C. & J. MCKIBBIN, Formerly of the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, May 3, 1849.—30-1m.

HATS! HATS!

A good assortment of Fur, Bush, Silk, Mole-skin, Palm-leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, for sale at BUCHANAN'S STORE.

FISH. Mackerel and Codfish, just opened and for sale by L. & T.

BOOKS and STATIONERY, also, plain and embossed Envelopes, fancy Note Paper, Motto, silvered and camé Waters, Quills, Sewing Wax, Pencils, Press Books, &c., for sale at the store of LITZINGER & TODD.

MEN'S fine calf and kip Boots, Women's Congress Shoes, Lasting, Buck and Goat Shooters, Seal and Merc. R. R. Slippers, Misses colored Kid, patent and calf Boots, Boy's thick and kip Boots and Shoes just received by L. & T.

FOR SALE

A Tract of unimproved Land, covered with valuable Timber, lying about five miles West of Ebensburg, enquire of JOHN WILLIAMS, Ebensburg, April 12, 1849.—12-1t.