ject of our association almost wholly unanswered.

The Treasurer's Report will expose our situation, and if it excite a sympathy, we hope it may be *prompt, active* and *durable*. The managers feel compelled under existing circumstances to close at the termination of the current year, which will be the 1st of April next, unless some relief present itself which shall be *positive* and *abiding*.

Under the expectation of closing, we ask a conditional expression, from the Association relative to the disposal of our effects on hand:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

With the Ladies' Association for the Relief of Indigent Women.

1843.	DR.	
	Balance of 1841,	$ 85 68
	To cash from Superintendant	157 68
	do collected by R. M. Riddle,	60 000
	do by subscribers.	99 67
	do collected by Dr. Pettit and Mrs. Stone,	40 75
		44 78
1843	CR,	
	By order paid Mrs. Forsyth,	$ 33 12
	do do Purchasing Coin.	177 81
	do do Superintendant sal'y,	100 000
	do do on Rent,	120 25
	do do Superin't for use of store,	11 00
		$442 18
	Balance	2 60

Balance sheet of the Ladies' Association.

1843,	Stock on hands,	$580 91
	Balance in Superintendent's hands,	4 00
	do in Treasurer's hands,	2 60
	Outstanding debts.	56 37
		$643 88
	Capital stock, Jan. 1842	$1,010 04
	Liabilities,	31 000
		$1,041 04
	Balance loss from 1841 to '43	397 16
		$643 88

January 24th, 1843.

Amos Kendall.

A copy of the following petition, now in circulation in this vicinity for signatures, has been handed to us for publication, and we cheerfully give it a place, from a conviction that the object at which it aims is the the correction of a great wrong and a crying injustice. The matter is set forth briefly but very clearly in the memorial itself, and the case is stated with such distinctness that he who runs may read, rendering comment superfluous. Mr. Kendall may have many enemies, but even they will not attempt to deny that he is wrongfully treated in this affair, and that the responsibility encountered in a discharge of duties should in this case be upon the government and not with the officer.—*Penn.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The Petition of the undersigned citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, respectfully represents:—

That your petitioners have learned, with deep regret, that AMOS KENDALL, late Post Master General of the United States, is now confined within the limits of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in consequence of having withheld, while Post Master General, a payment of a sum of money said to have been due by the Post Office Department to certain mail contractors, but which he believed were not justly entitled to, that your petitioners, without expressing an opinion as to the power of any court to try a high executive officer of the government, in his *individual* capacity, for his *official* acts, believe that AMOS KENDALL, in the case alluded to, honestly and conscientiously performed what he considered to be his duty, in endeavoring to prevent a wasteful expenditure of the money of the United States; and that, if the money is due at all, it certainly is not due by him, but by the Post Office Department. Therefore, your petitioners respectfully ask that your honorable bodies will pass such a law as will restore to the said AMOS KENDALL his personal liberty, and remunerate him for the loss of time and expenses incurred in defending the suits instituted against him by the aforesaid mail contracters.

The Plaindealer is responsible for the following outline of a political speech delivered at Cleaveland within the last few months. After having given his whiskers a brush, the dandy commenced—

'Mr Chahmon:—Oime for ostracising them dem'd Lokah Fokah? Oime for shepping them to foran cloimes—dem'em A Lokah Fokah, Mr Chahmon, is a creetah, a monstah, howid fellah, a wulgah creatah, a creetah Mr Chahmon, who harv habits decidedlah of the inferiah ordah.'

Statistics.—The largest wheat growing state is bushels.

Ohio,	17,979,647
The next is Pennsylvania,	12,872,219
The third New York,	12,309,041
Tennessee gives the largest No. of bushels of Corn,	46,285,359
Kentucky next,	40,787,120
Ohio third,	35,452,161
	pounds.
Virginia the most Tobacco,	79,450,192
Kentucky next,	56,678,674
Louisiana the most sugar,	88,189,315

The glory and happiness of a city consists not in the number the but in character of its population. Of all the fine arts in a city, the grandest is the art of forming noble specimens of humanity. The choicest productions of our manufactories are cheap, compared with a wise and good human being. A city which should practically adopt the principle that man is worth more than wealth and show, would place it at the head of cities. A city in which men should be trained worthy of the name, would become the metropolis of the earth. [Dr. Channing.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY-MORNING POST.

THS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1843.

See First Page.

Ohio Politics.

There is considerable discussion just now among the newspapers and politicians of Ohio, about chartering banks to supply the places of those which are already dead, or whose charters are about to expire. That honest, fearless and talented editor, Col. Medary, of the Ohio Statesman, takes strong and impregnable ground against irresponsible corporations, and asks for charters, (if they *must* be granted,) which will make the stockholders individually liable, to the full amount of their property for the debts of the banks. We are sorry to observe that there are some shades of difference between the views of Col. Medary and some of the democratic editors, on this subject. We do not know the precise points of discussion, but we are sure that Mr. Medary is in the democratic course. The people of this country would doubly deserve to be cheated and beggared by bankers, if they cannot learn by the experience of the past few years. And the democratic party and press in particular, would prove regardless of the admonitions they have themselves given out, and would be **guilty of gross hypocrisy, to consent to the chartering of banks, on any but rigid principles of accountability.** If the bankers will not take charters so restricted, *so much the better for the people.* The best of it is, we can get along without them. Their refusal to accept of banking powers on such terms, is proof that all their pretences of acting for the public convenience is false, and that they seek unfair and pernicious privileges.

The cry got up against the Ohio Statesman that it is too *radical*, is miserably weak and worn out. It has been the changeless cant of the privilege seekers for the last ten or twelve years; but Medary cannot, we are certain, pause on account of it for a single instant, in the honest course he is pursuing.

We extract from a late number of the Statesman, a pithy and forcible paragraph on the question in dispute:

"For one, we are bold to avow, that rather than yield it this republican principle, we should prefer never to see another Bank created. If banks do not break, the individual liability can do no harm to any one—if they do break, who shall be the loser, the rich banker or the laboring people? But we are told that banks will go into the hands of swindlers, if bankers are made responsible for the notes they issue! Indeed! And it is acknowledged that our banking system, *without* individual liability, has been in the hands of all swindlers to a great extent! Who will deny this! The stockholders of these broken banks, many of them are now rolling in their wealth, while many a poor widow, with a family of children, after working hard a whole week for a dollar or two, could not, and cannot buy a mouthful of bread with the irresponsible promises put out as *money* by the wealthy banker. Shame upon men—shame upon a country—shame upon the age world, that would continue a system of fraud so infamous and inconsistent with the honest intelligence of the people.

"We demand responsibility in its broadest sense, or give us hard dollars as fast as the present Bank charters expire (or blow up,) which will terminate in about ten years to come. We promised the people *good Banks or none*, and we believe a majority of the whig party are as little disposed, on the 'second sober thought,' to be swindled in future by loose and unrestricted banking, as we are."

Relief Notes--The Banks.

We have already expressed our views of what we believe to be the duty of the Legislature, in reference to those notes, and the more we reflect on the subject, the more we are convinced that the true policy in getting rid of them is, to cancel the most depreciated portion of them at the earliest possible day. The adoption of any pro rata mode of cancelling the whole, will still leave the people exposed to a heavy loss on the Erie and broken bank issues; but take *them* out of the way, and the solvent banks will have no apology to offer for allowing the rest to circulate at any thing more than a nominal discount.

But we have another reason for wishing to see the uncurrent portion at once cancelled and the remainder redeemed by degrees. Ever since the passing of the 4th of May act, it has been our settled conviction, that we would not be able to free ourselves from its evils, without any effort on the part of the banks to secure some new privilege—permission in some way to *relieve the people* again. If, therefore, the whole should be cancelled in a short period, their presses and borers will at once raise the hue and cry of a *vacuum* of the currency, and the immediate necessity of repealing the act of 1828, that they may come forward in due time to the *relief of the people*, with a supply of genuine small notes, payable in gold and silver, &c. &c. &c.

Against this we solemnly protest, both as a measure of policy, and as a favor which from their course with the "relief notes," it would be a bold piece of presumption in the banks to expect, at this time. When at the instigation of these institutions, the credit of the people of Pennsylvania was brought into the market, in the shape of these notes, how did it fare at their counters? There was just then a *vacuum* in the currency, created by the withdrawal of the Ohio small notes, on the resumption of specie payments in that state. From the great scarcity of money produced by a severe contraction, and the general receivability of this scrip for State dues; the people had full confidence in it. They knew it would be eventually redeemed, and that the stock on which it was based, low as it was, bore quite as fair a proportion to the value represented by it, as the assets of nine-tenths of the banks did to their own liabilities. How, then, are we to account for its failure to answer the purpose of a tolerable currency for a time?

Simply that it was not the will and pleasure of these institutions that it should perform this office. Even neighboring banks, not pretending to doubt each other's solvency, consigned their respective issues to the tender mercy of the brokers—kind and generous conduct, indeed, towards a people who had patiently borne with bank suspensions, and handled their own irredeemable promises for five or six years in succession!!

This wanton, foul and degrading abuse of the people's own credit, should be carefully held in remembrance, as a salutary lesson, touching that sympathetic impulse, which so incessantly urges the banks to devise ways and means for the *relief and protection of the community.*

It is urged, we know, in reference to the Erie and broken bank Scrip, that the former would glut banks at certain points, and that the latter (no other we hope) may have been dealt out in rather too liberal a manner; both strong arguments in favor of our position. Take their issues out of the way and every pretext for the depreciation of the remainder will be effectually removed.—Besides, the protection of the people from fraudulent issues by the weak and broken banks, is a measure of prevention that cannot be postponed with impunity. With so good an opportunity and so little risk of detection as in the case under notice, the managers of such institutions have never proved very remarkable for their faculty of resisting temptation.

We must drop the subject for the present, but as it is one in which the people are deeply interested, as the probable entering wedge for some new project of the financiers, we shall endeavor to keep our readers duly advised of the movements which we anticipate during the progress of its discussion.

The Aurora.

The above is the title of a new democratic paper that has been commenced in Philadelphia. It is under the editorial control of Col J. J. M'CAHEN, well known throughout the State as one of the most active and talented democrats in Philadelphia, and we have no doubt but he will be well worthy the support of his political friends. The Colonel expresses his preference for Martin Van Buren, but pledges himself to give a cordial support to the nominee of the National Convention.

Water at Boston.—A company has start- for the purpose of bringing the water of "Spot Pond" into that city; the said waters are pronounced to be very pure and wholesome, only they contain any quantity of *poly-wogs.*—What's "poly-wogs?"

The Baptists.—According to the table in the Baptist Almanac for 1843, there are in the United States and British Provinces 611,522 members of the Baptist church—5,398 ministers—and 8,383 churches.—Adding the more recent accessions, the whole number of communications is estimated at 700,000.

Great cry and little Wool.—The whig victory in Georgia, about which the coons are making such a fuss, consists in electing a man to serve about one month in the present Congress. "Small favors thankfully received."

Duel Prevented.—John H. Pleasants, editor of the Richmond Whig, and William Ritchie, son of the editor of the Enquirer were to have fought a duel last Saturday morning, but by the intervention of friends they were persuaded to "kiss and make friends." Mr. Ritchie was the challenger.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that Mr. Spencer, the Secretary of War, is making preparations for an extensive official survey of the military posts on the western and other frontiers, during the recess of Congress.

Gen. Scott has concluded to withdraw his name from the list of candidates for the Presidency.

[illegible] Saturday, six [illegible] named Smith by falling into one of the locks in the canal in Allegheny. He had been searching for the past few days, for the bodies of those who were drowned, unconscious of the equally lamentable fate that awaited him. He has left a wife, but no children.

None of the persons who were drowned on last Tuesday night, have been found.

The S. B. Belle of Red River, Davis, arrived in New Orleans on the 14th inst.

The Tippecanoe Case.

Sketch of the Speech of MR. M'CANDLESS, *Counsel for the Plaintiffs.*

[We lay before our readers, this morning, a portion of Mr M.'s speech, and will give the remainder to-morrow. It is a racy production, and will be read with pleasure by the numerous friends of the eloquent counsellor. The inexperience of our reporter has perhaps detracted from some of the best points of the orator, but still, it will readily be seen how severely the 'great whig party' suffered from the force of his phillipics.]

Mr. McCandless said that this case presented matter both ludicrous and pathetic. The former in exhibiting the folly and nonsense connected with the bachannalian revels of 1840—the latter in the fearful consequences attending the failure of the defendants to pay for the entertainment which was the subject of this action. Maj. Irons, owing to his deep devotion to the cause of Gen Harrison) had become embarrassed in his pecuniary circumstances. To save his property from execution, the assignee of the present claim had become his bail. A prompt payment by the committee who authorized this dinner, would have relieved the Major's property from execution, and discharged his bail from liability. The excitement of the campaign having subsided, they neglected to collect the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the Jubilee. The farm of the Bail, the product of twenty years hard labor with the mattock and the spade, was levied on, to pay the debt for which he had become involved. A timely application of whig funds, even at this fearful juncture, would have prevented a sacrifice of property, which ultimately came under the hammer of the Sheriff.

Now look at that portion of the case which we have styled the ludicrous. Cast your eye upon the "*Great Whig Party,*" boiled down to a mere anatomy in the chaldron of public opinion. Four *thousand* whigs participated in the solemnities and festivities of this occasion, and to *four* only four! can we trace the responsibility of *paying* for the sumptuous entertainment. Even *they* deny their liability, and two of them would have you believe that they were not present, when oratory, music, song and supper added to the patriotism of the meeting. There were six long tables groaning under the luxuries of the season; boiled turkies and 'chicken fixe-as,' ducks and onions, *geese* (independent of those who *eat* the dinner,) and hams that would tempt a fastidious Jew to forsake the religion of his fathers. There were pies, tarts, puddings, pickles and preserves, garnished round and round with "hard cider," that moral essence of the whig party. This potent instrument, as draught succeeded draught, added more and more to the political enthusiasm of the party. "In the deep bosoms of the *turkies* and the *chickens* buried" they found relaxation for the insatiable thirst that burned for this old and favorite beverage. So great was the prevalent appetite, that when Hubley, who, with great exertions, got in the vicinity of the carnage, the meat had disappeared, and nothing but bones, *whitened* bones, greeted the vision of the good old man. Ah! what a falling off was there, my countrymen! What *foul* play! And yet upon this trial, it has all been attributed to the Loco Focos. Well, suppose they did forget the animosities of the late contest and participate in the festivities of the *free* dinner:

"Fools make feasts and wise men eat them."

If they came at all, it was to give condiment to the dish, spice to the pudding, and tone and sentiment to the whole entertainment. Where was there ever a genteel party without a Loco Foco? In the absence of them to give tone and dignity to the occasion, and without the songs and hard cider, the whole affair would have been as stale, *flat* and unprofitable, as Larimer said the meeting of the committee was, immediately preceding the dinner.

But, Mr M. said, he was authorized to say, that this was a whig fabrication, (in a *Pickwickian* sense he meant) and that the roar of the cannon which Major Itl fired from the tops of the surrounding hills, had on that day entirely destroyed their appetites. They might have listened to the 'soul stirring' speech of the chairman, and to the deep-toned pathos of Mr Forward, to the eloquent and exciting oratory of Mr Black, or joined in the chorus to the song of 'Old Tip's Big Broom,' composed and set to music by Mr Darlington, but the dinner they did *not* eat. They were not carnivorous—theirs was the feast of reason and the flow of soul. Who could have passed by Taaffe & O'Connor's warehouse on that memorable 20th November, with the flavor of the feast, and the sounds of rejoicing, assailing his every sense, and not stop in. If a Loco Foco could not resist the temptation, can it be credited that the President of the immortal Tippecanoe Club, had become so callous, so lost to the harmony of sweet sounds, and to the proper appreciation of a good dinner, that he should pay the "cold respect of a passing glance." Tell it not in Gath! The jury cannot believe it. You might as well say that grapes grew and flourished in the arctic circle, or roses bloomed upon the cheeks of death.

(To be Continued.)

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27, 1843.

Gentlemen:—The House passed this morning, by a vote of 51 yeas, and 39 nays, the apportionment Bill, reported by Deford, to a third reading.

I think there is no doubt but that this Bill will pass both Houses and become a law.

A Bill providing for the cancelling of Relief Notes $100,000 every month, passed the Senate yesterday, yeas 30, nays 3. It will probably pass the House. This Bill is defective, and in my opinion not calculated to cure the disease. Yet, I am not without hope that an effective plan will be adopted.

The Democratic members of the Legislature generally, are in favor of getting rid of this vile currency. Though there is a great difference of opinion in the details of their schemes, to effect it. There appears to me to be but one way of curing the disease in our currency. If this State would provide for cancelling 60 per cent of the Relief Notes this year, say 20 per cent every 4 months, from the first of February next. Sell all the State Stocks in incorporated companies on the 1st of April for Relief Notes or Gold and Silver.

Relieve the Banks after the first of June next, from all liability in reference to the Relief Notes, compel them to resume payment of specie on all their liabilities, a better state of affairs would soon come over the "Old Keystone."

Cure for Love.—Boil a mouse in a pint of sweet milk, and give the latter to the afflicted individual. We learn from the New York Morning Chronicle that a woman in that city, who was jealous of her husband, "boiled three mice," but that over did the thing, and spoiled the charm.

☞How much bank stock does the editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer own; or in what way are they interested in perpetuating the paper money banking system? We do not wish to be inquisitive or impertinent, but we think that common sense points to a different direction from that to which self-interest is leading them.

Arrival of the Caledonia--Nineteen days later from England.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on Wednesday, at 6 o'clock A. M. The news she brings is not important. She was greatly retarded by head winds, but sustained no particular injury.

Although business has improved, yet generally there is a very great want of confidence arising from the continued failures connected with the Corn Trade, among whom are Messrs. Fernandez & Son, Swallow & Son, and Dunn & Son.

The country has been agitated in various districts by the Repealers of the Corn Law.

There was another destructive fire at Liverpool on the 28th ultimo. Loss of property was estimated at £70,000 to 100,000*l.*

There was an eruption at Mount Etna on the 28th November last.

The celebrated bankruptcy case of Lord Huntingtower had been decided to be fraudulent; but what to do with his lordship had not been decided. The examination of the case involved some extraordinary financial disclosures.

Lord Hill, the Commander in Chief of the Army, is dead. His nephew, Sir Rowland Hill, succeeds to the title.

The fight between Freeman, the "American Giant," and the "Tipton Slasher," has resulted in favor of the former. John Bull whipped by Brother Jonathan again.

Miss Adelaide Kemble, now Madame Sartoris, has retired from the stage—cried like a child at parting. She is going to reside with her husband and father in Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Butler return to America in the Spring.

Outrages in Ireland unfortunately continue. They have hitherto been mostly confined to the county of Tipperary. The bulk of these outrages are to be traced to the harsh treatment of the tenants by their landlords.

A fire occurred on the 14th ult, in a lodging house, Goodman's Fields, London, kept by a soap boiler named Cook. There were twenty-five lodgers, and out of that number eight were burned to death! Amongst the sufferers were a poor widow, named Holland, and three of her daughters, a fourth daughter having escaped by jumping from the attic window; her skull was fractured, but she is recovering.

An awful catastrophe occurred in a Catholic Chapel at Galway on Christmas day. At early prayers in the parish chapel, there was an immense concourse of the people—the gallery being crowded to excess. By the presure of the crowd, one of the rails of the staircase was broken, and some persons hearing the crackling noise cried out that the gallery was giving way. A rush was made to escape and many of the victims, in their eagerness to get out, fell down and were trampled to death. 4 or 5000 people were present, and no less than 33 persons were killed.

Adroitly Done.—One of our most fashionably ladies was eased of her reticule, containing a gold pencil-case, ivory tablets, and a purse, in which was a $50 note, yesterday in the following manner:—She went into a splendid silk store in Royal street, and asked for some lace patterns. While there, a man was observed to come close to her side, who requested the clerk to inform him where a physician named Bellavieu lived. The clerk replied that he did not know, and the man made his exit in double quick time. An instant, after the lady, on going to pay for some purchase, found her reticule gone, although the strings were still hanging on her arm! The adroit rogue had severed the fastenings with a pair of scissors, and made off with his booty. [Montreal paper.

CIRCUS AND THEATRE,

In front of Captain Broadhurst's,
On Penn Street.

First Night of the Horse Piece, Timour the Tartar.
First Night of Miss Laura Buckley in a New Scene.
First Night of Mast. McCullom, since his severe accident.
First Night of Mr. and Mrs. Buckley in New Dances.
First Night of Mr. Buckley's Mail Coach Leap, from the Swinging Cord.

Monday, January 30th, 1843.
FOR THE *BENEFIT* OF
MR. BUCKLEY.

Entertainments will commence with a Grand National Entree, entitled

National Review,
ON HORSEBACK, by twelve highly caparisoned horses, and riders gaily mounted.

For this night only, Mr. Buckley will appear on the

Swinging Cord

After performing his most difficult feats, he will ascend A MAIL COACH, at an elevation of *twenty feet*, and while in full Swing, will take a surprising Leap, from the rope, through the body of the Coach and convey a passenger from the inside, without the least possible danger.

The whole to conclude with the Grand Equestrian Drama of

TIMOUR THE TARTAR.

In which the whole strength of the Company, Male and Female, will be introduced.

In addition to the above there will be a great variety of performances in the arena and on the stage, for particulars see small bills.

Auction Sales.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Bausman's Commercial Auction Rooms, No. 110, Wood street, on Thursday, Feb. 2d, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M. by order of Assignees, the entire Stock of an extensive Variety store, comprising by far the largest and most complete apartment of the kind ever offered for sale in this city, in part consisting of

Horn, Pocket and Fine combs,
Toilet and Rainbow Glasses and Dressing cases,
Violins and Harmonica Canes,
Childrens Toys, Trinkets &c
London and German pins,
Shaving and Snuff Boxes,
Shaving and Fancy Soap,
Razors and Razor Straps,
Glass, Amber and wax beads,
Gold and Silver Lace and Braid,
Gold and Silver Tinsel and Tin Foil,
Calico and Glazed Paper,
Turkish and German pipes,
Glass and Iron Lamps,
Slate and Slate Books,
Silver, Crayon and Lead Pencils,
Pocket Books and Purses,
Scarificators, Lancets and Snuffers,
Thimbles, Gimblets and Scissors
Horn and Bone Buttons and moulds,
Chess Boards and Chessmen, Playing Cards and Dominoes,
Tooth, Clothes and Hair Brushes,
Needles and Knitting pins,
Hooks and Eyes, Steel pens,
Fire steels and Shoe Knives,
Spectacles, Goggles and fish Hooks,
Cigar and Needle Cases,
Glass and Dark Lanthorns,
Skates, Coffee mills,
Inkstands, Sealing wax,
Rattan Canes and Riding Whips,
Black and Oil Flints,
with an immense lot of other rare and valuable articles.

The attention of Country merchants, Pedlars, Speculators and traders generally is respectfully invited to this great chance for bargains. Sale positive without any reserve.

R. A. BAUSMAN, Auct'r.

4t d.

LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on Tuesday the 31st January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the house of Wm. Greenfield, in the village of Beallsville, Washington co. Pa., *thirty six* building lots in that village—which is becoming a place of importance as the great National Road from Cumberland to Wheeling, intersects the road from Pittsburgh to Brownsville. This will be a chance for Teamsters, Mechanics and others—terms at sale which will be accommodating. Said lots are about a stone's throw from the national road and in the centre of the village.

jan 19—10t.

BOLTING CLOTHS AT AUCTION.

ON Friday morning Feb. 3d, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, I will sell 24 full pieces of Bolting Cloths, assorted, No. 5, 7, 8 and 9.

These goods may be seen at any time previous to the day of sale. The attention of "Millers" is particularly directed to this sale.

J. B. GUTHRIE, *Auctio eer.*

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1843.

FARM FOR SALE.—About eleven small, middle sized and large farms for sale at from 6 to 50 miles from Pittsburgh, and at prices varying from 10 to $30 an acre—persons wanting to purchase farms, will please call and examine the record at HARRIS' Gen. *Agency & Intelligence office.*

jan 25.

E. H. Heastings,

RECORDING REGULATOR. Office with Alderman Watson, 4th street, next door to the Bank of Pittsburgh; where applications for Registating, Surveying, Laying out and Dividing Landed estates, will be received.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, &c. executed with legal accuracy and despatch

Pittsburgh, Jan 26, 1843.—3t

TEMPERANCE.

TRACT and Sabbath School Papers just received from New York and Philadelphia. 3000 of the Youth's Temperance Advocate, for January 1, 1843 an excellent and cheap paper, for families and youth, with a Sabbath School, Signing the Pledge &c. at 12 cts per year, or 1 cent each. Temperance Hymn Books, Washington Harps, Temperance Lyres, Songs &c. 300 Congressional Total Abstinence Society Speeches, and Dr Sewall's Plates and Pathology. Temperance Lectures, Fables, &c. and Temperance Medals.

500 Temperance certificates for adults and youth: 1000 Small Sabbath School Books from 1 to 1½ cents each. 500 Temperance and Christian Almanacs for 1843—3000 English, German, Welsh and French tracts, and a variety of very cheap Sabbath School Books, and Day School Books. Paper and Stationery for sale on accommodating terms, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Jan 23, 1843. *Agent* and Com. Merch't, No 9, 5th street.

WIRT LECTURES.—*Fourth Course.*—The Lecture Committee of the *Wirt Institute* have the pleasure of laying before the public, the following list of gentlemen who have consented to Lecture, viz:

Rev *J W Bakewell*, Introductory Lecture.
John L Gow, Esq, Washington.
Proff, *H J Clark*, Meadville College.
Hon. *Wm Wilkins*, Pittsburgh.
Proff. *A B Brown*, Jefferson College.
David Richie, Esq., Pittsburgh.
Reed Washington, Esq.,
Proff. *Alex'r T McGill*, West. Theo. Seminary.
Francis Johnston, Esq., Pittsburgh.
Proff, *J Barker*, Meadville College.
W H Lawrie, Esq., Pittsburgh.
Rev. *James L Diswiddie.*

Prof. Rich'd S M'Culloch, Jefferson College, will deliver several Lectures on Astronomy, embracing its progress and destiny. Reed Washington, Esq., will also deliver several Lectures on the subject he may select.

Arrangements are in progress to engage Professor Silliman, of Yale College, to deliver in our city, a full course of lectures on Geology; also with Joseph R. Buchanan, on Neurology. Other eminent Lecturers will be invited to visit our city, when it may be in the power of the institute to engage their services.

The Lectures of this course will be on Literary and Scientific subjects exclusively and it is hoped from the eminent ability of the Lecturers, and the interesting nature of the subjects, that our citizens will liberally patronise this laudable enterprise. The Iron City should not be behind sister cities in her encouragement of science and literature. The proceeds (if any) will be appropriated to the enlargement of a Library, already an honor to the city.

☞Course Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, $2, and may be had of either of the Committee, and at C. H. Kay & Co's Book Store, Monongahela and Exchange Hotels, and at Berford's.

Lectures commence on Thursday evening, Dec 1.

SAM'L C. HUEY,
W. W. WILSON,
JOHN B. COSGRAVE,
WM. B. SCAIFE,
JOHN B. SEMPLE, } Committee.

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HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

WE would advise all persons who may be afflicted with *Gout, Rheumatism, Sprains*, Contracted Cords and Limbs, and any stiffness of the back or body, which may be brought on by Cold: or Exposure to the Weather, to call at TUTTLE'S 86, 4th street, and procure a bottle of the above Liniment, which will give immediate relief and effect a certain cure.

☞ TUTTLE has also a first rate assortment of Havana cigars and Virginia Chewing Tobacco.

'REMEMBER, 86 FOURTH STREET.'

Jan 18, 1842.