then took the serpent from the hands of Atar Gul, who, as it seemed, through an excess of precaution, first bruised the neck of the reptile on the window-frame. Theodore hid the serpent, whose brilliant hues had already become tarnished by death, beneath the dressing table. He then retired and closed the *jalousie*. As he turned away, he met Colonel Willis, who laughed heartily at the trick which Theodore was playing on Marguerite.

The room which was appropriated to Marguerite was really the asylum of innocence. The hand of a mother had been there. It was seen in all the elegant and useful furniture which decked the apartment—that little bed, curtained with white gauze, stuccoed walls, polished, and shining as brilliant as Parian marble—that harp, and table covered with music books; that little dressing glass—those silken ribbons—that cross of mother, of pearl—those jeweled ornaments; in a word, all, those trifling things which are so precious to a young girl, which whispered a tale of innocence, love, and happiness.

The door opened, and Marguerite entered. She seated herself before her dressing-table, but she saw not the reptile beneath it. While she arranged her hair, and essayed a ribbon, which Theodore had praised, she sang the song which she had been taught by her lover.

To day, soliloquised the lovely girl, I must try to appear as beautiful as possible. To-morrow I shall belong to another. Oh! Theodore! with what devotion he loves me! Nothing on earth can add to my happiness.

She approached so near the glass to judge of the effects of the ribbon, that her breath tarnished the brilliant surface of the mirror—then, with her finger, she playfully and smilingly traced upon the glass the name of THEODORE.

A slight noise near the window awaken ed her from the delicious reverie. She turned towards it, blushing, lest her dearest secret had been discovered. But the paleness of death instantly came over her features. She convulsively threw her hands before her, and tried to rise, but she could not. Her trembling limbs refused to sustain her, and she fell back into her chair. The unhappy girl saw, peering through the *jalousie*, the head of an enormous serpent.

In a moment he was lost among the flowers, which were tastily arranged before the window. His disappearance gave new strength to Marguerite, who rushed towards the door, which opened into the gallery, screaming, 'Help, mother! help mother! Here is a monstrous serpent!

But her parents and her lover held the door outside—and laughed at what they considered to be her imaginary fears.—Well done, my girl, said Col. Willis, can not you scream a little louder? The snake will not eat you, I'll engage—poor little thing! How frightened she appears to be!

Marguerite, I am ashamed of you, said her mother. The serpent will not hurt you. It is dead.

But her cries continued.

My dear Marguerite, said Theodore, don't be alarmed. I put it there myself; and you shall give me a kiss for my pains, sweet girl.

Meanwhile the hideous monster left the flowers and glided into the room. Marguerite finding her cries for assistance of no avail, uttered a loud shriek and fell senseless on the floor. The serpent raised its head, and for a moment seemed to be reconnoitering the apartment. But when it saw its companion dead on the floor, its eyes absolutely sparkled with rage. It sent forth a long and loud hiss, and advanced towards the unfortunate girl.

With a rapidity almost inconceivable, the hideous reptile twined itself around the graceful limbs and sylph-like form of Marguerite. Its cold and slimy neck rested against the snowy bosom of its victim, and there it fastened its venomous fangs!

The helpless girl restored to consciousness by the agonizing pain of the wound, opened her eyes; but the first object which met her view was the horrid head of the reptile, swollen with rage—its eyes flashing fire; and its opened mouth displaying its crooked and deadly fangs!

Mother! mother! O dear mother! faintly screamed the dying girl.

But a half suppressed laugh was the only response to her convulsive cry. The *jalousie* was slowly opened, and Atar Gul looked in at the window; his eyes glaring with malignancy and triumph.

Elizabeth! Elizabeth! said Mrs. Willis. She answers not; perhaps she has fainted with terror.

Silly girl! said the Colonel. But we will open the door and see what is the matter.

Some heavy object lay against the door. He gave a violent push, and entered the chamber, followed by Mrs. Willis and Theodore. But who can paint the agony of the parents and the lover, when they found they had stumbled over the *dead body* of the unfortunate Marguerite.

As they entered the apartment, the serpent was seen to glide out at the window.

* * * * * *

THUNDER COMING.—The Canada papers threaten Uncle Sam with the awful vengeance of the British Lion, if he dares take possession of the Oregon Territory, as proposed by the bill of Dr. Linn, now before Congress. The Montreal Gazette gives us a terrific article, and talks threateningly about the armies of India and China, which have been fighting the battles of the world in the East." Shouldn't wonder, now, if Congress should be frightened at the thunder of the Canada editor, and refuse to pass Mr. Linn's Bill.—[N. Y. Aurora.

One of the editors of the Little Rock, who is a good classic scholar, says that he has "a great antipathy to *long sentences*." Prentice says, "We suspect that he has not as great an antipathy to them as his townsman, Trowbridge, who has just been sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-three years."

The Duke of Wellington was recently near choked to death by a splinter of bone from the wing of a partridge.

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

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1843.

See First Page.

Bankrupt Bill.

The new Bankrupt Bill reported by the Senate Committee, is substantially the same as the old one, with the exception of the two following sections, which are substituted for those permitting voluntary bankruptcy, and discharge from debt without the consent of creditors. The Globe thinks the only effect the introduction of this new bill will have, will be to defeat the repeal of the old one in the Senate at the present Session.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person residing in any State, district, or territory of the United States, owing debts which shall not have been created by defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, shall file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the district in which he resides, a declaration signed by such persons, and attested by an attorney or counseller-at-law, that he is insolvent, and unable to pay his debts and engagements, with a list of his creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his property, rights and credits of every name, kind and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, verified by oath, or, if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, by solemn affirmation, the said clerk or his deputy shall sign a memorandum that such *declaration* has been filed; which memorandum, so signed, shall be a sufficient authority for the printer of any gazette appointed by the court for the publication of proceedings in bankruptcy in the said district to insert an *advertisement* of such declaration therein; and every such declaration shall, after such *advertisement* inserted as aforesaid, *be an act of bankruptcy committed by such person* at the time when such declaration was filed; and it shall and may be lawful for the said court, after the expiration of eight days from the insertion of such advertisement, and within two calendar months after the insertion of the same, on the petition of any one creditor whose debt shall amount to three hundred dollars, or of any number of creditors whose debts shall collectively amount to the sum of five hundred dollars, to adjudge and decree such person to be a bankrupt from the day of such declaration filed; and the subsequent proceedings under such decree shall be the same as are provided in the act hereinbefore referred to, approved the 19th day of August, 1841, as altered and modified by this act; and no such decree shall be deemed invalid by reason of such declaration having been concerted or agreed upon between the bankrupt and any creditor or other person.'

'SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no final certificate or discharge shall hereafter be allowed and granted to any bankrupt, unless he shall, before the allowance of the same, file, in the office of the clerk of the court in which the proceedings against him are pending, the *written consent of a majority, in value*, of the creditors of such bankrupt (who have each proved debts under the proceedings in bankruptcy against him to the amount of one hundred dollars or upward) to the allowance of such certificate and discharge, and shall, also, file therewith his oath or affirmation in writing, declaring that such consent of his creditors was obtained without fraud, and unless it shall appear to the court, after hearing the parties, that such certificate and discharge ought to be allowed; and any creditor who has proved his debts under the proceedings in bankruptcy against such bankrupt, may be heard against the allowance of the same and shall have like right of appeal from the decision of the court, and of demand of trial by jury, in any such case, as is given to the bankruptcy throughout the United States, which is now in force: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any case in bankruptcy which shall be pending and undetermined on the day of next.'

Another monster proposed in Illinois.—Mr. Branning, a member of the Illinois Legislature, has introduced a substitute for the Canal bill reported by the Canal Committee, proposing to create a mammoth corporation, with a capitol of $9,000,000. The State Register says that the bill proposes to give up to this monstrous chartered institution the Canal and Canal lands, regardless of every solemn pledge which the State has hitherto made, as though any capitalist would ever invest his money in an incorporation founded on the ruins of broken faith and violated pledges.

'This is to supply the place of the State Bank, of which the people have just been relieved. And we hesitate not to say it proposes the creation of a far more dangerous institution. It would overshadow the rights and liberties of the people of this State—control our legislation and set our laws at defiance.'

Cincinnati Banks.—The Cincinnati Times of the 7th says that the Lafayette Bank of that city has receded from its policy to receive the notes of certain branches of the State Bank of Indiana, and the banks of Kentucky and Ohio, and pay out their own notes and specie on checks. The result has been that the La Fayette bank has been obliged to collect and transport specie from every point, for the accommodation of others, at its own expense. That has been the only result, and it might have been forseen, we think.

The credit of the paper thrown out remains just the same—the banks receiving it on deposite, and the brokers buying it at 1 a 1½ per cent for specie.

Bankrupt Law.—Our readers will recollect that Judge Wells, of Missouri decided certain provisions of the Bankrupt Law to be unconstitutional, and refused to grant any discharges under it. This decision was recently brought before the Supreme Court, and we understand has been dismissed for informality, and that the case will have to be decided in the Circuit Court of the State, and the ultimate justice, without the district judge, before it can come to the Supreme Court.

Bill Johnson.—This man, who has suffered so much from the persecutions of the government in Canada, and who became so famous for his exploits in the last struggle of the patriots, had been almost forgotten. But we learn from the Burlington Hawkeye that for some years past, he and his daughter, the lady of the 'thousand Islands,' who attracted so much attention and applause for her efforts to aid her father during the Canadian troubles, has been living in Buchanan county Iowa. Misfortune and persecution appears to follow this man wherever he goes. He was lately attacked by a band of lawless ruffians, who destroyed his property, scourged him, and sent him, together with his daughter, out of the county, attended by an armed guard, during the most bitter and severe weather of the season.—The cause of the rough treatment is not stated. Four of the depredators are confined at Iowa City, awaiting their trial. Bill Johnson and his daughter are in attendance at the Capital as witnesses.

Late from Texas.

The latest New Orleans papers contains news from Texas to the 23d ult. The Houston Star of that date contains an account of the election of J. F Red, as Major General of the Militia, by joint ballot of both houses, previous to the adjournment of Congress which took place on the 16th. A bill requiring the sheriff and postmasters to receive the exchequer bills at par for direct taxes, postage, &c passed both houses of Congress; and a bill repealing the duty on sugar, coffee and steel. Just as Congress adjourned, the President sent word to the chief clerk of the House of Representatives, directing him not to allow to the members who absented themselves from Congress any pay during the time they were absent. The clerk declared that this was contrary to all precedent, and refused to make any deduction in their accounts. The President then directed the auditor not to audit their accounts for any pay during the time they were absent. This was regarded as an usurpation of authority not delegated to the Executive, and the members present expressed great indignation against him.

When the President's deputation marched to Austin to carry off the Government archives, they found but two men in town, the remainder having joined the army in defence of their country; these two left forthwith to alarm their friends and in their absence, while the President's force were industriously engaged in plundering, the women of Austin collected together, and in imitation of our fair country-women in times of danger, actually procured a field piece which they loaded with grape, and fired into the land office where the plunderers were assembled; no damage was done, and the Magazine being locked, and no ammunition at hand, *hostilities* ceased.

At this distance, we find it impossible to understand the most singular conduct of President Houston. Whether true or not, he is made to appear the enemy of Texas, and striving insidiously to cripple her defence against an implacable enemy, and yet we can discover no motive for such a course. It cannot be disguised that he is losing not only his influence, but the confidence of the people. It may be, and probably is, that at the bottom of all this prejudice created against him, sits some rival politician, who is endeavoring to rise into power by prostrating those who are in his way.

RAILROAD TO MONTREAL.—It is stated that spirited efforts are now making in Vermont to continue a railroad from Boston, via Brattleboro', to Montreal. On the line are innumerable manufactories, which would furnish a vast amount of business in the transportation of raw materials and manufactured articles. It is said that this railroad was the first contemplated in New England, and that the route was once surveyed for a canal, as the country is so level.

Millerism.

This fanatic or knave is lecturing in Philadelphia to large audiences. The Evening Journal notices his lectures, and says that his theory is based on the 2d, 7th and 8th chapters of Daniel—the visions of the Four Beasts, and of the Ram, the He Goat, and the exceeding Great Horn.—The ram which came from the east, with its two horns, was Media and Persia; and the rough goat which darted upon him from the west, was Grecia. The Grecian empire was at first united, as is represented by the single horn of the goat. It was afterwards divided into four parts, represented by the four horns.

The substance of Mr. Miller's interpretations of the prophecy is this: that Daniel had a great outline of this world's history, down to the day of judgment, at three separate times. He was then told by a saint that this vision was 2300 days long. Then Gabriel told this vision would include the time of the end. He (to use Miller's own language,) then tells him *the end* shall be at the appointed time; then he tells him *the vision* of the evening and the morning is true, and commands Daniel to *shut* it up; for it should be for *many* days. Gabriel comes again, and tells him he has received orders, and has come to *show* him and make him *understand the vision*: and now, in his story about the seventy weeks, he positively shows us when to begin the 23000 days, and that they must be understood years; and as the death of Christ seals up the *vision*, so we have only to add 490 and 1810 to make out the whole vision, the first number being down to the seal, the last number from the seal down to A. D. 1843.

Moveable Lights.—A Philadelphia paper says that before gas was introduced into Cincinnatti it was suggested by some ingenious person to set fire to the tails of the porkers which walked about the streets every night in great numbers, in order to illuminate the city. Oh *Lard*.

Graphic.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, in criticising a lecture delivered in that city, holds forth in the following unique style: 'George Munday's lecture on Saturday night drew an audience of about 1,500 persons. It was a queer combination of big words, bad grammar, nonsense, humbug, and blasphemy, with here and there a touch of shrewd philosophy, that gleamed out like small chunks of cheese in a basket of sawdust.'

Texas.—The New Orleans Bulletin says that many of the French emigrants, lately arrived at Galveston on their way to the county of Bexar, brought out a large number of grape cuttings. There is little doubt that Texas will eventually be a delicious wine country—particularly in its western regions. Nearly all descriptions of grape may be found here in a wild state and we have there seen many acres of land in a body entirely covered with low, creeping, and lofty climbing vines.

Special Mission to England.—It seems now pretty well settled, says the Philadelphia Mercury, that a special mission will be sent to Great Britain to settle subjects of importance, among which the Oregon question is the most prominent. Mr. Webster is mentioned as most likely to receive the appointment.

Proceedings in Common Council.

Friday, February 10, 1843.

Council met—Present—Messrs. Boreland, Bowman, Edgar, Hamilton, Hays, Howard, Hunter, Irwin, Kelly, Litch, Magraw, Mason, Matthews, Mitchell, Morrison, O'Neil, Pratt, Small, Stoner, Wiggans and President.

Mr. Eichbaum, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Hays presented a memorial from a committee of the Niagara Fire Company, which was read and referred to the committee on Fire Engines and Hose, with instructions to report as soon as practicable.—Concurred in by S. C.

Mr. Magraw presented a petition from B. C. Sawyer, jr. and others, officers and members of the Vigilant Fire Company, which was read and referred to the Special Committee on that subject appointed on the 30th of January last. Concurred in by S. C.

Mr. Small presented a petition from sundry citizens of Pittsburgh, asking Councils to change the place of holding the election of Overseers of the Poor, and have said election held at the House of J. Seanor on Liberty street, which was read and referred to a special committee of five to consist of one from each Ward, and Messrs. Mason from the 1st Ward, Irwin from the 2d, and Edgar from the 3d, appointed in behalf of this Council. Reference concurred in by S. C. and Messrs. Lee from the 4th, and Brunot from the 5th Ward; appointed on their behalf.

The Clerk of the S. C. presented an ordinance, entitled "An ordinance, supplementary to an ordinance passed 4th June, 1841, entitled an ordinance providing for the completion of the New Water Works,' as having passed, which was read three times, and question being, 'shall this ordinance pass' the yeas and nays having been ordered, were as follows, viz:

Yeas.—Messrs. Bowman, Edgar, Hunter, Litch, Matthews, Morrison and O'Neil.—7.

Nays.—Messrs. Boreland, Hamilton, Hays, Howard, Irwin, Kelly, Magraw, Mason, Mitchell, Pratt, Small, Stoner, Wiggans and President—14.

So the ordinance was rejected.

He also presented a report from the Special Committee to whom was referred the communication of J. W. Biddle, accompanied by a resolution discharging the Committee from the further consideration of the subject. Report accepted and resolution read three times and adopted.

Also, a Report from the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, accompanied by a resolution as having been accepted, and resolution adopted, which was read and recommitted to the Committee with instructions to inquire into the expense incurred by each engine company in placing their aparatus in repair, and report at next meeting.

Also, an ordinance, entitled 'a supplement to an ordinance in reference to the Night Police,' which was read a first and second time, and laid over.

Also, the following resolution, which was read 3 times and adopted, viz.

Resolved, That the Market Committee be instructed to inquire into the present situation of the Second Street Market, and ascertain how much has been collected by W. Whitaker as rent of the stalls in the same, and how much has been paid over to the contractors and Builders of the same.

Also, the following resolution, which was read a first and second time and laid over, viz: Resolved, That the Street committee be authorised to have Factory Street repaired, provided the expense do not exceed one hundred dollars. Chargeable to appropriation No. 7.

Jefferson County contains 1788 taxables. In 1835 the number was 904, showing an increase of 90 per cent. in seven years.

A coquette may be compared to tinder, which lays itself out to catch sparks, but does not always succeed in lighting up a match.

Decision of the Court of Inquiry on Commander Mackenzie's Case.

The New York Herald of yesterday, contained the following copy of the written opinion of the Court of Inquiry, in the case of Commander Mackenzie, obtained from the authorities at Washington:—

U. S SHIP N. CAROLINA,
January 20th, 1843.

PRESENT.—Commodores Charles Stewart, Jacob Jones, Alexander J. Dallas.
Judge Advocate, Ogden Hoffman.

The Court after due deliberation, resolve to report the facts and circumstances of the case submitted to them, and to deliver their opinion upon the facts as follows:—

In the execution of the order of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, the Court, with the exception of ten of the crew, who are in confinement, examined every officer, seaman and apprentice, belonging to the U. S. brig Somers, in her late cruise, and unanimously report the following facts as proved to the satisfaction of the Court by the testimony, the record of which they have the honor herewith to submit.

That on the 27th November, 1842, in lat. 13 24 16, and longitude 41 24 45, Commander Mackenzie discovered that a mutiny had been organized on board the brig Somers.

The Court farther finds that such meeting did exist, and that Midshipman Spencer, boatswain's mate Samuel Cromwell, and seaman Elisha Small, were ringleaders in it, and that others of the crew had knowledge of its existence, and participated in its guilt.

That on the 27th November, Midshipmen Spencer was arrested and confined in irons, that on the subsequent day, boatswain's mate Cromwell, and seaman Small were also confined in irons, and at the time they were so confined, it was the intention of Commander Mackenzie to bring them to the United States to be tried by the laws of their country, and that to effect this desired object, Commander Mackenzie adopted every measure that a brave, prudent and skillfull officer could adopt. That during the confinement of the prisoners, sullenness, discontent, inattention to duty, disobedience to orders, often as seamen know, and naval records prove, the sole precursors to open acts of violence and blood. were manifested by the crew, and justly excited the belief in the Commander and the officers, that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners and take the brig from those whom she had been entrusted to the Government.

The Court farther find, that there was no place on board the brig, which would have given greater assurance of protecting the prisoners from a rescue, than the quarter deck, on which they were confined.

That Commander Mackenzie, in the responsible situation in which he was placed, sought, as it was his duty to do, the advice and counsel of his officers, and that the unanimous advice and opinion of those officers, after an examination of some of the crew and careful deliberation, was that the safety of the brig Somers depended upon the immediate execution of Midshipman Spencer, boatstain's mate Cromwell, and seaman Small.

That Commander Mackenzie in pursuance of the advice of his officers, and in obedience to the dictates of his own judgment, did execute, by hanging, Midshipman Spencer, boatswain's mate Cromwell, and seaman Small.

That such execution took place on the 1st December, 1842, in latitude 17 deg. 34m. 28s, and longitude 41 deg. 24m. 45s, and that the brig at the time of the execution was, by the log, distant from St. Thomas 525½ miles, at which place she arrived on the 5th December, 1842.

The Court farther find that the conduct of Commander Mackenzie had been kind to his crew, attentive to their wants and their comforts, that he was studious to promote their knowledge of their profession, and that no punishments were inflicted greater than were rendered necessary by the discordant nature of the crew, and the proper discipline of a man of war.

The Court farther find that the conduct of Commander Mackenzie, Lieut. Gansevoort, and the officers of the brig, was, during the trying scenes through which they passed, collected, calm and brave, and justified the confidence reposed in them by their country.

OPINION.—The Court are, therefore, of opinion,

That a mutiny had been organized on board the U. S. brig Somers, to murder the officers and take possession of the brig.

That Midshipman Philip Spencer, boatswain's mate Samuel Cromwell, and seaman Elisha Small, were concerned in, and guilty of such mutiny.

That had not the execution taken place an attempt would have taken place to release the prisoners, murder the officers, and take command of the brig.

That such an attempt, had it been made in the night, or during a squall, would, in the judgment of the Court, from the number and character of the crew, small size of the brig, and the daily decreasing physical strength of the officers, occasioned by almost constant watching and broken slumbers, have been succes-ful.

That Commander Mackenzie, under these circumstances, was not bound to risk the safety of his vessel, and jeopard the lives of the young officers, and the loyal of his crew, in order to secure to the guilty the forms of trial, and that the immediate execution of the prisoners was demanded by duty and justified by necessity.

The Court are farther of opinion, that throughout all these painful occurrences, so well calculated to disturb the judgment, and try the energy of the bravest and most experienced officer, the conduct of Commander Mackenzie and his officers, was prudent, calm and firm, and that he and they honorably performed their duty to the service and their country.

(Signed) CHAS. STEWART.
President of the Court.
(Signed) OGDEN HOFFMAN.
Judge Advocate.

Auction Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold by order of B. Weaver, Esq., Sheriff at No. 61 Liberty street, on Friday, Feb'y 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large and valuable lot of COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE.
Terms—cash par money. R. A. BAUSMAN, Asst.
feb 11—ts.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike road Company, are hereby notified that an election for Managers for the ensuing year, will be held on the first Monday of March next, at the Central Toll house, No. 3, on said road. JOHN M. DAVIS, Treasurer.
feb 13—3t

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
Pittsburgh February 6, 1843.
AN election for President, Managers and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela river opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the toll house on Monday, the 6th of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN THAW, Treasurer.
feb 7—3tw.

JUST RECEIVED—A complete assortment of Kettles, Pots, Bake and Dutch Ovens, and Skillets. Lids to suit all sizes—also, Stoves, Grates, &c., for sale on accommodating terms.
ISAAC HARRIS, Agent
feb 8 and Com. Merch't No. 9, 5th st.

FOR SALE OR BARTER.—10 dozen good Woolen Socks, 50 small bolls of twine For sale low for cash or barter to suit J. HARRIS,
Feb 11 Ag't and Com. Merch't, 5th st.

For Rent:

That handsome brick Cottage on the 4th st. road, three miles from this city, with three or more acres of land and garden abounding with fruit trees and shrubbery in high cultivation. This house which is most pleasantly situated on a gentle rise from the Turnpike, commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country; contains two rooms well finished, the kitchen, which is large, affords every convenience with a never failing running fountain and pump of the purest water at its door. Barn, Stable Room and out-houses at a proper distance from the house. Rent very low, to suit the times—for further particulars, apply at the warehouse of A. Beelen, on Front street, or to the proprietor, adjoining the premises. DAVID BEELER.
feb 11—1w. [Advocate copy 1w.]

FARE REDUCED.
ON THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, VIA NATIONAL ROAD AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

NEW line of U. S. Mail Coaches for *Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.*
This line is in full operation and leaves Pittsburgh daily at 6 o'clock A. M., via Washington Pa. and National road to Cumberland, connecting here with the rail road Co's. to all the above places: Travellers will find this a speedy and comfortable route, it being a separate and distinct Pittsburgh and Cumberland line, facilities will be afforded which have not been heretofore enjoyed. Extra coaches furnished at the shortest notice, with the privilege of going through direct, or taking one night's rest at their option.

Fare from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, $16.00
Pittsb'g to Relay house, $10.00 } 12.00
Thence to Washington 2.00 }
Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, 5.00

For through tickets, apply at our office at the corner of Exchange Hotel, or at our office at the Monongahela House. L. W. STOCKTON,
Feb. 3d—dtf. President of N. R. Stage Co.

LINING SKINS. The subscriber has received a large assortment of Lining Skins, of superior quality, which he offers much lower than they can be had at any other place in the city—*for cash* only.
WM. ADIAR,
Liberty, opposite Smithfield st.
Feb. 11, 1843—1w

OIL OF TANNIN.—This truly wonderful chemical preparation, restores old leather, and makes it as supple as ever—makes Shoes or Boots perfectly water tight, and of course much warmer—softens the leather, which gives a relief to your Corns. It can be used at any time, whether the leather be dry or damp, and your boots or shoes will receive as fine a polish as ever. The oil can be had only at TUTTLE'S *Medical Agency*, 56 Market st.

TO the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:
The petition of Alexander Stewart, of the Borough of Elizabeth, in said county, respectfully showeth:—
That he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accomodation of strangers and travellers, at the house now occupied by him as a tavern, and being desirous to continue in that business he prays your honors to grant him a license to keep an Inn, or house of Public Entertainment. And he will pray, &c.
ALEX. STEWART.
The undersigned citizens of the Borough and Township of Elizabeth, respectfully certify, that Alexander Stewart, the above named applicant, is a gentleman of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is provided with house room and conveniences for the accomodation and lodging of strangers and travellers, and that said tavern is necessary for the accommodation of the public.

John M Laughlin	J D Graham
J L Morris	Samuel Walker
James Scott	F McGow in
Garret Wall	J H Allister
A P Shiields	B Boyd
Alex McCaughan	Henry Westhay
Wm Srader	James Dougland
James Power	C B Warren
Robert Golloway	J W Westhay
James A Ekin	Abner Warren
C P Diehl	Samuel Lyel
John Walker, Sen,	J H Watson
James Hutchison	John Power
Uriah Applegate.	

Feb. 11, 1843.—3t

PIG IRON.
64 TONS Tennessee Pig Iron. For sale low to close consignment, by
feb 10. JAMES MAY.

LOST,
ON Tuesday, at the Military Ball, at Concert Hall, a BLACK MERINO SHAWL with a small border. It is supposed to have been taken away in mistake as another Shawl of a different quality was left in its place. The person who has it will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. feb 10.

FOR SALE.—A good Farm of 120 acres of excellent land, lying on the west side of the Monongahela river, 24 miles above Pittsburgh, 100 acres is improved; a good dwelling house, barn and tenant house and will be sold a bargain—for terms enquire at HARRIS'S Intelligence office, 5th st. feb 10.

BOOTS, SHOES, SOCKS, &c.—Just received, a small assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and shoes—for sale for cash or produce, at HARRIS'S Intelligence office 5th st. feb 10.

FOR NEW ORLEANS,
Immediately on the opening of navigation, the substantial built steamer *ALGONQUIN*, Hiram Kountz, Master, will depart for the above and intermediate ports, on the opening of the river. For freight or passage apply on board, or to BIRMINGHAM & CO., No. 60, Water st.
N. B. The Algonquin is now undergoing repairs, and will be ready to receive freight on Friday next. feb 9-tf

H. B. M'KAY. ALEX. P. THOMPSON.
McKAY & THOMPSON,
GENERAL AGENTS and Commission Merchants, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Refer to;	
Messrs. Turbett, Royer & McDowell,	Pittsburgh.
" W. H. Campbell & Co.	
" Cope, Todhunter, & Co.	Phila.
" Morgan, Crutcher & Co	
" Woods, Yeatman & Co,	St Louis.
" Woods, Christy & Co.	

Feb 4.—d3m

GREEN APPLES. Just received from Marietta, O. 40 bbls Green Apples, comprising every variety, of first rate order. ISAAC CRUSE,
feb 4. 148 Liberty st.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED always on hand in lots to suit purchasers, apply to I. CRUSE,
feb 4. 148 Liberty st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,—100 bushels Clover seed, for which the highest market price will be given.

BIRD SEEDS A fresh supply of Bird Seed, consisting of Canary, Hemp and Rape; just received and for sale by F. L. SNOWDEN, 148 Liberty st.
feb 3.