

...in justification of future violence and wrong—and when the Secretary of State and the President of the United States, not only through their acknowledged organs, but by their own public avowals, have put the seal of State to this confession of imbecility and weakness—when such a crisis comes upon this free and independent confederacy, it is time, and high time, (if not already too late,) for the people to manifest their sense of honor, and that spirit of manly intrepidity, which seems to have deserted their rulers. The period seems to be fast approaching when neither national rights nor national honor will be considered worth maintaining, because they produce neither cotton, cotton, nor potatoes. The Massachusetts commissioners sold them both for \$25,000; and the Secretary of State, not considering them merchantable commodities, gave them away for nothing.

But we wait the passage of the Oregon bill in the Senate as the light, in the horizon of the east, that heralds the dawn of a brighter morning. Had it failed, it would have amounted to a virtual surrender of the territory. There is no right to the Northeastern territory by diplomatic correspondence; by unanimous resolutions of Congress; and by unwavering proofs and arguments. Yet it has been sacrificed for equities which, when fairly scrutinized, amount to nothing. Corn and potatoes will not grow on the barren mountains of Maine; and, (according to the Websterian standard of value,) as mere natural defences of the country, they are worth nothing. But the Oregon bill is a different affair from diplomatic assertions and congressional resolutions. Even Mr. Webster is a hero when it comes to resolutions. This is a bill of occupancy. It holds out ample inducements to a race of hardy and adventurous settlers, who, once planted in the soil, should they be deserted by their country, will protect themselves. It is taking the bull by the horns; and we shall soon hear him roar lustily. The bill is a right big bull, with broad hoofs and sharp horns. But he has a terrible complaint—a disease of the heart; and though he appears strong and healthy, will, in all human probability, some day or other, die suddenly by over-exertion in tugging with Brother Jonathan.

From the *Philadelphia Sun*.
TWENTY-SEVENTH U. S. CONGRESS,
SECOND SESSION.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1843.
SENATE.
After the presentation of petitions, the following resolutions offered by Mr. McDuffie on Saturday, were called up.
Resolved, That the Government of the U. S., has no constitutional power to assume the debts contracted by the States for their own proper purposes by the issue of stock, whatever fund may be pledged for the payment of the interest or principal.
Resolved, That it is inexpedient for this Government thus to assume the aforesaid debts.
Mr. McDuffie made a speech in support of his resolution.
Mr. Gilmer allowed in reply, and in support of the proposition submitted by himself last week, in favor of distribution.
Mr. Allen next gave his views, and finally the subject was for the present, laid on the table by a vote of 24 to 23.
The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments to the army appropriation bill. The House had referred to occur in that amendment of the Senate which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to appoint ten additional cadets.
After some discussion, the Senate this morning agreed to insist on its amendment, and to ask a committee of conference to settle the difficulty. The bill was then returned to the House.
After the disposal of several other matters, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to refund General Jackson's fine.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
After some discussion, the bill extending the act of 1838, giving pensions to the widows and orphans of revolutionary officers and soldiers, was taken up and passed.
Mr. Gwin moved to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of taking up the bill to refund General Jackson's fine. About a dozen other members also rose and made motions of one kind or other; but the confusion was so great that the Hall was like Babel. One member would be shouting 'Mr. Speaker,' another would be holding up a bundle of papers exclaiming 'I have the petition of N. Y. in front; we can't see.' The Speaker thundered with his hammer, and begged gentlemen to be seated. Finally they lingeringly came to anchor, and there was something like order.
The motion of Mr. Gwin was then entertained, and it prevailed by a vote of 114 to 71. So the House went into committee, but instead of taking up General Jackson's bill, the bill providing for the payment into the Treasury of monies received by collecting officers, was taken up.
This bill was reported about a week ago from the committee on ways and means. It requires all officers of the customs, lands, the judiciary, &c., after the 30th of June next, to pay over all monies into the Treasury, immediately on the receipt thereof. By this regulation, these officers cannot disburse as heretofore, as previous to the discharging of any money an appropriation act will be necessary. The bill also provides for the punishment of such officers as may refuse to pay over monies received.
After a brief explanatory speech from Mr. Fillmore, the bill was laid aside to be reported.
Mr. Gwin then submitted his motion to amend the bill for the relief of Andrew

Jackson. The motion failed, Ayes 76, noes 91.
On the motion of Mr. Fillmore, the committee took up the bill to authorize the re-issue of Treasury Notes. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to re-issue all Treasury Notes which may be paid in between this time and July 1844.
Mr. Barnard offered an amendment of about a yard long. He said he had intended to offer it now as the more favorable opportunity.
Mr. Fillmore attacked the amendment, as not analogous to the bill, but the Chair decided to be in order.
Mr. Barnard took the floor.
Mr. Cushing said, before the gentleman proceeded, he would ask permission to offer another amendment, so that the committee might have the whole subject before it.
Mr. Barnard declined, and went on to make a long speech against the treasury note system. He said such a plan was no system whatever. It was an expedient, and not a system.
Mr. Cushing next obtained the floor, and moved, by way of amendment, the exchequer bill reported from the select committee at the last session.
Mr. Fillmore again appeared to a gentleman as to the propriety of thus getting up a debate on the exchequer bill, when there was but so little time for the transaction of the more important business of the session.
The Chair decided the amendment to be in order.
Mr. Cushing then proceeded, and made an able speech in defence of the Exchequer bill.
Mr. Botts followed, and after some remarks relative to the impropriety of discussing a measure foreign to the bill first under consideration, moved that the committee rise for the purpose of getting rid of it. The motion prevailed.
Mr. Fillmore then offered a resolution, providing that all debate on the Treasury Note bill in committee, shall cease at three o'clock this day. (Cries of 'O, that is bringing down the gag with a vengeance!')

Mr. Gilmer here rose, and wanted to offer a resolution providing that the House shall hereafter meet at 10 o'clock, but the House would not hear any thing about it.
The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the resolution of Mr. Fillmore. The result was yeas 52, nays 50. So the resolution was adopted.
Mr. Fillmore then moved that the House go again into committee.
Mr. Wise moved that the House adjourn, but the motion failed.
The House then went into committee, and resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.
Mr. Wise took the floor. He said there were but three minutes left of the time allowed for debate. This being the case, he would go on until that time should expire. He accordingly made a three-minute speech in favor of the Exchequer bill. He concluded by protesting against the gag system, by which all chance for fair discussion had been cut off. Here the hammer of the Chair fell, and the debate terminated.
The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House with an amendment. By the aid of the previous question, it was then read a third time, and passed, by a vote of 111 to 61.
The bill requiring public officers to pay all monies into the Treasury immediately on its receipt, was also passed.
Mr. Adams made an ineffectual attempt to present the great Latinian petition from Boston asking that Massachusetts may be forever separated from any participation, either directly or indirectly, in the perpetuation of slavery.—The petition is signed by fifty-one thousand persons, and would make a good wagon load. It was fixed on Mr. A's desk the whole day, and looked like a large bale of cotton.
P. S. Mr. Adams had just moved for a suspension of the rules, to enable him to get in his enormous petition. It is about as large as an elephant.

Awful Catastrophe.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon, another land slide occurred from the hill (Mt. Ida), where the awful catastrophe of January 1, 1837, transpired, exceeding in extent and consequences that memorable disaster. Some eight or ten dwellings, occupied by poor families, were crushed and buried beneath the mass of earth. In these, it is supposed there were not less than thirty or forty persons, only ten or twelve of whom escaped.—Within an hour, nine bodies had been dug from the ruins; five of which were without life, one partially injured, and three not beyond recovery. Had this avalanche occurred in the night, the destruction of life would have been still greater, as many occupants of the houses were absent at their labor or elsewhere. A man from the country, passing at the time with his team, leaped from his sleigh and escaped. The horses and load of wood were buried beneath the earth. We just left the scene of disaster. It is one of horrid desolation. Thousands were congregated on the spot, and a corps of efficient men engaged in the fragments of buildings.—*Troy Budget, Feb. 17.*
Lynching Almost.—The Cincinnati Sun says that a lady was run over on Saturday last in Broadway by a negro furiously driving in a pug. The populace were for lynching him, and we understand he was cut with a knife before he left the cellar under the Broadway Hotel, whence he was taken to the Mayor's office. A large crowd followed.
National Convention.—The Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature have recommended the first Monday of May, 1844, as the time for holding the Convention for nominating a candidate for the Presidency.

**FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.
DAILY MORNING POST.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1843.
See First Page.**

Abolition and the Gazette.
The astute editor of the Gazette, in his paper of Wednesday, strings out a long article abusing Mr. Buchanan for declaring his hostility to the project of abolition that has been broached in our country by the emissaries of the foreign enemies of our institutions, and fostered by domestic traitors and their little echoes, such as the editor of the Gazette. It would be a useless piece of labor to reason on the justice of a feeling which is admitted by nine tenths of the citizens of every state in the union, and it evinces a degree of astonishing smartness on the part of our neighbor to have discovered that the democratic party is opposed to the proceedings of the foreign abolitionists, who, in carrying out their schemes, would not hesitate to trample down the constitutional rights of a portion of the citizens, and take every means to foment the worst passions of the objects of their pseudo philanthropy and to excite them to deeds of violence and blood. Who is it that is not the foe of these patrons of violence and disorder? Where is the party that has ever dared to take up the principle of abolition as a part of its policy. When did abolition, with all its predilection to do violence to the rights of others, proclaim itself the friend of Abolition. When and where has our neighbor called on his party to rally in support of this measure, or when did he censure the great leaders of his party, in time of political excitement, for disclaiming all connexion with abolitionism? No party will espouse it, no political press will advocate it. Even the deacon, who is now discharging his pious duty by declaring his hostility to abolition, has never dared to bring forth his domestic treason, when his party was soliciting the suffrages of the people. He knows that if there is one principle in which honest men of all parties unite, it is in a feeling of abhorrence for the spirit of abolition, and the base and reckless means which its alien advocates would not hesitate to use, for the purpose of carrying their schemes.

But the object at which the editor of the Gazette is aiming by giving garbled extracts from Mr. Buchanan's speech, is not to show that gentlemen would be approved by a large majority of his fellow citizens, but to create the belief that Mr. B. is the friend and advocate of slavery.—Nothing could be more base and untrue than this imputation against Mr. Buchanan, and the means used to injure him in this respect, are worthy of the vilest tools of a party without principle, and which depends upon fraud, falsehood and deception alone, to seduce the people into a support of its measures. In the same paragraph from which the Gazette quotes to establish its charge, Mr. Buchanan explicitly declares that the democracy of the north is 'opposed to slavery in the abstract; and we know from our own experience, that they regard it with almost as much detestation as they do the incendiary efforts of the borders of foreign plotters, who are the leaders in the dark enterprise of abolition. But good deacon White, with characteristic honesty, would not do Mr. Buchanan the justice of giving all his remarks on this question; he seized that portion of them most easily distorted, and which would leave the impression that the speaker was in favor of slavery, and after this act of mean dishonesty, he declares 'such are the sentiments of the great leader and champion of Loco focosis in Pennsylvania.'

If the editor believes that Mr. Buchanan spoke his honest sentiments when he declared his abhorrence of abolition, he must also believe him when he proclaims himself and the democratic party, to be opposed to slavery. And in what position does this place Mr. Buchanan? Why, in precisely the same that is occupied by every member of the democratic party, and which has ever been proclaimed by our speakers, and maintained by our press throughout the state, at all times and on all occasions, when an expression of the sentiments of our party was required on the subject.
It is, then, ridiculous for the editor of the Gazette to raise a tempest in a teapot, about this matter. The democrats of Pennsylvania, have never made any concealment of their disapproval of abolition, no more than they have their opposition to slavery. They deplore the existence of slavery in the south, but viewing it as an institution guaranteed, to that portion of the country by the constitution, they, in the language of Mr. Giddings, a special favorite of the Ga-

zette, go in for 'supporting the constitutional rights of all parts of the union.'
Our neighbor is welcome to all the capital he can make out of this matter, but in quoting from the speeches of democratic statesmen, we beg of him to show a little more regard for candor than he has done in making out his case against Mr. Buchanan.

Harrisburg Correspondence.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 21, 1843.
Gentlemen.—This morning, a message was received from the Governor vetoing the appointment Bill recently passed by the Legislature. In the Senate, the message was read and a motion made to print 1000 copies of it, upon this resolution, a violent discussion arose. Mr. Pennington led off in opposition to the veto; and Messrs. Kidder and Gibbons sustained it. The veto is of a strong party character, and will be sustained by the Democratic Party of the State. The vexed question is, whether the city and county of Philadelphia should be allowed three or four members of Congress. They have not the population for the latter number, but they have the force here to defeat any Bill which does not allow it to them; and they are very willing to exercise their power. I think that the county members will concede their four members, in order to get a fair Bill through the Legislature, and that the next Bill that passes will have that number.
The House has been engaged most of the Session this morning in considering certain amendments made by the Senate to the House Bill to abolish the Nicholson Court. Before they got through with them, the standing hour of adjournment, (one o'clock) arrived. There is a Session this afternoon, but it is to be devoted to the consideration of private bills.
P. Q.

Salt and Ice.—We saw a merchant the other day with about a quart of salt in a bran new tin basin, sprinkling the pavement before his door; and passing by in a few hours afterwards, we found that the snow and ice had disappeared. He displayed this plan by reading the papers, which at once proved him to be a man of good sense and one who had a proper regard for the bones of his neighbors. We like to see such people encouraged, and hope that the ladies will purchase their trifles wherever they find the cleanest pavement.
Musical Row.—They had a most glorious row at the Grand Concert given in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last. It was occasioned by the Committee refusing to pay Seguin and his wife, the sum agreed upon for their services. There was but \$246 in the house, of this the Seguins demanded \$150, leaving but \$96 to pay about thirty other performers. They all made speeches and were hissed and applauded in turns. Order was at length restored by the parties adjoining their dispute until after the performance.
Business in New York.—is reviving a little, but still dull enough. The Commercial of Saturday says:—The thermometer indicates this morning a severer degree of cold than we have heretofore experienced this year. The Hudson is bound in icy chains for nearly its whole length, our bay and harbor are filled with masses of floating ice; the sleighing is excellent, and our streets and avenues are 'rounding with the merry music of the sleigh bells.'

Returning from New South Wales.—George Saxon, a man who had been transported for some criminal offence, is now in custody at Manchester, having escaped from New South Wales. He effected his escape about three years ago, in company with nine others, eight of whom were sacred and eaten by the natives. After travelling 600 miles afoot, he got on board a ship and worked as a sailor. He was one of the hands on board the steamer Era at the time she was burnt on the Mississippi river.
Chas. Keen and his lady (Miss Ellen Tree) are engaged at the Park, and will appear soon, so it is said.
Duelling—A Board of Honor.—Col. Phillips, of the Louisiana Legislature has introduced a bill into the House which re-peals all laws in relation to duelling, and in lieu thereof, institutes what he terms a 'Board of Honor,' to which all matters of controversy shall be referred. The duties of the Board will be to investigate the causes, &c., and pronounce judgment in the premises, defining the apologies to be made, &c.—Should the dispute be irreconcilable the 'Board' is then to prescribe the time, place, and mode of combat, and the members themselves to be present at the tournament. It also provides that if any persons in defiance of the 'Board' settle an affair of honor in the old fashioned way, that they shall suffer imprisonment for life.
N. Y. Atlas pertinently asks: 'Is this legislation in advance or in arrears of the age?'

A Philadelphia in a bad snap.—A man employed at the Navy Yard at Washington was recently on the point of marrying a respectable young woman of that city; but a few hours before the time appointed for the performance of the ceremony, it was discovered that he had a wife and family residing in Philadelphia.

The Providence Chronicle has what it calls, cut of an 'old Durham'—the title given to the Algerine candidate for Governor. It looks about as much like a Durham as our Virginia Heifer did—during its days, poor thing. Claydon is so used up here that it has departed this life 'unhonored and un-sung.' May the 'Old Durham' of the Algerines meet the same fate.
Arrival of the Acadia.
The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on Saturday evening after the short passage of a little over 13 days, having left on the 5th inst. being detained one day by a heavy storm. Last night's mail brought us Chas. Wilmore's 'American News Letter,' from which we extract the following:—Parliament was opened by commission on the 2d inst.
The coast was visited on the 13th and 14th Jan., with a most fearful hurricane. The steamer Britannia, which met it about 500 miles west of Cape Clear, was wrecked in 14 days. Upwards of seventy fishing boats, with all hands, were lost off Galway Bay. On the coast of Morne, several fishing boats were overtaken by the gale, and together with the crew of a boat which mercifully attempted to rescue them, were utterly lost. The vicinity of the catastrophe is described as one wide scene of mourning. The Steamer Monk was lost in Carriacou Bay, and more than thirty souls perished. A magnificent ship, the Commodore, of 800 tons burthen, on her voyage from Calcutta to London, was wrecked off the coast of Boulogne, of the 80 persons on board her, all with the exception of a boy, perished.
We are sorry to add that the bodies of the crew and passengers were stripped by the natives, and the pillaged property exposed to open sale in the neighboring villages. The Jessie Logan, 1000 tons burthen, from India to Liverpool, was totally wrecked off the Cornish coast. The Captain and crew were saved. The Perry steamer from Tynemouth to London, was totally wrecked in the gale off Tynemouth. All the crew with the exception of a boy, saved themselves by swimming ashore. The American packet ship Samarang was, on the same fatal night, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. The crew with great exertions saved themselves. The vessel has totally disappeared. These are a few and but a few of the incidents of the hurricane. The intelligence of every day's post does but swell the list of its calamities.
Maiden.—As Edward Drummond, Esq. the Private Secretary of Sir Robert Peel, was proceeding down Charing Cross, on 20th Jan., a person immediately behind him drew a pistol from his breast and discharged its contents into his victim's back. At the moment of a policeman reaching the spot, the assassin drew another pistol from his right breast, and presented it at Mr. Drummond. The policeman struck the pistol downwards, and its contents were lodged in the ground. It is needless to add that the assassin was instantly secured. The ball passed into Mr. Drummond's stomach, and he died a few days after.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, who distinguished himself by his services in the East, and by his conduct as Governor of Jamaica, has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Bagot in the Government of Canada, and proceeds in the Acadia, this day to assume his office.
The Colonial and other markets the greatest possible depression exists, whilst the home trade continues to be the most unpromising of interest occurred beyond a speech of Sir Robert Peel, in which he qualified, to some extent, his statement of the previous night, respecting the Corn Law. He still retained, he said, his belief of the superiority of the sliding scale over a fixed duty, but he was not so wedded to any law as to support it when it failed to answer its purpose. All laws were subject to change, and must be accommodated to the circumstances of the times. But as far as this Session is concerned, he did not intend, and would resist any attempt at altering the Corn Law of the last Session.
The Niagara Fire Engine and Hose Company respectfully return thanks to Messrs. Zug and lady, A. D. McBride and lady, and Dennis Scully and lady, for the bountiful supply of refreshments furnished them at the late fire.
JAMES M. CHRISTY,
Capt. Niagara Fire Co.
Feb. 23, 1843.
The members of the Neptune Engine and Hose Company return their sincere thanks to Messrs. Caldwell and M. McElroy for refreshments furnished them at the late fire.
DAVID CAMPBELL,
Secy. N. F. Co.
Feb. 23, 1843.
TAKE NOTICE.
All whom it may concern that Messrs W. J. Totten and Samuel McChery will address the G. W. T. A. Society of the 5th ward, on Friday evening, Feb. 24, at half past 6, in the Primitive Methodist Church, Penn st. Come one, come all, and hear them.
The members of the regular Vigilant Fire Company return their thanks to Messrs. Caldwell, Addison, McBride and McElroy for refreshments furnished them at the late fire, and also the ladies who so kindly waited on them at the table.
D. REANY,
Feb. 23, Secy.

Auction Sales.
ON Friday morning at 10 o'clock, very superior Blue Cloth, without reserve.—A large lot of Colton, Caralines, Castles, Flannels, Brown and Blue Shirts, Checks, Shawls, Calicoes and other Goods. J. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.
ON Saturday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the house of John Barber, Esq., Lawrenceville. 3 tons and 1420 the Hay of the Quartermaster's Department—tender, cash per money. By order of R. B. BUTLER, A. G. C. M.
Feb 23

FIRST SPRING SALE OF DRY GOODS.
A BAUSMAN, Auctioneer, has just received from Eastern markets on consignment, and is now opening at his Auction Rooms, No. 110 Wood st., 54 cases French, British and American Dry Goods, the sale of which will be commenced on Monday next, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock, and will be continued every day until all are sold.
The assortment in part consists of:
Blue, Black, Brown, olive, & Italian Sewing Silks
Ladies Green Cloths. White and Col'd Spool Cotton
Black & Fancy Cashmeres Blue, Black, Drab and worst
Black and Blue Satinets
Black Dress do
Blue Ribbed do
Black & American Prints
Linen Cambrics
Linen Linens
Brown Holland
Brown Drillings
Felt Linens
Brown Table Cloths
Blue and fancy Fannions
Driblings
Brown & Biscuit's Mullins
Brass and Wood Chandeliers
Feb 21-3.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ES:
In the matter of the administration account of James Espy, administrator of the estate of George F. Hambley, deceased, the estate of the said George F. Hambley, deceased, and now to wit, Dec. 25, 1842, returned to A. Burke, C. Daragh and Hugh T. Jones, auditors to audit the account and distribute the balance of the said account.
THOMAS FARLEY, C. C.
The auditors above named will meet for the purpose of their appointment, at the office of George F. Hambley, Esq., on 4th street between Wood and Market, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the day of 1st of March, at 10 o'clock P. M., when and where all interested may attend.
A. BURKE, Auditor.
C. DARAGH, Auditor.
H. T. JONES, Auditor.
Feb 21-3.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ES:
In the Orphan's Court of said County, No. 7 of December Term, 1842.
In the matter of the estate of Andrew Martin, deceased. The administration account of John Martin and John N. Martin, administrators of the said Andrew Martin, deceased.
AND NOW TO WIT, January 7, 1843.
On motion of the said Court appoint A. Burke, Hugh T. Jones and C. Daragh, Esquires, to audit and adjust the account and exceptions filed in the case.
THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.
Text Notice, that the Auditors above named will meet for the purpose of their appointment, at the office of Andrew Martin, Esq., on 4th street, on Monday, 13th day of March next, at 10 o'clock P. M., when and where all interested may attend.
A. BURKE, Auditor.
H. T. JONES, Auditor.
C. DARAGH, Auditor.
Feb 21, 1843.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, No. 169, March Term, 1843.
In the matter of the petition of Isaac Rhodes.
And now to wit, February 18th 1843. Petition of Isaac Rhodes of Ohio Township, presented in open Court, by T. Daragh, Esq., with certificate of the 8th day of January, Anno D. 1843, he is entitled to a Mortgage on certain George B. McGee of the State of New York, for a certain tract of land in said Ohio town, ship upon which he now resides; that awards of the mortgage be sold and satisfied; that the said Isaac Rhodes with others of his party, was determined by means of this issue about two years since that the said mortgage was not duly recorded, and that the same was not entered on the recorder's office. The said petition has been read and heard, do motion of C. Daragh, Esq., Counselor for the said Isaac Rhodes, a new record, whereby public notice to the said George B. McGee, or his legal representatives, by four publications in the Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, a new paper published in this county, to appear on or before the 15th day of June next, and serve notice, if any of them have any objection should be entered on said mortgage recorded in Mortgage Book C. vol. 3, page 403, &c., as directed by a C. of said county of March 31st, A. D. 1833, entitled 'as set relates to McGee's case.'
From the record.
A. SUTTON, Pro. Secy.
The A. D. 1833, George McGee, and all persons interested, will take notice of the above order of Court, by the publication of this notice in the Pittsburgh Courier, at the Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 18, 1843.

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 John McGee, of the Township of Pine, in said county, respectfully sheweth—
That he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and being desirous to continue in that business he prays your Honor will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And he will pray, &c.
JOHN MCGEE.
The undersigned citizens of the Township of Pine respectfully certify, that John McGee the above named applicant, is a gentleman of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travellers, and that such favors are necessary for the accommodation of the public.
Jas. A. Gibson, Chas. Austin, Wm. Ross, Jr., Wm. Enrick, Daniel Vogt, Henry Deer, John Fogel, John Shellen, Feb. 24th, 1843.

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 John Shaffer of Wilkins township in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth—
That your petitioner has provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honor will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner as in duty bound, will pray.
JOHN SHAFER.
We, the subscribers, citizens of Wilkins township, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travellers; and that such favors are necessary for the accommodation of the public.
Robt. McCall, Robt. McCall, R. C. McMan, Peter Ferdinand, jr., Jos. Irvin, (of John) Adam Walker, James Dempster, Robt. McCall, Jacob Hilly, Feb. 24th, 1843.

18 43.
PAUSE REDUCED.—U. S. MAIL LINE OF STEAM AND CHAMBERLAIN, HARRISBURG AND LANCASTER, to Philadelphia, connecting with the Mail train of cars to N. Y. Only 150 intermediate and one night sail. Also the Direct line to Baltimore.
Leave daily at 8 o'clock A. M.
Office second story below the Merchants Hotel Wood st. Feb 23, 1843—17.
Proprietor.