one of necessity and prudence, although contrary to the wishes of his men. A letter from one of the prisoners at Matamoras states that when the terms of capitulation at Mier were agreed upon many of the Texans shed tears, and Gen. T. J. Green broke his gun into pieces, and was nearly frantic with rage. By many it is thought that another invasion of Mexico will take place in the spring, headed by Gen. Rusk.

On Friday, the 27th Jan., a small sail boat, from the vicinity of Spilman's island, containing six gentlemen, was driven by a violent wind on the breakers outside the bar at Galveston and capsized, drowning all on board.

The official report given by the Mexicans of the battle of Mier, represent the ammunition of the party to be, at the commencement of the battle, 33,800 cartridges and expended during the action 22,000, cartridges of two balls 2886—expended 900, 4 lb cannon balls 176—expended 95; grape for 4 pounders 138—expended 130; bombs 40—expended 4; rockets 600—expended 260; grenades 122—expended 2; 50 lbs match rope—expended 25. This shows an expenditure of about one-half of the enemies' means of offence; proving that a larger force or a longer contest on the part of the small body who were defeated, would have changed the fortune of the day and routed the combined Mexican army of the north.

The Mexican account of their loss represented the same as being very small, but to show what reliance may be placed on their statement, let us name one item of the plunder captured according to the official report: "*Four small brass guns.*" Reader, these must have been *pistols*, as Fisher's party had no cannon. All foreigners and disinterested persons at Matamoras represent the slaughter to have been immense, and moreover that if Somerville had marched with 800 or even 500 men he would certainly have defeated Ampudia and taken Mier and Matamoras—the latter place having contributed all her forces to accomplish the capture of Fisher and his party.

American "Indebtedness."

Several letters have appeared in the daily papers from holders of American Stocks, urging the British government to lend its aid, at first by remonstrance and then by more 'vigorous measures' towards the recovery of their claims. That suggestions of this kind should occasionally appear, cannot be a matter of surprise when we consider the extent of the injury sustained; but it is to be regretted that they should find insertion in our journals without one word of correction, and thus go forth as the expression of public opinion. At the time when these persons parted with their money, they were satisfied with the mere promise to pay of the respective governments to whom it was lent. They acted upon their own estimate of the value of such promises, and if that estimate was erroneous, they must abide by the consequent loss, as they would have taken the profit had it turned out to be correct. If the British government is to assume the task of collecting the debts due to its subjects, it is proper that its opinion should at least be asked before those debts are permitted to be contracted. Had it been consulted as to the propriety of staking the peace of the world upon the good faith of the State of Arkansas or the Territory of Florida, it is propable that some of the present claims would have never existed. Money lenders would find little difficulty in disposing of their capital, and little need of circumspection, if they could recklessly part with its foreign states under the assurance that Great Britain will at all times step in to enforce the punctual payment of their dividends.

We believe that the feelings expressed in these letters are shared only by a very small minority of American bondholders; and it may be well to intimate to the writers, apart from all national considerations, the injurious effects which they must inevitably produce upon their own interests. One moment's reflection will teach them that it would be better for Great Britain at once to pay their demands from her own treasury, than rush into a war, which must involve the immediate expenditure of a far greater amount, and eventually, under the most fortunate circumstances leave the matter in a somewhat worse condition than in which it now stands,—namely, with the promise to pay of a nation, exhausted by war and exasperated by blows instead of the promise of the same nation in prosperity and friendship. It is evident, therefore, that their appeals can have no effect upon the British government; and it only remains to enquire what effects they are likely to produce upon the indebted States of America. In regard to those States there can be but three points of reliance, first, their intuitive sense of honor; second, their sense of pride and hope of future credit; third, their feelings of regret at the misery which must be inflicted, by their defalcations upon those who have shown confidence in their faith and a desire to promote the prosperity of their country. On the first alone, it is evident, no sufficient hope can be grounded. On the second and third, the great chances of their creditors rests; and no more certain mode of destroying those chances could be found than that which has been pursued. By denouncing the American people as incorrigibly dishonest, we lead them to the belief that it is now too late take any step by which their pride or their credit can be restored, and what matters, therefore, cannot be worse whether they pay or not, while by our threats of resorting to force, we excite a spirit of dislike that must effectually prevent them from looking with any regret upon our losses.—*Spectator.*

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

The gloomiest day hath gleams of light,
The darkest wave hath bright foam near it;
And twinkles o'er the cloudiest night
Some solitary star to cheer it.

The gloomiest soul is not all gloom;
The saddest heart is not all sadness;
And sweetly o'er the darkest doom,
There shines some lingering beam of gladness

Despair is never quite despair:
Nor life nor death the future closes;
And round the shadowy brow of care
Will Hope and Fancy twine their roses.

Advance in prices.—The New York State and City seven per cent. stocks, which were taken rather reluctantly a few days ago at par, are now sought for at 7 per cent. prem. We dare say that some of the money which is employed to purchase them, has lain idle in the banks ever since the stock was subscribed at par, and yet the evidences of returning prosperity were just as convincing then as now.

In the year 1835 and 6, many men who had held themselves aloof from speculation through the whole course of the expansion, (commencing in 1832 or earlier,) began to conclude that they were certainly behind the age, and that in fact a new era had come upon the business of the world. They adhered to their favorite doctrine that industry and economy were the paths to wealth, until they were compelled to believe themselves mistaken. A number of such men abandoned the old way, and sought wealth on the new plan, with the eagerness of new converts. But within a couple of years they found, to their cost, that the laws of trade were not altered. So the long continued decline in prices and business, has led many persons to think that the world will not again exhibit the vigorous action in business which was once enjoyed. But they will be disappointed, as before. The principles of trade are the same forever. The state of exchanges and the plethora of money, announce the speedy return of activity in trade. Many people continue to repeat, that there can be no trade, for the country has nothing to pay with. They see fleets of ships, barks and brigs, arrive from the father of rivers, loaded with the products of the West, they see the products of the country pressing upon our ships until freights have trebled in their rates; they see the foreign exchanges proving that the whole world is indebted to us, our exports still pouring upon distant countries, and the proceeds brought back in gold and silver, and piled up in the banks until specie is a burthen; and yet, they say, the people cannot buy, for they have nothing to pay with,

The coming year will convince such men, that the same causes produce the same effects which they always have done, and that the laws of trade are the same now as they have been from the beginning.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Another plan to pay off the State Debt.—James Clarke, Esq., of Indiana, as honest a man as Pennsylvania can boast in all her broad domain, has made an estimate, published in Tuesday's Harrisburg Reporter, for the payment of the State Debt. He proposes to pay it off in twenty seven years by establishing a sinking fund of $2,000,000 at the start, and increasing annually by small degrees, until the end of the time, so that the last year the sum required would be about $4,400,000. The plan looks feasible.—*Lanc. Intelligencer.*

Whig National Convention.—The whig members of Congress, in a joint meeting, have recommended that a Whig National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States be held at the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1844; and that the said Convention be composed of Delegates from the respective States equal to the number of Senators and Representatives of each State in the Congress of the United States,

Extraordinary Case of Insanity.

The Salem Register gives the particulars of a case of insanity, the circumstances connected with which are so extraordinary as to be well worth recording. It seems there has been in the Ipswich Alms House, or House of Correction, for about *twenty years*, an insane man who was sent there from Salem, and who has always gone by the name of 'Captain.' Of his real name and residence nothing was ever known by the authorities, nor has any thing been discovered until within a few months past. The man is perfectly harmless, his malady tending rather to idiocy, and he has long been allowed to go about freely, sometimes wandering into the neighboring towns, but always returning in safety. A few months ago, the keeper presented a card to him, and said, 'Captain will you give me your address?' The Captain very readily took the card, and writing upon it, in an elegant hand, a gentleman's name, with the name of a town in the State of New York, returned it. As it was somewhat uncertain if this was really his name, a few days afterwards another card was handed to him with the request that he would give his father's address. He immediately wrote the same surname and town, with another christian name. It was then supposed that he might have given his real address, and, to ascertain the fact, a letter was accordingly forwarded to the place mentioned, directed to the person whose name was given as the father, with a request to the postmaster, if such a person had ever resided there and had removed, to forward the letter to the present place of residence of the gentleman or his family, if it could be ascertained. Nothing further was heard until a few weeks ago, when a letter was received from New York on the subject. The Letter was shown to the 'Captain,' and as soon as his eyes fell upon the superscription, his countenance changed, his eyes were suffused with tears of joy, and he cried out in the most touching tone, '*My Mother! My Mother!*' It was in fact a letter from his mother—the father having been dead a number of years. She wrote that nothing had been heard of this son for *twenty two or twenty-three years*, and he was supposed to be long since deceased. The 'Captain' was extremely affected on perusing the letter. The mother is at present residing with another son in the city of New York. A further correspondence has taken place between the parties, and some of the relatives are expected to come on shortly and take the lost-recovered home. With what fervor can this mother exclaim, when she greets the wanderer—'For this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found.'

New Invention.—Dr. Barnham, of Conn. has invented a pump to prevent the explosion of steam boat boilers.

The Potomac river is frozen over.

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

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1843.

See First Page.

The Brethren.

When a few of the antimasonic leaders conceived the design of calling a Convention for the purpose of organizing their party on distinct antimasonic grounds, they did not deem it prudent to let Biddle of the American know any thing about it, as he is considered rather a *leaky* vessel, and might devulge the *secret* moves of the opponents of secret societies before the matter was properly matured. Biddle, however, got wind of the scheme, and feeling that he had been treated rather scurvily, denounced the movement and those connected in it with his usual recklessness. The editor of the Gazette, who was qualified by his Masonic education for secret movements, and who was one of the conspirators, lit on Biddle with a vengeance, for objecting to the doings of the sachems, and chuckled with delight at the manner in which the editor of the American had, apparently, by his own folly, placed himself beyond the pale of the antimasonic party. But the designs of the conspirators are at length made public; the name of almost every antimason of influence in the county appears in the plot hatched by the Court House clique, and the American man, finding that he had made a great mistake in denouncing the schemes at first, wheels about with the agility of a Jim Crow, and at once approves the very policy, that he at first condemned. This has given the Deacon an ague fit, and in his paper of Saturday, he raves furiously at the impudence of the editor of the American in daring to come back to the party after he of the Gazette had considered him effectually excommunicated. The Gazette insists in the strongest terms, that his brother of the American, is a traitor to the blessed spirit; that he is lost to all sense of decency, and that he should not be trusted by the party.

Biddle, no doubt, laughs in his sleeve at the rage of the Deacon; he feels certain that the party has not forgotten that it was partly through his efforts that the editor of the Gazette was forced to renounce masonry *after he had become* conductor of an antimasonic journal, and he feels confident that his little lapse will be overlooked in consideration of the great service he rendered the party by rooting out the nest of Masons that had burrowed in the Gazette office a year or two since.

Louisville waking up!—The citizens of Louisville are determined that if Cincinnati has ruined the commerce of their city they shall not have all the earthquakes. The Journal says a shock, "not less severe than the one got up *at* Cincinnati," was felt in that city on Thursday night last, a little after 11 o'clock. *We* felt the shock the same evening and about the same time, but concluded to allow our sister city to lay first claim to it. We always did admire liberality.

The members of the Indiana Legislature had to go home without the "three dollars a day."

Literary Curiosity.—It will be observed that the following line will read both ways

"I Lewd did I live & evil I did dwel."

Great religious revivals are going on in Steubenville.

THE RHODE ISLAND BENEFIT, in Philadelphia, last Monday evening, is represented to have been a most splendid affair.—The Pennsylvanian says, that after the playing of Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle St. Patrick's Day in the Morning, and the Marseilles Hymn, by a Band engaged for the occasion, Col. Page, the chairman of the evening, addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. Sayles and Mr. Parmenter of Rhode Island, an American Star Spangled Banner was then presented to the Rhode Islanders by Mr. Hayman, on behalf of the Committee of Philadelphia, accompanied by an address, to which the Rev. Mr. Balsh on behalf of the Rhode Islanders made a reply.

From Florida.—The Savannah papers have received per steam packet St. Matthews, Capt. McNelty, arrived from Florida, the Jacksonville Tropical Plant, of Wednesday last. It contains no news.

We learn by this arrival, that the Military Post at Palatka is to be broken up forthwith. This indicates that the supplies of war are no longer needed, and that therefore military operations have virtually ceased.

The Bangor Whig says, that when the pretty girls of that city attend a public lecture or concert; they glide noiselessly into their seats as quiet as little kittens.

The Oregon meeting at Cincinnati was full of enthusiasm.

The Canal Bill—Democratic Meeting.

The meeting held on Saturday evening, at the Washington Hotel, for the purpose of deliberating upon the policy of choosing Canal Commissioners by the people, was about the most unfavorable place to *deliberate*, we ever remember to have been at. The committee presented two Reports, one by the majority the other by a minority: these were attached together on motion of a member of the committee, and then it was proposed to subjoin to both the Canal Bill, as it passed the House, and to express approval of it. Various efforts were made to obtain the sense of the meeting upon the report as amended, but without success. A motion to adjourn until Wednesday next was entertained, but this was superseded by a motion to adjourn *sine die*, which was carried by a decided majority. A new organization of the meeting was twice attempted, but as far as we could see, it was not sanctioned by a majority.

We do not think there was any dissenting voice to the project of giving the election of canal commissioners to the people—the meeting was perfectly agreed on that point. But we are confident that there were not more than twenty persons in favor of giving to the Legislature the power immediately to choose a new canal board.—It is certain that if the supporters of that proposition exceeded the number named, they were still in a very small minority.

Altho' the meeting was one of lamentable confusion, we observed with pleasure that there was a decided disposition to discountenance the exhibition of personal ill-feeling and bitterness which certain gentlemen were disposed to make. It gives a pleasing assurance that the democracy will not be diverted from their great purposes to listen to or share in the private griefs or private quarrels of any member of the party.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 23, 1843.

Gentlemen:—The House, on yesterday, did not hold a session for the purpose of transacting business. At 11 o'clock, the members were called to order, and the Governor, heads of Departments, and Speaker and members of the Senate, were introduced to hear the Farewell Address of Gen. Washington read by the Clerk. Immediately after these dignitaries retired, the hou e adjourned.

The Senate held a morning session. A most angry and indecent discussion arose between Mr. Sullivan from your District, and the two Senators from the city of Philadelphia. I never heard language in a Legislative Hall so highly offensive. Mr. Crabb charged Mr. Sullivan with having published statements in his speech which he never uttered in the Senate Chamber, and statements which were *false and unfounded.* Mr. Sullivan, in reply, affirmed that his speech, as published was substantially the same as he delivered it. He was willing to be held responsible for all that it contained, and if they were dissatisfied he would meet the Senators from the city *when, how and where they pleased!*" Mr. S. then made some allusions of too gross a nature to appear in print, in reference to one of those gentlemen. He labored under great excitement during the whole of his speech, and certainly did himself no credit. Mr. Spackman and Mr. Crabb replied with severity.

A resolution was offered to raise a committee to enquire into the difficulty. The resolution was adopted, Headley, Kidder and Darsie were appointed the committee. The latter gentleman begged to be excused from serving, owing to his "*peculiar situation*" as the colleague of Mr. Sullivan. Before he was excused, however, the standing hour for adjournment arrived: This most disgraceful scene was enacted in the face of several hundreds of spectators. The actors belong to that party who profess to have "all the decency" in their ranks, and the audience was mainly composed of their political friends who were here as Delegates to the Clay Convention.

The Clay Convention assembled at the Court House yesterday. There were a good many delegates present, but they were principally drawn from the adjoining counties and Philadelphia.—There were none I believe from the West, except a stray one or two from your county. The city turned out her bankers, brokers, tape cutters and gentlemen, to the number of two or three hundred. The convention was well furnished with public Speakers. It was a fair index to the party it represented, as it had more speakers and leaders than rank and file.

This morning the Veto Message was read in the House. It did not produce the explosion that it would have done, had it been read when it was received. It lay on the Speaker's desk for two days before any action was had upon it, and members had time to become calm. The time of the House was nearly taken up to-day in presenting petitions, and in considering some amendments to the bill abolishing the Nicholson Court. In the Senate the Bill to remove the seat of Justice of Columbia County, which had previously passed the House, was negatived. P. Q.

Fire at Rochester.—A fire broke out in Rochester, N. Y. on the night of the 19th, which destroyed about $15,000 worth of property before it could be arrested. A portion of the loss is covered by insurance.

On Monday last, Mrs. Mallony, in Attorney st., N. York, gave her child in mistake for medicine, a composition intended for outward application, which killed it, some of the ingredients being poisonous.

Hon. Aaron Vanderpool, has been nominated by Gov. Bouck as Judge of the Superior Court of New York, in place of Daniel B. Talimadge, whose term has expired.

HON. ISAAC HULL has been appointed Navy Agent, at Concord, New Hampshire.

A Lesson in Parsing.—'What case is Mr. Muddle?' said a country schoolmaster, addressing one of his grammar pupils.

'He's a hard case, thir,' was the answer.

'Wrong—the next.'

'He's an objective case, thir.'

'How so?'

'Case he objected to pay daddy that five dollars he's own him so long.'

'You may all go to your seats.'

The Savannah Georgian says that there has been formed in that city a systematic plan to annoy the foreign shipping and carry off their seamen.

The sailors, when decoyed from vessels in port, are sometimes secreted in the woods, and when vessels are short handed and about to leave port, are shipped to obtain the advance money.

The Republican says:—

On Tuesday evening 14th inst., a shore boat, belonging to one of the Sailor Boarding Houses in this city, and manned by some half dozen desperadoes, boarded the British barque Covenanter, and took therefrom twelve sailors—nine on a first visit, and three on a second. The master of the barque had, unfortunately, no fire-arms, and was therefore in no condition to make resistance. The desperadoes insulted the Captain, and fired several pistols at the ship. This boat, or one in company, then proceeded to the British barque Springfield, Capt. Roy, which vessel was ready for sea, and made an attempt to board her. They were, however, fired into, and three of the party wounded, one of them known as 'the Mobile Slasher,' receiving a ball in his forehead, and another in his mouth, which knocked out three of his teeth. Another by the name of Brady, received 3 buckshot in his body, and the other, whose name we did not learn, was so badly wounded that it is expected he will not recover. We are informed that he has been taken to the Hospital.

The names of two gentlemen were given in who saw one of these piratical boats leave the wharf—the scoundrels on board of her being armed with cutlasses, guns, &c. It is said to be their custom to go out every night, seeking to entrap as many sailors as they may.

The master of the *Covenanter*, was in town yesterday, and supplied himself with arms. Two or three of the Captains also came on the same errand. If our laws cannot protect them, why then, we say, in God's name, let them defend themselves.

Several cases of the same kind have occurred within the last few months. The Mayor of the city, Collector of the Port, and the Chamber of Commerce, it is expected will take measure to put a stop to these outrages.

Girard College.—The Philadelphia Councils have a proposition before them to borrow $300,000, to finish that monument of whig folly, extravagance and fraud, the Girard College.

Eighty-nine vessels have been wrecked on lake Michigan, in the last eight years, attended with the loss of 118 lives, and property to the value of $1,052,450.

Sir Chas. Bagot.—A Bulletin, dated the 10th inst, states that all hopes of His Excellency's recovery are given over, and that his life was fast drawing to a close.

☞ The evidence we are continually receiving of the efficacy of Hays's Linement for the Piles is the worst cases, is more conclusive, voluntary and positive than we supposed it ever could be. Every day bring several persons to the office to express their grateful feelings for the relief it has afforded them, and many have authorised a private reference to them, but asked that their names might not appear in print. We feel bound to spread the news of this article as far as possible. For sale only at TUTTLE'S *Medical Agency*, 86 Fourth st.

Where may also be found Tobacco of the following brands: *Pintaux—Grant's & Robinson's* Richmond—the real Honey Dew—Chewers can have a rich treat now. *Smokers* will also find the best assortment of Cigars at the *Medical Agency*, 86 Fourth street.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The undersigned propose to celebrate the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, by a supper, at the house of Mr. HUGH SWEENEY, in Allegheny city. No political or party sentiment will be permitted to mar the festivity of the occasion. Persons friendly to the proposition will please meet at Mr. Sweeney's on Monday evening the 27th inst, to make arrangements in the appointing of committees of invitation, toasts, &c.

Thomas Gibson	James Kerr
Hugh Toner	James Gibson
C. Darragh	James Callon
Robert Swan	John Dickson
Samuel Roseburg	John Jack
R. Campbell	J. B. Turner
D. Lynch	W. H. Smith
H. McCullough	M. Connelly
Andrew Burke	Feb. 25th, 1843.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE—that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of the insolvent debtors and that said Court have appointed the fourth Monday of March, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors.

feb 27. AUGUST BODEN, Innkeeper, Tarentum.

WANTED—As soon as possible—places for a number of Mechanics; Bookkeepers; Clerks; Salesmen; and Boys in stores; School teachers—for laboring men—Women; Boys and Girls for all kinds of work—also, for coachmen: steam and canal boat men and boys—collectors; &c. Also, wanted a mortgage on good property, with four or five times the amount $500, 700, 1000 &c. for sale—twelve cheap tracts of land, and for rent, several small pieces of property.—apply at Harris' Agency and Intelligence office. feb 27

THE WHOLE WORLD SHOULD KNOW THAT *Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT* is a *CERTAIN CURE FOR ASTHMA*, and that for Coughs Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, and every other disease of the Lungs or Throat it is sure to produce the most decided benefit. It is recommended by thousands who have tried it, and all say that it is the best remedy without any exception, for all Pulmonary Diseases that has ever been known, for it ALWAYS gives RELIEF, and CURES when every other means have failed

Only give it a fair trial—We ask no more of any one, than to give Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectually than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him.—It has, it will, and it can cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of Consumption, when physicians and their prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and will do good. It is prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 20 south Third st. Philadelphia.

☞ For sale at the Franklin Head Printing Office, 3d st. Pittsburgh. Price $1,00 per bottle

feb 27—3t.

Auction Sales.

ON Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell a large and extensive assortment of Dry Goods:—Comprising, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Shawls, Bdk'fs, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Sp'ool Cotton, &c., &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., 20 Boxes Compositions Candles, 20 " Codfish, and a variety of Household Furniture.

J. B. GUTHRIE, Auct'r.

feb 27—2td

FOR ST LOUIS, BURLINGTON, GALENA and DUBUQUE.

The light draught steamer CIOTA, T C MAY Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Monday the 6th March.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

feb 27 JAMES MAY.

MOLASSES.

300 BBLS. *N. O. MOLASSES*; just rec'd per steamboat Little Ben, and for sale by

J. W. BURBRIDGE & Co.

feb 27. Water st. between Wood & Smithfield.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the office of the City Water Works until the 10th of March, for supplying the Works with Coal for one year, to commence on the first of April next.

ROBERT MOORE, Sup't.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24th, 1843—3td.

Cheap for Cash.

UNION COTTON FACTORY.

Prices Reduced.

Short Reel Yarn.				*Long Reel Yarn.*			
No. 5	at	16	cts. per lb.	500	at	9	cts per dz.
6	at	16½	ditto	600	at	8	ditto
7	at	17	ditto	700	at	7	ditto
8	at	17½	ditto	800	at	6	ditto
9	at	18	ditto	900	at	5	ditto
10	at	19½	ditto	1000	at	4	ditto
11	at	19	ditto				
12	at	19½	ditto	Candlewick at 16 cts per lb.			
13	at	20	ditto	Com Batting " 9 ditto			
14	at	20½	ditto	Family do. " 12½ ditto			
15	at	21	ditto	Carp't Chain " 20 ditto			
16	at	22	ditto	Cot'n Twine " 25 ditto			
17	at	23	ditto	Stocking Yarn and			
18	at	24	ditto	Coverlet Yarn always on			
19	at	25	ditto	hand			
20	at	26	ditto	Cotton Warps made to order.			

☞ Orders promptly attended to, if left at J. & C. Painter's, Logan & Kennedy's, or the Post office, address:

feb 27. J. K. MOORHEAD & Co.

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 Peter Ivory, of Ross Township, in said county, respectfully sheweth, That he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, 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 ever pray.

PETER IVORY.

The undersigned, citizens of Ross township, respectfully certify, that Peter Ivory, 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 traveler, and that said tavern is necessary for the accommodation of the public.

Robert Hare,	Conrad Reel,
John Davis,	John McKnight,
David Reel,	Daniel McKever,
Caspar Reel,	James M'Aleer,
Nicholas Good,	John Morrow,
Joan Plankerton,	Joseph McKnight,

feb 27, 1843—3t.*

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 Thomas Brant of Jefferson township, in said county, respectfully showeth, That he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, 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 ever pray.

THOS. BRANT.

The undersigned, citizens of Jefferson township, respectfully certify, that Thomas Brant, 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 travelers, and that said tavern is necessary for the accommodation of the public.

James Lobbe,	Robert McMasters,
Francis Blair,	John Haines,
John M'Nutt,	Paul Clutter,
James Blair,	John Payne,
Jonathan Large,	Gabriel Castor,
Jesse Lobbe,	Michael Suer,
Samuel Heath.	feb 27—3t.

TO the Honorable Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Alleghany.

The petition of John Truby, of East Deer township Allegheny county, humbly sheweth;

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors 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 TRUBY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of East Deer 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 of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Samuel Dickey,	H. S. Frink,
Thos Beall,	Joseph Adams,
Jacob Rhine,	John Young,
Edw McKee,	James Fleyer,
Jacob Harshburgher,	John Oberly,
August Boden,	August Fiel,

Feb 27—3t.

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 Mrs. C. Hosack, of East Deer township, in the county aforesaid, humbly showeth, that your petitioner hath provided herself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at her dwelling house, in the township and county aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound will pray.

CATHARINE HOSACK.

We the subscribers, citizens of said 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 travelers, and that said tavern is necessary

August Boden,	James Mitchell,
John Farley	John M'Cormick,
John Young	Jos. Mellon,
S. I. Brown	Jas. M. Hanna,
H. S. Frink,	R. McDonald,
Jacob Ramaley,	John Keen.

feb 25.

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 James Young of the Borough of Lawrenceville, in said county, respectfully showeth:—

That he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation 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.

JAMES YOUNG.

The undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Lawrenceville respectfully certify, that James Young, 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 travelers, and that said tavern is necessary for the accommodation of the public.

J. W. Decker,	John Linton,
Joseph Wainright	Hunter Laughlin,
Francis Sim[illegible]	James Kirkan,
Jeremiah Fleming,	William Kemp,
Thomas Kirby,	Balthaser May,
G. Gossin,	John Stine,

feb 25—3t.*