Besides, a general knowledge of the trade and reciprocal interests of the contracting parties, the negociator ought to be precisely acquainted with their several kinds of industry & skill; to discover their wants, to calculate their resources, and to weigh with nicety the state of their finances, and the proportionable interest of money; nay, further, he should be able to ascertain the comparative population and wealth of each country, together with the price and quality both of first materials, and also of the labor bestowed upon them: for this purpose he should enquire into the operation of every class of merchants and manufacturers concerned in the trade; should consult their expectations on each of their several branches: and collect their hopes and fears on the effect of such commercial resolution, on the competition of rival nations. A good treaty of commerce, independent of the art of navigation is pronounced by one who well knew the extent and difficulty of the subject to be a *master piece* of skill.

* * * * *

Edens' political remarks, 1787, as quoted in M'Culloch's Commercial dictionary.

When in addition to these obstacles, the difficulties presented by the peculiar nature of our institutions, the variety of the products of our widely extended territory, and the restricted powers of the National Government are considered, the Committee believe it would be next to impossible to select any person as Envoy, who would combine the confidence of all portions of the Union, and who would be qualified to cope with the astute politicians of Europe, furnished as they would be with all the minutia of statistics, which their forms of Government enable them at all times to obtain, and they fear that however carefully the treaties might be prepared it would be found when too late, that though the appearance of reciprocity might be preserved, yet the advantages of the arrangement would be found on the side of the European negociator.

From the recent discussions in Congress it appears doubtful whether the reciprocal Treaties now existing in relation to navigation have proved advantageous, and therefore the Committee consider it very uncertain if the proposed measure would be beneficial to that portion of their fellow citizens, who are engaged in foreign Commerce; while they believe that our internal trade would not derive any advantages therefrom, but on the contrary, as so large a portion of the expence incurred by the State of Pennsylvania in the construction of her public works, has been for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of her Coal and Iron to a good market, it is not unreasonable to infer that any measure which would tend to increase the foreign competition in those articles would prove injurious to her welfare, by postponing to a still more distant period, the hope of obtaining relief from those financial embarrassments which all regret to witness.

Your Committee are aware that strong inducements are held out to the wheat growing states, to sustain the policy of reciprocal treaties, under the idea that large quantities of Grain might then be profitably exported to Europe, and especially to Great Britain. This view appears to your Committee perfectly delusive, or at least much exaggerated, for the following reasons among others:

First—The Corn Laws now in operation there, although somewhat modified in unimportant particulars from those of 1827, still impose a duty in some cases as high as 60 cts. pr bush. upon Wheat, & effectually exclude all foreign grain, unless the price averages $1 92 100 per bushel, at which rate the duty is 24 per bushel. The Land holders, who entirely constitute the House of Lords, and have a large preponderance in the House of Commons, may possibly yield to the pressure from the manufacturing districts, but the struggle will be violent and the consequences would be ruinous to the British agriculturists.

Secondly. The supply of foreign grain required for the consumption of Great Britain is much less than is generally supposed. In the year 1840, when wheat was in great demand, the total importation for home consumption was about 19,000,000 Bushels, equal to about 4 weeks supply of which, however, only 2,430,000 Bushels were from the United States. The total consumption of Wheat for the same year was 298,000,000 Bushels, without including the portion manufactured into starch, &c. so that the whole of the Wheat produced at home would not fall much short of 230,000,000 Bushels.

Thirdly, Foreign Wheat when wanted, can be obtained lower at several places on the European continent, than in the United States, independent of the cheaper freight and shorter time required to bring it to Market.

In the year 1840 the British Government made particular enquiries through their consuls on this subject, and the following statement is extracted from the published report:—

	Cost per bushel.	*Freight to England.*	*Total.*
St. Petersburgh	$1 17	15 cents	$1 32
Odessa	79	30	1 09
Stockholm	90	11	1 01
Dantzig	1 20	11	1 31
Hamburgh	1 05	9	1 12
Palermo	1 11	25	1 26
Elsinore	90	11	1 01

Fourthly. The Colonial policy of Great Britain will prevent the admission of Wheat, and other provisions from the United States upon such terms, as to allow a fair competition; for notwithstanding the boasted liberality of Sir Robert Peel's new Tariff, the colonial Trade is still protected by discriminating duties of at least one half, and in some cases double, besides the advantages of the monopoly secured by the celebrated Navigation acts, which though modified in some respects, still constitute the basis of the maritime code of Great Britain.

These considerations, and others of less moment such as the prejudice of England in favor of Wheat of their own growth and provisions of their own fattening—the increased consumption of potatoes in the manufacturing districts &c., have led your committee to the conviction that the benefits to be derived by the Wheat growing states, from the adoption of nominally reciprocal treaties, would by no means compensate for the injury that important interests would sustain from the loss of the home market,—the necessary consequence of the destruction of our manufactories while the labor now employed in that branch of industry would be inevitably driven to the cultivation of the soil, and thereby diminish the demand, at the same time that the supply would be increased.

With regard to the southern portion of the Union the committee would observe that Cotton, their great staple, is now admitted into all parts of Europe at a very low rate of duty, viz: to Great Britain at 70 cents per cwt.—to France at $1.87 per 100 lbs—to Austria 30 cents per cwt.—to Russia 50 cents per cwt., and to Belgium at 1½ cents per cwt; and there is little or no probability of these governments increasing the duties on a raw material, of which the importance to their own population is constantly augmenting, unless indeed the experiments now in progress in British India should succeed so far as to supply the mother country, in which case the ceaseless vigilance of colonial jealousy would soon interfere to prevent her manufacturers from obtaining from foreign nations an article which her own dominions could furnish.

The production of Sugar is confined to a comparatively small district, and the uncertainties of the crop, and other causes would prevent the planters from competing in foreign markets with the supply from warmer and more available climates, even if colonial monopolies were not in the way, and indeed renders them more dependent upon protection at home, than almost any branch of manufactures.

It would appear then, that the only portion of our agricultural interest likely to derive much benefit from the proposed arrangement, would be the Tobacco growing states, and especially Maryland and Virginia.

This part will explain the anxiety shewn upon this question by the representatives of that section, which has been manifested by the calling of a Convention of tobacco growers and the unauthorized interference of Duff Green, but it should be remembered, that all the nations of Europe labor under embarassments in their fiscal relations,—that the ingenuity has been more than ever exercised to devise some new source of taxation, and as all others have failed, the British government has been driven to the experiment of an income tax—the most unpopular of all—and never before resorted to in time of peace. Under these circumstances your committee cannot believe that any of these nations would forego the immense revenue they derive from Tobacco unless they obtained in return some privileges which however equitable they might appear, could not be surrendered without fatal consequences to one, or all of the great interests of our country.

In considering the effect which the proposed measures would probably have upon the manufacturing interests of the Union, your Committee fear that their remarks may be attributed to selfish motives, and are aware that the leading arguments in favor of a protective policy are so familiar to the Board of Trade, and the other citizens of western Pennsylvania, as to render it unnecessary to repeat them: they cannot, however, in justice, wholly pass them by, and although they do not flatter themselves with the hope of presenting any new views upon the subject, they would request the candid attention of the Board to the few observations they offer.

From the earliest period of our existence as a nation, the duty of government to protect all the great interests of the country was declared, and in one of the first acts of Congress, sanctioned by the approval of Washington, the encouragement of manufactures was distinctly recognized. The situation of the United States as the only neutral maritime power, during the wars of the French Revolution, by directing the public attention to the carrying trade of the world, rendering all other interests for a time subservient to the commercial, to which, however, by the unjustifiable conduct of the belligerent powers, in issuing paper Blockades the famed Orders in Councils, the Berlin & Milan Decrees, &c., was cramped and fettered and finally driven from the ocean. The remnant of the capital employed in commerce which was saved from foreign aggression and rapacity, was compelled to seek new modes of investment, and thence grew up the manufactures of the eastern States, and this same persons who were at one time the most bitter in their denunciations of protection became its warmest and most able advocates.

The tariff of 1816 introduced and enacted by southern influence gave fresh impetus to American Industry, but it was not until the passage of the Revenue Bills of 1824 and 1828 that manufactures in general were firmly established, but at that time the leader of the South, having found that all the benefits of the measure did not enure to his own section of the Union, became the most violent opponent of the policy he had previously labored to establish, and from that period until the present the ceaseless energy of southern politicians has been directed to the destruction of the manufactures of the country, and the reduction of the Mechanics there employed to the condition to the pauper laborers of Europe and Asia, or the degraded slaves upon their own plantations.

The Committee cannot for a moment entertain the belief that this, interest which has thus grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the nation can ever be tamely surrendered to the control of foreign powers; for this is the true issue presented by the resolution under consideration, and that too in the most objectionable form, for it provides that the reciprocal duties so imposed shall in all cases be *ad valorem duties*, which experience has proved to be totally insufficient either for protection or revenue; and that the only due mode of preventing the evasion of the legal duties is by subjecting the imported article to a specific duty.

This policy is clearly condemned by McCulloch, who although an advocate of free trade, correctly observes that "it is an abuse and perversion "of Commercial Treaties to make them instru"ments for regulating duties or prescribing Cus"tom House regulations."

One of the injunctions of the Father of his Country was that "in peace we should prepare for war." This preparation surely cannot consist merely in the construction of Ships and Dock-yards, and the erection of Forts and Batteries, but to be in any degree effectual, must embrace the means of procuring from our own resources, and within our own borders, a speedy unfailing supply of Arms, Clothing, Ammunition, Cordage, and all the other requisites for the equipment of a Navy and Army, and these supplies can never be procured when needed, if the establishments required for their production are suffered to fall into decay, and the artisans employed in them driven to other avocations.

On the general importance of fostering the rising manufactures of our country it is not deemed necessary to enlarge. The policy undeviatingly pursued by all nations has been to import nothing from abroad that could be produced at home, and however the political theorists of the day may dilate upon the Utopian advantages of free trade, no European government has ever acted upon this principle, nor ever will. It is true that as commerce changes her course, a trade which was formerly prohibited may in some degree be thrown open, and as the progress of labor saving machinery may enable the British artisan to compete with the hand labor of other nations, the duties on some branches of manufacture may be reduced, but still, through every variation of policy, or change of administration, ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY may be traced as the leading principle of the legislation of all civilized governments, and if the United States were to desert this policy, it would be to surrender the great interests of the nation helpless and unprotected to the mercy of European capital and labor.

The Committee consider the proposition of international Tariffs equally exceptionable on the more ground of Revenue, as by their adoption the control over the national finances would be to a great extent lodged with foreign powers whose interests must in all cases be widely different from our own, and may sometimes be directly adverse. The frequent alternations of commerce, even a deficient harvest,—the discovery of some new raw material—or the further application of machinery, may entirely derange the relations existing between ourselves and other nations, and thereby render a dissolution or modification of such a reciprocal treaty a necessary measure of preservation.

Although your Committee believe the proposed arrangement would conflict with that provision of the Constitution which confers upon the House of Representatives the exclusive power to originate Revenue Bills, they do not consider themselves qualified to express a decided opinion involving more acquaintance with constitutional law than they possess.

As the period for the dissolution of Congress is so near as to prevent the decision of this question at the present session, your committee do not think it necessary to make any appeal to that body, but would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, and beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject

THOS. BAKEWELL,
GEORGE OGDEN,
J. FREEMAN,
W. BARKER,
R. W. POINDEXTER, } Committee.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of the Board of Trade, that the alteration in the Revenue Laws, which the adoption of the joint resolutions recently offered by the Hon Mr Merrick in the Senate of the United States would effect, would be highly injurious to the Domestic Industry of the Union, and especially detrimental to the welfare of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the friends of American Agriculture and Manufactures be requested to take this matter into consideration and adopt such means of presenting our opinions to the next Congress as they deem most advisable.

Resolved, That all the newspapers of the city friendly to the cause of National Industry, be requested to publish the report and resolutions.

From the Baltimore Sun

TWENTY-SEVENTH U. S. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION:

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1843.

SENATE.

After the presentation of petitions, Mr. Evans from the finance committee, reported the House bill, making appropriation for the payment of Navy pensions, the bill providing for the fulfilment of Indian treaties, and the fortification bill.

Mr. Evans then reminded the Senate that but one week now remains of the session.—Hence, it would be obvious that there was but little time for the despatch of the mass of important business before them. He therefore offered a resolution providing that on and after Monday, the Senate shall meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Benton offered a resolution, which also lies over, calling for the remainder of despatches to the Secretary of State from Mr. Webster.

Mr Bayard moved to take up his resolutions to expunge the 'expunging resolutions.' but the motion failed.

The Senate then took up the bill to amend the Bankrupt act so as to exclude voluntary applicants, and to make it necessary for a debtor to receive the assent of a majority of his creditors, before taking the benefit of the act.

Mr. Berrien took the floor and made a long speech against the total repeal of the act.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After divers things of no interest had been disposed of, Mr. Campbell, of S.C., moved to take up the bill to repeal the second section of the act providing for the apportionment of representatives. The section referred to, provides that all representatives shall be elected on the District system, and Mr. Campbell's bill proposes to repeal the section so far as it relates to the next Congress.

The bill was taken up, and Mr. Campbell made an explanatory set speech thereon. It was about as interesting as a dissertation on vulgar fractions.

Mr. Fillmore followed and moved the previous question.

Mr. Turney moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion failed by a vote of yeas 71; nays 116.

The motion for the previous question was then seconded, after which the bill was rejected by a vote of yeas 90; nays 91.

Mr. Steenrod moved a reconsideration of the vote. The motion failed; yeas 93; nays 100.

The bill to regulate the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections, was next taken up, and passed by a vote of yeas 105, nays 82. It is precisely the same as the bill of last session, which was sent to the President, but which was not acted upon by him for want of time. It provides that no member shall take his seat unless he shall have been elected on the District system.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill for the current year.

Mr. Merriwether moved to strike out the item of $1500 for the salary of Secretary of the President to sign Land Patents.

A debate on this motion was pending when this was closed.

Last evening the harbor bill was debated in committee at some length. Many ludicrous amendments were offered. Mr. Holmes moved to insert 'five millions of dollars for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Mr. Roosevelt moved further to amend by inserting $100,000 for clearing out Hell Gate in the East river, New York. These are fair specimens. Finally, the bill was reported to the House, and by a large vote rejected. A motion of reconsideration is pending.

Last evening, the motion of Mr. Barton to recommit the naval appropriation bill with instructions to strike out the item for the Africa squadron, was rejected. The bill was then returned to the House.

From Havanna.—The New Orleans Bulletin has dates from Havanna to the 7th instant.

The Noticiso informs its readers that the arrival of the Prince de Joinville may be daily looked for from Rio de Janeiro in the *Ville de Marseilles*, accompanied by the steam frigate *Gomer*, which are to proceed to various points of the United States to make arrangements for the reception of the contemplated French line of mail steamers.

The papers contain dates from Guatemala to the 17th December. The accounts confirm the previous rumor that the State of Costa Rica had at last consented to the federal Union of the other States of Central America, to which she was invited in October last. The principles of the new federal government formed by Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica, are declared to be those which shall best tend to the general defence from extraneous assaults, and also secure the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property within.

An eminent physician has recently discovered that the night mare, in nine cases out of ten, is produced 'from owing a bill to a newspaper man.'

Noah Sinclair, a young man died a few days since at Meredith, New Hampshire, a raving maniac, after attending Miller's meetings.

The Legislature of Delaware are about to make defaulting a criminal offence. At present it is only a breach of contract.

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

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1843.

See First Page.

Canal Transportation.

As the business season on our public works will soon commence, we think it well to remind flour Merchants and western shippers that by the late reduction of tolls made by the board of Canal Commissioners, that the State now receives but 27 cents and 8 mills toll on a barrel of flour from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. This reduction will enable the transporters to carry it for 87½ cts. per barrel, and at the same time have more than a liberal compensation for their investments and labour. Under this arrangement it is fair for us to look with confidence for the greater portion, if not the entire flour trade of he west, to seek an eastern market thro' the channel of our public works.

As was shown by a statement published in our paper some time since, the tolls on every article of merchandize have been sufficiently reduced to give the Pennsylvania improvements the preference over every other route of transportation. On the article of Coffee, a reduction of nearly one half has been made; the toll at the present reduced rates being but 23 cents 7 mills per 100 pounds, on the main line of the improvements. The charge for transporting this article should not exceed 50 cts. per 100 lbs. from either Baltimore or Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. As Coffee is an article of immense tonnage to the west, and the National Transportation Line proposes to carry it from Baltimore or Philadelphia to Wheeling via the Southern route for 70 cts. per 100 lbs, the board of Canal Commissioners, with commendable zeal for the interests of our public works, has reduced the tolls so as to enable the Pennsylvania Transporters, to deliver it at Wheeling at 60 cts. per 100 lbs. This fact shows to shippers the decided advantage to be gained in patronizing the Pennsylvania improvements, and the certainty that no other route can convey goods with the same despatch, will, we think, convince all, that their interests in every point of view, will be served by employing our route.

The National road transportation is but little better than what gamblers would call a system of "bluffing off." If the statements of their agents are true, they cannot carry goods and save themselves at the prices for which they are now offering, but they expect to divert the trade from the Pennsylvania route, and then they can arrange the prices to suit themselves.

We think our brethren of the press in the west, would serve the public interest in their several neighborhoods by noticing this matter, and giving publicity to the facts above stated.

The Dead.

The Troy Budget of the 18th gives the following list of persons killed and wounded by the landslide which occurred in that city on the day previous. The list is incomplete, but it contains all that had been discovred up to 2 o'clock of the day of publication:

Ann Wilber, aged 23 years, American; Thomas Kelley, aged 40 years, Ireland, Westmeath co; Eliza Kilboyle, aged 30 yr's, Ireland, Queens co; John Caldwell, aged 4 years, Troy; Margaret Granan, 30 years Ireland, Kings co; Jane Brazell, aged 4 years, Ireland, Kent co; David Day, jr., aged 4 years, Troy; Infant of D. E. Day, aged 8 weeks, Troy; Jane Sanford, aged 23 years, Troy; Elizabeth Kelly, aged 30 yr's, Ireland, Westmeath co; James Brazell, aged 2 years, Troy; William Graner, aged 10 weeks, Troy; Catharine Brazell, aged 26 years, Ireland, Kings co; Michael Dunn, aged 28 years, Ireland, Queens co.

The following persons were taken out alive:—

A child of Z. P. Birdsall, Jane McCollom, Mrs. Gardner; two children, names not ascertained; James Burnett and wife; Mrs. Dunn, leg broken; John Clark, but not expected to survive; Maria Denniker; Mrs. David D. Day and two children, one in the mother's arm; Mrs. Caldwell and two children escaped through the chimney. One of Mr. Birdsall's and another child had not been found.

From Port au Prince.

The brig William Nelson, says the Boston Times, arrived yesterday morning from Port au Prince, bringing dates to the 2d inst., which port she left on the 30. A courier arrived four days prior to her sailing from Aux Cayes, with the information that the liberal party had revolted and taken up arms against President Boyer, and that there was every indication of a revolution.

Great consternation was caused in Port au Prince by the announcement, and business was in a great measure suspended.

Several vessels which had just arrived could not land their cargoes and had not entered at the Custom House, although the law of that country renders it imperative for them to do so within 24 hours after they arrive.

Hopes are entertained that the rebellion will be quelled, and that business will soon go on as usual.

The London Morning Post, of the 3d inst., speaking of the Oregon Question and Mr. Linn, says, "as to Mr. Linn himself, however, if he be the individual who distinguished himself, some time ago by his *eccentricities* at a boarding house in London, the prevailing idea is, that the gentleman is not in a state of mind to ensure success to his legislative movement." 'It's all very fine,' but who is '*the* individual.'

A German, while intoxicated, was run over by the train of cars near Cumberland, Maryland, on the 16th, and died next day.

Foreign Items.

The "interesting situation" of the Queen is the principal topic of the London newspapers.

The extensive range of buildings, occupied by Messrs. Clayton and Gladstone, Messrs. Acland & Co., and other parties, in Brown street, Norfolk street, and Essex street, Manchester, was destroyed by fire, on the 28th ult. The damage done is estimated at fifty thousand pounds, which is said to be covered by insurance.

That Rev. and notorious plot finder, Sir Harcourt Lees, announces in *Saunder's News Letter*, that he has "well founded reasons for believing" that the shot by which Sir R. Peel's private Secretary lost his life, "was not intended for Mr. Drummond but for the *Premier*."

Sir J. Cockburn, M. P., who accidentally broke a blood vessel, and whose life was endangered in consequence, is now stated to be convalescent.

The Elegant town mansion of the Earl of Hillsborough in Upper Grosvenor street, London, was, with its contents totally consumed by fire on the 28th ult. Loss ten thousand pounds.

It is stated that the Postage Convention between France and England has been signed and exchanged in London.

Mr. West, the Queen's State Coachman, died on the 3d inst.

The Countess of Mayo, has succeeded the Countess of Sheffield, as the Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

Lord Melbourne, who has been dangerously ill, has recovered, and will in a short time be able to resume his attention to public business.

Messrs. Parker, Shore & Co., Bankers of Manchester have stopped payment. Their liabilities are stated to be six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The Anti-Corn Law League have been holding meetings, collecting subscriptions, and enforcing their views, during the last month, in almost every large town throughout the kingdom.

The new and beautiful steamship Hibernia, is completed and will take her place in the Royal Mail line early in the Spring.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover, it is now determised, will take place in the third week of February.

The Belgian Minister of War has decided that lectures on scientific subjects shall be delivered for the staff officers of the regiments of infantry and cavalry.

According to a Russian Journal, there were not less than thirty-one vessels lost in the Black Sea, during the month of November and the first fortnight of December.

The Duke of Buccleugh, it is said, has acquired a territory in the British American colonies, and is about to send thither as many of his tenants in Liddesdale as will go.

It is stated, that the British Queen steamer was so much damaged in her last voyage, that it will cost a considerable sum to repair her. In case the Chambers will not grant a sum sufficient to repair her, the Ministry intend selling her in her present state.

The Bostonians talk of erecting a monument to the memory of Com. Hull.

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, Bonnet Silks, Shawls, Hdk'fs, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Spool Cotton, &c., &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., 20 Boxes Composition 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 CICERO, 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, agt.

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,	Jon McKnight,
David Reel,	Daniel McKever,
Caspar Reel,	James M'Aleer,
Nicholas Good,	John Morrow,
John Plunkerton,	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 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. 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 McNutt,	Paul Clutter,
James Blair,	John Payne,
Jonathan Large,	Gabriel Castor,
Jesse Lobbe,	Michael Snee,
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 Allegheny.

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 Hassiburgher,	John Oberly,
August Bodin,	August Fiel,

Feb 27—3t.

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—colliers; &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, 84 st. Pittsburgh. Price $1.00 per bottle.

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 J. H. Carless & Co., of the 2d Ward Pittsburgh, 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.

J. H. CARLESS & Co.

The undersigned, citizens of the 2d Ward Pittsburgh, respectfully certify, that Js H. Carless & Co., 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.

John Birmingham,	Edw Upstill,
Geo Whitfield,	James Burns,
Jas M Creery,	Henry Manson,
John M'Williams,	Allen Brown,
T D Rhodes,	John Fox,
James Adams,	John Smith,
E Upstill.	feb 28, 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 Francis G Shirck, of Pitt township, in the county aforesaid, humbly showeth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the township and county 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.

FRANCIS G. SHIRCK.

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

Jacob Byerly,	Thomas Daft,
Wm. Hoffler	George L Reid,
John Andregg	Jacob Tomer,
Henry Stimple,	Wm. Aiken,
James Wilkinson,	Yost Ruch,
J D W. White,	C. Darragh,
Thos. Heffey.	feb 28.