Buffalo without Banks.—It seems, from the accounts we hear, that some new ideas are breaking upon the minds of the Buffalo people, while they have no banks among them. They find that they can now obtain at home, with ease, drafts on the east for three fourth per cent. at the very time when the Banks of Rochester, Canandaigua, and Utica, are charging one per cent. for drafts on the same point.—They can readily make loans for seven per cent. and no questions are asked respecting the use to which the money will be applied. Their circulation of money is equal to their wants, and some more of it is specie than formerly. At the same time, we are told, that quite a majority of the business men of the place are opposed to the establishment of a bank of any kind there. Indeed, they would consider it a greater evil than benefit to them, if a safety fund institution were located in their midst, and in full operation. Free trade in money affords them greater facilities and advantages, and at a cheaper rate, than can be obtained from incorporated institutions. The taunt, it is said, is thrown in the faces of some of the officers of the Rochester banks that, in spite of all their privileges, private individuals in Buffalo can undersell them on eastern drafts, one-quarter per cent. We are disposed to believe that, if all restraining laws were abolished, and the privileges restored to the community, which have been taken from them and given to the banks, private enterprize would give these institutions some such competition, as private expressers have given to the Post office department.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Business.—Had Mr. Van Buren been re elected, the people would have settled down under a permanent and stable state of things; business would have prospered, labor found its reward, and the affairs of the country generally been in a much healthier state than they now are. All these happy results were frustrated by the success of the Federalists, who came into power upon a thousand promises.—Business was suspended, and business men and capitalists waited for the action of the Whig Congress. The Federalists said every thing was wrong—that Democratic laws must be repealed, and others made. Every interest had been promised something, and every interest expected a law for its own particular benefit. Nothing could be done till the Whig Congress had made the necessary laws. The people were waiting for the promised blessing. And they are still waiting, for nothing of a beneficial nature had been done. The Independant Treasury law, a salutary and good measure, was repealed, but nothing was provided as a substitute. Much was pulled down, and nothing built up. A great deal of evil, but no good was accomplished. Of course the business men were disappointed, and business generally came to a stand—or nearly so. This is the result of Whig power.—*Hartford Times.*

Instead of the 'two dollars a day and roast beef,' which the people were promised if Van Buren was defeated, charitable citizens are now obliged to establish 'soup societies' to feed the poor gratuitously!—[Boston Post.

We hate some persons, because we do not know them; and we will not know them, because we hate them. The friendships that succeed to such connexions are usually firm, for those qualities must be sterling that could not only gain our hearts, but conquer our prejudices. But the misfortune is, that we carry those prejudices into things far more serious than our friendships. Thus there are *truths* which some men despise, because they have not examined, and which they will not examine, because they despise. There is *one* single instance on record, where this kind of prejudice was overcome by a miracle; but the age of miracle is past while that of prejudice remains.—*Lacon.*

A Self Taught Slave!—At a meeting of the Synod of Alabama, on the third week in January last, contributions were called for to purchase a colored man, a slave, of extraordinary character. It was stated that he was a good classical scholar, and wholly self taught. He is a blacksmith; and it was stated on the floor of the Synod, by members and others, who knew him, that he first learned the letters of the alphabet by inducing his master's children and others, to make the letters, at one time, on the door of his shop. In this way he familiarized himself with letters and their names. He then learned to put them together and make words and soon was able to read. He then commenced the study of arithmetic, and then English grammar and geography.

It was also stated that he is now able to read the Greek Testament with ease, has some knowledge of the Latin language, and even commenced the study of the Hebrew language, but relinquished it in consequence of not having suitable books. It was stated that he studied at night till 11 or 12 o'clock, and that in conversing with him, they found themselves in the presence of a equal. He is between thirty and thirty-five years of age, and is willing to go out a missionary to Africa, under the Assembly's Board.

Daring Robbery.—The Troy Whig says that while Mr. Collins, clerk for J. Decker, jeweller, in that city, was making up his cash account on Saturday night, three villains entered, and one of them struck him a severe blow on the head with a club, which felled him to the floor. They partially plunder d the shop, and severely stabbed and otherwise injured Mr. Collins, whose shouts finally frightened them away. Mr. C. has dangerously ill.

The navigation of the Hudson river is still impeded between Piermont and Albany

Parson Miller is in Albany.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1843.

See First Page.

Mr. Kidder and Small Notes.

This gentleman's small note proposition in the Senate, has got him into trouble with a portion of his constituents, who, with democratic candor, express their disapprobation of his plan of reforming the currency by multiplying the number of small notes in circulation. Mr. Kidder, who we believe to be an honest democrat, but one who has unfortunately in a single instance yielded to the importunity of cunning stock jobbers, and advocated a measure at variance with his former course, has written a letter to his constituents explaining the motives that impelled him to propose the small note measure, and justifying it by the best arguments he can use.

The depreciated condition of the relief notes, is the leading argument of Mr. K. in favor of his project, and he argues that an issue of small notes redeemable in specie, will furnish the people with a currency much preferable to that which they now have in the relief notes. But he does not consider that such a step would have the tendency of depreciating the relief issues still further, and thereby plunder the people and the State to a greater extent than they are now compelled to endure. He thinks that as the relief notes are cancelled, a vacuum will be created in the currency, which can only be filled by an issue of small notes payable on *demand in specie.* Does not Mr. K. think that it would be more agreeable to the people to have the vacuum filled with *specie* itself, instead of its paper representative, and will he not admit that any bank that could redeem its small notes on demand, would run no risk in issuing specie when occasion required it?

The danger which Mr Kidder apprehends from the small notes of other States flowing in upon us as the relief issues are withdrawn, is a consummation devoutly to be wished, in, at least, this part of the State. By looking at our exchange list it will be seen that the paper of the neighboring States, does not exceed 2 per cent discount (in most cases but one,) while the currency of our own State ranges from 4½ to 8 per cent. It is not to be supposed that this condition of affairs could be improved by an issue of paper of a character more liable to depreciation than that on which we are now paying a discount of 4½ per cent., and which would have the tendency of driving from circulation what little specie is now in the hands of the people.

The danger apprehended by some of the embarrassments for want of a circulating medium as the relief notes are withdrawn, is fallacious, and, whatever Mr. Kidder may think of it, is not believed by the croaking stock jobbers who desire an extension of bank privileges. If every bank in the State should be wiped down, the circulating medium would still be equal to the demand, but with this advantage, that as the paper money disappeared, its place would be supplied by real money, gold and silver. This is the case now in Mississippi. For a time, the people listened to specious plausible arguments of speculators in favor of a paper currency, and yielded to the suggestions for an increase of banks. In a few years, however, they awoke from the illusion, but not until they found themselves steeped in a great debts, robbed of credit, and left with a currency a bushel of which would not buy a peck of ours beyond the borders of the State. This state of affairs was brought upon them by "filling up vacuums in the circulating mediums," with paper money, and such will be the case in Pennsylvania before many years if the present system of attempting to patch up rotten banks instead of sweeping them from existence entirely, is persisted in. But the people of Mississippi have reformed the evil altogether; the banks have sunk under the weight of their own corruption; their paper is driven from circulation, and gold and silver is now the prevailing currency of the State.

We would not like to see the citizens of Pennsylvania purchase wisdom as dearly as have the people of Mississippi, and the only way to avoid it, is to frown down all such efforts to "fill up vacuums in the circulating medium," as is proposed by Mr. Kidder. As we said before, his small note scheme, if adopted, will only add to the distress of the people and the State, by rendering the relief issues still more worthless than they are at present, and take from circulation the small amount of specie that is still in the hands of the people.

General Porter and Mr. Walker are going to have a duel in Vicksburgh—weather permitting.

Harrisburg Correspondence,

HARRISBURGH, March 6, 1843.

Gentlemen,

For the last two or three days there has been more than the usual number of private bills disposed of. None of them, however, would interest the citizens of your county.

The "Reform Bill," as it is termed, has occupied a portion of each day for some time. The bill, as it came from the Senate referred only to the two Houses of the Legislature. It provides for a reduction in the pay of the members, officers and contingent expenses of those Houses. Mr. Lowry offered an amendment which is intended to reach every department of the Government; Executive, Legislative and Judicial. The question now pending in the House, is on the adoption of this amendment.

Yesterday there was a sharp rencontre between Messrs. Hinchman and Deford: Mr. H. made some severe remarks upon course of the gentleman from Fayette.—Mr. Deford retorted with equal bitterness. Hinchman then stated that he would "pull the gentleman's nose if he could catch him out of the House," or words to that effect. To-day, immediately after the House adjourned, and before the Speaker had left the chair, Mr. Hinchman met Mr. Deford about mid-way in the main aisle of the hall of the House, and attempted to put his threat into execution. He did not succeed, however, as he desired, and Mr. Deford struck him across the head with his umbrella. Hinchman returned the blow with a similar weapon, and the two gentlemen belabored each other until they were separated.

As soon as the House met in the afternoon, a resolution was offered by Mr. Elton to expel Mr. Hinchman. Mr. Lowry moved to amend the resolution by appointing a committee to inquire into the facts of the case, and report them to the House for its action. The amendment was adopted, and the committee will appear on the Journal to-morrow.

A committee of a like nature has been raised in the Senate, to settle a dispute between Mr. McCully and Mr. Champneys, for words spoken in debate. Truly "the dog star rages." That happy period longed for by religionists, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, is not likely to commence until this Legislature adjourns. P. Q.

We rejoice to learn that, thanks to Mr. Buchanan, the bill in favor of the widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolution, passed both Houses of Congress before the adjournment.

PILING UP THE AGONY.—"The forked lightnings illuminated the vaults of heaven—peals of thunder shook the earth—the wind rock d the mountains, and the rain d scended in such torrents that the *ducks could swim in the gutters.*" This was the state of affairs in this city the other day, all but the thunder, and the wind, and the ducks.

The Presidency.

The St. Clairsville Gazette, one of the best democratic papers in Ohio, gives a notice of the claims and merits of the several persons spoken of as candidates for the Presidency in 1844. While speaking of Mr. BUCHANAN, he makes the following remarks.

"The Senator, who exposes the ambitious views of a dangerous monopoly, and advocates in strains of persuasive eloquence, the rights of his constituents and the Union, secures to himself a reputation and a name too pure to be blasted by the malice of the slanderer.

A Menomonee squaw, in Washington county, Michigan, recently presented her lord with four papooses at one birth.

There will be considerable *squaw*-ling in that wigwam for some time to come.

Don't get married in a hurry.—A susceptible youth down east lately fell in love with a buxom damsel at first sight, and married her before he considered the important results that might follow this rash step. The consequence was, that the third morning after he committed the hasty act, his angel gave him a sound licking for not attending to some household duties which he supposed were more appropriate to her sphere. This occurrence contains an important warning to bachelors.

Fees.—By a report in the Massachusetts Legislature it appears that the counsel in the case of Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts, have been paid as follows—Daniel Webster, $1000; James T. Austin, $2,492; Jeremiah Mason, $250; and Rufus Choate, $300; making $4 042.

A vigilant Watchman.—A watchman's box was burnt up a few nights since in Philadelphia. The somniferous Charley was fortunately rescued without sustaining much injury, except the loss of sleep.

Mormons.—There are 50,000 of them in the United States. How many Millerites are there?

Still later from Campeachy.—The brig Forest arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult., from Sisal, bringing dates from Campeachy to the 14th. The two contending armies were in *statu quo*, and no engagement had occurred. The Mexican forces were stationed on the heights in the rear of Campeachy, had been compelled to abandon their position, in consequence of the want of water for the men. They had encamped at Lerma, where, it is said they were suffering dreadfully for the want of this necessary article. Six hundred volunteers had left Merida for Campeachy, to aid in resisting the Mexicans. On the 13th instant, eleven of the traitors in the Yucatanese camp, had been taken out of their prison by the citizens, numbering some two thousand, and put to death in the most shocking manner. The authorities used every exertion to prevent the execution of the sanguinary intentions of the multitude, but without success. The names of the persons executed, as far as could be ascertained, are Valay Dominguer, Cetina, and the Curate of China.

The Late Congress.

The New York American gives a succinct history of the late Congress, from which we learn that it sat four hundred and fifty days, passed more than four hundred bills into acts, made more than two thousand reports, rejected more bills, had more bills vetoed, lost more members by resignation, lost more by death, than any previous Congress. Thirteen have died; seven have lost their wives by death during this Congress; nine have married since their election; twelve or more have lost their children by death during that time; one had his leg broken; one had his *ear bit off in a fight!*

One of its members had been President and one Vice President of the United States; two have been Secretaries of State, one Secretary of War, one Secretary of the Navy, one Post Master General, two attorneys General, four Ministers Plenipotentiary, two speakers of former Houses of Representatives, fifteen Governors and Lieutenant Governors of States and Territories. Six more have been the candidates of their parties for Governors of States, three have been unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency, two others have in former periods, been the candidates of their party for the Vice Presidency of the United States. And the cost was $2,031,034 60 cents, or about $1000 per hour.

The bill in the Maryland Legislature, to prevent colored people from forming secret societies, noticed in our paper a few days since, has passed both branches and become a law of the state. The colored population of Maryland will now be all antimasons as well as abolitionists, and thus be doubly endeared to our neighbor of the Gazette.

All for Love.—A young man named Janan, a tailor of Glassborough, N. J., having been rejected in his suit, took an ounce of laudanum, slashed his arms in two places and then attempted to cut his throat. Medical aid was called in, the laudanum was withdrawn through the agency of the stomach pump, the arms had sticking plasters applied to them, the wounds of the throat were stitched up, and on Monday the wretched youth was still alive, but in a very precarious state.

Can't some whig tell why it is, that the price of exchange is lower in Buffalo, where there is not a single Bank, than in the neighboring cities where they have Banks? This is an important matter, not only as it relates to Political Economy, but as a question of veracity; the whigs having contended long and loud that banking institutions are absolutely necessary to regulate exchanges, which the democrats have as stoutly denied.

Mr. Hastings, a member of Congress, from Ohio, is an Irishman, and has a brother who is a member of the British House of Commons. Mr. H. is a good democrat, but we doubt much if his brother can boast of this.

Right.—The new Criminal Court of Philadelphia, place prisoners in such a situation as to be excluded from the observations of spectators.

The N. Y. Mercury can't see why it is that journeymen printers seldom get rich, unless it is because there is so much *anti-mony* in the types. O!!

The Senate of Ohio, have passed a bill fixing the legal rate of interest at 7 per cent.

A Fact.—Some public men every day sacrifice principles which they esteem, through fear of being blamed by people whom they despise.

Blue birds have made their appearance in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

☞It is stated that there were imported into Charleston, S. C. from Africa, in the years 1804, '5, '6 and '7, 30 310 slaves.

The State of Illinois has agreed to receive her share of money, and land too, under the Distribution Law.

An editor lately married, enquires of the Picayune the price of tuition charged by the Sheet Iron Band. If he would just enquire at the corner of 4th and Wood streets, some fine Sunday, he would hear all about the Sheet Iron Band, as the members congregate there for the convenience of ladies.

Further Reduction of Tolls.

The Collector of Tolls at this place has handed us the following extract from the minutes of the Canal Board, by which it will be seen that important reductions have been made in the rates on Seeds, Grain, Whiskey and Iron, since the publication of the Toll List, for 1843. As this reduction does not appear on the List we deem its publication of some importance to those interested in the Canal and Rail road transportation.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS ROOMS,
HARRISBURG, March 9th, 1843.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the rates of tolls on the Canals on the annexed articles shall hereafter be as follows:—

On Seeds—clover, timothy and other kinds—per 1000 lbs. per mile,	3 mills.
On whiskey per 1000 lbs. per mile,	3 mills.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the motive power tolls "on the Columbia Rail Road for all kinds "of loading in cars, passengers excepted, "per 1000 lbs. per mile," shall hereafter "be as follows:—

On Iron of every description,	3 mills.
On grain of all kinds,	3 mills.
On all other articles,	6 mills.

Extract from the minutes,

THOMAS L. WILSON, Sec'y.

Cowhiding has become quite fashionable in Boston.

A "Strike."—A manufacturer in Lowell refused to pay his girls what he owed them, and they beat him severely.

A respectable young married man has been arrested at New Orleans for stealing the jewels from the grave of a lady who was buried with her ornaments.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

Only think of a 'respectable' young man robbing a grave!

They had a fireman's riot at Pittsburgh. It was rather a poor 'show.'—*N. Y. Aurora.*

Never mind, it's not all over yet. Well 'show' you what we can do some of these days.

A Fortunate Escape.—The New Orleans Bulletin states that during Mr. Clay's passage from Vicksburgh to Jackson, (Miss) the car in which he and his escort were seated, ran off the track, while the train was under full headway, and jumped along the cross timbers for a quarter of a mile, when it broke down without the slightest injury to any one. Mr. C. and his friends then took seats in another car and proceeded safely to Jackson.

Colt's Battery.—The Picayune states that one of Colt's sub marine batteries was taken to Galveston by the New York. It is intended to be planted in the harbor at that place, and should either of the Mexican steamers happen accidentally to be cruising over it, and an explosion should take place, she will very probably be seen coming down in a shower of chips soon after.

Receipt for a Lady's Dress.—The following, to suit the hard times, is particularly recommended to the dear creatures: 'Let your ear-rings be Attention, encircled by the pearls of Refinement; the diamonds of your necklace Truth, and the chain of Christianity, your breast pin Charity, ornamented with the pearls of Gentleness; your finger rings be Affection, set around with diamonds of Industry; your girdle Simplicity, with the tassels of Good Humor; let your thicker gard be Virtue, and your drapery Politeness, let your shoes be wisdom, secured by the strings of Preservation."

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The undersigned, Committee of Arrangements, in respectful terms invite the friends of civil and religious Liberty, without distinction of party, to a public Supper to be given at the Hotel of Mr. Hugh Sweeny, in Allegheny city, on the evening of the 17th of March at early candle light. It is the resolve of the Committee neither to permit nor encourage expressions of political sentiment having a tendency to conflict with the opinions of the leading parties of the day.

As no special invitations have been given, all persons desirous of participating in the festivities of the evening, will consider themselves thus personally invited.

John Anderson,	H. McCullough,
John Freeman,	C. McKibbin,
John Birmingham,	James Feni n,
W. H. Smith,	David Lynch,
John McDevitt	H. S. Magraw,
John B Guthrie,	M. McCullough,
Alex. Buckenridge.	

March 11, 813.

SUGAR RICE & MOLASSES.

12 HHDS Prime N. O. Sugar.
10 Tierces Rice.
19 bbls. No 3 Mackerel
For sale low to close consignment, by
mar 14. JAMES MAY.

FLOUR.

25 BBLS. fresh Family Flour. For sale by
mar 14. JAMES MAY.

PIG IRON.

64 TONS Tennessee Pig Iron.
For sale low to close consignment, by
mar 14. JAMES MAY.

DRIED PEACHES.

100 BUSHELS Dried Peaches.
For sale low by JAMES MAY.
mar 14.

10 BBLS Spirits Turpentine, this day received and for sale by J. G. & A. GORDON.
mar 8. 12 Water street.

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 Wednesday 15th March
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
feb 27 JAMES MAY, agt.
This boat is supplied with Evan's Safety Guard.

DIED.—At the Mammoth Cave Hotel, Edmonson county, Kentucky, on Thursday the 2nd inst., of pulmonary Consumption, Mr. OLIVER P. BLAIR, of this city, in the 29th year of his age.

PROF BRONSON'S LECTURES ON ORATORY AND MUSIC, with dissections of the MANIKIN, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, in CONCERT HALL, at 7 o'clock. For particulars see the circulars. There will be THREE or FOUR RECITATIONS, and FOUR or FIVE appropriate SONGS by Mr. Nash, every evening. Among the Recitations are—Genevra, or the lost Bride; Majesty of the Law; Victim Bride and Miser; The Whiskers, or the Power of Fashion; Aaron Burr and Blannerhassett; Othello's Apology; the Nun; John Adam's Speech, &c.; and among the Songs, Rockaway; Old Sexton; Erin is my home; Life on the Ocean Wave; Mistletoe Bough; Sailors Grave; Miss Myrtle; and a dozen others. Season tickets $1,00; for a Lady and Gentleman $1,50 Admission for one evening 25 cents.
mar 13—4t.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

☞I offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of overseer of the Poor; the duties of which I have discharged the past year to the best of my ability, and trust I shall receive the cordial support of my fellow-citizens.
March 10—d 1w WM ALEXANDER.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

The subscriber respectfully offers himself to his fellow citizens as a candidate for the above office at the election to be holden on the 17th inst.
March 13. T. J. ASHBRIDGE.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Overseer of the Poor, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.
mar 9—dte. WM. STEVENSON.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

To My Fellow-Citizens:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Overseer of the Poor, and if elected will fulfill the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, rendering a strict account of all money received and expended. ROBERT P. STEEL.
March 7.—10t

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

At the solicitation of several of his friends, the subscriber offers himself as a candidate for Overseer of the Poor, at the ensuing election, and if elected will discharge his duty to the public with fidelity. JAMES BORBIDGE.
March 10—dte.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

I offer myself as a candidate for Overseer of the Poor, and respectfully ask the support of my fellow citizens
March, 10th 1843. EBENEZER KERR.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

We are authorized to announce that Capt. E. F. Pratt will be a candidate for Overseer of the Poor at the ensuing election. mar 11—te.

Auction Sales.

50 Boxes Lemons.

ON Tuesday afternoon, March 11th, at 2½ o'clock, I will sell 50 Boxes Lemons.
J. B GUTHRIE. Auct'r.
March 11th, 1843.

ON Tuesday next, March 14 h, at 3 o'clock P. M. I will sell for cash, par money,
18 doz Smith's 4 prong Manure Forks,
12 doz do 2 prong Hay do
12 " Garage 4 prong dunure do
6 " do 3 prong do do
4 " do 3 prong Hay do
10 " do 2 prong do do
15 " Goodyear's 4 prong Manure do.
March 10. J. B. GUTHRIE, Auc'r.

CARPETS FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at Bausman's Auction Rooms, No 110 Wood st.
A large lot of Fine and Superfine Ingrain Carpets, Venitian Stair Carpets, Oil Floor Cloth, Rugs, &c. which will be sold at private sale 20 per cent cheaper than any ever before offered in this market.
March 7. R. A. BAUSMAN, Auc.

THE sale of Fresh Spring Goods will be continued at *Bausman's Auction Rooms*, No 110 Wood st every day this week, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. A rare chance for bargains is now offered, as the goods offered are entirely new, the assortment complete, and the qualities of the very best.
March 7. R. A. BAUSMAN. Auc'r.

TO LET.

ONE brick dwelling house, containing a large hall, two parlours, 4 rooms upstairs, with finished garret, dining room and kitchen, with carriage house, &c. This house is pleasantly located with yard in front and rear, on the canal bank, corner of Chestnut street, leading to upper bridge, now in the occupancy of Mr. McClurg, rent to suit the times.—Enquire on Dr. Whittaker, Allegheny city.
mar 8,

S. BORROW,

MANUFACTURER of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, No. 17, Fifth st., between Wood and Market:

Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of wares, and solicits a share of public patronage. Also, on hand, the following articles: Shovels, Pokers, Tongs, Gridirons, Skillets, Teakettles, Pots, ovens, Coffee Mills &c. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell cheap for cash or approved paper.
mar. 14—tf

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 Jno. Berry, 3d ward city of Allegheny, 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 the business, he prays your honors to grant him a license to keep an Inn or house of Public Entertainment. And he will pray, &c.

JOHN BERRY.

The undersigned, citizens of the 2d ward, Allegheny, respectfully certify John Berry, the above named applicant, is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and convenience for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers and that such a tavern is necessary for the accommodation of the public.

S. Kimmel,	Jas. Harmon,
Jos. Briggs,	Hugh Gallagher,
Jas. Morrow,	Jacob Park,
S. Young,	Wm. Johnson,
R. Hegley,	S. R. Lankard,
John Orner,	James Thorn.

March 11 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 George Armstrong, of the 1st ward, City of Allegheny, in said county, humbly 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 pray, &c.

GEO. ARMSTRONG.

The undersigned, citizens of the 1st ward, do certify, that George Armstrong, 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 such a tavern is necessary.

David H Scott,	Samuel Anderson,
Robert Dalzell,	D. C. Scott,
T. T. Gardner,	L. Dewsnap,
George Sproal,	Geo. Luce rge,
Samuel Boyd,	Wm. Humphreys,
John Russell,	James M'Cormick,

mar 14—3t,