being obliged to draw loads of coal, strapped and chained till their skin was worn off, could be found among the slaves of the Southern States! What opprobrium would be accumulated on our heads; what streams of fiery philanthropic lava; what bitter denunciations would be poured out on the 'wolves and tigers,' as Mr. Daniel O'Connell calls them! One such example of a black child, treated like the orphan Moorehouse; or of a black man like Kershaw; and most especially, a black woman, like Betty Harris—all purely white people; would be seized upon, and echoed to the uttermost ends of the earth, by British and American philanthropists, to the eternal disgrace of our country. Yet these discriminating gentry (we mean Mr. Adams and his party) are silent as the grave about these crying miseries, unparalleled in the history of human oppression and human sufferings.

It should be recollected that these sufferings are not the inflictions of Providence. They are neither derived from the failure of the earth to administer its tribute to industry, nor from pestilence, or whirlwinds, or earthquakes. They are *the work of man*. They originate in a system of government artificially contrived to make the few rich, at the expense of want, misery, and starvation to the million many—a system which perverts the natural order of things, and produces internal want and misery at home, while plenty reigns every where else. There is at this moment a sufficient superfluity of grain and provisions in the United States to feed all these wretched starvelings, and at the same time enable them to procure food at a price far less than they are now obliged to pay, were it not that such high duties are laid on these necessaries of life in England, that they amount to a prohibition to the productions of the United States. The people must starve, in order that the great landed proprietors—every one of whom has a perfect horror of slavery—may riot in luxury, and the Government indulge its boundless prodigality. 'Wo unto ye, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!' Not all your boasted philanthropy can disguise from the world that England is but a whitened sepulchre, shining at a distance, enclosing a body mouldering in the midst of corruption and worms.—GLOBE.

Novel Mode of Catching a Thief.—There has, during the winter months, prevailed at Bristol, a system of robbing shop windows. The plan has been to remove the putty from a square of glass with some sharp instrument, star the glass, and then remove a sufficient portion to admit a hand. Messrs. W. Henry & Co., of Union street, observed, a few days ago, that a pane of glass in their shop window had been operated upon by 'starring' it, when they placed on the window a rat gin, slightly covered with raisins; early in the evening a loud cry announced that they had caught their visitor; the rascal was indeed firmly secured by the thumb and finger to the rat gin. He was immediately taken, with one of his companions, before a magistrate, and sentenced to one, months imprisonment, with hard labor.—*Globe.*—

Well, the great Coon Congress is ended. The Coons are scattered to their homes.—And what have the people gained? What remains of those great Coon measures of the extra session? All, all repealed! And where is the relief promised the country? Where those good times and high prices, the promised results of a Coon Administration? Let the people answer; and they will at the polls.—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

The Freshet in Red River.—It appears that, by the recent freshet in the Red River, Ark., 500 horses, 1500 hogs, and 1000 cattle of kinds were lost. 300 bales of cotton, also, were lost, and 800 bales greatly damaged. In some places the river was nine miles wide, and all the bayous, creeks, and branches appeared like framing rivers.—An immense quantity of agricultural products were lost.

Shocking attempt to Murder.—A lad of twelve years of age, of French descent, a nephew to Mon P Beddare, teacher of languages at No 3 St. Charles street, had his throat cut from ear to ear in a yard in the rear of that building, by a man as yet unknown, yesterday afternoon. The man led the boy from the street, through the store into the yard and there deliberately committed the deed. The assassin was seen to escape by some negro boys, with blood on his pantaloons, and a bowie knife in his hand. The boy was conveyed to Dr Stone's Hospital, where, upon examination, it was found that the jugular vein had not been severed, therefore it is likely that he may recover. That such a daring crime should be committed in broad-day-light, and in such a public vicinity and the perpetrator be permitted to escape, is truly surprising. Some think that the man must have been insane, but to all appearance there was a method in his madness; besides which, we have been told that the lad is parentless and rich—affording, in our mind, a much better clue to the unravelling up of the mystery. [Morning Herald.

FROM CAPE HAYTI.

An arrival at Norfolk brings accounts of the progress of the Revolution. The people were, it asserted, mostly in favor of the insurgents, and were constantly supplying them with arms and provisions. Port au Prince had been put under martial law. It was reported that a regiment of troops with a large amount of treasure had been attacked and the treasure captured by the insurgents. The U S brig Bainbridge was at Cape Haytien and would continue to visit the ports of the island during the continuance of the revolution.

The city was very unhealthy—a large portion of the population were sick with fever and ague. Markets full for all kinds of American produce.

Bloody Outrage.—The Picayune states, that a boy not more than twelve years of age was decoyed into the back yard of a house near the corner of St. Charles and Canal sts, by a spanyard, in a few moments the boy came running out with his throat cut from ear to ear, and the confusion was so great that the villian who committed this diabolical deed escaped. The poor little creature was expected to live, and as yet the whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

The Springfield whigs have nominated E. D. Baker for congress, and a convention has been called to meet at Pekin to make the nomination. The responsibility of this election to that convention will be very great!—*Peoria Press.*

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1843.

See First Page.

Baltimore, April 4, 1843.

Dear P.—We arrived this evening about 5 o'clock, by the cars from that bleak village of Cumberland, which I assure you we left without the least regret. The whole journey of 178 miles, was accomplished with less physical exertion than is required to walk the length of our printing office. Truly this is the day of wonderful things!

There were from 70 to 80 passengers to-day, through from Cumberland to Baltimore, and full as many, I should judge, by the appearance of the westward bound cars, from this city to Cumberland. The number of way passengers, it is impossible of course, to tell, but people came into the cars from all points on the route. When you think of the tolls from this source, and add those on an amount of freight which employs a train of 3 to 500 wagons in carrying it, (and these are not enough) you may form an estimate of the business done on this Rail Road. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal runs side by side with it for some distance. In looking at that Canal, you would regret that so much money was wasted in making it, and think how totally it must fail in competition with the Rail Road. I saw but one or two boats on it, and they did look extremely forlorn in their tortoise-like progress. Whether the work is now fairly open, or how far it is finished I cannot tell.

Owing to the coldness of the weather, and the driving snow, the windows of the cars were kept down, and we saw but little of the country or the great work upon which we traveled so comfortably. A tunnel under a mountain of the Alleghany range, attracted some curiosity, and is certainly a wonderful achievement in road making.

There are many fine farms, and not a few good houses on the route, but I could not persuade myself that they looked as comfortable as they might or should have been. The neatness and order which you see about the good farms and farm houses in Pennsylvania, were absent. I tho't I discerned the reason for the difference, in the rows of steep roofed huts, which stand near each of the better class of dwellings, and were occupied by slaves, as I saw by the droves of "little niggers" which darkened the doors. By the way these pointed and steep roofs are peculiar to all the houses in Maryland and Virginia.

There is much scenery that strongly interests the beholder, at many places on the road. The shores of the Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, presented, I thought, a magnificent spectacle. It was the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, if I remember right, that the immense masses of rock which bound the river here on either side, and rise to a stupendous height, were once united and were rent asunder by a terrible convulsion of nature. A moment's observation would lead you to favor the opinion. Some one pointed out a rock on the hill back of the town, which he called "Jefferson's Rock."

To-morrow, as I understand a celebration in honor of the immortal reformer, who started the Temperance Ball, will come off here. There are it is said, many strangers to take part in it; among the rest some twelve total Fire Companies from Philadelphia.

A dentist, in the Bowery, N. Y., was severely cowhided by a young man on Saturday night.—It appears that the tooth-drawer was paying attention to the young man's sister, gained her affections, and had arranged for the marriage to come off this week. On Saturday it was ascertained that the dentist was a scoundrel, and had two wives already living in New York and unprovided for.

The editor of the N. Y. Commercial has been presented with a clam sent from Newport, R. I. which measures 18 inches in circumference round the edge of the shell, 8 inches in length, and 6¼ in breadth. It weighed two and one half pounds

The cattle in Michigan are dying off in great numbers, of sheer starvation. The uncommon duration of winter, has used up all the fodder, and there is nothing left for them to eat.

A Millerite has been lecturing in Wheeling.

The body of a new born infant was found on Sunday morning, in an alley in Baltimore, and when discovered it had been horribly mutilated by hogs

The borough of Harrisburgh, Pa., with a population of about 7,000, has a debt of more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars!

The Temperance Procession in Baltimore on the 5th was a grand affair.

The Philadelphia Fireman's parade is estimated to have cost $12,000.

They have organized a Protestant Association in Cincinnati.

The Canal Commissioners and Mr. Hill.

We find in the Keystone of the 5th, the Report of the Committee appointed by the House to examine the charges made by Mr. Hill of Armstrong, against the Board of Canal Commissioners. We regret that the report is too long for [illegible] on in our columns, but we will try [illegible] the most important parts of the testimony. The following is the testimony of Mr. Hill before the Committee.

JACOB HILL, sworn.—I think it was on Wednesday last, to the best of my knowledge—Gen. M'Culloch and me were walking together, and I was going to turn up towards Prince's. The General made mention, we would go up the other way opposite to the Capitol. He broached the subject about some appointment out at Freeport. We thought the appointment was very unpopular—the appointment was Alexander Scott—he had been appointed for seven years, the present board re appointed him this spring. There was a good deal of talk backward and forward between me and the General, relative to that appointment.—Then he told me he had been up, and seen Major Reynolds, who, I think, he said, was sick in bed. He told me if I would say the word, that I could get that office myself. I told him I had a family and could not attend to it, he said if I did not want it, I could appoint some one under me. I told him I did not want to do that, or else he said that I could get any man appointed that I would choose, if I would just say the word. He said he would pledge his word and honor that he had seen Mr. Reynolds, and had a conversation with him, and all that he had to say was, that I could have the office myself, or get any one appointed that I would say. That day towards evening, I went to his desk, or to Mr. Hultz's desk, I asked him what I was to do if I accepted these offers. He said he did not know, but of course they would expect me to sustain the veto. He said likewise, that Mr. Reynolds had told him that he, and Mr. Overfield were opposed to the appointment, and left it to Butler, who had appointed him. I did not apply for the appointment myself, I had never asked it for myself—yesterday morning Mr. Overfield and I, were talking together at Mr. Buehler's out at the door; and at the stone steps After talking about one thing and another, I mentioned what I understood from Gen. M'Cullouch, that they were willing to make a new appointment at Freeport. He said he was not in favor of the appointment at first, and he said that the Legislature had got them into a tight place; and if I would help them through and sustain the Governor's veto, they would appoint any man I wanted; I was just to write one or two lines on a piece of paper, and put my name to it; and send it up, it would be sufficient. He said the reason they wanted that, was so if they went out into that country, and the appointment was not popular, they could show it. I understood distinctly if I would sustain the veto, I could get the appointment; I told him I would study, and see Mr. Kerns about it; that he knew the men in that country. Mr. Kerns and I walked together the other evening; we got talking together that Scott was unpopular out there; he told me, he thought I could get a new man appointed out there.

In Mr. Hill's cross examination he admits that he had a design in visiting the Canal Commissioners: that he wished to satisfy himself in relation to the accusations of corruption that were so frequently made against the Board. From this it would seem that Mr. Hill was as anxious to seduce the Canal Commissioners, as they were to seduce Mr. Hill; he at least, from his own statement, visited them for the express purpose of entrapping them. However improper may have been the conduct of the Commissioners in this matter, we think Hill's own confession does not redound much to his credit as an honorable man. Besides, he went to importune them to remove the Collector at Freeport and appoint such a person as he might suggest. He visited their room on several occasions to urge the claims and to present letters in behalf of his favorite, but at length finding that Mr. Scott had been reappointed, he comes to the patriotic resolution of exposing the Commissioners! If it is satisfactorily shown that Overfield attempted to influence the action of a member of the Legislature by corrupt means, we hope that he may be punished to the extent of the law, but we cannot resist the conviction that Hill has shown himself to be any thing but an honorable man, when he admits that he sought the Commissioners to solicit a favor, and at the same time was meditating a plan for their destruction. On his cross-examination he says, in answer to a question, why he went to see the Commissioners.

"I will tell you my object; I heard a great deal for years back about buying and selling members, and I thought I would see myself if it was so. I voted in favor of the Canal bill. I did not tell Overfield that I wanted to be appointed, neither did he ask me. I had letters for two or three of the men for that office; I told Mr. Butler that if they appointed any of the three; I would be satisfied. I spoke of Nesbet, and I think likely of Esq. Galespy; I did not show him the letters. He told me I should fetch my letters to the office in twenty minutes; I went as near as I can tell about that time; I was in the office may be half an hour or longer; Mr. Butlar did not come; I told Mr. Reynolds then what my errand was. I told him I would go down in the House, and after being there a while I came up again; Mr. Butler still was not there. I stayed a little spell, and went to Mr. Overfield and told him what Mr. Butler had said. I told Mr. Overfield I do not want you to make the appointment until I show Mr. Butler the letters I had; and I thought that Mr. Overfield gave me his word they would not make the appointment without letting me know. This took place in February: I went up that same forenoon about half an hour afterwards, and the office was locked up. The next I heard that afternoon that the appointments were made, without having read my letters, or consulting me."

The following is the testimony of General M'Culloch, through whom it was said the bribe was first offered. If the purity of members is effected by such conversations as are related by Gen. M'Culloch, all we have to say, is, that they are very easy victims for corruption to play upon.

GEN. GEORGE MCCULLOCH, sworn.—It was on Wednesday morning, when I came out of Mr. Buehler's, that Mr. Hill was a few steps before me, I asked him if he would accept of company, he said he would and thank me too; our conversation commenced on the reform bill which we both appeared to approve of, with the exception of the sixth section which I said to him, that that with many other things, induced me to believe that there was a disposition to divide the Democratic Party, and I should not think it strange that he and I would live to see another Wolf and Muhlenberg scrape. I then mentioned that the Canal Commissioners had made various unpopular appointments, and asked Mr Hill if he still remained dissatisfied with the appointment made in their county. He said he was dissatisfied with the appointment; and the man was very unpopular and could not get twenty votes in their township; that he thought there was much injustice done to him in making that appointment; that he had letters which he showed to Mr. Overfield and Mr. Reynolds, (Mr. Butler was not present) he retired and returned the second time; Mr. Butler was still not present; that Mr. Overfield gave him his word that there would be no appointment made until he could get notice and produce the letters. That he returned and found the door locked and could not get in; that that evening he had learned that the appointment had been made without consulting him, to which I replied that I had not the least doubt that he could either get the appointment himself or any other man he would name. That I had heard Major Reynolds say that the appointment was an unpopular appointment, that it was contrary to his wish in the first place, but that the public works were divided into different sections, and Mr. Butler had charge of that section of the public work. That he made the nomination, he being better acquainted with that country. Mr. Overfield and himself did not feel at liberty to oppose it, and I did not believe that there would be any difficulty in getting the appointment changed—at all events, I would give him all the assistance that I could to have the change made. He replied that it would not suit him to take it himself, to which I said he might apply in his own name, and get some person to attend to it; or if he preferred it, to apply in the name of some other person; I would give him my word and honor I would assist him all that I could. That ended the first conversation. Mr. Hill came over to my desk, either in the morning or evening; I am not certain which, and asked me what the Canal Commissioners would require of him to do, provided he made application for the appointment. I told him I could not tell, but I presumed they would expect him to support them; and as I saw Mr. Butler had came home the night before; and Maj. Reynolds was sick and in bed; that I suppose he would not be able to attend the board, and that Mr. Butler and Mr. Overfield would constitute a board, and I would then go up with him and see whether they would make the appointment. I cannot tell how we parted. This is the last conversation we had.

General MC CULLOCH—*Continued and cross examined by Mr. Hill*—Did you not say that you had a conversation with Major Reynolds, and that he told you that all that I was to say was yes? I did say that I thought all you had to do was to say the word, but I never said I conversed with Major Reynolds about it. I say upon my solemn oath, that I never told Mr. Hill that I had authority from any of the Canal Commissioners to say any thing about it I say upon my solemn oath that I never pledged my word to Mr. Hill, that he could get the office; as I have a God to meet I never mentioned veto to Mr. Hill; I never had any conversation with any of the Canal Commissioners, about this conversation with Hill. I never spoke to Mr. Overfield on this subject, until, since the conversation of Mr. Hill. I never spoke to Mr. Butler on this subject. I never had any conversation with any of the Commissioners since, except with Mr. Overfield of the propriety of changing that appointment. He said he believed that Mr. Scott was unpopular, I was talking to Mr. Hill as an intimate friend and acquaintance. We board at the same House, and have been the best of friends.

GEORGE McCULLOUGH.

A long and somewhat angry debate took place after reading the testimony, but we cannot find room for any of it in our paper this morning.

The way they do it.—A man by the name of Dooley, was promised a job on the City Park by the Street committee, but on ascertaining he was not a voter they refused to employ him, although his family were suffering for the necessaries of life. What a fellow feeling these Locos have for the poor man!—*Brooklyn News.*

We hardly credit such a story as the above, yet it may be true; and if so we can only say that the members of the "street committee" are loco focos only in name. We do not, as a party hold ourselves responsible for the acts of mercenary politicians who make loud purtentions to democracy and yet in intercourse with their fellow men violate the grand principle which divides us from the enemy. The "Loco Foco" party is the poor man's party. It seeks to protect ALL, without respect to political or religious opinions.

We learn from the Charleston papers that the steamboat Utility, whilst on her way, on Wednesday last, from Georgetown to Cheraw, S. C., burst her boiler, and sunk. Two of the hands were slightly injured. The steamboat Osceola took off the crew; and a greater part of her cargo.

The Birth day of Jefferson was observed on the 2d inst., in Reading Pa. The Volunteer Companies proceeded to the Lutheran Church when a sermon was delivered in the German language by the Rev. Mr Miller.

A small affair.—A fellow named Hick has been committed in Philadelphia for stealing a piece of pig iron worth 50 cts.

We have somewhere seen an anecdote of an Irish sailor, employed at the pump of a leaky vessel at sea, who first looked over the rail to see how high the water was at the side, and after pumping an hour or so, he *again* looked over, and finding the vessel four inches deeper, he exclaimed—'Captain, dear! I'll pump the sea full at this rate; I've raised it four inches already!'

So great is the distress existing in England, that numbers are subsisting on turnips alone. Some five or six tons a week have been taken from one field in Stourbridge, Victoria's dogs, upon which so much money is lavished, are living upon delicacies, while her subjects by the millions are living upon oatmeal and turnips.

Burned to Death.—An old woman in Philadelphia, 80 years of age, was so badly burned last week, that she died in a few hours.

Mercer Acquitted.

We learn from the Pennsylvanian that young Mercer has been acquitted.

Good News from Old Connecticut.—The result, so far as heard from, comes in good. The Norwich correspondent of the B. S. Democrat gives the following:

	Cleveland.	Baldwin.
Norwich	572	476
New London	345	257
Groton	183	82
East Lyme	93	75
Franklin	35 maj.	
Thompson	288	167
Windham	313	148
Billings	101 maj.	

"In addition to which we have heard from about 20 towns, all of which, except Griswold and Muntville, have given large democratic majorities.

"We have elected Catlin, the democratic candidate for Congress from the 3d Congressional District, by about 800 or 1000 majority. Norwich has heretofore been a whig town by a majority of 300 or 350 until this year. We this day gave Cleveland a majority over the whig ticket, of 96, and 22 *over all*, whig and abolition. In haste, with an old pen and tired out."

LATER.

The Legislature, so far as heard from, stands 25 whigs and 52 democrats. For Congress one democrat and one whig has been elected. Two not ascertained.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The election for Congressmen in this state stands about as at the last trial. No choice in any of the districts.

RHODE ISLAND.

We expect to be able to give the result of the election in this state to morrow.

Late from St. Domingo.—The N York Commercial of Tuesday says:—"Captain Smith of the schooner Tropic, arrived this morning from St. Domingo, reports that when he sailed, on the 12th of March, intelligence had been received from Jacmel and Aux Cayes that both these places were in complete possession of the patriots, or insurgents. The government troops had fled before them, after a conflict, in which two or three of Boyer's generals and a large number of his troops had been killed. The Patriots were in full march upon Port au Prince. Such of the inhabitants of Jacmel and Aux Cayes as were in favor of Boyer were leaving those cities and flocking to St. Domingo."

A Meteor of great size and intense brightness passed over Mobile on the morning of the 21st of March.

The cotton culture of Georgia.—A Mobile paper states that preparations have been made to plant a larger crop of cotton the coming season in Georgia, than ever before.

Old Hunkers.—This is a name applied to the schemes of a party who, having got into place themselves, are opposed to agitating the waters of reform. It originated in New York.

That Aurora man, New York, is a great joker. Hear him: 'It is said that our coal merchants and the Weather Department have formed a *coal*-ition for the promotion of cold weather. Such an act deserves the most *summer*y punishment.'

Deplorable.—The St. Louis Reporter, of Friday, says that a family consisting of ten persons, were recently drowned in attempting to cross the river at Quincy, Ill.

Lost overboard.—On the night of the 28th ult., during a severe gale, Hoaxie Barter, a quarter gunner on board of the U. S. brig Boxer, was lost overboard.

Major Tochman, the distinguished Polish exile, is in Norfolk, Va.

The Bostonians, like their brethren of Cincinnati, are going to procure a big telescope, for the common benefit.

Melzer Gardner, editor of the Old Dominion, who was recently shot in a scuffle, was the party assailed. Cook, has been recommitted to preserve him from the vengeance of the populace.

A small mistake.—The likeness which the N. Y. Herald gave for young Mercer turns out to be a very good likeness of Dr Lippencott one of the witnesses. The artist got a pass at the wrong person.

There is still plenty of snow in the neighborhood of Pottsville, Pa., and stages pass on runners between that place and the Susquehanna.

Henry E. Spencer has been elected Mayor of Cincinnati.

Hon. O. H. Smith has resumed the practice of Law at Indianapolis.

Hacket is giving dramatic entertainments at Charleston, on his own hook.

Snow has fallen in New York this winter twenty-five times.

Daniel Webser was in Philadelphia on the 4th inst.

The Last of the Barons has been dramatized for the Bowery Theatre.

It is said that a Senator in Maine, on arriving at Augusta, by mistake went to the *arsenal* instead of the state-house, and on demanding his seat, was required to sign the books of the establishment, when he found himself enlisted in the army for seven years.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The undersigned having been appointed a Committee, at a public meeting of their fellow citizens at the new Court House on the 18th of last month for the purpose of adopting measures in reference to the construction of a McAdamized Road from Pittsburgh, to intersect the National Road at Uniontown, finding themselves arrested in any further steps upon the subject, by the impression that public opinion appears to be decidedly in favor of a connection with the town of Cumberland by means of a Railroad, deem it proper to recommend a general meeting to the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to ascertain public sentiment touching the highly important & interesting question of connection with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The undersigned therefore beg leave to call a meeting of their fellow citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, and of Allegheny and adjoining counties, to be held at the new Court House at 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of Saturday the 15th inst.

Wm. Wilkins,	Wm. Eichbaum,
M. Allen,	Thos Bakewell,
P. Mulvany,	John Bausel,
W. M. Edgar,	Robt Beer.

apr 5.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMET, AND INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—This combination of a local application with an internal specific, works like a charm in cases of rheumatism, gout, contracted muscle and paralysis. Messrs. Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, have in their possession a certificate from Ethan C, Corning, a respectable citizen of Quebec, stating that after having been a bed ridden cripple for upwards of fourteen years he was enabled to rise up and walk by applying the Liniment to his shrunken limbs, and taking the Elixir in conformity with the directions. The cure appears to border on the miraculous, but attestations cannot be questioned.—In cases of gout and contraction of the muscles and ligament of the Liniment and Elixir have been equally beneficial.—[Express.]—For sale only at TUTTLE'S 86 Fourth street.

REMOVAL.

DR. G. REICHELM has removed his office to Penn street, No. 193, seven doors above Garrison alley. apr 10

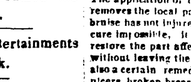
FOR ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.

The substantial and well known Steamer ALGONQUIN, Hiram Kounts, Master, will depart for the above and intermediate ports on Wednesday the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to BIRMINGHAM & CO. apr 10. No 60 Water st.

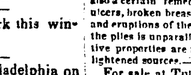
N. B.—The Algonquin has certificates from the Mutual Insurance, Western Marine and Fire Insurance companies that they will insure on her as class No 1.

CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.—By SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and 5th streets, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock one superior (nearly new) two horse family carriage with harness, of Boston manufacture.

One single horse York wagon with harness. apr 10.



REGULAR ST. LOUIS PACKET. *MASSACHUSETTS.* Isaac Bennett, Master, will depart for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday the 11 inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or ap 10 BIRMINGHAM & CO., No. 60 Water st.



REGULAR WEEKLY CINCINNATI PACKET SWITZERR. Robinson, Master, will depart for the above and intermediate ports on Monday morning 10th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply on board or to BIRMINGHAM & CO., ap 10 No 60 Water st.

FOR LAFAYETTE AND WABASH RIVER.

The new steamboat CECILIA, Geo Clarke, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings on Tuesday next the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to ap 01 JAMES MAY.

☞ The Cecilia is supplied with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent the explosion of boilers.

R. E. M'GOWIN,

(*Successor to Z. W. Remington.*)

SURVEYING, Regulating, Levelling and Measurement of all kinds, will be attended to as heretofore, at the old office of Z. W. Remington, Penn street, near Hand. R. E. M'GOWIN.

I recommend R. E. M'GOWIN to the former patrons of the concern. Z. W. REMINGTON. ap 10—2w

For Rent.

A CONVENIENT three story brick dwelling house situate on Ross street near Fourth. Rent $125, apr 10, Apply to JAMES MAY.

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

The petition of Messrs. Reeve and Smith, of the 1st Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth,

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward 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.

REEVE & SMITH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the First Ward, 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.

Wm Thorn	D Richey	John Lafferty
Thos Ormston	Robt Brown	J Wilson
Moses Brawdy	Michael Tracy	Andrew Cross
Fra Nicholson	Henry Cassiday	Nath Holmes

ap 8—3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Arthur Meegan, late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the undersigned. And all persons having claims against said estate, will please present them properly authenticated for adjustment.

RICHARD MEEGAN, Admin'r
apr 7—6t* CATH'NE MEEGAN, Adm'trix.

WARD & HUNT, *Dentists*, Liberty street, a few doors below St Clair. apr 6, 1834.

REMOVAL.

A. J DURBORAW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to No 63 Fifth street between Wood and Smithfield sts. next door to Alex man Morrow. apr 7, 1843.

CAUSTIC or the Knife was formerly resorted to in all cases of burns, scalds and wounds, where mortification was apprehended. The necessity for such sharp practice exists no longer. The Magical Pain Extractor, from Comstock 71 Maiden Lane is a far more efficient preventive of mortification than cold steel or nitrate of silver. The application of this wonderful compound instantly removes the local pain, and if the wound, scald, burns or bruise has not injured some vital organ so as to render cure impossible, it will in a very short space of time restore the part affected to a sound and healthy state, without leaving the cicatrix behind. This preparation is also a certain remedy for inflamed eyes, cancerous sores, ulcers, broken breast and sore nipple and all abrasions and eruptions of the skin. Its success as a cure for the piles is unparalleled and the vouchers for its curative properties are from the most respectable and enlightened sources.—Herald.

For sale at Tuttle's, 86 Fourth street.

WHISKEY.

50 BBLS 5 years old, copper distilled Monongahela Rye Whiskey on consignment, and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE, ap—1 Water between Wood and Smithf'd.