have renounced their allegiance to this old absurdity. They are men of princely fortunes, and their change of opinion creates no small excitement. They were returned as 'farmer's friends.' Mr Dickenson expressed himself as follows:—

'We are a great people, and not an artificial people, and I do not think we can long continue artificial measures or laws for keeping up any particular interest.'

This sudicial policy, more than any thing else, save atrocious taxation, has contributed to create that shame of Great Britain, her slave population. By slave population we mean her starving millions, and those who enjoy no larger political rights than do the subjects of an Eastern despot.

☞It is said by those who ought to know, that Lord Brougham has been in the habit of using strong drink to excess, and that he was probably under such influence when he spoke his philippic against Gen Cass. John Bull is very sore at the course of General Cass, in stripping him of the hypocritical mask, and showing that, under the guise of negro philanthropy, that grasping power was aiming at the sovereignty of the seas. Poor John's ravings only show the depth of his mortification, and exhibit in stronger colors the importance of Gen Cass's movement on the search question.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1843.

See First Page.

Canal Tolls.

"We learn from one of the State officers, on the Pennsylvania works, that the receipts of tolls up to this time is double the amount received in any former year in the same time. The amount shipped from this city we knew to be very great, possibly double that of last season, but from the reduced rate of tolls, we had not looked for so great an accession to the receipts, though we never doubted but these would be increased in consequence of such reduction. We have good reason for making the forther assurance, that every year will greatly increase the amount of its business, no simply from the increased production of the West, but the diversion of that product from other routes, to this, the safest and cheapest, between the mouth of the Ohio and the mouth of the Hudson."

The above is from the *American* of yesterday, and is an honorable testimony of the great advantage of the "Truck System," and shows how certain it is that our public works must, in a short time, with proper management, become a source of great revenue to the state. Previously to the opening of the Canal, the editor of the American was much opposed to the new system of transportation introduced by the present Canal Board, and he was regurded as the organ of the combination transporters in their attempts to drive individual enterprise from the public improvements. But they failed in their efforts;' with the opening of navigation the section boats commenced running, and the great increase of tolls as stated above, is the result of the wise and liberal policy that has thrown the public works open for competition.

Although but a couple of months have expired since Canal navigation commenced, the Truck System is no longer an experiment; its perfect practicability is established beyond the hopes of its projectors, and all that is necessary to make it the means of great prosperity to the State, is to continue the judicious management of the public works that has been followed for the last year or two.

But if the project for the sale of the main line receives the sanction of the Governor, this system, so liberal to the public, and so advantageous to the State, will be abolished, and among the other evils that would follow such an event, as a sale of the improvements, we may expect to see the industrious men who are now doing business on their "own book," with the section boats forced to give up, and the whole business, as well as the public works, pass into the hands of wealthy monopolists.—The Governor has the power to prevent this state of things, which would be so injurious to the prosperity of the commonwealth and the convenience of the public, and we feel certain that it must be the wish of every honest man who has a feeling of regard for the interests of the people, that he should do so, and preserve our noble improvements for those who have to pay for their construction.

Bad as is our opinion of the last Legislature, we cannot but think that many of those who voted for the sale of the main line, did so without fully understanding the ruinous effects that such a proceeding would have on the financial interests of the State, and the immense public debt that it would still leave to be wrung from the people by direct taxation; for after the main line is sold, no other source is left adequate to pay either interest or principal but *taxation*. When these men fully understand the effects of the measure which they helped to force through the Legislature, we think they cannot but desire that the Governor will interpose his veto, and thus save the people from the evils which the mad policy of their representatives had well nigh fastened upon them.

From the tone of the paragraph which we copy from the American, we believe the editor to be gratified with the present prosperous appearance of business on the public works, and although he did oppose the system which has produced this prosperity, we think he would not desire to see it abolished now, and that he would heartily approve of the Governor using the means placed in his power to preserve it.

Surrender of the Mexicans.

Important from Yucatan—Victory of the Patriots—Surrender of the Mexican Invaders.—N. Orleans papers of the 11th, bring intelligence of the total discomfiture of the Mexican Army of 2000 men which had advanced upon the town of Merida.—They had been sadly in want of provisions for several days, and desertions to the camp of the Yucatanese had been frequent previous to the surrender. By the terms of capitulation the prisoners were to be treated with all the honors of war, and were to march immediately for Tulchac where they would embark for Tampico.

Some 2000 Yucatanese troops left Merida for Telchac on the 1st inst., to see that the terms of capitulation were strictly carried out, as it would seem that the Mexican infantry were allowed to retain arms and two or three rounds of ammunition.

All the cannon, with the equipments, were to be conveyed to Merida by the Yucatan volunteers, to remain subject to the order of the Mexican government, after the present war should have been terminated.

The Picayune says, Commodore Moore arrived at Campeachy early on the morning of the 27th of April. Unfortunately, just as he was rounding Point Piny, near the entrance of the harbor, he was becalmed. While in this situation he was attacked by the Mexican war steamers Montezuma and Gaudaloupe. After a short action he was enabled to drive them off, without sustaining any particular damage.

The Yucatanese made an attack upon one of the boats of the steamer Montezuma near Telchac on the 23d ult., and after a short action were enabled to capture her, together with several *bougos*, or boats of the country. The first Lieutenant of the Montezuma, Charles Garenk, (we give the name as the Merida journals print it,) the surgeon, Edward Dickenson, two English sailors and a number of Mexicans were taken prisoners. Several were killed and wounded in the engagement.

Horrible.—The Apalachicola Journal of the 6th inst. says:—"On Thursday last, a man by the name of John Larkin, after having been in a constant state of intoxication for several days, laid a wager that he could drink a quart of whiskey in the space of half an hour and not be injured by it. He drank the quart in the space of from 6 to 8 minutes, at two draughts, a pint at a time, which caused his death in about two hours. We hardly know how much to scorn the wretch who, for the paltry sum of $2,50, (the amount of the bet) would seal the fate of one already far gone in that road to ruin and misery from which few return—The fate of the common murderer is too good for him."

Temperance in Sweden.—We have advices of a wonderful progress in Sweden of the Temperance cause, which the King, the Prince Royal, and Berzelius, the renowned savans, promote with the most active zeal. All distilleries have been suppressed at considerable cost, on the royal estates, and the whole number suppressed throughout the realm, is supposed to exceed 50 thousand. I congratulate my friend, the Rev. Robert Baird, whose visits to Stockholm materially served the cause.—So writes the European correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

Another Rumor.—The Philadelphia Sun says:—"It is rumored that this gentleman's mission to Europe is solely for the purpose of obtaining a Company to purchase the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Improvements betweeen this city and Pittsburgh; and that Gov. Porter has been mainly instrumental in sending Mr Jaudon across the Atlantic, and a perfect understanding has been entered into relative to the above important matter.

☞A Mexican paper expresses indignation against Mr. Stephens, for having obtained from Yucatan, and presented to the New York Historical Sobiety, a number of ancient and valuable manuscripts, throwing light on the history of that country, and recommends that a law be passed prohibiting foreigners from carrying away any monuments of antiquity and manuscripts that may hereafter be found.

Land Ho!—The Journal of Commerce says that the great Cotton Manufactories of Lowell and other parts of New England have sold out their heavy stocks, slick and clear, and are now working on contracts. A man in Boston lately was unable to buy a bale of sheeting of the make of either of the several factories whose goods had hitherto been piled up.

The Boston Post says they have good weather, good business, good prospects, good health, good preaching, a good deal of fun, and a good deal of wickedness, down there in Boston about these days.

The Bunker Hill Aurora of Saturday, under the head of 'News of the Week,' has the following *on dit*:—'A lover recently entered a house which he had been forbidden to visit, magnetized both the old folks, and then ran off with the daughter at his leisure.'

Crowds of boys daily gamble for money in the streets of New York.

Connecticut is out of debt and had a balance in the Treasury of $23,105 at the close of the last fiscal year.

Com Elliot.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Sentinel that the President of the United States, during his present visit to Virginia, will take up and thoroughly examine into the proceedings of the Naval Court Martial by which Commodore Elliot was suspended in 1840. From the tenor of the accompanying remarks of the Sentinel we infer that the Commodore will be restored to his former position in the Navy.

Races—Blue "Dick Beaten".—The races over the Kendall course, near Baltimore, on Thursday went off in fine style.—Col. F. Thompson's Register, and Col. Wm. R. Johnson's Blue Dick, were the parties to the contest. Register, came off conqueror. Time:—First four mile heat 7 50; second heat 7 40.

To the Editors of the Morning Post:

As a citizen of Wisconsin, feeling some interest in its reputation abroad, I would beg leave, thro' the medium of your paper, to contradict a statement that made its appearance in a Cincinnati paper a few days since, which, if believed, could not fail to produce a very injurious and erroneous impression with reference to the character of the inhabitants of the new territory. This statement was, that James R. Vineyard, the murderer of Arndt, in the Council Chamber of Wisconsin, about a year since, had been elected to the office of Sheriff of the county of Grant. This, I am happy to state, is an error—Mr. Vineyard was a candidate, but fell much short of an election. Mr. V. was indicted for manslaughter—the crime having been committed under circumstances that precluded the possibility of an indictment for murder—and he is now under heavy bail, awaiting his trial in the district in which the offence was committed. He will unquestionably be punished to the full extent of the law.

Permit me to add, in conclusion, that the character of the population of Wisconsin, will not suffer in comparison with that of the citizens of any portion of our country. So far as the eastern portion of the territory is concerned, its inhabitants being mostly emigrants from the New England and Middle States, I may very properly remark, that for intelligence, morality, and enterprize, they are at least not in the rear of their Atlantic friends.

Respectfully,
Yours,
A CITIZEN OF WISCONSIN.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1843.

For the Post.

Messrs Editors:—The time is fast approaching when the Democracy of this county will be called upon to choose candidates for the several county offices. I would therefore take the liberty of submitting the name of EDWARD D. GAZZAM, of Pitt township, for Congress. He is a gentleman of talent, energy and uncompromising republican principles, who bravely fought the battles of the Democratic party on every emergency. It cannot be forgotten, that when he was nominated for the state Senate in 1841, he had 3031 of a federal majority to contend with, over which he triumphantly succeeded, by 47 of a democratic majority. Will the Democrats of this county not rally around such a man and give him one other chance, which is so justly due by the party. During the bank suspension crisis, to which may be attributed the distressed condition into which the country has been plunged, Edward D Gazzam was patriotically using his intellectual energies in the cause of the injured people, when the hirelings of the Banks were advocating that iniquitous measure.

JEFFERSON.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA!

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Friday morning, at 5 o'block, bringing news five days later, but of very little general importance. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst.

There was a debate in the House of Commons on the 2nd, on a motion of Mr. Hume for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, in connexion with the Treaty of Washington. The motion brought up the ablest men on both sides of the House. Sir R. Peel was more than usually brief and quiescent. But, though brief he was effective, and an allusion to the speedy settlement of the Oregon question was favorably received by the House.

There is every prospect of an abundant crop this year.

Ships for the United States were mostly without freight or passengers.

Theatricals are at a very low ebb. Bunn exhausted himself with keeping open the Covent Garden, and has now shut up. The Italian Opera in London is not paying expenses.

Chartist Trials.—O'Connor and other Chartists, tried at the late Lancaster Assizes, together with White who was tried at Warwick, and Cooper who was tried at Stafford, have received notice to appear at the Queen's Bench on Thursday, May 4, to receive judgement.

The French Governor of the Marqueses and fourteen of his attendants, have been massacred by the natives.

France.—Paris, May 2.—The affairs of Servia are arranged. The Divan has conceded all the demands of Russia. Prince George is to abdicate, his councillors and Kiamil to quiet Servia, and a new election to take place, probably in favor of Prince Misnach.

London Money Market.—There is nothing new in the operations in public securities. Consols started at 96 1-4. These changes clearly show how easily the market is effected in consequance of the absence of transactions of magnitude. We, indeed, expect no change until after Monday, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brings forward the Budget of the year. Exchequer bills are a shade firmer, and quoted 68 70. P. M.

Feather Cleaner.—Mr Noble has a machine for renovating feathers that have been long in use and have become dirty or lose their elasticity. It is an invaluable article for house keepers, who should not neglect to test its advantages.

ST. DOMINGO.—A decree has been issued by the provisionary government of Hayti, declaring the ports of St. Marc, Port de Paix, Agnin, Miragoane and Anse d' Hainault to be free and open to foreign commerce. This decree is dated on the 17th ult. Another decree makes the maritime and commercial relations between Hayti and the other West India Islands free.

We have Le Manifest, a new paper started at Port au Prince, of April 22d.—We see in it nothing remarkable. On the 16th the Republican army evacuated Port au Prince.

The Haytiens have entrusted the administration to a 'Gouvernement Provisoire,' composed of five distinguished individuals from the civil and military. They are Imbert, Volaire, Secretier, Guerrier, and Riverie, the latter was the military commander of the revolutionary army, which in the space of about a month from its first outbreak, has just overturned the government of Hayti, and driven the President Boyer, out of the country, after three battles, with the loss of, as far as we can learn, some 2 or 300 lives only, on both sides.

An election is to take place immediately throughout the island of an 'Assemblee Constituente.' This body will as soon as chosen, meet at Port Republican and form a new Constitution, which will probably differ not very much from the old one; excepting in limiting the Presidential term, probably to five years, and in the mode of electing the Senate, which will now be by the vote of the people. The 'Manifest' rebukes the people for being too clamorous for office, and asks very properly, how they expect to have an economical government, if every needy man is to fed from the public crib! A Council (Board of nine prominent revolutionists) is to act with the commission.

From the Daily Picayune.

British Steamers.

We have seen a letter from a merchant in Havanna, which says a few words about the English steamships, composing the Royal West India Mail line. There can be no doubt that these and other steam vessels, the building of which the English Government so liberally encourage, are intended to be converted into steam ships of war upon her first rupture with any maritime power. We make an extract from the letter:

'*Everything* about these English steamships is not apt to be observed by the casual visiter; but I have 'an idea' they might easily be 'transmogrified' into very 'ugly customers;' *in case of necessity*, and at a short notice. The vessels of this line—the royal mail—are frequently in this port, and the English Government has already a foot-hold here in as *depoaclot*. Besides this, a dismantled frigate of H. B. M. is kept constantly moored in the harbor as a receptacle of captured slaves! How many of these *captives* are now on board I know not, but I am inclined to think *not many*. But hundreds have been there and shipped off again. But shipped where? To their homes in Africa! Don't believe a word of it: the voyage back would make the poor creatures sea sick! They are scattered about in the two various British possessions and 'apprenticed,' getting wages on which a man would starve in the United States. It is all right enough, perhaps, if it be permitted, and these things, it must be remembered, are what the English *call* 'philanthropy!' I could wish, though, as an American, that occasionally a United States vessel of war would come into our beautiful harbor, and, displaying the 'stars and stripes,' and letting off a little of her 'thunder,' keep people here conscious of the existence of one more power, at least, besides Spain and England in all the world.'

Poverty in the City of New York.—A statistical account of the applicants for alms at the Commissioner's office in New York, between the 1st of January and the 1st of April last, gives the number at 8,985. On examining the situation of these applicants, it appeared that they represented an average of four and one half, making a total of 40,432 persons, who were compelled to lay their wants before the doors of public charity.

THE NEW PURCHASE.

On Monday last (1st inst) the Sac and Fox Indians, according to the stipulations of the Treaty, were to have vacated the eastern half of the new purchase—some four or six millions of acres.

The thousands of emigrants who have been congregated along the line for several weeks past, have, doubtless, ere this pitched their tents in this new El Dorado of the West, and are now busily employed in making *claims* and building domicils for their families.

This is a most important event to Iowa. It gives us hundreds of miles of territory, millions of acres of the best soil in the world, together with endless water power and valuable minerals, and opens upon our western border a new world, as it were, the trade of which will soon become invaluable and add incalculably to the wealth of our territory. Nor need the advantages be confined exclusively to the citizens of Iowa. This new country is open to all who chose to go upon it—and we can safely say there is room enough upon it for the population of almost any state in the Union. Those who choose to come will do well to come, and they will be welcome. Oregon is a 'small potatoe' compared with the new Iowa purchase, so far as the interests of a *western settler* may be concerned.

Hundreds of emigrants have landed at our wharf within the last two or three weeks, and the tide still continues to pour in upon us—most of them bound for the Indian country. In fact we are going ahead here under a high press of steam—and as the *hard times* are about over, there is nothing now can stop us but the fulfilment of Miller's prophecy—and even that will hardly catch us napping.

[*Burlington Gazette.*

"Oh! take your time Miss Lucy."—A young lady aged 82, named Lucy Cant has been sentenced to one years imprisonment for passing counterfeit money.

☞The brother and sister of Rachel the French tragic actress have made their debut upon the stage. Rebecca succeeded but the brother did not. The ladies are always the surest.

General Assemblies.—The old school and new school portions of the Presbyterian churches of the United States commenced their General Assemblies in Philadelphia on Thursday. Dr Spring, of New York, was chosen moderator of the old school Assembly, and Dr Eddy, moderator of the new school. It is said that some important questions are likely to come before those bodies; among others that of slavery, and that of the propriety of marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

☞A grand jury in Indiana have presented the practice of dunning as a nuisance; being a fruitless consumption of time, and waste of shoe-leather.

Married:

In Allegheny City, on Friday evening the 19th inst., by the Rev Mr. Robinson, Mr. WM. HASLETT to Miss ELIZABETH LITTLE, all of this city.

ALLEGHENY CO. T. A. ASSOCIATION.

The 3d Quarterly meeting of the Allegheny co. Total Abstinence Association will be held on the 2nd Friday, 9th June next, in the Presbyterian church in Noblestown, at 12 o clock, M.

By order, I. J. ASHBRIDGE,
may 23. Secretary to Ex. Com.

It is hoped that all the Societies composing the Association will be represented, as important business preparatory to the annual meeting in September will be transacted.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Of the accounts of the Overseers of the Poor, and collectors of the Poor Tax of the city of Pittsburgh, from April 1st 1842 to April 1st 1343.

1843, Dr Chs. Craig, Collector, 1st Ward.		
To amount of duplicate,	$2508 56	
Cr. By cash paid Thos. Perkins, Overseer of the Poor,	$2125 00	
" Exoneration for lost taxes,	70 09	
" Commission for Collection,	121 92	
" Bal. charged to T Perkins,	191 55	
	$2508 56	
Dr. Jno. Vandevender, Collector. 4th Ward, to amt of duplicate,	$2198 10¾	
Cr. By cash paid Thos. Perkins, Overseer of the Poor,	$1803 95	
" Exoneration for lost taxes,	75 45	
" Commission for collection,	106 13	
" Bal. charged to T Perkins,	211 57¾	
	2193 10¾	
Dr. Thos. Perkins, Overseer of the city to bal. on hand since 1842,	$192 70¾	
" Cash from Chs. Craig, collector 1st Ward,	2125 00	
" " from Jno. Vandevender, collector 4th Ward.	1808 95	
" " bal. from Poor House, from sale of hogs,	4 18	
" bal. C Craig's duplicate, since paid,	191 55	
" bal. Jno. Vandevender's since paid,	212 57¾	
		$4520 93
Cr. By cash paid in monthly allowances, to 39 out door paupers,	1275 00	
" " for groceries, provisions, &c.,	236 48	
" " Jacob Guyer, butcher's bill for poor house,	176 25	
" " for dry goods and clothing,	196 87	
" " Shoes and Hats,	104 87	
" " coal for Poor House, 116 00		
" " coal for out door paupers, 483 30	599 30	
" " carrying away transient paupers,	207 12	
" " publishing Auditor's account,	11 00	
" " Lumber and Locust posts, fencing and repairs at Poor House,	148 80	
" " Carpenters bill for work done at Poor House,	87 60	
" " Blacksmith's bill for work done at Poor House,	23 66	
" " Bricklayer's and Plasterers for work done at P. H.	28 12	
" " Groceries, &c., furnished to out door paupers	158 09	
" " Medicines, &c.,	55 65	
" " Books and Stationary,	5 13	
" " Coffins &c., for paupers,	17 50	
" " Cow and Calf for P. H.	15 50	
" " J Irons for use of his house for holding election, 15 00		
" " Judges, Clerks, &c. 13 50	28 50	
" " Justice's fees for drawing orders on Overseers	38 32	
" " beef and coal furnished to distributing committees depository in Wood st.,	144 55	
" " John Irwin, Warden of P. H. part of salary	100 00	
" " C L Armstrong, physician of P. H. part of salary,	100 00	
" " Bridge toll for 1841,	20 00	
" " " " 1842.	20 00	
" " Stationary, lights & rooms for Auditors	5 00	
" " Compensation for Auditors.	30 00	
" " Compensation for self, for 1 year's service as Overseer	400 00	
" bal. on hand,	303 65	
		$4520 93
1843, To balance cash on hand, for which he produced a certificate of deposit in Merchants and Manufacturer's Bank.		$303 65
Dr. John McKee collector of 2nd Ward		
" To amt duplicate	1720 68	
Cr. By cash paid Wm. Alexander Overseer of the Poor.	1528 45	
" Commission for collection,	83 47	
" Exoneration for lost taxes,	51 21	
" Cash paid Wm Alexander,	57 55	
		$1720 68
Dr. Wm Marshall collector of 3d Ward, " to am't of duplicate,	1859 32	
Cr. By cash paid Wm Alexander, Overseer of the Poor,	1697 67	
" Exoneration for lost taxes,	72 30	
" Commission for collection,	89 35	
		$1859 32
Dr. Jas Dalzell, Collector of 5th Ward. " To amount duplicate,	968 89	
" Taxes collected and due in 1841 (of Mr Grant,)	1 35	
		$970 24
Cr. By cash paid Wm. Alexander, Overseer of the Poor	860 24	
" Exoneration for lost taxes,	64 71	
" Commission for collection,	45 29	
		$970 24
Dr. Wm Alexander Overseer of the poor. " To cash received of John McKee, collector of 2d Ward,	1586 00	
" cash received of Mr. Marshall, collector of 3d Ward,	1697 67	
" cash received of Jas. Dalzell, collector of 5th Ward,	860 24	
		$4143 91
Cr. By cash paid for conveying transient paupers from the city,	61 70	
" cash paid for 3690 bushels of coal for out door poor,	174 60	
" " for Cupping and Leeching out door poor,	10 00	
" " for nursing the sick,	23 75	
" " monthly allowance to out door poor, average number 64, they were paid monthly from one to seven dollars,	244 13	
" " incidental expenses, out door poor,	11 20	
" sundries furnished to the Poorhouse as per vouchers.		
Groceries,	307 85	
Dry Goods and Clothing,	163 78	
Shoes and Hats,	32 75	
1056 bushels coal at 5c. paid,	52 50	
Crockery,	10 12	
Pork,	10 00	
Brick, Lumber, Nails, Labor, &c.,	49 32	
G. D. Bruce, M. D. eighteen months salary,	150 00	
John Irwin, Warden,	100 00	
Coffins for the Poor House and out door poor,	79 00	
Alderman for warrants,	71 65	
Advertising, Book, &c., for 1842,	9 37	
Medicines $1, incidental $10,	11 00	
Compensation in full to the 1st of April, 1843,	366 19	
	1413 53	
		4143 91

Thomas Perkins had in his list during the year 1842, 38 out door paupers, to whom were paid monthly allowances, with some few exceptions, at the following rates, viz:

9 persons or families at the rate of 2$ per month,
25 persons or families, at th rate of $3 per month,
2 persons or families, at the rate of $4 per month,
2 persons or families, at the rate of $5 per month.

The number of persons and families, whose passages have been paid by T Perkins and forwarded to other places during the year, was 59; mostly travelling paupers who would have become a charge upon the city, had they not been helped on their way, and many of them having large families of children.

Wm. Alexander had on his list an average of 64 outdoor poor. During the Summer about 50, and in the Winter from 65 to 73, who were paid about as follows:

Say 9 persons at the rate of $1 monthly,
" 11 " " " 2 "
" 37 " " " 3 "
" 3 " " " 4 "
" 3 " " " 5 "
" 1 " " " 6 "

The number of Hogs and Pigs taken up within the limits of the city, and delivered at the Poor House, during the year 1842, was something over 303, about 25 of which were used for the inmates of the Poor House, and 276 were sold at public outcry, and traded off to the best advantage, yielding in all $143 12½, which was expended in marketing, &c., for the use of the paupers, an account of which was exhibited to the Auditors, but not included in the general report.

The number of paupers in the Poor House on the 1st day of April, 1842, was 30.

The number admitted from the 1st of April 1842, to 1st April 1843, was 64.

The number of children born in the Poor House, during the year ending April 1, 1843, was 4.

☞The number of deaths during the same time was 4.

The number of paupers remaining in the Poor House on the 1st day of April, 1843 was 41.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. S SCULLY,
JOHN SHIPTON, } Auditors.
GEO. W. JACKSON,
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1843. may 24 It

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I HAVE in my Upholstery and Mattrass Warehouse, a Renovator for cleaning new and old Feathers, worn apparently useless, unless to send and have them cleaned. I undertake to restore them and make them perfectly sweet and clean, and to take that oppressive smell which beds long in use acquire, from the Feathers not being properly cured at first. The machine fully answers the purpose intended; does not waste or injure the Feathers; yet removes the moth and dirt. New Feathers are dried of their excessive moisture and made first rate.

WM. NOBLE, Upholsterer;
may 24. No 4, Wood st., near the river.

☞A large assortment of mattrasses on hand.

CHEAP COMB, BASKET AND VARIETY STORE.

No. 108, Market street, near Liberty.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of goods in his line to which he invites Merchants and others who wish to purchase wholesale or retail, very low for cash. The following comprises part of his stock, with a very large assortment of fancy goods and toys.

200 packs English, German and American pins;
100 thousand best needles;
600 dozen tapes;
1000 " all colors spool cotton;
160 lbs. patent thread;
25 lbs. sewing silk,
70 lbs. best shoe thread;
100 lbs. skein cotton thread;
750 thousand percussion caps;
160 gross gilt and lasting buttons;
130 gross pearl shirt buttons;
120 gross shoe laces;
100 doz. tortoise shell combs;
25 doz. tortoise shell, buck and Buffalo combs;
136 doz. fine ivory combs;
200 doz. dressing combs;
350 doz. combs;
6 gross tooth brushes;
20 doz. assorted hair and clothes brushes;
75 doz. suspenders;
40 gross white silvered hooks and eyes;
20 gross common hooks and eyes;
50 doz. assorted scissors;
30 doz. spectacles;
50 gross assorted whalebone;
250 doz. assorted sizes slates;
40 gross steel pens;
3 gross Woodward's celebrated pen holders;

With a general assortment of all kinds of variety goods, such as willow waiters, chairs, cradles, market and other baskets, &c. &c. C. Y. would in particular invite the attention of the ladies to his fine and large assortment of shell and Buffalo combs. Also, Graham's celebrated sewing cord spool cotton, the best article made; persons purchasing can return it if not as represented. Also, the best counter drilled eyed needles, which have been purchased especially for retail, and fine American flat and round head pins. (may 24.) C. YEAGER.

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 David Richey of the 1st ward of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county afore said, humbly sheweth,

That your petitioner has provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at their dwelling house in the city and 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.

DAVID RICHEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the 1st ward of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and are well provided with house room and conveniencies for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

T. J. Duncan,	A. L. Wilson,	D. W. Davis,
W. J. Carothers,	R. Musgrave,	A. Holton,
Nath. Holmes,	Thos White,	Jas Connelly,
David M'Kee,	M. McDonald,	John Patterson.

may 24.

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

The petition of Jas Mackey of the 4th ward of the city of Pittsburg, 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 township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner as in duty bound will pray.

JAMES MACKEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of 4th ward, Pittsb'h, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniencies for the accommodation of travelers and strangers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Jas Watt,	John McIlwaine,	John Hafley,
Jos O'Brien,	M. McCullough,	Jas Armstrong,
A. C. Bell,	Dennis Leonard,	J. T. Conroll[illegible],
Jas McKenna,	Thos Scott,	W. Mach[illegible]

may 24.—d&w