ward's account, in 1830, leaving them, in 1841, able to pay no more than 7s. in the pound; and Wigney, of the Brighton, failed for £126,167, no balance having been struck since December, 1824, when the deficiency amounted to £34,000. It further appears by this Appendix,' that since the year 1836, when the joint stock banking system came fairly into operation, four teen establishments of this kind had stopped payment, and that with four exceptions, they have all paid their creditors in full. The exceptions are, the Agricultural Bank of Ireland, the Imperial Bank of Manchester, and the Marylebone Bank. We purposely omit the Bank of Manchester, as, notwithstanding its great losses, we are here expressly told that it has not stopped payment. The amounts due by several of those concerns, when they failed, were very large—as for instance:

Agricultural Bank of Ireland	£1,162,808
Northern & Central Bank of England,	1,367,687
Imperial Bank of Manchester,	232,472
Central Bank of Manchester,	100,000
Commercial Bank of England,	1,331,169
Walsal Bank,	103,332

During the same interval—that is, from 1836 to 1842, both years included—there have been 42 failures of banks. W. W.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1844.

☞ A meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondance for Allegheny county, will be holden on Saturday, the 3d February next, at the house of Henry Cassady. J B GUTHRIE, Chairman.
j26.

THE GAZETTE.—The editor of the Gazette denies positively that fifteen Clay Whigs were in any manner connected with the late purchase of Mr M M Grant's interest in that establishment. When we first made the statement we *knew* that negotiations were on foot for the purpose of buying Mr G. out, and that *three thousand* dollars were to be raised for that purpose, by getting fifteen whigs to subscribe two hundred dollars each. This money was to be loaned to Mr White, and he was unpaid, he would sustain the whig candidate If this was not giving the whigs an interest in, and an influence over the course of the Gazette, we are at a loss to know what would. This was the original plan, reduced to writing, and signed by some of the whigs who agreed to contribute the pony purse that was to satisfy the conscientious scruples of the Gazette.

But that editor denies this, in the reckless style so peculiar to desperate men. He pronounces our statement "wilely false," But he shall not get out of this matter so easily as all that. We challenge him to get JAMES DUNLOP, Esq. to corroborate his denial. Will he ask Mr D. to inform the public if he was not concerned in getting up the subscription paper to which we have referred, and to state whether it did not propose that fifteen Clay Whigs should subscribe two hundred dollars each, making an aggregate of three thousand dollars, the sum that was required to transform the Antimasonic, Anti-slavery Gazette into a Clay organ—an advocate for a Grand Master Mason and a Slaveholder? And let him also state whether Mr White did not agree to give a paper, binding himself to support the whig candidate so long as the above named sum remained unpaid.

If Mr Dunlop is not sufficient authority, there are other whig gentlemen whose knowledge of the matter will fully substantiate our charge that a bargain was in negotiation, and that it was partly, if not wholly completed, according to the original stipulations. Can Mr White get Messrs James Cuddy, N. B. Craig, G E Warner, J. H. Sawell, J. Painter, F. Loiens, and Wm. Blackstock, to say that they had no knowledge of him being willing to enter into such a bargain, and that they never saw the article by which he bound himself to support the Whig Candidate. We are reluctant to connect the names of these gentlemen with this matter, but they are men of standing and unimpeachable veracity, and if they will say they have no knowledge of the three thousand dollar proposition, Mr White will be at once acquitted, and we will do all in our power to repair the injury which our statement may have done. But if Mr. White will not do this; if he will not give the public something more reliable than his word, in opposition to a well founded rumor, we will still believe that he got Mr Grant out of the Gazette through a pecuniary arrangement with some leading whigs, and that in consideration of their aid he was willing to pledge himself to support the whig candidate. We again ask him to call on the above named gentlemen or publish the original article on which the whigs tried to raise the three thousand dollars. The individuals we have named can acquit the editor of the charge, and if he is innocent he will have no objection to call upon them. We hope he will not attempt to clear himself by bold denials or hypocritical appeals; his "honor and conscience" has been made the scape goat of too many of his political backslidings, and in this matter he must bring something more worthy of credit than his own empty protestation.

☞ The greasy, grizzly editor of the American is trying to curry favor with the Gazette by abusing the Post. We of course, cannot reply to his billingsgate; we would as soon get into a controversy with *Jim Bones* as *Jim Biddle*, and as we believe the veracity of both are entitled to about the same respect, we will give the beautiful pair a wide berth.

REBELLION IN MARYLAND.—The Baltimore Sun states that in Harford county, one day last week, forcible resistance was made to the collector's selling property for the state tax. The property we understand, belonged to a Mr Hope, and at the time of the sale some fifty men appeared, and threatened to whip any man who would dare bid. One man, not intimidated by the threat, did bid, and as a consequence was very severely maltreated. Another made a bid and he was served in a similar manner. The result was that the sale had to be postponed. Things have come to a pretty pass when officers and citizens cannot be protected in their rights.

STEAMBOAT BUILDING IN LOUISVILLE.—It appears from an official statement of the Collector of the port of Louisville, that thirty-five steamboats, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,406 tons, were built at Louisville during the past year. The average cost of each of these boats was $20,000; total cost $700,000. The number of steamboats built on all the western rivers in 1843 is stated in the Louisville Journal at one hundred.

MELANCHOLY.—George Davis, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, licensed by the presiding Elder, hung himself by his handkerchief, in an out house, at South Berwick, Me. on the 16th inst.—He had been unwell for several days, and seemed unsettled, and it is supposed a fever coming on had dethroned him of reason. He was about 25 years of age and unmarried.

OUR CANAL BUSINESS.—We make the following extract from the annual report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. It presents a flattering aspect of the value of our public improvements, and their capacity to produce in the course of a short time a vast revenue to the state, if they are properly managed.

We would ask particular attention to the concluding paragraph speaking of the section boat system. The Philadelphia Board of Trade have a clear conception of the wonderful advantages of this system; they see clearly the immense increase of business it is destined to draw to our public improvements if it is properly encouraged, and they are not deterred by selfish calculations from expressing their convictions of its usefulness. We commend the paragraph to which we refer to the attention of every honest citizen; it came from high authority in all business, and it should induce every tax-payer to do all in his power to sustain a system so important to his own welfare.

"A Memorial to the Legislature of this State was prepared last winter, and forwarded to Harrisburgh, asking for the passage of a law for the more effectual punishment of breaches of trust, by the officers of public and private companies, or individuals. The proposed law, though much wanted, was not passed.

The attention of the Board was also directed to aid in defeating the passage of a bill brought forward in the Legislature, altering the present Tobacco Inspection Laws, and making it imperative that all Tobacco received at the port of Philadelphia, not intended for shipment coastwise, should be inspected by the Tobacco Inspectors appointed by the Governor, for which he was to receive one dollar per hogshead, and two dollars for storage, if retained six months in the warehouse: with sundry other onerous charges. The passage of this bill, which would have driven away from Philadelphia the rapidly increasing trade in this important staple of the West, was fortunately prevented. As an evidence of the growing importance of this trade, we state that in 1839 the total inspection of tobacco at this port was 2532 hogsheads, while in 1843 the inspection amounted to 6725 hogsheads, of which 3223 hogsheads were brought on the State improvements from the west.

A Memorial was also presented to the Legislature, and the Board of Canal Commissioners, asking for such a *drawback* on the produce of the Valley of the Ohio and Mississippi coming to the seaboard, via Pittsburgh; and on Merchandize passing Westward from this city as will secure to the Pennsylvania route, a full share of this important and rapidly increasing trade. This policy would add to the public revenue by attracting an increased amount of business to our State works, by reducing the rates of freight. The application was not so successful, but the measure is deemed so important; that another effort will be made to accomplish it.

In order to enable the members to appreciate justly the vast importance of this trade, we submit the following comparative statement of the amount of a few of the leading products of the west, shipped eastward by the State Canal, and the quantity of groceries, merchandize, &c., received at Pittsburgh from the seaboard in 1842 and 1843:

Articles shipped Eastward,		1842	1843
Flour, barrels		114,103	130,853
Bacon,	lbs	11,386,223	23,004,922
Lard and tallow,	do	1,362,685	2,673,420
Hemp,	do	147,806	1,289,236
Cotton,	do	952,983	1,089,337
Tobacco,	do	13,998,340	18,173,849
Arrived at Pittsburgh.			
Groceries,	lbs	4,952,667	13,061,956
Merchandize,	do	14,540,412	21,390,267
Hardware	do	2,324,519	5,283,521

The Line of Steam Tow-Boats between this city and Havre-de-Grace has been attended with great success, and has not only prevented the diversion of trade from Philadelphia, but it has brought to our city a large amount of the produce of our own State, that formerly were disposed of in other markets. During the year 1843, there were towed between Philadelphia and Havre-de-Grace, 1908 canal boats, chiefly of the larger class, which is an increase of 521 boats over the number towed in 1841. The Company have three large Steam Tow-Boats, ready to commence towing on the opening of the navigation next spring.

The Directors cannot omit to mention the complete success that has attended their efforts to introduce Section boats on the Western route and thereby to bring down the cost of transportation to the minimum price at which it can be profitably afforded through the efforts of individual enterprise, and thus prevent interested parties from fixing prices so high as to be injurious to all, by driving the trade into other channels. The trucks provided by the State, materially aided these enterprising carriers, and the amount of tolls has been considerably increased by the business done by them. The Governor and the Canal Commissioners have countenanced and favored this plan of transportation, and the result clearly shows their enlightened and liberal foresight in this matter, and entitle them to the thanks of the Community.

THOMAS P. COPE, President.

C. G. CHILDS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1844.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Sun of the 29th ult, states that about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, a terrible fire broke out in the very extensive sperme oil and candle manufactory of Messrs. Coffing & Landell, situated in Penn street above Maiden, Kensington. In a few minutes, and long before the arrival of fire engines, the entire building was wrapped in a sheet fo fire. This was attributed to the combustible nature of the materials which the building contained. The firemen worked with energy and cheerfulness; but despite thir efforts, the whole of the wood work, machinery, and stock, was destroyed. The damage done is supposed to be at least twenty thousand dollars. We believe there was some insurance.

It also states that during the progress of the above mentioned fire, a disgraceful fight took place between the members of the Kensington Engine and the Independence and the Northern Liberty Hose. It was rumored that a member of the Kinsington was killed and three or four persons shockingly injured. Three broth there in one family were carried away from the ground, on settees, dreadfully hurt.

ELOPEMENT.—The Louisville Rover, of Taturday, contains an account of the elopement of a young lady of that city, with a married man! The young girl was of moderate circumstances and respectable standing—had been in the habit of visiting a certain neighbor's for about two years, when she made the acquaintance of the man with whom she eloped. The affair created much grief in the family, as would be expected, yet, it appears, they kept it secret. The unfortunate girl was last heard of in New Orleans not long since, and she ere this it is supposed has been deserted and is now lost beyond hope. What a warning to mothers to keep an eye on their daughters, and to protect them from snares of such double distilled villains, as this fellow.

☞ Counterfeit one dollar bills of the bank of Louisville, are offered in St. Louis.

SUNDAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Baltimore Sun says that it would shock some of our good folks in this quarter to see Sunday celebrated as it sometimes is in New Orleans. We see that recently a grand review of the military by the Governor took place on Sunday, when about 5,000 troops turned out—cavalry, artillery and infantry. In addition to the military volunteers, which evinced much discipline, the races attracted the attention of the thousands of strangers. Full bumpers of egg nog, &c., were served up gratuitously at various hotels in the evening, and three theatres and two masquerade balls were in full operation. This is disgraceful indeed.

PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.—In three years in England, 365,894 marriages took place, consequently no fewer than 735,788 individuals entered into wedlock, and of these parties 204,836 could not sign their names.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1844.

SENATE.—Judge Mr Berrien reported, from the Judiciary Committee, the bill passed by the House of Representatives to refund to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him in 1815. He also reported an amendment to the bill, providing that nothing in its provisions shall be construed to express or imply any censure of the conduct or character of the honorable Dominick A Hall, by whom the fine was imposed. The amendment proposed to the bill is substantially the same as that reported by Mr Berrien at the last session of Congress. The Senate, at an early hour, proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

HOUSE—The first business taken up was the report of the Select Committee on the Rules; and Mr Stiles of Georgia, concluded his remarks in favor of detaining the 21st Rule. Mr Andrew Johnson having then obtained the floor, and having but an inconsiderable portion of the morning hour left him, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till to-morrow, was agreed to The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, (Mr Campbell of S C in the chair) and took up the bill to authorize the transfers of naval appropriations under certain circumstances. The discussion on the bill lasted to a late hour, when the committee rose and reported it to the House as amended. The yeas and nays having been ordered on the engrossment the House adjourned before taking the question

REJECTION.—HON. JAMES M. PORTER, Secretary of War, appointed by the President since the adjournment of the last session of the last Congress, was rejected by the Senate to-day.

DANIEL WEBSTER—We see it stated in some of the whig papers that Mr. Webster has expressed his determination to support Mr Clay, and to do all in his power to elect him. We have no reason to doubt the truth of the statement, as Mr. W.'s sentiments are so diametrically opposed to everything that is republican, that we cannot expect he would support the democratic candidate. We may as well show, however, what Mr Webster's opinions are, on a subject of much interest to Pennsylvanians. In the year 1820, the following resolutions were adopted at a meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, and were supported—observes a paper of that day—by the Hon. Daniel Webster. "in a speech distinguished for closeness of argument, variety of illustration, and abundance of fact."

"*Resolved*, That we have regarded with pleasure the establishment and success of manufactures among us, and consider their growth, *when natural and spontaneous, and not the effect of a system of bounties and* PROTECTION, as an evidence of general wealth and prosperity.

Resolved. That no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of taxes equally apportioned and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue necessary for the support of government—but that taxes imposed on the people for the sole benefit of any one class of men are equally inconsistent with the principles of our constitution and with sound policy.

"*Resolved*. That *high* BOUNTIES *on such domestic manufactures as are principally benefitted by that tariff*, FAVOR GREAT CAPITALISTS, RATHER THAN PERSONAL INDUSTRY *or the* OWNERS OF SMALL CAPITALS, *and therefore that we do not perceive its tendency to promote industry.*

"*Resolved*, That we are equally *incapable of discovering its beneficial effects on* AGRICULTURE, since the obvious consequence of its adoption would be, that the FARMER MUST GIVE MORE THAN HE NOW DOES FOR ALL HE BUYS, AND RECEIVE LESS FOR ALL HE SELLS.

"*Resolved*, That the imposition of duties, which now are burdensome, and deemed by a large portion of the people to be unequal and unjust, *is dangerous, as it encourages the practice of* SMUGGLING."

[*Correspondence of the New York Sun.*]

IRISH AFFAIRS.

DUBLIN, January 3, 1844.

One of the conspirators, the Rev Mr Tyrell, has fallen a martyr to the illegal proclamation which scattered the Clontarf meeting. On receipt of intelligence late on the memorable Saturday night, that such a proclamation was issued, the Rev Gentlemen travelled about from place to place during the whole of the night, to warn the multitude from attending at the proscribed field on the ensuing Sunday In this extraordinary effort he caught a fatal cold which grew to fever, and terminated his career. His death is viewed by all as a martyrdom. The Repeal Association, in companionship with the Dublin Corporation and other public bodies, have joined in offering his remains the significant respect of a national funeral. Indeed, it was truly a monster funeral. The reverend deceased is considered the first repeal martyr. The association are to erect a monument to his memory, and to perpetuate on it to posterity the illegality and tyranny of the government, whose acts deprived him of life. He was the sole support of his aged father, and the Repeal Association have voted it their duty to support the bereaved parent for the remainder of his life. Six of the conspirators bore the pall of Father Tyrell to the grave. Three of them were Protestants and three Catholic, viz: Barrett, Steele, and Gray, Protestant: John O'Connell, Ray, and Duff, Catholic. He was deposited in the earth near the eastern wall of his own church, in Lusk, about six miles from this city.

Aldorman Roe, the retiring Lord Mayor of Dublin, at a dinner given to him by the corporation a few evenings ago, stated he had mixed with men of every party, and on all sides a general opinion prevailed that the state prosecutions, terminate which way so over they may, would not heal the exasperated feeling of the people, or relieve the deep distress which was at the bottom of all the agitation. It could not be denied that absenteeism and centralization were the roots of the distress; for the country was so drained by the State and by the landlords, that no capital was left among the people. He also remarked,—That it was his duty to furnish a Parliamentary Return, lately on the subject of "woods and forests"—Crown Lands in Ireland, by which it appeared that within five years £650,000 sterlings was drawn over to England from that branch of Irish resources, and only 125,000, or less than one-fifth returned to be spent in Ireland.—He then said, that as long as the people were grieved agitation would continue, and agitation would prevent the progress of public or p ivate enterprise; and his Lordship [deeply affected] called on the Assembly, unionists and anti-unionists, to petition her Majesty for a general amnesty, and for the appointment of a Commissioner of Parliament to enquire into the entire state of Ireland. Now, this speech is as important as it is extraordinary; it marks the approach of a great concession to Ireland; it was uttered in the presence of the leading citizens of Dublin, and was received with strong manifestation of approbation. In addition to this, the eminent and honorable Mr Caulfield, the heir-at law to the Earl of Charlemont, has declared in favor of a Federative union with England, which is, in fact, an avowal of the Repeal principle. If the present Lord Charlemont were dead, the Honorable Mr Caulfield would be 'Earl Charlemont,' and the accession of such a man at this juncture brings back to our senses the glorious realities of Irish glory in 1782, when Charlemont, Grattan and Flood shone forth in a brilliant array.

In addition to this, the liberal press of England and Scotland have come out in favor of the principle of Repeal. Tait, the leading periodical of Radical Scotland, is out for O'Connell. So is the London and Westminister Review, the guiding star of English Democracy. When these bright stars of political light beam benignantly from the British system on heart broken Erin, soon also will the countless constellations that spend their political rays upon the unthinking English multitude; and even now the multitude is in motion for Ireland. A monster meeting was held the other day in Glasgow, at which strong sympathy was manifested for the Irish Repealers. This sentiment will spread, and extend to the impenetrable masses of even the uneducated districts under the British Crown.

☞ The London Examiner calls the United States the Jeremy Diddler of nations.

GENERAL JACKSON.—A correspondent of the New York Plebeian, dated at the "Hermitage, January 14, 1844," gives the following gloomy picture of the health of General Jackson:

"I regret extremely to find, on my arrival at the Hermitage, the health of the venerable Ex-President Andrew Jackson, in such a precarious state. He is very feeble, appetite poor, cough distressing, attended with severe paroxysms on account of the pain in his side.—At times he suffers from a degree of tightness about the chest, attended with much difficulty of respiration; at other times a more free expectoration greatly relieves him. He thinks one of his lungs is nearly gone; his eye-sight has failed him very much: can converse but little at a time, even when the most comfortable; has had several hemorrhages of the lungs, and is frequently obliged to resort to bleeding and cupping to prevent its return. He has been gradually failing for the last year, but more rapidly for the last seven months. He is able to exercise very little this winter, but has never failed attending church when it was possible for him to be conveyed with help."

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.

The annual report of the Trustees shews that, during the past year, ten miles of pipe have been laid.—and the length of the service pipes 10 miles. The present number of customers is 4429, the number of private lights 30,000. There are 899 public lamps in the streets and squares, making the whole number of lights supplied 31,557. The receipts for sales of gas, coke, tar, lime, &c. and for suspended debt, were $146,041; the expenses for coal, wages of workmen, &c., $53,896, and for distributing street mains $25,662; stocks purchased for sinking fund were 37,196, and the balance in bank and in the hands of the superintendant is $20,945. The sinking fund of the Gas Works consists of the surplus of $145,516 87, less $1,830 04 of suspended debt equal to $143,686 83, of which sum $60,734 50 have been invested in the purchase of $59,000 Gas loans, and $36,860 73 in the purchase of $38,609 city loans, making a total $97,600 of Gas and city loans which have cost $97,595 25. The sum of $46,091 58 has not yet been invested, as the accounts of the establishment have just been closed."

The Trustees are of opinion than any very great reduction in the prices now charged "would probably make the manufacture unprofitable and impose a burthen on the tax payer." Gaminon.—*Sp. of Times.*

Twenty-second of February.

VAN BUREN SUPPER.

The Van Buren men of the city and county, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting, to be held at the United States Hotel, this evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the birth day of the Father of his country, General George Washington, in a becoming manner

MANY DEMOCRATS.
f2

MILITARY MEETING.

AT a meeting of Field and Company Officers, of the 28th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, held at the house of Moses Dunlavy, on the Washington Turnpike January 18th, 1844, Col. Alex'r Carnahan was appointed Chairman, and J. E. M'Cabe was chosen Secretary. Moved and seconded that the Chair appoint a committee of six to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, whereupon the Chair appointed the following persons said committee: Col. Wm. Espy, Col. J. E. M'Cabe, Maj. James C. Richey, Col. J. Glenn, Capt. S. Black, and Maj. G. Carnahan.

Moved and seconded that we now adjourn to meet on Thursday, 25th instant, at this place, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., on said day.

ALEX'R CARNAHAN, Chairman.
J. E. M'CABE, Secretary.

JANUARY 25th, 1844.

Committee having met in pursuance of adjournment, necessary for the defence of the General Government of the United States, that there should be an available Militia force always in readiness to be called into actual service, so as to cause the nations of the earth to respect the AMERICAN FLAG on foreign seas, and to maintain and defend our rights; and *Whereas*, It is expedient that the Militia of this Commonwealth should be organized and drilled for the foregoing reasons.

And, *Whereas*, The militia system, as now practised, is not calculated to give spirit and energy to that arm of our national defence which a country always relies upon in the first emergency of war, but on the contrary is a disgrace to a free and enlightened People. And, *Whereas*, The present militia laws are insufficient to train militia men so as to make good soldiers, the time for training being only two days in each year; and, *Whereas*, The law in its present form has so many exemptions that our militia force is scarcely a handful in comparison to our list of taxables. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives are respectfully requested to revise our militia laws, and instead of only two days as at present, that there shall be at least four days training in each and every year, viz: 1 private and 1 battalion day in the spring, and 1 private and 1 regimental day in the fall.

Resolved, That according to the Constitution of the United States, all men are free and equal, and all are subjects of the powers that be; but in our Militia laws there are a host of privileged characters that are exempt from doing military duty, so that our militia system is a burden to the state.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives are respectfully requested to vote for the REPEAL of the exemption clause in the militia law, with only a few exceptions.

Resolved, That the Fines of the present Militia Laws are inadequate to the support of the System. Therefore, we would respectfully request the Law making power to raise the FINES so as to defray all the expenses of the system.

Resolved, That every stout able bodied man, over 18 and under 45, should do militia duty, at least four days in each year, and for their non-attendance they shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one dollar for each day, and up in proportion to their county assessment.

Resolved, That Teachers in Universities and Academies, common Schools, and school Directors, Firemen, and Ferry men, members of the board of health, Judges of the District Courts, and Courts of Common Pleas, Mayors, and Recorders of cities, and stage drivers, and all deputies, shall be liable to do military duty or pay fines as other citizens.

Resolved, That we repudiate the idea of breaking down the military system, as every attempt to do that would be to create a STANDING ARMY, a doctrine the most obnoxious of any thing in creation to a free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That the only way to promote and facilitate the Volunteer System is to pass a Law, with the above provisions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Morning Post, and that the papers be sent on to our Senators and Representatives, in Harrisburgh.

ALEX. CARNAHAN, Ch'n.
Jos. E. M'CABE, Sec'y.

Aqueduct.

THAT for the purpose of a temporary repair that will secure the Aqueduct for the business of the coming season, the Committee are authorized and required, immediately after the passage of this ordinance, to invite proposals for this purpose, giving not less than ten days notice, and as soon as they receive the approval of the Board of Canal Commissioners, put the same under contract; providing however, that the Contractors shall enter into Bonds with good and sufficient security to the amount of ten thousand dollars, to keep up the structure so as to accommodate the business until the 30th day of November, 1844.

In conformity with the above ordinance, sealed proposals will be received until Monday, the 12th inst., for sustaining and keeping in navigable boating order, the Aqueduct, at this city, from the first day of April till the 30th day of November next.

Proposals may be left at my store, in Liberty street, endorsed, "proposals for repairing Aqueduct."

ROBERT GALWAY,
f2-tf2 Chairman of Aqueduct Committee.
(Gazette copy)

For Sale.

A neat two horse peddling wagon, with harness.—The above wagon is set on four eliptic springs, and would be suitable either for a bookseller, or druggist. Terms moderate. Apply at Patterson's Bazaar, where the wagon can be seen. f2

BUFFALO ROBES.—Single robe or bale, for sale by A. BEELEN.
e5-tf

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday Morning, February 2, 1844.

We have now winter weather, and we hope soon to have good travelling, and a good deal of a revival of business for the season, as our merchants are extremely well provided with good stocks of almost all kinds of Foreign and Domestic goods, and Pittsburgh Manufactories at very low prices.

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses have advanced a shade and are firm at our quotations, and advices from New Orleans show a small advance on them there.—Blooms and Pig Iron have advanced and very firm—and sales making daily and weekly at our quotations. There is a better demand for good fresh Roll Butter. Cheese is very plenty. Clover Seed advanced and has fallen again within a few days, and is not very brisk at our quotations.

Blooms—Juniata sale of 100 tons at $60—100 do at $62,50, and 40 ton at $60.

Pig Metal—Sales of Allegheny from $27 to 28, and for Hanging Rock $27,50 a 29 a ton.

Lead—Sales per 100 pounds at $3,37½ a 3,40c.

Flour—Sales from boats and wagons at $3,50 a 3,62 and from stores at $3,75 a 4.

Seed—Clover $4,75 a $5; Timothy $1,12 a 1,25; Flaxseed 87½ a 91 per bush.

Fruit—Dried Peaches $1,12 a 1,25 per bushel: Dried Apples 45 a 50; Raisins, by the box, $2,50 a 2,75; Cranberries, scarce, $2,25a2,75 per bushel.

Feathers—Kentucky, plenty and dull, at 25a26 cents per lb.

Grain—Wheat per bushel 70; Rye 37½; Corn 33; Oats 20 a 24½ a bushel.

Provisions—Bacon, country hog round, per lb. 4a4½; Pittsburgh cured 4½a4½; Beef, paid by butchers per 100 pounds, $2,50a3,00, Butter, in barrels roll 7½ a 8 per lb; in kegs 5a6. Lard, 5½a5½. Tallow rough $4, in cakes 6c. Cheese, dull, 4a4½.

Ashes—Scorchings $3½ cents; Pots 3½; Pearls 4½ a4¾ per lb.

GROCERIES.

CURRENCY PRICES.

Coffee—Rio, 7½ a 9; Laguira, 8 a 9½; W I, 8 a 9.

Sugar—New Orleans, new, in hhds, 6½ a 7½, in barrels 7 a 8c. Loaf Sugar advancing—14 for single, 15 a 17 for double refined. Molasses (N. O.) 31 a 33.

Tea—Young Hyson, 37½ a 70; Imperial, 65 35, Gun Powder 60 a 80; Pouchong, 60 a 70.

Indigo—S Float, 1,45 a 1,60; Mantilla, 1,25 a 1,40.

Madder. 15 a 16; Molasses, (new,) 31; Tanners Oil, $18 a 24, Pepper, 10½ a 12; Alspice, 10 a 11½; Cloves, 37½ a 40. Cassia. 28 a 35; Rice new, in Turn ers, 4 a 4½; Nutmeg, 1,65; Codfish, 4½ a 4¾;

Cotton Yarn—has advanced No. 5 to 10—19c per money No 11 to 24 from 20 to 31c. Long Reel—500, 10 from 600 to 1000 9 to 7c per doz. Candlewick 19c—Carpet chain 22c.—Cotton sheetings—Pittsburgh Manufacture, heavy 36 inches wide—8½c a yard.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

A FAIR OFFER TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

LIVER COMPLAINT.

HERE is the certificate of an individual who has had diseased liver for 8 years, and by using SELLERS' LIVER PILL has been egectually cured.—Who can doubt their good qualities after reading the following:

MR. R. E. LELLERS: Sir—I feel it my duty, briefly to state to you, for the benefit of all persons who are, or may be afflicted with the dreadful complaint of a diseased Liver.

About 8 years ago I was first attacked with the Liver Complaint. I applied to Dr Senseney, of Chambersburgh, Pa., after trying for 2 years to give me relief, he finally told me nothing would cure me. I then removed to this State, and from time to time I applied to three several physicians, who all said they could cure me, but never did. I experienced a slight relief sometimes, but nothing permanent; after which I concluded that there was no help for me, and that I would most certainly go the way of all the earth, as I had concluded never to take any more medicine. I visited a neighbor of mine who had used your pills, and found great relief (and eventually a permanent cure.) I too thought, after reading the symptoms of a diseased liver, that it suited my case precisely. I then concluded that I would try once more, so I purchased 1½ boxes, and found to my utter astonishment, they effected a perfect and entire cure. I would also state that the day I began to take them I weighed 125 pounds; in ten days I found my flesh increase, and my appetite so good that I was curious to know how much I gained, which I found to be six pounds in ten days, and this too I gained in the harvest field at my work. If any doubt the truth of the above, let them come to me, and I can testify to every word of the above being true.

CHAS. G. HART.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1843.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS.
(Successor to Shinn & Sellers,)
No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J MITCHELL Allegheny city; S T TRIMBLE, Bridgewater; Dr F JULIUS LESTER, Washington, Pa; D N ROBINSON, Brownsville; M W ECKLEY, Cookstown; and PETER HUGUS, Canton, Ohio. f2

Rare Chance!

WE will sell a good stand for business, a public house and store room, with good stabling and barn, all frame, and all necessary out houses, together with about six acres of land with it, all in a high state of cultivation, and a very handsome grove of Locust Trees. The house is large and commodious, and the situation a first rate one for business, and very particularly for a store. It is only 6½ miles from Mercer, and 8½ miles from Greenville, but three hundred perches from the Canal, and in a first rate settlement.

Terms—one-third in hand, one-third in a year, and one-third in two years, without interest, Possession given on the 1st of April next. It is worthy the attention of Pittsburghers, as a business situation, particularly as a store. It is now occupied by Mr James T Black.

Apply to EGOLF & FOSTER, Real Estate Agents, next door to the Post Office. feb 2

P. Walder, Boot and Shoe Maker

WHO resided on 2d st, between Wood and Smithfield, for many years, has removed back from Allegheny to the house lately occupied by Charles L Voltz, on Wood street, between 2d and 1st streets, Pittsburgh. Keeps all kinds of shoes and boots, and shoe findings of the best quality, all of which he will sell at low prices to his old customers, and all others who may favor him with a call
jan 20-1m

ISAAC CRUSE,

Late of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,

BALTIMORE, MD.

References in Pittsburgh:

Bailey & Co;	Robertson & Reppert;
John and Rich'd Floyd;	Porter & Cassidy,
Alex'r Laughlin & Co;	Robert Galway;
Huseey & Pettit;	M; Leech & Co;
J. W. Burbridge & Co;	Rob't Dalzell & Co;
Dalzell & Fleming;	Hunter & Bannu;
W. & R. M'Cutchson;	Henry Coulter.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the sales of Western Produce, consignments of which are respectfully solicited.

☞ Goods received and forwarded with despatch as directed. jan 31-6m

To Printers.

WE have received, and will hereafter keep constantly on hand, a full supply of Printing Ink, in large and small kegs, which we will be able to sell *cheaper* than it has heretofore been sold in this city. Orders from the country accompanied by the cash (IN ALL CASES) will be promptly attended to.

PHILLIPS & SMITH.
oct 10-tf Office of the Post and Manufacturer.

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO CITY PRINTING.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled—That immediately after the passage of this ordinance, and annually thereafter in the month of February, when the joint standing committees are appointed, the Councils shall appoint a joint committee to consist of one from the Select and two from the Common Councils, to be called the committee on city printing, whose duty it shall be to invite proposals for the publication in two daily newspapers of the city, of all public notices on business of the city—city accounts—proclamations—ordinances, &c., and shall contract with the two lowest and best bidders for the publication thereof. Provided, that the said two, do not belong to the same political party—and also to contract with one, the lowest and best bidder for all job printing, and with the lowest and best bidder for all stationary allowed the city officers; and that the persons thus contracting with the committee, shall be the only authorized city printers, publishers and stationers, entitled to receive compensation for the city printing, &c., unless otherwise ordered by a joint resolution of Councils.

SECTION 2d. Be it further ordained and enacted—That from and after the passage of this ordinance, all ordinances now in force relative to the city printing, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into laws in Councils the 29th day of January, A. D. 1844.

MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pres't.
Common Council.
THOMAS BAKEWELL, Pres't.
Select Council.

E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k
Common Council.
ALEX. MILLAR, Cl'k
Select Council.
feb 1

An Ordinance

SEPERATING the duties of adjusting and sealing weights and measures, from the office of Clerk of the markets, and providing for the election of an officer for that purpose.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled—That at the next stated meeting after the passage of this ordinance, and in the meeting in January in each year for the purpose of electing City officers, it shall be the duty of the Select and Common Councils, to elect one person whose duty it shall be, to adjust and seal weights and measures, who shall hold his office for one year or until another is elected, whose duty it shall be to attend to the adjusting and sealing weights and measures, in like manner and for like compensation, as specified in the duties of clerk of the Markets as laid down in the 14th section of the City ordinance. passed 7th September, 1816, entitled "an ordinance regulating the Markets and prescribing the duties of the Clerk of the Markets, and of the Weighmaster" and that so much of said ordinance as conflicts with this ordinance be, and is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils the 29th day January, A. D. 1844.

MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pres't
Common Council.
THOMAS BAKEWELL, Pres't
Select Council.

E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k
Common Council.
ALEX. MILLAR, Cl'k
Select Council.
feb 1

City Printing.

THE Committee of Councils on City Printing will receive proposals for advertising and executing the other printing for the city and furnishing stationery, until Saturday, the 3d of February, at 3 o'clock P. M. Proposals must be made with reference to the Ordinance concerning city printing, published in this paper, and may be left at the office of Dr WM. KERR, in Smithfield street, a few doors below 7th.

(Gazette copy)
f1-3t

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, March Term, 1844.

In the matter of the estate of William Briggs, L. S. of Saint Clair township.

And now to wit, January 27th, 1844.—The petition of George Kirkpatrick, Esq. Trustee of the estate of the said William Briggs, praying to be discharged from the execution of the trust, prescribed by James G. Reed, and directed to be filed; and it is thereupon ordered, that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in two weekly newspapers, published in the city of Pittsburgh, and that the prayer of the petitioner will be granted by the Court, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before Saturday, the 10th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

From the Record.

GEORGE R. RIDDLE, Proth'y.
f1-2t

M'Lane's Worm Specific Again.

This is to certify that with one vial of Dr McLane's Worm Specific, one of my children passed twenty seven Worms, another eighteen, and a third sixteen. Please let me have another vial, for it is the most surprising Worm medicine I ever saw.

JOHN BRADEY, 6 mile Ferry.

For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,
Corner 4th and Wood sts
Jan. 31.

FOR SALE, THE LATE MR. ROUAUD'S STOCK OF

OLD WHISKEY, &c.

THE subscriber, agreeably to the Will of Mr Rouaud, and by order of the Executors, will sell off, between this and the first of April next, at private sale, the entire stock of Liquors and Wines belonging to the deceased, at the old stand, next door to the corner of 3d and Market street, Pittsburgh: consisting of 10,000 gallons of OLD WHISKEY, well known all over the United States; 700 bottles do; Holland Gin in bottles; 120 gallons French Brandy; Port, Rota, Muscat, Champaigne, and various other Wines, but principally Clarets; together with sundry articles which he kept for sale, (except the Dry Goods, which will be sold at *Auction* on the 7th prox. at the store room, two doors above.) None of the Wh