most frightful visions hovered round my pillow, and conspicuous among them all was that ghastly, blood dripping head, as it had appeared to me when held up by the executioner. The Moorish princess, or my wife in an oriental garb, one of them, or both, I know not, so horribly confused was the dream, would pass before me with pale and menacing countenance, and seizing in their arms the gory head that grinned and chattered in exultation at my terrors, danced and waltzed around me in horrible revelry. Thrice welcome was the dawn that at length appeared. But it brought little relief. The state of feverish excitement was succeeded by a depression of spirits that crushed me to the very earth, and the efforts of my affectionate wife, who did her utmost to cheer me, brought no alleviation. Toward evening the fever returned, my temples burned, and my pulse beat with hammer like violence. Dreading a repetition of the preceding night's scenes, I resolved to remain up late, in hopes that a long vigil might procure me sounder sleep.—Cecelia wished to remain with me, but I insisted upon her retiring to rest.

Scarcely had she done so, when I felt an irresistable impulse to visit the picture gallery. I could not assign to myself a reason for this feeling, which was accompanied by an indefinite feeling of terror. It seemed as though some invisible power drew me against my will to a crisis I would gladly have avoided. I paced up and down for some time struggling against the feeling, but at length seizing a light I hurried from the room.

A damp chill came over me as I pushed back the creaking door and entered the old gallery. The feeble light of the taper I was carrying gleamed and flickered over the carved wainscotting, black and shining from age. Hastening on with rapid step, I paused before the portrait of the Moorish lady, but as far from it as the opposite wall would allow. Gazing earnestly at the painting, I sought the resemblance to Cecilia that had so forcibly struck and affected me on the preceeding day. *But the head of the portrait had disappeared.* The body and dress were there, the slender form, the snow white fingers laden with jewels, the painted fan, all were in their places. *Only the head was wanting.*

I passed my hands before my eyes, doubting whether I saw aright, and again looked at the portrait. Across the dark hazy space where the head had been, a something appeared to be flitting; some mysterious change to be going on. At length the features of a human face were faintly shadowed out, became stronger, took light, shade and color. I remained breathless watching the strange appearance. But that was no woman's face. It became more vividly distinct. Horror and madness! The head I had beheld upon the scaffold, the grim and blood stained features of my victim were before me, the glazed wide open eyes, glaring revengefully upon me. The light dropped from my hand, and uttering a shriek of despair, I fell senseless to the ground.

I know not how long I remained in this state.—When I recovered all was dark around me, and I felt cold, very cold; but my brain burned like fire. I left the gallery, and moving like an automaton, for my thoughts were far to confused to direct my steps, sought my bedroom.

Two wax lights were burning upon the table but partially illuminating the apartment, which was large and lofty. I threw myself upon a chair, and leaning my head upon my hands, endeavored, but in vain, to collect my ideas, and check the violent throbbings that seemed to split my very skull asunder. I might have been some minutes in this attitude, when I was startled by a rustling in the direction of the bed. I looked up. The heavy purple curtains were drawn nearly together, but between them was an opening a few inches wide, behind which I saw something moving. I fixed the object, and pushing away the light that dazzled my eyes, gazed intently into the dusky space behind the drapery. Did I see aright! Again, that ghastly face was before me!

Frantic I started up, and seizing one of the heavy bronze candlesticks, hurled it with the force of a desperate man, at the vision that thus persecuted me. There was a faint cry. I rushed toward the bed and tore asunder the curtains. O God! what a sight I there beheld! My adored wife expiring, murdered by my hand. A stream of blood flowed from her temple. One gentle sigh, one mild forgiving look, and my Cecilia was a corpse.

A long blank succeeded. When I awoke as from a deep sleep to the torture of memory and remorse, I was in the madhouse whence I now write. My first sane interval was short. It has been succeeded by others, during which my family visit me, and do all in their power to soothe and console. But my lucid moments are too rare and uncertain in their duration to render it advisable to remove me even for a space from this dreary abode. During my periods of insanity I have no consciousness; they pass as long nights of heavy and unrefreshing sleep, and I awake weak and exhausted from severe illness. That one day may arrive from which there shall be no awakening is my constant prayer to that Being in whom I place my trust. May it please Him soon to bestow upon me the repose that would be the greatest of all boons, that repose which is unbroken in this life, the deep and dreamless slumber of death.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MISER.

Perhaps there never was a more perfect miser than "Old Hunks," one of the richest men in London, who died some years since. Though possessing wealth to the amount of an hundred thousand pounds sterling, he frequently abstained from food for a number of days together, saying that hunger was the best sauce. Sometimes he indulged himself in the luxury of boiled meat purchased at the shambles giving as a reason for choosing such, that meat was good for nothing except it has a smell as well as a taste. At other times he lived wholly upon scraps of crackers, salt fish and pipe ends which he collected at various places in his rambles about town, frequently passing himself off for a beggar. Of his attire it was impossible to give a description, being so patched and darned that it puzzled a tailor to tell whether any of the original stuff remained. He used to boast that his raiment was as long as that of the children of Israel in the wilderness, having purchased it more than forty years ago of an old clothes dealer. The nearest approach to any sort of charity ever observed in him was when once seeing a couple of vagrants in the stocks he gave them some good advice, remarking that he had done a good turn in the stocks but always found it profitable to sell out at the highest advance.

Finding a debtor unable to repay a small loan he received in payment a coffin of refuse wood, which by happy thought, he used for a cupboard. In his old age his economical habits led him to have recourse to expedients which frequently brought him into danger. Once in the evening when pinched by hunger, he introduced himself into a cellar at Mile End, the resort of a crew of vagabonds who there spent nightly their earnings of the day in nocturnal orgies; but he was speedily detected and expelled with so much rudeness that his old legs was seriously injured. The wound for want of medical attendance and proper food, soon gangrened, and he found himself forced to apply, under a false name, to a charitable hospital for relief, where the injured leg was amputated. This he considered as rather a god-send than a misfortune, as it saved him the necessity of procuring more than one boot or shoe at a time, and enabled him frequently to feign himself a disabled sailor or soldier and obtain charity under those characters.

Overcome at last with the infirmities of age and sickness, he was found, by a distant relative, perishing on a heap of straw, but too late to be benefited by medical aid. He retained his love of economy to the last, refusing an attendant for extravagance in lighting two yellow caudles, observing that he had lived a long life without using a candle, and one was full enough for any one to use to die by! At the hour of death he was visited by a clergyman of the parish, who reminded him of the approaching dissolution, discoursing upon the vanity of life, the importance of riches, and the hopes of another existence, and exhorted him to show his benevolence in pious bequests to the church. The old miser lifted up, and exhibited his ruling passion strong in death, by clutching his rags in his attenuated fingers with a convulsive grasp, he exclaimed—"Could I live my life over again, I should do very different from what I have done—yes, sir, with that knowledge of the follies and errors of mankind of which you have spoken, *I should have made* 20 *where I now made only* 10 *per cent.*" The intensity of his emotion as he uttered this declaration overcame him, nature gave way, and he sank back a corpse upon his pillow.

☞ Philip T. Tiss, a young man with one arm and one leg, was on the 21st ult. at New Orleans bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars to keep the peace for one year, by Recorder Bayhart. This hopeful young gentleman was accused of having thrown five glass tumblers at the head of his aged mother.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1844

MR. SNODGRASS' REPORT.—In the Ebensburg Moustaineer of the 7th instant, Mr James Potts, collector at Johnstown, dissects the late report of Mr Snodgrass, recently reappointed Superintendent of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, by the new Canal Board, in a style which places the superintendant's veracity and knowledge of the business in which he is engaged in no very enviable light. The article of Mr Potts is too long for insertion, but we deem it due to the public and the cause of truth to give a few extracts, having lately published a portion of his report by request. Mr Snodgrass says in his report:

"The members of the Board are aware that this road receives none of the toll for emigrant passengers, a pro-rata portion of which justly belongs to it. It appears to me that some arrangements should be made to remedy this injustice."

From the following explanation by Mr Potts, this seems to be an evidence of gross ignorance and incapacity on the part of Mr Snodgrass:

"Some three years since, the Board of Canal Commissioners passed what was called commutation resolutions, by which transporters desirous to carry emigrant passengers from Philadelphia or Columbia to Pittsburgh, on the public works, in freight boats, could elect to commute by paying at Philadelphia $2 50 on each and every passenger, and by paying at Columbia $2 on each and every passenger so transported. During the existence of those resolutions it is true the A. P. R. R. did not receive any pro-rata proportion of emigrant passenger tolls. But that system proved to be the subject of much peculation and fraud. Therefore the late board of Canal Commissioners in February last *did* remedy this complained of injustice by rescinding those resolutions, and adopting in lieu thereof specific rates of toll on emigrant passengers, which was collected on each division of the main line; as every officer on the public works knows, or should know, because they were so approved. If Mr Snodgrass will just look at the toll list of 1843, he will there see the *responsibleness* of his ignorance on the subject."

Mr Snodgrass says:

"During the past fiscal year there was no increase of labor in the Hollidaysburg and Johnstown depots in consequence of the work performed for the boat slips and trucks. The men employed at these places were entirely occupied for three months in operations connected with constructing, improving and repairing the slips and trucks."

In reply to this, Mr Potts shews "that the trucks were constructed under contract by persons entirely unconnected with the depots at either Johnstown or Hollidaysburgh, or any of the State shops," and that the repairs done to the slips and trucks by those in the employ of the State did not exceed $200. He also shews that in 1840 but *nine persons* were employed in the Johnstown depot from the 19th of April, the day the trucks were first used, and that *ten persons* were employed in the same depot during the corresponding time of 1842.

Mr Snodgrass says:

"The returns of the Collectors at Johnstown and Hollidaysburg show that $10,487 06 have been collected for truckage, which in my opinion, is much less than should have been expected from the amount of tonnage and number of boats that have passed over this road."

This attempt to slander Mr Potts and the collector at Hollidaysburgh is severely handled, and the grossly false data on which it is based effectually exposed. Mr S says, "2200 section boats have passed over the road." Mr Potts, from the official record, shows that "the number cleared at Johnstown, occupying the state trucks, was 507—the number cleared at Hollidaysburgh could not have been more, if that may"—making at most 1000 passages.

Here we have a small mistake of 1200 passages, or in all 200 *over double the actual number.* Such falsehoods publicly put forth in a report pretending to be official, are too glaring for comment: yet upon this data Mr S. bases his estimate of what he calls a loss to the State, on motive power wheel toll, of $15,840—an ignorant or wilful exaggeration of $9,640 on this single item.

To the assertion of Mr Snodgrass that 400 *trains of empty trucks* passed over the road for which the state received nothing, Mr Potts remarks:

"Its absurdity is so apparent that it needs no further contradiction than to state that the Basins at Johnstown and Hollidaysburgh were never clear of Section boats, waiting for trucks, except on two or three occasions when breaches occurred in the Canal, when the boats would generally get to the same port, and in that case the trucks would have to return empty for them. *Thirty trains of empty trucks are as many as passed this road.*"

The cost for repairing trucks Mr S. sets down at $6,081 10. Mr Potts shows clearly that in making out this amount he enters $1000 twice: and proceeds to show by a detailed account of this expenditure that the whole amounted to only $2,895 79 at both Johnstown and Hollidaysburgh, oil and hauling out included: leaving a net profit for the use of the trucks of $7,591,40.

Mr Potts also shews that there were 8 horses employed by Mr Sat Johnstown, to do the work performed at Hollidaysburgh by 4: the difference in distance at Hollidaysburg being fully equal to the additional labor of hauling the Reliance Line boats at Johnstown.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—We observe the proceedings of a meeting of the Journeymen Tailors published in the morning papers yesterday, in which the following resolution appears.

Resolved, That we look upon the refusal of the Morning Post to publish our card, as an ungenerous attempt to deprive us of our right to defend ourselves from the injustice of a tyrannical employer.

This is a *falsehood*, and is known to be such by many of the Tailors themselves. We *did not* refuse to publish their card, and the person who brought the copy to us might have explained the matter, but we suppose such explanation would not suit the purposes of the members of the society. In the controversy between the Journeymen and employers, we, of course, cannot take sides with either, as we have no personal knowledge of the question in dispute. We have published the statements of both parties, and as long as they confined themselves to the subject we never thought of refusing to insert them. But one was presented to us which contained a great deal of personal abuse which had no bearing on the matter in dispute, and which would leave us liable, not only to public censure but to a criminal prosecution. We requested that this personal matter might be stricken out, and we would cheerfully publish the portion which referred to the difficulties between the parties. It was taken away to be corrected, and we heard nothing more of it until we saw the above resolution in the 'Age' of yesterday.

We have just been informed by one of the Journeymen that the facts as stated above were made known to the meeting, yet with the truth before them they had the meanness to adopt the falsehood contained in the above resolution. We regret that a portion of the trade should exhibit such a reckless want of veracity. Whatever we may have thought of the merits of the controversy heretofore, this evidence of the unprincipled manner in which they will solemnly resolve on misrepresenting their neighbors, would compel us to receive their statements with many grains of allowance for the future.

☞ We copy from the Age of yesterday, the following letter written by Major LYNCH, in defence of Hon. WM. WILKINS. Its appearance was the first intimation we had that a charge of such an infamous character was in circulation; and if there is, we do not suppose that any one would give it the least credit.—Such a story is entirely too improbable to deserve serious attention, and on the whole we think it would have been better if it had not been noticed in the public papers:

PITTSBURGH, 10th Feb., 1844.

Editor of the Spirit of the Age:

SIR: Feeling that you take pleasure in doing justice to an absent fellow citizen, I take the liberty of asking an insertion of the following in your useful and widely circulated paper.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
DAVID LYNCH.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the morning after the death of our late lamented fellow-citizen, Robert Glass, Esq., Messrs. James Patterson of Birmingham, and John McClure of St. Clair township, came to my shop to purchase some segars and tobacco. The latter gentleman stated that it was currently reported that Judge Wilkins' conduct had been the means of bringing Mr Glass to his death—in effect that the course of Judge Wilkins had murdered Mr Glass; while we were conversing upon this subject, Mr Thomas Mehaffey, of Pitt township, came in, and stated that he had heard the same rumor in his neighborhood, two or three times that morning; I replied that slanders enough had been coined and circulated for political effect against Judge Wilkins, without adding the fiendish one of murder to the catalogue.

Circumstances require my constant attention to my shop; and as I have not the requisite pecuniary means, I am unable to contradict *effectually* the many false statements made by men pretending to belong to the same political party—the same men who persisted in a similar course to prevent Judge W. being nominated for Congress, although the defeat of their malignant designs resulted in a signal triumph of Democracy, he being elected by a majority over the combined vote of Whig and Antimasonic competitors, and that too, in a district which gave a Whig majority in 1840, of upwards of 3000 votes.

The absence of a high minded and honorable friend, and his consequent inability to defend himself from such *foul slanders* as the above referred to, impose it upon me as a duty to state in contradiction the facts which came immediately under my own observation.

A short time before Judge Wilkins' departure for Washington, Mr Glass and himself called, by appointment, at my house, in reference to the county Treasurer's bond. Mr Glass said that the commissioners and the court had raised the security to $120 000; he believed the intention of which was to deprive him of his office. Judge Wilkins said he could not think of going on the bond for so large an amount, *alone*, but he advised Mr Glass to get several of his friends to join in the bond, and he would cheerfully be one to the amount of $10,000. Mr Glass said he did not expect, nor would he ask, Judge Wilkins to go on for the whole sum; but proposed that, with several of his friends, he should meet Judge Wilkins at my house, the next day at 2 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to which arrangement Judge Wilkins and Mr Glass met at my house, the next day and waited until nearly 5 o'clock, when none of Mr Glass' other friends appearing, Mr Wilkins returned home, agreeing to come again the next day.

Accordingly they again met at my house, and waited about two hours for some other friends of Mr Glass, who had promised to attend; as however they did not come, Mr Wilkins again left for home. These facts are alone sufficient to stamp the lie upon the vile fabrication above alluded to.

I knew from Gen J. Large, Mr Brown Irwin and others, that the falsehood of asserting that Judge Wilkins had declined being a candidate for Governor, had been resorted to to get signers to a call for a meeting in favor of Mr Shunk for Governor, but I did not think their underhanded malice would go so far as to accuse him of *murder.* During the whole canvass I have not written a line for any newspaper, with the exception of a table of the delegates elected to the 4th of March Convention, and that for a neutral paper, and I write this because a sense of duty impels me to set forth the truth, when an old friend is thus foully slandered.

☞ Editors who are willing to do justice, and are friendly to Judge Wilkins, are requested to copy this.

DAVID LYNCH.

☞ The brigands who infest New Orleans appear not to be content with breaking open stores, picking pockets, and plundering dwelling houses. Last year they feloniously entered several churches and stole the sacred utensils. On the night of the 25th ult, they repeated this sacrilege—broke into the Roman Catholic Church in Ursuline street, and robbed the poor boxes, and then made for the sacristy, whence they carried off several precious articles designed as ornaments to the altar of the Holy Virgin.

☞ The Washington (Wilkes Co.) News says—"A rumor, which we believe to be true, as it comes to us well authenticated, says that a wealthy English Company have purchased a large tract of land (about 30000 acres) in South Carolina, seven miles above Petersburgh, Ga. on the Savannah river, including great water privileges, for the purpose of entering largely into the business of manufacturing cotton, &c. It is intended it is said, to import all the requisite workmen from England, who are to be settled on the land, thus forming an English colony in the borders of the Palmetto State. We shall endeavor to procure some further particulars relative to this singular enterprise, as we doubt not some of our readers will feel interested in thus having a home market for a portion of their cotton, built up close to them."

THE SMUGGLING CASE.—An examination took place on Tuesday last, before the U. S. Commissioner, at New York, of those implicated in the charge of smuggling. After a number of witnesses had been examined, the Collector stated that Jacob Gates, mate of the Oxford, who was present under arrest, had made a full confession of smuggling the goods. The value, the Collector said, was $5,000 and he hoped, if bail was taken, it should be commensurate, as the penalty, if proven, is $5,000 and two years imprisonment. Mr Barrett moved that the bail be placed at $10,000.—The Commissioner acceded to that sum. Capt Marshall, one of the owners of the Oxford, entered into surety for that amount, and the mate also was discharged. Sutton has not yet been arrested.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A Parliamentary document shows the following statistics of emigration from the United Kingdom in 1842:

Embarked from England,	74,683
" " Scotland,	13,108
" " Ireland,	40,553
Total,	128,344

Of these 54,153 sailed for the North American Colonies.

NEW COUNTERFIT NOTES.—Doylestown Bank, Doylestown, Pa.—5's spurious. Vignette, female with a child, reapers, &c. On the right end, female with book; and on left Washington in a sitting posture.

10's spurious. Vignette, Declaration of Independence. On the right end, Pat Lyon, at his forge; on left end, sailor holding the American flag.

SUICIDE.—The Cincinnati Commercial states that the porter at Wright & Graff's Auction Store, committed suicide by jumping into the Ohio at that city. He was a colored man.

MORE ABOUT THAT "HOME MARKET."—The following facts we recommend to the attention of the Advocate:—

"DEMOCRATIC AND FEDERAL PRICES.—The farmers can judge from the following tables whether they flourish best under Democratic or Federal administrations. They can learn how a high federal protective tariff "raises prices," and how much more eastern manufacturers will pay them for produce when they have a monopoly of the market. The Cincinnati Price Current gives the following:

PRICES OF HOGS—At which the market has opened at Cincinnati, for the last six years, per one hundred pounds:

1837,	$4,00
1838,	5,50
1839,	3,50
1840,	3,50
1841,	2,06
1842,	1,75
1843,	2,50

It will be seen that the price has fallen off almost one half since the whigs came into power, below what the average price was during Mr Van Buren's administration.

The average price of flour in Philadelphia for the last few years, commencing in 1836, when Mr. Van Buren was elected President, has been as follows, to wit:

V. B. Times.		Whig Times.	
1836, per bbl	$8 06.	1840,	$5 07
1837,	9 53.	1841,	5 40
1838,	7 73.	1842,	5 28
1839,	7 22.	1843,	4 50

Is this the entertainment to which the log cabin orators invited us in 1840? Is this the "home market" that the whig tariff has furnished for our farmer's produce! Are these the whig prices that were to follow the political advent of whiggery!—*Indiana Sentinel.*

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the steam ship Neptune, Capt. Rollins, we have dates from Galveston of last Saturday. The most important intelligence received by our files is that of the shipwreck of the schooner Galveston, Capt. Rickets, and the probable loss of all on board.

The schooner sailed from Galveston for this port, on the 15th inst., in ballast On the 25th. news reached Galveston that a portion of the deck and other parts of the vessel, which had been identified, had been driven ashore on Pelican Island and Point Bolip. On the night of her departure a norther came up, which it is supposed may have struck her while unprepared and capsized her. There was on board, besides the captain, the mate and three or four hands, whose names were not known; young Bryant, a midshipman who distinguished himself and was wounded in the naval action between the Texan and Mexican vessels off Campeachy; Mr. Degurs, wife and child; Mr. Klein; a German female, name unknown, and perhaps one or two other persons.

A man named James Scott was killed a few days ago at Galveston, on board the barque Irene, by a bale of cotton falling upon him while in the hold.

The revenue collected at the Galveston Custom House, from 1st Nov. to 25th inst., was $51,839 42, and will probably reach $55,000 for the quarter, which expires with the month. The amount collected last year for the corresponding quarter, was $26,459 11, or less by one half than that of the present. "At this rate," says the Civilian, "the duties collected at Galveston the coming year will equal those of the whole Republic for the past.

The Secret Act.—The injunction of secresy has been removed by the present Congress from the famous act of the last session, for the disposition of the Navy.

Last Saturday's Civilian says:—"We are without further advices of the sayings or doings of Congress. At the last accounts it was thought that an adjournment would be had at the close of the present, or early in the coming month. Very little important business is pending"—*Picayune.*

MORE SWINDLING.

We learn by the Duke of Orleans yesterday, that a scamp from this city lately procured discounts to the amount of $100,000 on forged bills of lading in the city of Vicksburgh, and then put out. This is doing a tremendous business. We also learned that a man lately arrived at Vicksburgh, and represented himself as Mr. George Iglehart, of the firm of Iglehart & Co. of this city, and immediately commenced selling flour, whiskey &c., which he said were on the way down the river. He received considerable money in the way of advances, and after borrowing $200 from the boarders at the Union Hotel, he left *enroute* for Canton, in that State. This is bold business, and people should be on their guard in these times

Cin Com.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Republic, Capt. Luci, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, having left Liverpool on the 11th ult.

There has been a further improvement in the wheat market

Money continues abundant.

Cotton was again in the ascendancy. Market closed firmly at the last accounts.

The "East India and China Association" of Liverpool, have addressed a memorial to the Commissioners of the Treasury, asking for a reduction of the duty on tea.

A good prospect for a very fine spring trade was held out.

Every thing prosperous in Great Britain.

There have been a few revolutionary indications in France. A thousand students had called upon Lafitte; they were ripe for an *emeute*, and cried vive Molière, &c.

In the French Chamber of Peers on the 8th ult. the Duke de Broglie moved the answer to the King's speech, which was an affirmative echo to the speech. In the course of the debate upon it the Duke de Richelieu made an explanation with regard to his visit to the Duke de Bordeaux, at London, asserting that it was in no way a violation of his allegiance to the government.

It was understood that the prorogation of the Spanish Cortes would not be a permanent one, but that the ministry without venturing upon a new election, would re-assemble the present Cortes in about six weeks

The French papers announce that Queen Christina would return to Spain in the course of this month (February.)

Mr Bulwer, the new British Minister to the Court of Madrid, had arrived, and been presented to the President of the Council.

Fresh disturbances had broken out in Athens.

Packet ships New York and Liverpool arrived out on the 10th ult.

CONTRASTS.—No less than 300 persons paid $1 a piece to hear *Ole Bull* play on the fiddle in New York, a few evenings since! The same night, a child died from sickness and starvation in the next street!—If the world is consumed in '44 it will not be because charity aboundeth!

THIRD PARTY.—We learn that the political abolitionists of Vermont at their late Convention, nominated as their candidate for Governor, Wm. R. Shafter, of Townsend, and Mr. Ainger was re-nominated as candidate for Lt. Governor.

☞ Candler Brown, the person who passed about $1300 in counterfeit Kentucky notes, in Charleston, S. C., a few weeks ago, has been arrested in Tennessee

MEXICO.—The Republic of Mexico now contains about 7,000,000 inhabitants. Of these, only 1,000,000 are whites—4,000,000 are Indians—the rest negroes, Mestizoes, &c. Out of 7,000,000, only 687,748 of all classes, can read and write. The city of Mexico contains a population of about 200,000. So says Brantz Mayer, in his new work called "Mexico as it was, and as it is."

THE MILITIA OF MARYLAND.—By a report transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of War, we learn that the whole number of the Militia of Maryland is 46,864, consisting of 41,952 infantry, 2,594 cavalry, 1,640 artillery, and 678 riflemen. The whole militia of the United States comprises 1,749,082 men, consisting of 1,347,383 infantry, 35,131 cavalry, 31,968 artillery, and 37,425 riflemen.

AN EXECUTION.—The Columbus Statesman says that at half past one o'clock, on Friday, February 9th the drop fell, and launched the two murderers, William Young Graham *alias* William Clark, and Hester Foster, colored woman, into eternity. The crowd of people *was thousands*, of all sizes and sexes. They were attended by several of our clergy, but Clark was obstinate to the last, refusing to pay any attention to the awful event.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

According to a return made to the British Parliament, there was employed by England in 1842 for the suppression of the slave trade:

Ships,	568
Number of guns,	945
Number of men,	8554

The total expenses was £575, 466; or $2500,000! And yet the slave trade is as largely carried on as ever.

AVERAGE MORTALITY OF MANKIND

The population of the whole earth has been variously estimated at between eight hundred thousand and a million million of souls. According to the "English Diary," if we fix upon an intermediate number, says 946,080,000, and assign thirty years for the continuance of each generation, we shall find that the "children of men" come into the world and go out of it at the following average:—

Every second	1
" minute	90
" hour	3,600
" day 24 hours	86,400
" week 7 days	604,800
" month 30 days	2,592,000
" year, 365 days	32,536,000
" generation, 30 years	946,088,000

It thus appears that every stroke of the pendulum ushers a human being into existance, and heralds the departure of another to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

VERY GOOD.

The Brooklyn Eagle re-publishes the following very fair joke:

"A distinguished clergyman of the Universalist denomination—now a resident in this city—was accused while in Lowell, of 'violently dragging his wife from a revival meeting, and compelling her to go home with him.' He replied as follows:

"1. I have never attempted to influence my wife in her views, nor her choice of a meeting.

"2. My wife has not attended any of the revival meetings of Lowell.

"3. I have not attended even one of those meetings, for any purpose whatever.

"4. Neither my wife, nor myself, has any inclination to attend these meetings.

"5. I never had a wife!"

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

The Bristol (RI) Phœnix has the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman on board of the U S ship Fairfield; to his father, a resident of Newport, R. I. The letter was dated at sea, Sept. 25th 1843, after having been at Athens, in Greece.

"While we were at Athens, as I was one day rambling about among the ruins of some of the temples among other places, I wandered into a cemetery, and, after looking around some time, admiring the construction of some of the tombs and the beautiful flower beds, I was surprised by meeting the man who had the care of the place, and being addressed by him in good English, we soon became acquainted.

"I learned from him that he belonged to Bristol, R. I., which place he left some twenty years ago, during which time he had been fighting for the Greeks against the merciless Turks, and had seen the former gain their independence. For eighteen years hard fighting, he had received nothing as it were—the country being much involved by its protective wars. This man, after ascertaining that I belonged so near him, inquired about many old men in Newport. His name is George Wilson. He took me to his cottage in the cemetery, the only dwelling there for the living. His cottage was neat, and humble. He introduced me to his wife and four children. His wife is a Grecian woman, beautiful to look at, and seemed very kind; she speaks tolerable good English.

"He has a daughter about fifteen years old, and three boys, younger. His whole desire seemed to be to get his family to the United States. He has two sons in Bristol, by his first wife, who he says was Abby Waldron, and that it was her death that caused him to roam from home On leaving, I invited him to come on board the ship, and on the Sunday following he came on board, with two of his boys. The officers noticed him and on hearing his story, were willing to assist him to get his family to the United States. The captains ship! his two boys, who will be taken care of.

"The ship's company raised by subscription over one hundred dollars, and the officers made up a handsome sum for him, ample to pay his expenses to America: and before this, I think he and his family are on their way to the United States, where the boys will meet them."

Mr Wilson's two sons says, the Phœnix, are still living in Bristol, and will no doubt rejoice to again meet their father, whom they supposed had long since departed this life He is well remembered by many of the citizens of that town.

FOUND,

On Front st. near Warden and Nicholson's shop, on Saturday afternoon, a silk Purse, containing a small amount of money, which the owner can have by calling at this office, describing money, and paying for this advertisement.

f14.

E. H. HEASTINGS,

County Surveyor and City Regulator.

OFFICE in the "Monongahela House," in the rooms occupied by the Prosecuting Attorney, H. C. Moorhead & J. G. Reed, Esqs.—entrance on Smithfield street. feb. 13.

Sale of House and Lot of Samuel Sutton, Deceased.

L. S. In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, will be exposed to public sale at the New Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday, the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following described real estate, late the property of Samuel Sutton, of Pitt Township, viz:

A certain part of Lot number ten, marked in the general plan of the out lots of the city of Pittsburgh, beginning at a post on the line of said Lot, by the side of the Monongahela river, at the distance of about two hundred and seventy-six feet, from the corner of Lot No. 9, thence up said river, along said River along said line Twenty-four feet, thence by a line North three degrees, East about two hundred and twenty feet, passing through the centre of a white Oak, and to the foot of the rocks, thence by a line North 87 degrees, West twenty-four feet to a post, thence South three degrees, West about two hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning; being part of out Lot No 10, which was sold by the Sheriff of Allegheny County, to Marian Pride, by Deed dated 20th Sept. 1823, and acknowledged the 17th day of November 1823, and Recorded in the recorder's Office, book E, 2 page 472, and by said Marian Pride, leased on perpetual lease to James Chambers, by Deed in Book G 2d pages 496, 497 and 498; reserving to the said Marian Pride, an annual rent of 600 dollars, payable, $300 on the first days of April, and October, in each and every year, and by the said Chambers afterwards, sold and transferred to James Tucker subject to the aforesaid rent by Deed Recorded in Book X, 2 vol 47, page 260 &c., and on the back of the same Deed, assigned and transferred subject to the aforesaid annual rent, to Samuel Sutton deceased, by assignment dated the 20th November, 1834, and on which said Lot or piece of ground, there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, with finished basement. Terms cash par money.

WILLIAM BRYANT,
Executor of Samuel Sutton, dec'd.
THOS FARLEY.
Clerk of the Orphans Court.

feb. 13th—ts

Fine Teas.

THE subscribers have just received a few boxes of Hyson and young Hyson Teas, of superior qualities.

REINHART & STRONG,
f13. 140 Liberty street.

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 Bernard Louth, of the Borough of Birmingham, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth—

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

BERNARD LOUTH.

We the subscribers, citizens of Birmingham, 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 travellers and others.

David Jenkins,	H Whitfield,
James Armstrong,	John Lewis,
Jacob Anaks,	Robert Morley,
James Patterson, jr,	Robert Holmes,
John Nicholas,	John Stinger,
W. B. O. Skelton,	H T Metz.

f13-3t*

Steam Engine and Machine Shop,

Corner of Front and Liberty Streets.

THE subscriber is prepared to build Steam Engines for Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Salt works &c.; small Engines of superior construction, vertical cylinder, well adapted for wood Turners; Cupolas and other light work; Castings for all kinds of mill work furnished and fitted up. Steamboat repairs done on the shortest notice. JOHN POTTER, Agent.

N B. For Sale, a Rack Lathe, suitable for boring small cylinders, &c, Segments for a balance wheel, 12 feet diameter, also, a number of Smut Machines of L B Walker's Patent will be sold low for Cash.

f 13 d2—3tw*

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 8th prox. at the store room, two doors above.) None of the Whiskey is less than nine years old, and much of it is from twenty to thirty years old.—To give an opportunity to correspondents in Philadelphia, St Louis, and other places at a distance (who are waiting for a *public* sale) to get some of this celebrated whiskey—a chance that may never again occur—the sale of two hundred barrels of it will be reserved until the 29th of February next.

The price for the oldest Whiskey, is $2 per gallon; for the other $1¼ per gallon. Terms, cash par money.

MICHAEL McCLOSKEY.

jan 30

ALLEGHENY COUNTY S. S.

L. S. In the matter of the administration account of George W. Jackson and J. McFaden, administrators of the estate of Charles H. Jones, dec'd.

And now, to wit, Feb 5, 1844, On motion of C. O Loomis the Court appoint F. R. Shunk, Esq., auditor to distribute the money in the hands of the administrators above named.

By the Court,
THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor appointed in the above cause will attend to the duties of the appointment at his office in Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on Monday the 4th March, 1844, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

feb8—3w FRS. R SHUNK.

N. O. Sugar.

26 HHDS New Orleans Sugar, just received, and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.

f8 43 Wood st.

Rice

10 TIERCES, fresh, just received and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.

f8 43 Wood st.

PRICE'S COUGH CANDY ONLY 6 1-4 CTS.

A Cheap and pleasant remedy for hoarseness and a tight cough. The rapid and increasing demand for this candy is the best evidence of its true value, and numerous individuals who have used it, speak highly in its favor, these facts have induced the subscriber to call the attention of the public to this article. The city trade supplied by the dozen or gross at the manufacturer's price, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug store of JON KIDD,

feb 9 corner of 4th and Wood sts

DR. McLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC.

MONONGAHELA Co., Va., Jan'y 10, 1844.

Dear Sir: I can assure you that I have been in the habit of using your American Worm Specific in my family, for a number of years, and have always found it to expel enormous numbers of worms. Such being the fact I confidantly recommend it.

PETER HESS.

To Dr Charles McLane.

For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,

f9 corner 4th and Wood sts.

HARTSTOWN, Crawford Co. April 28, '43.

Mr JONATHAN KIDD, Sir—This is to certify that I bought 2 doz. M'Lane's Vermifuge of your Agent, and used in my practice, and out of the 2 doz. I did not hear of one instance, where there was any failed in having the desired effect, and in every case expelling from 25 to 50 Worms.

N. B. This statement I freely make, that the people may try and know the effects of this powerful medicine.

A P COWELL, M. D.

For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,
No. 60, Corner 4th and Wood streets.

feb 9, 1844. Pittsburgh.

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;
Hussey & Petrit;	M; Leech & Co;
J. W. Burbridge & Co;	Rob't Dalzell & Co;
Dalzell & Fleming;	Hunter & Ramsa;
W. & R. M'Cutcheon;	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 YOUNG MEN.

WE have a fine chance for a young man of business habits and a small cash capital