again the blessing to be warm.' He complained of cold all the next day, and wore an upper coat, and in few days recover, and in a fortnight took to his bed, always saying that nothing made him warm; he covered himself with very many blankets, and had a stove over his face as he lay. From this one insane idea he kept his bed over twenty years, for fear of the cold air till at length he died."

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1844

☞ DELEGATE MEETINGS.—The Delegate meetings will be held on Wednesday, the 21st inst. in the different townships, (except Pitt) between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, and in the different wards of the two cities and Pitt township, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

FOR THE POST.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Post of this morning, you have committed an error—no doubt unintentional—in reference to the hour for holding the Delegate meetings in the cities and in Pitt township. The resolution of the Committee of Correspondence stated, that the meetings would be held at the *usual hour*.

The usual hour for holding the Delegate meetings in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Pitt Township and the several Boroughs of the county is 7 o'clock, P. M. In the townships, between the hours of 3 and 5, o'clock, P. M.

To prevent mistakes, I would be glad to see the foregoing published until after the Delegate meetings.

J. B. GUTHRIE,
Pittsb'gh, Feb. 15, 1844. *Ch'm. Com.*

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.—Every body is asking the interesting question "who will be Judge Wilkins' successor?" If the democrats nominate a good and popular man well qualified for the office—and we have many such in our ranks—there is no doubt but the vacancy will be filled by a democrat. We have the power to elect, for we beat the combined vote of the whigs and antimasons last fall; but to do so, our whole force must turn out to the polls.

The whigs are already organizing for the contest, they will do all in their power to carry the election for the purpose of making CLAY capital out of it for the fall campaign, and it will behoove all who are opposed to the election of the political trickster of Kentucky to be active in opposing and defeating their schemes.

Some of them boast of the influence they will wield among the antimasons through the treachery of the Gazette to its original friends, and that it will be able to persuade the antimasons to lend their aid to build up the popularity of a Grand Master Mason. Whether the antimasons will or will not support the Clay nominee, is not a question to be considered by the democrats; that is a matter of our opponent's, and does not concern us. If we succeed it must be by our own strength, without depending on any extraneous aid.

As we said before, we have the power to elect our candidate, if we nominate the right kind of a man and go into the contest with a determination to forget every other feeling but that of carrying our ticket. We must not permit personal feeds or personal dislikes to make us cold or indifferent. When the candidate is brought out let every man go to work with a patriotic determination to maintain our triumph of last fall, and there is not a doubt but we will spoil a *Clay victory* and send an honest democrat to fill the vacant seat of Judge Wilkins.

☞ The Advocate mis understands or misrepresents us. We have never been and are not in favor of the impracticable doctrine of "free trade," and we are much at a loss to know how anything we have written can be so construed. What we have said has been against a Tariff imposed *exclusively for Protection*,—against a high protective Tariff, which operates onerously on the mass, and benefits but a few large capitalists. We avow ourselves the advocates of such a Tariff as Mr. Clay supports in his letter to Bronson and Meriweather, and we hold and insist that the democratic party are also friendly to such a Tariff. The government would scarcely be able to get along without imposing a duty of some kind on foreign articles.

We hold, however, that our legislation on this subject has been too oppressive and partial, and that it has operated to the injury of the agricultural interest. This we tried to show in one or two articles, which the Advocate has very singularly construed into an advocacy of free trade. Of course, we will not permit ourselves to be placed in so ridiculous a position—and one so at variance with all our opinions and interests.

☞ The occurrences of every day in the political world make it apparent that the cunning schemes by which a few dishonest politicians expected to transfer the antimasons of Pennsylvania to the support of Clay, have totally failed in accomplishing their object. The decided stand taken by the antimasonic leaders in this county shews that notwithstanding the 'masonic whigs' could purchase the Gazette, the old antimasons were made of sterner stuff, and would not consent to be considered a portion of the 'value received' for the three thousand dollars recently subscribed by fifteen whigs. They rejected the proposed alliance with the followers of Grand Master Clay, and with drew from the Convention where the corrupt propositions were made.

We find that the Clay men have had no better success in other antimasonic districts than has attended their efforts in Allegheny. The antimasons of Lancaster county have always been a powerful party, and the whigs thought it of great importance that they should be secured for Clay. The following card shews that the old antimasons of the east are every bit as troublesome as those in the west, and that they cannot be seduced from their political integrity by either the favors or blandishments of the 'masonic whigs,' as our neighbor of the Gazette was wont to style the friends of Clay.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer & Journal:

SIR—I observe my name in the list of delegates to the Clay Whig Baltimore Convention. I protest against this unwarrantable use of my name in connection with whiggery. I am, and have been since 1829, a Democratic Antimason, and cannot be transferred to the whig party, nor in any way aid the whigs to destroy Antimasonry.

WILLIAM SHIRK.

Caernarvon township, }
February 12, 1044. }

HORRID.—In Woodbury, Coan., Sally Smith, a colored woman, has been committed to jail for cutting the throat of her infant child. The child was found in a vault, on the morning of the 6th inst, with a coarse lacing four times round its neck, and tied firmly—its throat cut about half an inch above the ligature from ear to ear, severing entirely the windpipe and the passage to the stomach. This, says the correspondent of the New Haven Herald, from which paper we gather the above particulars, is the first murder committed in Woodbury, since the settlement in 1675. The woman is to take her trial at the Superior Court this month.

OFFERS AT WASHINGTON.—That Secretary Upshur will be nominated Minister to Berlin, in place of Mr Wheaton, who will be re-called; Governor Shannon, of Ohio, or Mr. Van Ness, Minister to Mexico.—Mr. Spencer or Mr. Tazewell, Minister to France.

Mr CLAY prefers that the Compromise Bill should be adhered to. The benefits which the manufacturers of the country receive from this bill—the protection it affords to American industry, may be gathered from a speech of Mr APPLETON, a whig member of Congress, the following extract which was published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, that now supports the man who sacrificed the manufacturing interests to appease South Carolina. Mr Appleton says:

"It *was* a compromise; but who were the parties. Mr Chairman? THEY WERE THE JACKSON PARTY AND THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. The *manufacturers* were in some sense a party. They were the *victims, the sacrifice offered up on the altar, to consummate the reconciliation of two hostile parties.* And yet we are told that we who opposed the bill with all our strength are bound by its provisions."

The father of this bill which sacrificed the manufacturers, is now put forward as their best friend, and the men who "opposed the bill with all their strength" are asked to sustain him as the best and *only* friend of their interests. Further, the man who denounced HENRY CLAY for having abandoned the protective policy, is to be run on the ticket with him for Vice President—and both are put forward as holding the same opinions and advocating the same measures.—This is the hypocritical and double dealing game that was resorted to in 1840, but the people will not be again deceived by it.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—We regret to learn by the following letter from Harrisburgh, that there is a probability that the Truck System will receive a death blow from the Legislature, and that our economising law makers will adopt measures that will ruin the poor section boat men and surrender the public works once more into the hands of the old monopoly:

HARRISBURGH, February 15, 1844.

Dear Sir: I enclose you a bill for the destruction of the Truck System, which was reported to the House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., by Tustin, from the Internal Improvement Committee. I send it exactly as it was printed, in the belief that it may be of some interest to your friends in Pittsburgh. There has been no action taken on it yet. If it passes there will be a complete restoration of the public works to the old monopoly.

There has been nothing new since I last wrote to you. Sincerely yours.

The following is the bill to which the above letter referred—

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act authorizing the Canal Commissioners to purchase trucks for the transportation of section boats over the Philadelphia and Columbia and the Allegheny Portage Rail roads," passed the 1st day of July, A. D. 1842.

SEC. 1. That for the purpose of enabling the Canal Commissioners to carry out the provisions of the first section of the act to which this is a supplement, they are hereby authorized to use the excess of the receipts for the use of the motive power over and above the expenses for maintaining the same which may accrue on the Columbia and Philadelphia and Allegheny Portage Rail Roads: Provided, that the same rates of toll and motive power charges shall be charged individuals who use the trucks belonging to the Commonwealth as are or may be charged persons using those belonging to individuals, or those who transport in cars over either of the aforesaid roads in addition to such rates as the Canal Commissioners may be of opinion should be charged for the use of said trucks as is contemplated by the second section of the act to which this is supplementary, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of management and repairs of said trucks, as also to pay a reasonable compensation for the investment by the commonwealth for purchasing the same.

☞ A circular has been addressed by the members of both Houses of the Texan Congress to the members of the Congress of the United States who are friendly to Texas, declaring that they believe that at least nine-tenths of the people of "Texas would most cheerfully be willing that their government should embrace any overtures from the United States having for their object the political annexation of Texas on a footing in all respects equal with the other states of the Union."

☞ We learn from the annual report of the board of public works in Virginia, that the Dismal Swamp Canal Company is in a most favorable condition. The income of the company has enabled it to reduce its debts to an amount which will be paid off by the accruing tolls by the first of April next, leaving at their disposal a large claim against the United States. The gross income of the canal during the year, although lessened by unexpected causes, amounted to $28,529 20.

MANUFACTURES AT THE SOUTH.—John Bull has discovered the right mode of competing with our eastern manufactures, which is to transfer their capital and workmen from Leeds, Manchester and other places to some of our streams at the south, in the neighborhood of the raw material. An English company has purchased a large tract of land on the Savannah river, above Augusta, on which it is contemplated to erect large manufacturing establishments, and in a few years we shall find the South in Congress the loudest advocates of a revenge tariff, with incidental protection.—They can easily evade the inconsistency of their position by saying "it was your bull that gored my ox."

FATHER MILLER is lecturing at the Philadelphia Museum. The Times states that he is attracting a respectable audience to listen to his arguments demonstrating that this contemptible little globe is about to be reduced to a cinder. We understand that he now allows us five years longer to live, owing to an error in his earlier calculations. Oh!

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.—The chances for the Judgeship vary every hour. Ex Governor Marcy, Hiram Ketchum, and Chancellor Walworth, are the most prominent applicants.

POPULAR LECTURES.—"Life in Town, or the Boston Spy," is contained in the second number of this publication. It is an excellent description of many of the lectures of the day, and hits off the humbug professors in a pleasant vein of satire. For sale at Cook's.

FOR THE POST.

Judge Wilkins having left Congress, it behooves the democracy to select from their ranks some individual well qualified to succeed him. Your paper of to-day (Monday) contains several communications recommending different gentlemen to the party for this office. And although I have no particular objection to any of them, I believe there is one, not named in the list, possessing superior qualifications, who would, if nominated be elected by a triumphant majority. I refer to

ANDREW BURKE.

To the people of Allegheny County this gentleman is favorably known as a consistent democrat, an upright honest man, and an able and accomplished orator. It is believed that the *whole* party would give him their support, because he belongs to the *party* and not to a *faction*. In addition to this his great personal popularity would of itself be almost sufficient to insure his election. With such a man, the issue would not be a matter of doubt, and old Allegheny would be well and ably represented by one who has ever been found willing to contend for the great principles of democracy.

JEFFERSON.

THE FRESHET IN ALABAMA.—From every quarter we hear of disasters from the late freshet. The planters on the rivers and tributaries have had their cotton fields covered, and their cattle drowned by the flood. Bridges have been swept away to such an extent as to render travelling on many important roads almost impassable. The driver of the stage between Montgomery and Tuscaloosa, had a team of excellent horses drowned the other day, in attempting to cross Mulberry creek near Mapleville.

[From the Globe of the 16th.]

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, to-day, after the expiration of the morning hour, during which no business of importance was transacted, the subject of the tariff was resumed. Mr Phelps occupied the floor until the hour of adjournment, without finishing, in presenting his views upon it. He avowed his determination to vote for no bill discarding protection. He argued that it was within the constitutional power of Congress, whenever in their discretion they might deem it necessary and expedient, to impose duties for protection only, regardless of the amount of which might be needed to supply the wants of the treasury. The States, he maintained, had the right to protect their own industry, anterior to the formation of the constitution; that they exercised that right without restriction or limitation; that this power was conceded by the States to Congress, in forming the federal constitution; that the concession was full and absolute; and if Congress had any power upon the subject at all, it was as unlimited as when exercised by the States. He believed that the amount of revenue required for the support of Government would require such a tariff of duties as, if imposed with discretion, would furnish sufficient protection to the manufacturing and agricultural interests. He had his doubts, however, whether a tariff laid for protection merely, without looking to the wants of the government, would not, at any time, prove injurious. The present tariff, he said, grew out of the circumstances and necessities of the case. The wants of the countryed demand it; and if it had not been enacted at the time it was, the people would have hurled them from their places. The bill authorizing a survey of the mouth of Red river, and for other purposes, passed to day. The Senate adjourned till Monday next.

In the *House* to-day, the bill of the Senate, providing for the support of the insane asylum in the District of Columbia, was read twice, and referred. A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the House that he had this day signed the bill to refund the fine imposed on General Andrew Jackson. Mr Gilmer, on the part of a portion of the committee raised to consider the resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment of the constitution to abolish the representation of the Southern States based on slave property, made a report, and on motion by Mr G., it was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed when other reports from the same committee should come in. The remainder of the morning hour was consumed in the discussion of the report of the committee on rules, Mr Severance having addressed the House in opposition to the 21st rule. The House spent the rest of the day in the consideration of private bills.

TEXAS.

The New Orleans Bee gives Texian news to the 3d inst. The President has vetoed the bill requiring the removal of the President and Heads of Department to Austin, and also the bill removing the Supreme Court to Galveston.

The Tariff, since it passed the House of Representatives has undergone various modifications in the Senate, the principal of which is "a sweeping ad valorem duty of 15 per cent." The Tariff will probably remain unchanged.

OUR COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. Ralph, from Corpus Christi, passed through New Orleans on Monday, on his way to Washington, with despatches from our Commissioners. The contents of these despatches are not known; the messenger, however, mentioned that the Commissioners, having been unable to conclude any definite arrangement with the Mexican Commissioners, had proceeded to the city of Mexico.—Their reception had been favorable, and they entertained the most sanguine hopes that they should, in a personal interview with Santa Anna, be enabled to obtain more favorable terms than the Commissioners deputed by him would feel authorized to grant. Small parties of Mexican troops are still stationed at several points East of the Rio Grande. They have instructions not to interfere with the Texans, but to intercept all parties of Mexicans who attempt to trade with the merchants at Corpus Christi, or any other Texan town.

A bill granting a pension to disabled seamen who have received their wounds in the Texas Navy was passed by the House, and will probably pass the Senate. The allowance is half pay.

The Houston Telegraph expresses fears that Capt. Sanchey, sent out two or three months since to treat with the Indian tribes, has been murdered by them, or drowned in crossing some stream, as he has been gone much longer than he expected to be and nothing has been heard of him.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—There is no news of importance. The new crop of sugar is coming on fast, and prices are sustained low. Coffee is scarce and without demand, but prices are held at our quotations. Measles and small pox continue to prevail

FREE COLORED PEOPLE IN MARYLAND.

A project to sell them into temporary bondage.—A committee of the Maryland Legislature have reported a bill for the removal of the free negroes from Charles county, by which they propose to compel them to aid in procuring the means for their own removal. They say that they are "the creatures of the law—the beings of special statutes, and not members of the body politic;" that "we constantly pass acts taking away a portion of their privileges—and it would be extraordinary, if we cannot take away the whole when we take away a part." Hence the committee propose to sell them out until they shall have earned a sufficiency to transport them from the State, if they are found in the county after a certain time; and this they consider politic and humane! The following is an synopsis of the various sections of this extraordinary bill:

The first section enacts, that all free colored persons found in Charles county, after the first day of January, 1845, shall be arrested by the sheriff of that county, by and with the sanction and direction of the commissioners of said county, and hired out under the authority and direction of said commissioners, until they shall have earned by their labor sufficient wages to transport them from said county.

Second, the superintendant, or those who for any other cause are incapable of earning enough to transport themselves, are permitted to remain for life.

The third rule masks it the duty of the county commissioners, if such incapacitated free negroes desire to leave the State, to tax real and personal property for their removal out of the State to any place they may desire, and for their location and settlement.

The fourth imposes a similar duty on the commissioners, and tax on property, for the location and settlement of any free black removed from the county by means of wages earned according to the provisions of this act.

The fifth enacts that none who either leave or may be removed from Charles County shall enter or be removed to any section of the country in the State beyond the limits of Charles County, to remain longer than ten days.

The sixth provides that any free colored persons violating the foregoing section shall be treated as are free colored people coming from another State, or foreign jurisdiction into the State, or according to the discretion of the courts of justice of section of country to which they may have removed, or which they may have entered.

The seventh prohibits the manumission, by deed or will, of any slave to remain in Charles County, or in any county, or section of country in the State.

The eight and last section, clothes the commissioners with full authority to adopt any process for the most effectual execution of the provisions of this act.

The object of this movement, the Committee tell us, is to obtain means to transport the free negroes to Africa, and compel them to earn the means of doing so. It appears that the free colored, has increased with much greater rapidity than the white population; a circumstance which is held to be injurious to the morals of the latter, and also to the agricultural condition of the State, and prospectively dangerous to both. The condition of the free colored man himself is esteemed not so good as that of the slave; and the committee are clearly of opinion that his condition could not be rendered worse, no matter to what region of country he may be removed, or by what process that removal might be effected. The Committee are alarmed at these circumstances, and wish to rid the whole State of a class of people whose presence is believed to be inimical to the interests of the people, and particularly to slave proprietors. The free colored people of Maryland, and of all the slave States, labor under great disadvantages. They are ignorant, because they cannot receive an education, and as a natural consequence many of them are vicious. We have no doubt their removal to free States would be greatly to their advantage, but we question whether the above law will not lead to grievous wrong—whole families may be sold for years—seperated from each other and cruelly treated. Why will not Maryland, at her own expense, remove them to Free States or to Africa, rather than adopt this oppressive law?—*N. Y. Sun.*

EXTRAORDINARY.

The Kanawha Salt Region.—We have said before that the subterranean wonders of the Upper Kanawha Valley were not half explored, and every day proves that there are not only mysteries but treasures of wealth which the preceding generation had no conception of. When a year or so ago Mr. Tompkins turned out the *gas*, that forced up water, under the kettles to aid in converting the brine into salt, thereby saving one-half of the fuel, it was thought to be a vast stride in the march of improvement and discovery; but now Messrs Wrath & English at their new furnace have actually attained the Irishman's desideratum in the proposed purchase of two stoves—*they save all the fuel!!* The gas has sufficient power to force a column of water three inches in diameter, from the depth of a thousand feet to the height of about fifty feet above the surface of the earth. It is then turned under the furnace ignited, and boils the water till it comes to a state of chrystallization, and then conveyed to the cisterns and produces the heat that carries on the process of evaporation. Thus 350 bushels of Salt of the first quality are made per day, without one particle of fuel other than the gas. At these works but one cistern is yet erected, and they are able to use only one-half of the water that is forced up; another is in progress of erection, when completed all the water will be used and 70 or 80 barrels of Salt manufactured daily, without coal, wood, or the rays of the sun. [*Kanawha Republican.*

BALTIMORE MARKET, FEB. 17.

FLOUR.—City Mills sold at the close of last week at $4 50, and early this week at $4 56¼ a 4 62½; but millers generally demanded $4 75. Howard street has been gradually improving in price, from $4 50, at the close of the last week, to $4 56¼; and on Wednesday and Thursday sales were made at $4 62½ per bbl. Some dealers are paying $4 50 to 4 56¼ from wagons.

COFFEE.—The receipts have been larger than any week for some time, but the demand, which is confined almost exclusively to the city trade, has been limited. We quote Rio, (and we hear of transactions in no other descriptions,) 7 to 7½ cents, mostly at the former, and only a few hundred bags, on time.

TOBACCO.—The market still continues inactive; and few or no transactions are taking place, except occasionally a small fancy lot is presented. The inspections this week were forty-one hhds. Ohio, and two hhds. Kentucky.

FREIGHT.—The wagon rates for carriage to Cumberland to Wheeling and Pittsburgh, is 62½ cents per 100 lbs. The tolls on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road from Baltimore to Cumberland, are as follows, viz, Coffee and manufactured Tobacco 25 cents per 100 lbs.; Groceries, Dry Goods and other merchandise generally, 36 cents per 100 lbs.—*Sun.*

BREAKING UP OF A NEST OF GAMBLERS.

The Bunker Hill Aurora states that a few nights ago the deputy sheriff with about twenty of the citizens of Woburn, Massachusetts, repaired to the Horn Pond House, in that town, and took into custody seven gamblers, with their instruments of gaming, consisting of twenty-three fighting cocks, valued by their owners at about fifteen hundred dollars! The sheriff said it was his duty to destroy the implements of gaming, and he accordingly decapitated all the fighting cocks in the presence of a goodly number of the citizens of Woburn. The owner of the cocks resides in Boston, and is 87 years old. He says he has followed the business of cock-fighting for near 50 years. He pleaded for his life that the poor cocks might be saved, but the sheriff was inexorable. The heads of the cocks have been preserved, in order that they may be present as witnesses against the venerable gambler, whose trial, together with that of the keeper of the Horn Pond House, and five others, who are under bonds for their appearance at court, will come on in a few days. Many more of the gamblers would have been taken, but that they extinguished the lights, and in the darkness make good their retreat. Several of them, however, are known, and will be dealt with according to law.

HAYTI.

We have dates from Port au Prince to the 23d.—The French Envoy had left without effecting a treaty. Two proposals had been made to the Haytien Government—one to give it 20 years to pay its debts without interest, provided the French could have the exclusive privilege of trading with the island, the other to allow the Government five years rest, provided the French vessels were admitted by paying half the ordinary tonnage duties. Both proposals were refused, and the Haytien Government resolved to abide by the treaty of 1838, and paid over the instalment due, $35,000. $200,000 more had been forwarded to France, making all that was due. $600,000 more will be due in July. The markets for American produce are dull.

☞ The ship Robin Hood, Capt Fish, arrived at Boston last Thursday, having sailed from Valparaiso Nov 7. She brought the intelligence of her own arrival out. Several heavy failures among the merchants had taken place at Valparaiso, which for a time created great excitement, but when the Robin Hood sailed all was quiet again. Capt Fish states that business was very dull, and that a large number of English vessels were on the coast doing nothing. There was no political news of interest. Peace and poverty were the order of the day.

DIED.

This morning, at one o'clock, after a tedious illness, in his 78th year, BENJAMIN BAKEWELL.

He was born at Derby, England, and settled in Pittsburgh in 1808. For many years he was an active member of the City Council, and was at all times earnestly intent on devising, and carrying into execution, plans for the public good. Amongst several other improvements in which he took a particularly efficient part, may be mentioned the establishment of the Water Works. He laid the foundation of public confidence in his integrity; and he was generally regarded as a man on whose judgment, fidelity, and perseverence entire reliance might be placed. To the prosperity of Pittsburgh he essentially contributed; and to his enterprise in establishing the first Flint Glass Works in this part of the United States, the city is in no small degree indebted for the station which it holds as the great laboratory of the West.

After he had in a great measure retired from public life, he consented to hold the office of a Director of the Public Schools, in which he took a particular interest, and his colleagues can testify how faithfully he discharged its public duties. No man more sincerely rejoiced at every indication of the onward progress of knowledge, truth, liberty, and humanity. Blessed with an excellent understanding, he diligently improved the talent by reading and meditation. He had a clear and discerning sense of moral good and evil; and had consequently, a thorough detestation of vice in all the various forms which it assumes. His strict integrity, and ingenuous dealing were universally acknowledged. He was a lover of hospitality; and though he had for several years withdrawn from general society, none took greater pleasure in the company of his friends, and few contributed more to render this intercourse profitable and agreeable.

His whole deportment was characterized by a remarkable amenity of disposition and urbanity of manners. In him were combined the affability and courtesy of a perfect gentleman, which were the spontaneous manifestation of a refined mind and a benevolent heart. To the very last moment of consciousness, he exhibited that kind consideration for others which distinguished his whole life. Though a sincere lover of peace, and anxious to avoid all cause of offence, yet he would not make any unrighteous compromise to obtain this end. He steadily followed the path which his sense of duty marked out; and was not deterred by any obstacles, nor was his zeal cooled by sacrifices which any cause, dear to his heart, called upon him to make. A firm believer in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, they were his daily study; and the influence they exerted on his mind was exhibited in his daily conversation, in the house of prayer, and the devotion of the closet.

His memory will long be cherished with affectionate reverence and gratitude by his relatives and acquaintances, who painfully feel that an irreparable breach has been made in the circle which he adorned by his virtue, directed by his counsel, animated by his hopeful trust, and enlivened by cheerfulness. The devoted attachment of those most nearly related to him, bears witness to the exemplary fidelity, the judicious and unabated kindness with which he performed all the relative duties of life. Dear, venerable friend, farewell.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are requested to attend his funeral at half past 10 on Tuesday morning, from his late residence in Fourth street.

MR. EDITOR:—

Will you permit me to suggest, through your valuable paper, the name of ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq., as a candidate for nomination for the seat in Congress made vacant by the resignation of Mr WILKINS. His long and arduous labors in the democratic cause, and his eminent capacity for legislation, superadded to the purity of his principles, point him out as every way worthy of the high honor of this nomination.

ARCHER.

Flaxseed Meal.

A FEW bbls. on hand and for sale by REINHART & LTRONG, 140 Liberty st.
feb 20.

Garden Seeds.

A CHOICE selection of seeds from the "Fredonia Gardens" (N. Y.) on consignment and for sale at REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty st.
feb 20.

Groceries.

10 HHDS, Prime N O Sugar;
250 Bushels Dried Peaches;
4000 lbs. W R Cheese;
75 dozen Corn Brooms;
No 1, 2 and 3, Mackerel, bbls and hf bbls;
Connecticut mess Shad;
In store and for sale, by J D WILLIAMS,
feb20 No 28 Fifth street.

J D Williams,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and dealer in Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No 28 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE CHEAP.—20 gross of matches, 50 dozen cut and dry tobacco in papers, and 10,000 common cigars. I. HARRIS, Agent and Com. Merch't, No 9, 5th st.
f20

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS. Just received, a new consignment of 550 American Anti-Slavery Almanacs for 1844, for sale by the hundred, dozen, or retail. ISAAC HARRIS, Agent and Com. Merch't, No 9, 5th st.
f20

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 Richard Dossett, of the 5th ward of Pittsburgh, respectfully represents—

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

RICHARD DOSSETT.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the 5th ward of Pittsburgh, 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.

Francis Carr,	Robt Fleming,
Richard J Bugh,	John Young,
Wm Matthews,	R Moore,
Edwin Reis,	D Pentz,
Philip Goldbacher,	Fredk E Kremer,
Solomon Reis,	Anthony Pfrangle.

f20-d&w3t

Very Interesting.

A LARGE lot of new works just received at Cook's Literary Depot, 85, 4th street.

Lady's Book for March, containing the following embellishments, five engravings in all: Paul and Virginia, engraved by A. L. Dick; Laurel Hill, an original picture engraved by W. Graham, four elegant and true representations of the Spring Fashions, beautifully colored; Ancient Fashions, five figures: contents entirely original.

Hopkins on the British Reformation. 1 vol.

Old St Paul's, by W H Ainsworth.

Campbell's Foreign Semi Monthly Magazine, for February.

Life and Adventures of Elsworth, the American Pedestrian.

Mirror Library, containing songs and miscellaneous poems by Barry Cornwall.

Secret Guill, or the Counterfeiters, an American tale.

Christian World for October, November and December.

Mystères De Paris, par Eugène Sue, part 4th.

Medical Examiner, No 3.

Mexico, by Blanex Maher.

American in Paris during the Winter, by Jules Janin.

Also a new supply of *Lady Annabel.* Chevalier De Faublas, No 3.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

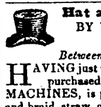
THE subscriber, formerly agent of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, having been appointed by a number of the Manufacturers and Mechanics of the city of Pittsburgh and its vicinity as their agent for the sale of their various manufactures, will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of those articles at the lowest wholesale prices.

The attention of Western Merchants and *dealers in American Manufactures* is respectfully invited to this establishment. Orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to.

GEO. COCHRAN.
No 26 Wood street.

☞ ON HAND,—Axes, Augers, Hoes, Mattocks, Spades, and Shovels, Sickles, Scythes, Trace and Log Chains, Spinning Wheel Irons, Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, Machine Cards, Window Glass and Glassware, White and Red Lead; Patterson's Locks and Large Press Screws, &c. &c

feb19

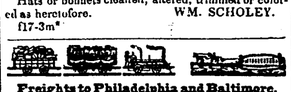


Hat and Bonnet Pressing,
BY WILLIAM SCHOLEY,
DIAMOND ALLEY,
Between Wood and Smithfield Sts.

HAVING just returned from the eastern cities and purchased the most improved PRESSING MACHINES, is prepared to press gentlemen's hats and braid, straw, gimp or Leghorn bonnets on the most reasonable terms, in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. The subscriber believes that his long experience in the business is a sufficient guarantee that all work entrusted to him will be properly performed.

Hats or bonnets cleaned, altered, trimmed or colored as heretofore. WM. SCHOLEY.

f17-3m*



Freights to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS' LINE

FOR transporting Goods, Merchandise, Produce, &c., between *Pittsburgh, Philadelphia* and *Baltimore*. Goods will be received and forwarded by this line on as accommodating terms and as short time as by any other responsible Line. All goods forwarded from Philadelphia by this Line will be insured.—The Proprietors and agents will give their whole attention and endeavor to render satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom. We invite shippers, merchants, manufacturers and others to give us a call before shipping elsewhere. Merchandise consigned to the agents will be received, freight and charges paid, and forwarded without additional charge for forwarding or storage.

SAMUEL W DAY, }
H L PATTERSON, } *Proprietors.*

AGENTS:

Samuel M Kier, Canal Basin, near 7th st. Pittsbg.
Samuel W Day, 1st and 2d Wharf, below Race st. Delaware, Philadelphia.
Isaac Cruse, Baltimore.
H L Patterson, Hollidaysburgh.
Jesse Patterson, Johnstown.
J & N Briggs, New York.
Wm B Reynolds & Co., Boston.

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James McCully,
Irvin & Martin,
R Robinson & Co,
J W Barbridge & Co,
Henry Coulter,
C G Hussey,
John Grier,
Church & Carothers,
George Breed,
F Sellers,
} *Pittsburgh.*
Samuel J McNight, *Louisville.*
Samuel Wilson, *Madison, Ia:*
feb 15, '44

MR. EDITOR:—

Will you permit me to suggest, through your valuable paper, the name of ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq., as a candidate for nomination for the seat in Congress made vacant by the resignation of Mr WILKINS. His long and arduous labors in the democratic cause, and his eminent capacity for legislation, superadded to the purity of his principles, point him out as every way worthy of the high honor of this nomination.

ARCHER.

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 Maurice Martin, of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, respectfully sheweth—

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

MAURICE MARTIN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Pittsburgh, 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.

M Lowry,	Wm Gates,
John Neal,	John Peter Buck,
George Dintz,	John Stubbs,
Jer. Frew,	J C Smith,
A J Lihault,	David Sloan,
George Porter,	Bernard Buckle.

f14-d&w3t*

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 James Kearney, of the 5th ward of Pittsburgh, respectfully sheweth—

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

JAMES KEARNEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Pittsburgh, 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.

John Young,	Thomas Flood,
Samuel Biggem,	John J Mitchel,
Alexander Glass,	James Gealing,
John Mackin,	John Gibb,
James Scott,	James Ormston,
Andrew Scott,	William Hamilton.

f15-3td&w

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 James Mackey, of the 4th ward of Pittsburgh, respectfully sheweth—

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

JAMES MACKEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the 4th Ward of Pittsburgh, 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.

John McIlwaine,	John Haffey,
Dennis Leonard,	James McKenna,
Thomas Scott,	John Turbett,
Joseph O'Brien,	Joseph Watt,
David Spencer,	James McAfee,
James Brooks,	Montrose Mitcheltree.

f 15-3td&w*

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 Ferdinand Hughes, of the 1st Ward of Pittsburgh, respectfully sheweth—

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

FERDINAND HUGHES.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the 1st ward of Pittsburgh, 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.

R C Townsend,	B McGinn,
George Beale,	A Beeler,
J W Butler,	Thomas Miller,
Francis Bailey,	Webb Closey,
John Rhey,	Samuel Keller,
T S Clarke,	John Caldwell.

f16-3td&w

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 James Armstrong, of the 4th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, respectfully sheweth—

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

JAMES ARMSTRONG.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Pittsburgh, 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.

Thomas Scott,	George W Smith,
McKibben & Smith,	James Verner,
James Mathews,	John Matthews,
John M'Cree,	Dennis Leonard,
Wm Coleman,	M Kane, jr,
M Whitmore,	James Graham.

f14-d&w3t*

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 Owen Watson, of Lower St Clair tp. respectfully 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 be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

OWEN WATSON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Lower St Clair township, 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.

John M'Clurg,	Thomas Redmond,
E McAnioch,	Robert Cunningham,