MR. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH.

By the arrival at New York copies of Mr. O'Connell's speech in defence of himself against the charge of conspiracy has been received The following is an abstract of it:—

The court was crowded with an immense throng of eager listeners.

Mr. O'Connell disclaimed having ever violated any law or having ever been actuated by any motive save a desire to serve his country He, however, acknowledged himself a repealer, and avows that, with the most upright intentions his acts, since he first began that course of conduct which had brought him before their lordships, his end and object had been the repeal of the Union. "I tell you (he exclaimed) I cannot bear it—it was forced upon the Irish people by the most foul and unjustifiable means that ever a government had recourse to, and I have the highest authority for saying so." He then went on, as he said, not to take back any of the sentiments he had advocated, but to repeat the substance of every thing he had previously said.

Mr. O'Connell ridiculed the idea of his course in behalf of the repeal being charged upon him as a conspiracy, and displayed with much power and biting irony the mockery of calling that a conspiracy which had been transacted at noon-day, and published upon the winds. If there be a conspiracy, where is it? Where the time, the place, the circumstances, the actors? No specifications were made, and it was not at all certain that he was even supposed to have been present at it! But if so, he certainly should have been informed of the *time* at which the conspiracy took place, that he might have the benefit of an *alibi* if he could make it out! Instead of the unravelling of dark and horrible machinations and treasonable conferences, the attorney general has occupied eleven mortal hours in reading and commenting upon extracts from newspapers which you had all read long ago, and knew all about, and has then thrown these dreadful newspapers into the jury-box in a heap, and told the jury, "there they are—help yourself to the conspiracy!" He had told them nothing, proved nothing, hinted at nothing new—no new developments—nothing which all the world did not already know. Was this the way to establish a *conspiracy*? To prove his charge of conspiracy the prosecution relied first upon the public meetings in favor of repeal, and next upon the newspapers. The idea of a conspiracy, from such facts, was absurd. Would slavery have been abolished if its advocates had entered into a conspiracy? And yet they held their public meetings, and made bitter and unrelenting enemies and had their newspapers, and their calumniators, and had done and suffered exactly the same as the friends of repeal—and their leading men, with equal propriety, ought to have been prosecuted for conspiracy; they should have indicted Wilberforce, who has written his name upon the most prominent pages of history as the strenous advocate of freedom—and who will never be forgotten while a feeling of humanity exists—he would have been indicted for *conspiracy* The venerable Clarkson, too, should not have escaped. Convict us, and he is not free in his old age. By the names of Wilberforce and Clarkson I conjure you to dismiss from your box every attempt to shut out free discussion. Large meetings, and which were reported, too, in the newspapers, were held in favor of catholic emancipation, and great agitation and excitement were produced. Was this a conspiracy? The anti-corn law league and the anti-slavery society—they, too, held public meetings and received money—why were they not indicted for *conspiracy*?

Mr O'Connell then went on to examine in detail the two classes of charges which had been made against the prisoners—monster meetings and newspaper publications. We have not room to follow him through his eloquent, scorching and powerful address. After a searching examination of the various points in the accusation, the speaker went on in an elaborate and statistical argument to show the claims of Ireland to an independent parliament, and how much it had in former times benefited the condition of her people.—The speech is altogether one of the ablest, argumentative and powerful efforts we have ever read, and goes over the whole ground of the great question of Irish repeal.

After Mr O'Connell had concluded, the court adjourned to the next day.—*Boston Post.*

ALMOST A DUEL.

Complaint was entered against Dr M Green and a young gentleman named Cowan, charging them with offering a challenge to a young gentleman named Wheeler, to fight a duel, &c. The facts appear to be as follows:—Mr Wheeler and Mr Cowan were at a party about a fortnight ago, at the house of Mr Schermerhorn, 14th street. Mr. W. is a student at law in the office of Mr David Evans, and Mr Cowan a medical student belonging to North Carolina, who has been engaged in New York for about a year past in attending the various lectures, hospitals, &c. At the party was a young lady, with whom Mr. Wheeler had for some time been acquainted, and to whom, it is said, he was attached, but it appears the affection was not reciprocated. He solicited her hand in a dance. She stated that she had already engaged to dance, but perhaps would dance with him next time, and begged him to excuse her. He replied that he would excuse her, and *for ever* (laying great stress on the two last words.) Dr. Cowan soon afterwards led the young lady out to dance, upon seeing which, Mr. Wheeler immediately got a partner and joined in the same cotillion. When it came to his turn to give the young lady his hand it is said he turned the cold shoulder, and the insult was so pointed as to render it necessary for Cowan, according to the rules, at least, of Southern etiquette, to take up the gauntlet, not only on account of his partner, but for himself.

An apology was subsequently tendered by Mr Wheeler which the lady declared herself satisfied with, but Dr. Cowan thought that an apology was due to him also for the insult which had been offered his partner, and his friend, Dr Green, (also a North Carolinian) was deputed by Dr C. to call in Mr Wheeler, and settle the "terms of the apology." A negotiation followed, but nothing offered that was deemed by Dr C. to be satisfactory. Dr Green formally waited on Mr Wheeler, and stated that he was forbidden by a law of the State to offer a challenge, but if all the parties would repair to Pennsylvania, they might settleon the terms of an apology, &c. Mr Wheeler's father, who resides in one of the adjoining counties, came to the city, and the complaint was finally presented to the Mayor, who held the parties to bail to keep the peace, but whether the communication of Dr Green can be construed into a challenge to Mr. Wheeler or not, we believe has not yet been determined. The Mayor was occupied a considerable portion of the day yesterday in hearing the facts.—*N Y Sun.*

PRIVATE MAIL CASE.—The case of the United States vs. John G Gilmour, connected with the American Mail Letter Company, charged with carrying letters on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, out of the U. S. Mail at a regular rate of charge, was decided against the defendant on Monday in the U S District Court, Baltimore. The penalty is $50. There are other similar cases pending in that city, as well as in Philadelphia and New York.

LYNCH LAW.

The negro who murdered Mr Yeider and family, at Herculaneum, on Sunday night last, has been taken by a mob from jail and hung. It appears that he called at the shoemaker's shop of Mr Y., about four o'clock on Sunday evening, under pretence of getting a pair of shoes, and while Mr Y. was stooping, struck him with an axe. From the shop he went to the house and asked Mrs Y for powder. She immediately ran towards the shop, with an infant child in her arms, but he overtook and murdered her, at the same time wounding her dangerously. After his arrest, a large number of persons went to Hillsboro, where he was confined, took him from jail to the spot where the murder was perpetrated, and there hung him. The exasperated state of feeling, produced by the horrid outrage, caused the people in that neighborhood to overstep the limits of the law, and execute its decree without waiting for his trial. It is said that he made a full confession of his guilt, and acknowledged that he had been previously concerned in similar outrages.—*St. Louis Reporter, March* 8.

THE GERMANS.

The German population is increasing with wonderful rapidity in the United States. It is estimated that there are three millions in this country, and that not less than fifty newspapers are published in the German language.

The Reading Railroad company has now 39 locomotive engines, 1600 coal cars of three and a half tons burden, 100 freight cars and 17 passenger cars.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

THE ELECTION.—The returns come in slowly, the roads being very bad and the heavy rain for the past two days have doubtless kept them back. Mr. DARRAGH, the whig candidate is elected by about 500 majority. We deem it useless to publish any of the partial returns we have received, and as the return judges meet to-day we will be able to give the official result to-morrow. Our friends abroad, will observe one thing—that the opposition polled their full vote, while we will fall at least a *thousand* short of our usual poll.—Their candidate is elected by about 500. and every body can judge what sort of a *Clay victory* our election would have been, if the democrats had turned out in their strength.

ORPHANS' CONCERT.—A Concert will be given this evening in the school house of St Paul's Church, for the benefit of the Orphans' under the care of the Sisters of Charity. We are sure that it needs but the bare announcement to secure a crowded house. It is but seldom that an appeal to the benevolence and humanity of the citizens of Pittsburgh is suffered to go unanswered; and we are certain that none more worthy can be found upon whom to bestow their charity than the poor children who have been deprived of their natural protectors, and are now dependant upon others for their education and their comfort.

ST. PATRICKS SUPPER AT THE EMMET HOTEL.—The proprietor of this excellent establishment has made extensive arrangements to entertain his friends, and all who may wish to celebrate the anniversary of Ireland's Tutelar Saint. None know better how to get up such festivals than our friend SWEENY, and we are assured that all his skill and liberality will be employed on this occasion, for the accommodation and comfort of his guests.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, Mr Armstrong has also made preparations for the accommodation of a large company. He has procured, in addition to all the delicacies of our own market, a lot of magnificent fish, from Baltimore, which will be served up with his usual taste on the occasion.

The entertainments at both these houses will be as good as the city can afford, and we have no doubt but the Emmet and Washington will be crowded with large companies.

O'CONNELL'S SPEECH.—We give an extract from O'Connell's masterly speech in this morning's paper, and will commence the publication of it at length in our paper of Wednesday. It will be a rare treat to the friends of Ireland, and must serve to enhance the reputation of the author and advance the noble cause in which he is engaged.

THE PITTSBURGH CATHOLIC—is the name of a new paper just started in this city. It is devoted to the defence of Catholic principles, and the first number gives bright promise of the future. It is elegantly printed and ably edited, and will doubtless receive a substantial support from the Catholics of the Diocese.

A QUESTION FOR MARKLE MEN.—The Hollidaysburgh Beacon Light, very aptly asks how it happens that the whig and anti-masonic party have been so blind to the unascendant merits, and public services—the patriotism and bravery of Gen. Joseph Markle, of Westmoreland, as to pass him by unheeded until old age has well nigh rendered him unfit for service, and ready only for an honorable discharge, leaving him to linger in such unmerited obscurity, while they tasked their powers for the elevation of Joseph Ritner or Honest John Banks.

MARY RODGERS AGAIN.—A correspondent of the New Haven (Conn.) Courier, writing from Derby, Connecticut, the town where the mother of Mary Rodgers, the "cigar girl," who was supposed to have been seduced and brutally murdered at Hoboken, opposite New York, a year or two since, resides, states that it is generally believed there that Mary Rodgers is still living, and is residing in the house with her mother. A female has been occasionally seen about the house that resembled her, of whom the mother would give no account or allow any one to see This is supposed to be an idle rumor, though it will be remembered that there was some mystery in the conduct of the mother at the time of her recognizing the body.

ANOTHER DEATH.—Mr Robert C. Maynard, another of the sufferers by the Richmond Club House accident, died in that city, on Monday last, from the effects of the wounds he then received. The Compiler states that he bore his prolonged and severe suffering with manly fortitude. Many warm friends weep for his untimely death, and sincere and wide is the sympathy with his family in their affliction.

SEIZURE OF A VESSEL.—The Franklin, (La.) Banner states that on the 21st inst. Mr. R. N. McMillan, a temporary inspector of that port seized in Vermillion Bay the schooner Henrietta, of Franklin, for a violation of the Revenue Laws. When the officer boarded the vessel, he found three sets of papers—one United States license, and both a Texan license and register. She now lies at this port as a forfeiture to the U. States, to wait the decision of the United States Court, which sits at Opelousas next month.

A MYSTERY.—The Harrisburgh Union states that in removing a very ancient stable from a lot on Strawberry alley, in that borough, a day or two since, the workmen dug up the skeletons of two grown persons, embedded about half a foot beneath the surface of the earth. Along with the bones were also found a rusted axe and spade. It is said, also, that one of the skull bones bore marks of violence, all of which has served to increase the mystery. The remains of these persons were evidently consigned to this hidden place many years ago, but who they were, or by whom interred, will perhaps remain forever unrevealed.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE AND FAITHFUL.—The death of Marshal Bertrand has excited very lively regrets in this country, through which he had recently passed, making friends every where. No true friend of Napoleon now exists; and we perceive it has been proposed in the chamber of Deputies to place his remains under the dome of Invalids near to the Emperor's.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.—We learn by a gentleman who has just arrived in this city from Cincinnati, that one firm in the grocery business there, has shipped already this season for the N O market, *forty-five hundred* barrels of eggs—each of which contained ninety dozen; and when in New Orleans will sell for $8 per bbl.

OPENING OF THE CANAL.—The Harrisburgh Union states that the canal commissioners are sanguine in the expectation that the whole line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, will be ready for transportation by the 18th inst at farthest

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred at Newark (N J) on the 13th inst. It broke out at half past four in Stewart's U S Hotel, which was consumed, together with Ramsay's confectionary, Smith's newspaper and express office, Davy's Harness shop, Adams and Brother's tailor shop, Hayes & Chetwood's law offices, offices of the Morning Post and the New Jersey Eagle and Meeker's umbrella factory. Two or three persons were injured, but it is hoped not fatally. The stock was generally saved. The hotel building was insured, but not the furniture. Capt Stewart's loss will be about $500. Great praise is awarded to the fire department, for their efficiency and promptitude in arresting the flames. The aggregate value of the real property destroyed, is estimated at $30,000 of which $18,400 is covered by insurance.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The Harrisburgh Union of the 13th states that "the bill for the sale of the Main Line of our improvements, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, passed committee of the whole in the Senate yesterday. It provides for the sale of the works at auction, and fixes the price at $20,000,000, and otherwise does not differ materially from the bill of last session. The bill for the sale of the Delaware Division fixes the price for that work at $2,500,000."

☞ Letters received in Boston from Cuba, dated the 23d ult., state, that the reports of insurrections among the slaves, are all moonshine. Every thing in Cuba was as quiet and secure as it had been for years.

AN EDITOR IN JAIL!—The editor of the Fredericktown (N B) Loyalist has been arrested and thrown into jail by order of the Provincial House of Assembly for commenting with some severity upon the action of that body. The editor writes from his prison house, and says he defies and despises the body of men that have at their mere will and pleasure, without any of the forms of law, incarcerated him. He evidently feels that he has the best of the bargain, and is as happy as a lord!

SECRET MURDER DISCOVERED.—The Street Inspector of the 7th ward, N.Y., proceeded, the Herald states, on Monday morning, to tear down an old house at the corner of Water and Walnut streets, that had long been unoccupied, and, upon removing some dirt in the cellar, they discovered the remains of the body of a woman, who, from appearances, must have been dead nearly two years. The decayed state of the body prevented any trace of the means of her death, which no doubt was committed by violence, or it would not have been left in such a situation. The Coroner was to hold an investigation next day, when further developements were expected to be made.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The reading of the Bible in the Public Schools has caused a great deal of excitement in Philadelphia lately. The controllers of the schools refused to admit it as a school book, which caused quite a number of meetings to be held and a great deal of indignation manifested. The Catholics and the Pope came in for their full share of denunciation, and so many false statements were made and so great an effort to lead the public mind astray on the subject, that the Bishop has published a statement setting forth the views of the Catholics on this matter, from which we make the following extracts:—

Catholics have not asked that the Bible be excluded from the Public Schools.

They have desired for their children the liberty of using the Catholic version, in case the reading of the Bible be prescribed by the controllers or directors of the schools.

They only desire to enjoy the benefits of the Constitution of the state of Pennsylvania, which guarantees the rights of conscience, and precludes any preference of sectarian modes of worship. They ask that the School Laws be faithfully executed, and that "the religious predilections of the parents be respected."—They ask that the regulations of the controllers of the public schools, adopted in December, 1831, be followed up, and that the resolutions of the same body, adopted in January, 1843, be adhered to. They desire that the Public Schools be preserved from all sectarian influence, and that education be conducted in a way that may enable all citizens equally to share in its benefits, without any violence being offered to their religious convictions.

DISASTER.

A late St John New Brunswicker states that the brig Peruvian, Captain Grant, from Liverpool to that port, on the 21st of February, near Sable Island, fell in with the long-boat of the barque Jupiter, of Port Glasgow, having on board the master and crew of that vessel, which they had abandoned just as she was sinking; on the 18th ult. The Jupiter was bound from Belfast, It., to Boston, and had on board 270 tons Pig Iron, 25,000 bricks and other heavy articles, which caused her to strain very much, until she sprung a leak, when they were compelled to abandon her. Two men died in the boat from cold and exhaustion, and the survivors have suffered very much, and are now in the Hospital at St John.

LATE FROM AFRICA.

By the arrival at Baltimore of Lieut. Ferris, an officer of the U S Squadron upon the African Coast, information has been received that three of the vessels composing it, the ship Macedonian, Commodore Perry, the sloop Saratoga, Commander Tatnall, and the sloop Decatur, Commander Abbott, have had some warm work upon the Coast in the way of punishing the natives concerned in the murder of the Captain and crew of the schooner Mary Carver, about two years ago.

On the 4th of December last, the three vessels met at Monrovia, and after taking the Governor of Monrovia on board, proceeded down the Coast to about 60 or 70 miles below Cape Palmas, and on the 12th landed a force about 500 officers and men. A council house was erected on the beach, to which on the 13th the African King and his Interpreter came attended by his people, all fully armed, to hold a *palaver*. The talk was very unsatisfactory, and finally the King, his Interpreter, and the people, turned and ran, but had not proceeded far, before the volley from the American force killed the King, his Interpreter and others.—The natives fled to a jungle, from whence they continued for above an hour to fire upon the Americans, who returned volley for volley, burned their towns, destroyed their canoes, and then returned to their ships.

On the following day the force again landed a few miles further down, burned five more towns, destroyed a considerable number of canoes, &c. In one of these towns the Register of the Mary Carver was found, also a private letter belonging to the captain of that vessel, and other papers which had clearly belonged to it The boats again returned to the ships, and a few miles further down a treaty of peace was concluded with another tribe of Africans.

The Saratoga arrived at Madeira on the 20th from Monrovia, and just before she left the latter place, the Rev. Mr. Sawyor, one of the Missionaries stationed about 50 miles below Monrovia, died.

The Barque Roderick Dhu arrived at Monrovia from Providence about the 6th of Dec.

Mr. M. Appleby, African Missionary, arrived at this port Tuesday in the brig Antartic, having left Sierra Leone 12th Dec.

The brig Frances Lord, hence, had arrived. The missionaries, Mr. Livingston, passengers on board, were in good health. The place had been unusually healthy for the last year. The Spanish brig Voladore, (slaver,) with 150 slaves, had made her escape from the Coast, she had been chased several times by H. M. brig Bonetta, and one of the American cruizers.

FROM MATANZAS.—The Savannah Republican contains advices from Mantanzas to the 26th ult. Another insurrectionary movement had been discovered, which was to have taken place on the 28th. The rebellion embraced people of all colors, and so many arrests had taken place that the various prisons were crowded, and an additional house had been taken near the river as a temporary jail. The arrests were still going on at the date of the letter. The city was in a state of great excitement and business almost entirely suspended.

COFFEE HOUSE LICENSES IN CINCINNATI.—The Commercial has been favored with the number of Coffee Houses licenses, &c., granted by the present Council up to this time, as follows: 62 taverns and 90 coffee houses. Amount received for licenses, seven thousand two hundred and seventy dollars. The number of vagrants arrested by the Night Watch alone since the 22d of April last is 84, and the number of persons arrested for disorderly conduct is 215. The amount assessed for disorderly conduct is $1065. The vagrants were committed to the county jail to be fed on bread and water only. *All of the above persons were drunk when arrested* The above does not include arrests by the City Marshal.

FOR THE POST.

A GRAND CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

A glorious opportunity is now offered to industrious and virtuous young men to secure to themselves a permanent and happy home during their abode upon this planet. I refer to the "OHIO PHALANX;" which Association will receive a few more men, who are willing to comply with the terms. It is hoped that mechanics, farmers and others, who have no hope of avoiding the miseries of the present system, will make application immediately; and, if admitted, they will in a few years, be surrounded by all the enjoyments man can hope for in this world,

For information call on any of the prominent friends of the cause in this city, or address a letter to "Ohio Phalanx, Bell Air, Belmont co., Ohio."

A MECHANIC.

A SNUG LITTLE FORTUNE.

Lord Francis Egerton, as we learn from the amusing London correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, is going to try to make the river Irwell navigable for vessels of considerable burthen as far as Manchester. He has bought up 400.000*l.* of shares in the "Mersey and Irwell Navigation Company," and contemplates spending 300,000*l.* more on the enterprise, making in all an investment little short of $3,500,000. And yet Lord Francis, who is only a Lord by courtesy, will succeed to a Dukedom, if he lives, with a rental of $1,500,000 per annum.

HUMILITY ON A GREAT SCALE.—Alexander Hamilton begs the Legislature of Massachusetts to allow him to call himself Edward Hamilton, because he says it is too much of a burthen for a common sort of a man to support such a name, and then as an humble individual, he feels his own unworthiness when he is obliged to disclose his name, besides he is about publishing some musical compositions of his own and is unwilling to associate so illustrious a name with inferior productions. He also respectfully thinks that if the Legislature will grant his prayer it will operate as a rebuke to the foolish practice of burdening children with high sounding names. Among the unhappy and ludicrous consequences of which, we have read in the papers 'John Quincy Adams' was brought up by the watch, in some southern city, charged with being found drunk in the street at midnight; and 'Marcus Morton' was sent to the House of Correction in New York, for stealing a box of smoked herrings.

☞ There were 179 Texian prisoners still in loathsome confinement at the latest advices from Mexico, many of whom had suffered indescribable tortures from the epidemic and from the vile fare and horrible discipline from their tyrannical taskmasters. Just before the Tippecanoe (which brought the latest news of these unfortunate men)" sailed, Frank Strother Gay, one of the number, and a young lawyer from Kentucky, was relieved from his sufferings by death. Is nothing to be done for the sad remnant of these unhappy men?

RESULT OF ACCIDENT.

Many of the most important discoveries in the field of science have been the result of accident. Two little boys of a spectacle maker in Holland, while their father was at dinner, chanced to look at a distant steeple, through two eye glasses placed one before another. They found the steeple brought much nearer the shop windows. They told their father on his return; and the circumstances led to a course of experiments, which ended in the telescope. Some shipwrecked sailors once collected some seaweeds on the sand, and made a fire to warm their shivering fingers and cook their scanty meal. When the fire went out they found that the alkali of the seaweed had combined with the sand and formed glass; the basis of our discoveries in astronomy, and absolutely necessary to our enjoyment.

In the days when every astrologer, and every chemist was seeking after the philosopher's stone, some monks, carelessly making up their materials, by accident invented gunpowder; which has done so much to diminish the barbarities of war.

Sir Isaac Newton's most important discoveries, concerning light and gravitation, were the result of accident. His theory and experiments on light were suggested by the soap bubbles of a child; and on gravitation, by the fall of an apple as he sat in the orchard. And it was hastily scratching on a stone, a memorandum of some articles brought him by a washwoman, that the idea of the lithography first presented itself to the mind of Senefelder.

SCRIPTURE FOR IT.

A distinguished writer says—"There is but one passage in the Bible where the girls are commanded to kiss the men; and that is the golden rule, 'Whatsoever ye would that *men* should do unto you, do ye even so to them.'"

ST PATRICK'S DAY.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of Irishmen and the friends of Ireland was held at the house of Mr H. Sweeney, on Friday evening, March 8th, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, by a public supper, on Monday evening, the 18th instant; Wm Smith, Esq., was called to the chair, and John T Connolly was appointed Secretary.

On motion,

Resolved, That Mr Hugh Sweeny be requested to prepare a supper for all those desirous of celebrating the above festival at the Emmet Hotel, at the end of the old bridge, Allegheny city, on the 18th inst.

On motion,

Resolved, That the following gentlemen constitute a committee of arrangement for the occasion, viz:

Henry McCullough,	John Anderson,
James Boyd,	Wilson M'Candless,
John McDevitt,	James Cunningham,
Hugh Garvey,	Bartholomew Murray,
Henry Cassiday,	Robert Galway,
Andrew Burke,	James Patton,
John Jack,	Wm Rhey,
Wm Robison,	Wm Watson,
James McDevitt,	J Robinson,
James Lonergan,	Wm Sheehy,
Wm Smith,	James Fenlon,
Robert Swan,	Wm Lecky,
Wm Alcorn,	Wm Hopkins,
Wm B Holmes,	Saml Shaw.
Wm Proctor,	David Evans,
John Cormick,	Elijah Trovillo,
P McKenna.	J B Guthrie,
Michael O'Hanlon,	Chas Shaler,
Robert McChesney,	Chambers McKibben,
Thomas Gibson,	H S McGraw
John T Connelly,	Robert Woods.
M McCullough, sr	Thos Donnelly,
Thomas Flood,	C H Kay,
John Smith,	D S Scully,
Thos O Neil,	James Fleming,
Robert Porter,	Jas McCaffrey,
J M Snowden, sr.	John Gibb,
John Lafferty	John McQuewan,
R S Stockton,	Wm Lehmer,
P Mulvany,	Thos Owston,
R C Townsend,	J K Moorhead,
Thomas M'Kown,	Wm Coleman.
Michael Stackhouse,	Michael Leahy,
Thomas Phillips,	Wm McElroy.
Wm H Smith.	

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on toasts:

Andrew Burke,	Henry McCullough,
Wm Robison,	John Anderson,
John T Connolly,	John McDevitt.
H S Magraw.	

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for the selection of officers:

R Galway,	Henry Cassiday,
R Porter,	Robt Woods,
M M'Cullough,	Thomas Gibson.
Wm Smith,	

WM. SMITH, Chairman.

JOHN T CONNOLLY, Secretary.

☞ The Maryland Legislature have adjourned, without doing any thing for the resuscitation of the State credit, excepting passing a bill for enforcing the collection of taxes. All the measures projected for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal failed. A bill passed the House for the sale of the State's interest in the public works, but was rejected by the Senate. All the measures relative to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad also failed. The important measures for the sale of the Bank Stocks held by the State, for funding the interest on the public debt now due, and for fixing a day for the resumption of payment by the State, failed by decisive majorities, having received only 18 votes in the House. A repudiating measure was rejected by an equally strong vote.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.

The Reporter states that the river is in fine navigable order, there being about 15 feet water in the channel. Produce is arriving freely from above, and our levee presents quite an animated appearance in the receiving and forwarding business.

THE OSAGE RIVER.—As some evidence of the extent of business which will soon be done on this river, we are told that there are now 800 hhds of tobacco in store at Warsaw, and freight of other descriptions at that place sufficient to load five boats. Two boats, the Emma and the Warsaw, will soon be put into that trade, and continue there so long as navigation will justify it.—*St. Louis paper.*

UPPER RED RIVER.—The following interesting paragraph is from the Caddo (Shreveport) Gazette of the 21st ult.: The *Miami* has been up Red River fifty miles higher than any steamboat has ever been. The Captain informed us that he obtained some cotton in that distant region, and that the settlers being now satisfied that steamboats can come to them, have resolved on going extensively into the culture of cotton. He also stated that he found no more difficulty in ascending the river above the Kianichi than in going from Fulton to Fort Towson. The river is shallow though broad. The Miami hails from the Rocky Mountains.

THE SUGAR TRADE OF THE WORLD.

From an article on the Sugar Trade of the World, in a late number of Hunt's Magazine, we gather the following.

"Great Britain and Ireland imported in 1841, 4,035,845 cwts of sugar; of which were exported 629,317 cwts either raw or refined. The total of sugar imported into Great Britain in 1842 234,963 tons, of which 193,000 were for home consumption.

A considerable portion of the sugar consumed in France is manufactured in that country from beet-root. In 1840 the product of beet-root sugar in France was 26,000 tons. During the same year, 78,000 tons of foreign sugar were imported into France, and 10,500 tons exported; leaving for the consumption of the whole of France, 98,500 tons. The product of beet-root sugar in France has fallen off materially during the last few years, notwithstanding the high duties imposed on foreign sugar.

In 1840, 110,000 tons of sugar were imported into Holland, valued at £2,432,749. The same year was exported raw sugar to the value of £276,000, and refined sugar to the value of £2,112,000. The bulk of the sugar imported into Holland is intended to be re-exported in the shape of refined sugar.

Denmark in 1838 imported 94,690 cwts. Hamburgh in 1840, 45,300 tons. The German States under the Zoll-Verein, imported in 1840, about 55,000 tons of sugar, and produced 6,500 tons of beet-root sugar; exporting 2,000 and leaving about 59,500 tons for home consumption.

The sugar consumed in Austria is partly beet-root and partly cane sugar. The quantity of the former being 3,200 tons of the latter 29,000 tons.

The imports of sugar into Belgium amounted in 1838 to 15,000 tons. Amount of beet-root sugar manufactured there, 15,000. Amount exported unknown.

The consumption of sugar in Italy is about 35,000 tons; Sardinia 41,000 tons; of Sweden 97,106 cwts; Russia 42,000 tons; of which 7,500 are supposed to be beet-root.

The import of sugar into the United States in 1839 was 195,231,273 lbs; at a cost of $10.000,000. In 1840 about 120,000,000 lbs; at a cost of $6.000,000. The greater part of this retained for home consumption. The amount produced in 1841 was 126,164,644. Amount imported 180.000,000 lbs. Total consumption in 1841 about 132,200 tons

The British Colonies imported in 1839 about 42,000,000 lbs.

The whole amount of sugar consumed in the countries above mentioned is estimated at 706,593 tons.

THE IRON MANUFACTURE.

The following table, says the Cincinnati Herald, shows the rapid increase of the iron manufacture in England. The quantity manufactured in

1806 was	258,000	tons
1823 "	452,000	"
1825 "	581,000	"
1829 "	703,000	"
1835 "	1,000,000	"
1836 "	1'200,000	"
1840 "	1,500,000	"

Six millions tons of coal were consumed in the manufacture.

But a small portion of the iron is imported. The iron manufactured in this country in 1840, stood as follows:—

Furnaces manufacturing cast iron,	804
Products in tons,	286,903
Blooming, forges, and rolling mills,	795
Bar iron produced, in tons,	197,233

Altogether they consumed 1,528,110 tons of fuel, and gave employment to 30,497 men.

TRAVELLING DENTISTS AND CLOCK PEDLARS.

At the South and West the utmost suspicion is felt at the sight of a clock pedlar. They charge upon these shrewd Yankee boys every species of duplicity, and fictitious stories which are related of their cunning would fill a volume. One of them will illustrate our subject: A clock pedlar went through a section of the South, and supplied almost every house with a timekeeper. He warranted his merchandize, promising that on his return trip, if they proved defective or kept bad time, he would exchange them for a better article. He sold all his clocks but one, and then started on his return, with his pockets well filled with the "needful."

At the first place our friend called, there were loud complaints of deception, and of the worthlessness of the article as a time-keeper. He regretted extremely that it should be so, but as there was one defective clock in his load, he remarked, which he had no means of finding out, except upon trial, he feared that particular clock was the unfortunate one they had purchased. He would cheerfully exchange it for the superior one he had remaining. Having got out of this dilemma, he continued calling at the places where he had sold clocks on his outward bound trip, and exchanging them in rotation all along the road, easing his conscience by saying that whenever he found a clock defective, he gladly exchanged it for another. It is needless to say that there was a dreadful "clicking" of tongues among the house-wives for months after, where the clock vender had passed; and to this day, whenever the dinner hour arrives, all parties are apt to be sadly out of *time* as well as out of *tune*.

Itinerating dentists are not unlike these fictitious clock pedlars. At least those snag eradicators some times have imputed to them just such strange vagaries as our clock friends. We can only say that in both cases, doubtless, there is extreme exaggeration. Not many years since, a dentist went through the western part of Massachusetts. Like the clock vender, every artificial tooth he inserted was warranted sound, and every set he put in was warranted to be first-rate "grinders." On his return trip, complaints were heard in every quarter of the defective manner in which nature's infirmities had been remedied, but our adroit artist easily met the emergency. One crop of teeth, which had proved defective in one head, was removed to another, until almost every defective mouth in that section of country had exchanged "ivory" with each other. It is enough to say, that although the dentist done a "smashing business," he never a second time "plugged" teeth in that quarter.

THE MILFORD BARD attempted to kill himself in Baltimore on Wednesday last, by taking laudanum.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, 16th instant, at 4 o'clock, MRS REBECCA M'CORMICK, wife of Pollard M'Cormick and daughter of Peter and Sarah Shoenberger.

Her Funeral will take place this morning at 11 o'clock, from the family residence in the 5th ward. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Port of Pittsburgh.

REPORTED BY

D. B. Sheble, Steamboat Agent and Commission Merchant,

Water Street, near Wood.

12½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Michigan, Boies, Beaver,
Belmont, Poe, Wheeling
Valley Forge, Baird, St Louis,
Zanesville Packet, Scales, Zanesville,
Swiftsure No 3, Robinson, Cin.
Wing & Wing, Campbell, do.
Monongahela, Stone, do.
Oella, Bowman, Brownsville,

DEPARTED.

Michigan, Boies, Beaver
Majestic, Bennet, Cincinnati
R Clayton, Gaskill, Brownsville
Belfast, Ebbert, Wheeling
Oregon, Smith, Louisville,
Moxahala, Parkinson, Mo. City,
Mingo Chief, Devinney, Wheeling,
Orpheus, Dales, Nashville,
National, Mason, St Louis,

Birmingham & Taylor,

AGENTS FOR

STEAMER CLEVELAND AND "IRON CITY LINE,"

TO CLEVELAND, O. [mar18

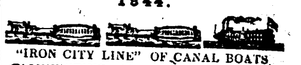
DAILY BEAVER PACKET.

THE steamer CLEVELAND having been rebuilt, will commence her regular trips to and from Beaver, on Monday, the 18th instant, leaving Pittsburgh every morning at 9 o'clock, and Beaver at 1 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted). For freight or passage apply to

BIRMINGHAM & TAYLOR,

mar18 No60, Water street.

1844.



"IRON CITY LINE" OF CANAL BOATS.

CONNECTING with steamer Cleveland, at Beaver, will be in operation on the 25th instant, to Cleveland daily.

The above line is composed of 8 good Canal Boats, commanded by experienced men, and will depart every morning to and from Pittsburgh and Cleveland, at 9 o'clock. Proprietors of the above line are

Messrs. HUBBY & HUGHES, Cleveland, O.
" STANDART, INGRAHAM & CO., Cleveland, O.

Freight of all kinds will be carried as low as by any other good and responsible line. For freight or passage apply to BIRMINGHAM & TAYLOR,

mar18 No 60, Water street.

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber offers for sale a large and splendid assortment of PIANO FORTES of different patterns, warranted to be of superior workmanship, and of the best materials; the tone not to be exceeded by any in the country.

F. BLUME,

Corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, opposite the Exchange.

Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, (at his old stead, No 73 Wood street) the latest style of HATS and CAPS, which for beauty and durability cannot be surpassed. Thankful to his friends and the public for so liberal a patronage heretofore bestowed, he hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Wood street,

m18-3m next door to the corner of 4th.

TEAMS WANTED.

A NUMBER of teams will find constant employment at hauling stone at Lock No 4, on the Monongahela river, near Williamsport.

Five dollars per day will be allowed for good six horse teams, or a liberal price by the perch; the work will continue until about the 1st of October next. For further particulars inquire at the Monongahela Navigation Office, nearly opposite the Post Office, or at the work.

J B MOORHEAD.

m18-2w

Real Estate.

Five Lots of Ground and a Dwelling House at Auction.

ON MONDAY, April 8th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold without reserve, on the premises, near the Fountain Inn, and opposite Laceyville, five lots of ground situated as follows, viz:

One lot of ground on Grim street, near the Fountain Inn, and corner of Coal Lane, adjoining the properties of Messrs Wickersham and Gilmore, 20 feet front by 100 deep, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house but a short time built and in good tenantable order. There is a good well of water at the front door; it is in a beautiful and healthy situation and well adapted for either a business or a private residence.

Also, at the same time, four lots of ground fronting on Coal lane, each 20 feet front by 100 deep, bounded by the property of Stephen Wiley on the east, and Patrick Ward on the west, and opposite Laceyville, commanding a good view of the surrounding country only about 15 minutes' walk from the new court house; it will positively be sold to the highest bidder, as the the owner has removed to the country. Terms will be moderate and made known on the day of sale. For further particulars enquire at Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of 5th and Wood streets, or of John Little, corner of 7th and Liberty streets, or of Mr Patrick Ward, near the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

The title is indisputable.

J. D. DAVIS,

m18 Auctioneer

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 Ashworth, of the 4th ward Pittsburgh, respectfully sheweth—

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at his dwelling house in the ward aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in