sions artfully kept alive as the pretext of our present subjugation, and the instrument of our future thraldom." That is Lord Plunket's description of the means by which the Union was carried; and yet it is only a partial account. One million two hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds were spent in purchasing rotten boroughs.

Three millions besides in hard cash were paid in direct and actual bribery to persons who voted for their connexions. There was no office, even from the highest in the church, to the lowest in the constabulary—no; that force did not then exist—but there was no situation from the highest to the lowest, sacred or profane, which was not in the market. There was nothing of secrecy—nothing of argument in the carrying of the Union, all was shameless fraud and undisguised corruption, displaying more of moral leprosy than ever accompanied any public transaction. Gentlemen of the Jury, you can easily imagine what were the results of such a measure, as carried, you feel them in your daily avocations of business; you see them in the state of your streets; you know them from the position of your trade and commerce. I have shown what has been the general spirit of the English government, whenever it had power, from date of the first settlement in 1782. I have established that there was an extraordinary advance in property under the Irish Parliament. I have shortly described the means by which the Union was carried, and I shall now proceed, with as much brevity, as I can, but I fear at a greater length than I could wish to lay before you evidence of the evil result of Union as effecting Ireland. In 1794, the Irish debt was only seven millions, the debt of England at the same time 350 millions. At the time of the Union the Irish debt was twenty-one millions. I know it has been since stated that it was 23 millions, but that was by a resolution of the House of Commons of England, passed in 1811, by which it was resolved that the separate debt of Ireland should be charged with all the expenses of carrying the Union. Well the Irish debt was 21 millions, the English, 446 millions. Of the 17 millions of annual interest upon this sum, it was agreed that Ireland should not be charged any thing for principal. Were those terms complied with? No Ireland is charged with every penny of that 446 millions, principal and interest, in spite of the promises of Lord Castlereagh; and the lands, the industry, the labor of the nation are mortgaged for its payment.

As a proof of the total mismanagement of our finances, detrimental to Ireland, and to show the progressive accumulation of our debt, I will read an extract—'Half a million or more were expended some years since to break an opposition—the same, or greater sum, may be necessary now,' and Grattan added, 'that Lord Castlereagh had said so in the most extensive sense of bribery and corruption. The threat was proceeded on—the peerage sold—the cutiffs of corruption were every where—in the lobby, in the streets, on the steps, and at the door of every parliament leader, offering titles to some, offices to others, corruption to all.' This is the way in which our affairs have been managed. The Irish Parliament had an interest in keeping the Irish nation out of debt. The best proof of this is, that Ireland owed but 14 millions when England owed 350 millions. The Irish Parliament has been often assailed; but I fearlessly ask, could anything have been more protective than to keep the people out of debt? Whilst the English were squandering profusely, the Irish were thrifty; but from the moment they were placed under England, the proportion of increase went on in such manner that whilst it was for England as 16 to 10, it was for Ireland 43 to 10. Hear now the language of Sir John Newport in 1822: 'Ever since the Union the Imperial Parliament has labored to raise the scale of taxation in Ireland as high as it was in England, and only relinquished the attempt when they found it was wholly unproductive. For twelve years he had remonstrated against this scheme; and had foreseen the evils resulting from it, of a beggarly gentry and a ruined peasantry. Ireland had four millions of nominally increased taxes, while the whole failed as a system of revenue, and the people were burdened without any relief to the treasury. (Hear, hear.)

It would be found, as in some other countries, that the iron grasp of poverty had paralysed the arm of the tax-gatherer, and limited in this instance the omnipotence of Parliament. They had taxed the people, but not augmented the supplies; they had drawn capital—not income; and they, in consequence, reaped the harvest of discontent, and failed to reap the harvest of revenue.' It was objected to Lord Lansdowne that the effect of his proposition would be to make Ireland the rival in trade and manufactures of England and Scotland. He was accused of this. He disclaimed any such intention, and now I ask you, could this be in an Irish Parliament? What must have been the spirit of the assembly where it became necessary to disclaim, as something outrageous, atrocious, and abominable, the idea of making Ireland the rival in trade and manufactures of England and Scotland? Do you not, gentlemen, perceive the fatality, the folly of leaving your affairs to the management of those amongst whom it is considered a reproach to seek a rivalry with other countries. Oh, this declaration speaks trumpet-tongued. I hear it will thunder in your ears and excite in your minds a spirit of just indignation that any attempt should be made, through the medium of a court of law, to prevent the uprising of that peaceful power of public opinion which will procure for our country a Parliament to legislate for her interests. I shall now read an extract in reference to the proportion of the English and Irish debts. You have seen how the Irish debt was kept down by the Irish Parliament; but in sixteen years after the Union the Irish debt had increased 230 per cent. whilst the British in the same time only increased 60 per cent. These facts are so little known, and so much intervenes to prevent a knowledge of them, that I feel delighted at the opportunity of again circulating them. (Laughter.)

'The enormous excess of British over Irish debt at the Union, left the British minister no excuse for their consolidation, and accordingly it was arranged that the two debts should be seperately provided for. The active expenditure of the empire, (i e the expenditure clear of charge of debts) was to be provided for in the proportion of two parts from Ireland to fifteen for Great Britain. These proportions were to cease, the debts were to be consolidated, and the two countries to contribute indiscriminately by equal taxes, so soon as the respective debts should be brought to bear to each other the proportions of the contributions, viz as 2 to 15; provided also that the fiscal ability of Ireland should be found to have increased. Now, the 2 to 15 rate of contribution was denounced at the time by Irishmen as too high for Ireland, and afterwards so admitted by the British ministers themselves. Its consequence was to exhaust and impoverish her to such degree that her debt in sixteen years increased 230 per cent, while the British only increased 66 per cent. This disproportionate and unjust increase of the Irish debt brought the 2 to 15 proportion between it and the British debt. *Advantage was taken of that single branch of the contingency contemplated in the Union act*, although the other branch of the contingency, viz; the increase of Ireland's ability had not only occurred, but, by the confession of the English ministers themselves in 1816, the very contrary had occured, namely—Ireland has become poorer than before. Advantage, we say, was taken of that single branch of the contingency to consolidate the debts, or to do away with all measure of proportionate contribution, and to place the purse of Ireland, without restriction or limit, in the hands of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, thenceforth to take from it, and apply as he liked, every penny it did then and might at any future time contain, and rob Ireland of all chance of benefit from any surplus of revenue thenceforward and forever.

General Abstract of Taxes Repealed or Remitted in Great Britain and Ireland.

	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.
Customs,	£.999,567	£635,200
Excise,	14,093,638	365,530
Stamps,	443,634	152,609
Post Office,	139,000	13,193
Property Duty,	14,617,893	
Windows,	1,577,278	179,408
Houses,	250,000	53,673 Hearth.
Servants,	472,061	42,988
Carriages,	391,796	71,086
Horses,	1,172,034	77,524
Dogs,	6,876	
	£41,085,202	£1,584,211

The taxes repealed or remitted in Ireland being one twenty-sixth part of those repealed in Great Britain. These figures, gentlemen, will tell you that England increased the taxation of Ireland by four millions, and what was the result?—why, as was to be expected, the actual revenue fell upwards of £500,000, so that the attempt to tax us four millions actually cost England one half a million. They increased our debt 235 per cent., while they increased their own only 60 per cent. Now, gentlemen, allow me to ask you what prosperity can we expect, what prosperity can we have while we allow the management of our monetary affairs to be invested in the hands of strangers? Can we be prosperous while the management of our revenue is in the hands of the English government? Would any of you leave the management of your affairs in the hands of a stranger? nor would you not expect that any man doing so would soon find himself a beggar? As it is with individuals, so it is with nations. I may be told that there has been a diminution of taxation. Yes, gentlemen, there has been a diminution of taxation since the peace; but in what way has it been done? England has been relieved to the amount of £41,352,000, while Ireland has obtained a diminution of her taxes to the amount of only £1,584,000, or in the proportion of one half to 41. That, gentlemen, is the justice with which we have been treated. But, gentlemen, this is not all, for by the change which was made in 1826 in the currency of the country, they added at least one fifteenth to the debts of Ireland. So much, gentlemen, for the justice with which we have been treated. Let me ask you, gentlemen, how can we prosper while we allow the hands of others to rummage in our pockets? An Irish Parliament, while it would pay every shilling that is honestly due, it would at the same time save us from the folly of paying that which is due by England along. Now, gentlemen, I mean to leave this part of the case trusting that I have shown you the evil mercantile effects which the Union had on our common country.

I will now, gentlemen, call your attention to the protest of the lords against the Union. I will not weary you by reading all the documents. I will content myself with citing the 10 h reason of the noble lords, which says:—"Because when we consider the weakness of this kingdom at the time that the measure was brought forward, and her inability to withstand the destructive designs of the minister and coupled with the act itself, the means that we have employed to accomplish it, such as the abuse of the place bill, for the purpose of corrupting parliament, the appointment of sheriffs to prevent county meetings, the dismissal of the old steadfast friends of constitutional government, for their adherence to the constitution, and the return of persons into parliament who had neither connexion nor stake in the country, and were therefore selected to decide upon her fate—when we consider the armed force of the minister, added to his power and practices of corruption—when we couple these things together, we are warranted to say that the basest means have been used to accomplish this great innovation, and that the measure of Union tends to dishonor the ancient peerage for ever—to di member both houses of parliament, and subjugate the people of Ireland for ever. Such circumstances, we apprehend, will be recollected with abhorrence, and will create jealousy between the two nations, instead of that harmony which for so many centuries has been the cement of their union." This protest, gentlemen, was signed, Leinster, Meath, Charlemont, &c, and by the Bishops of Down and Lismore. This is the authentic declaration of the peers of that day; and I feel certain that their descendants of the present day must be proud of the deed of their ancestors, and that they will yet assist in carrying out the intentions of their ancestors, and yet take their seats in their places at College-green. Amongst the other evils to which the Union gave rise, none was so oppressive as the total inadequacy of the representation of Ireland in the Imperial Legislature; and the great deficiency of voters created by the state of the registry. I am the more anxious to point out this defect, because I find that there is now a disposition to concede upon the point. They are now willing to do something in respect to the franchise; but let me ask how long has the injustice been allowed to exist? Let me call your attention to the following document, and it speaks trumpet-tongued of England's injustice:—

FIRST REPORT ON THE FRANCHISE IN COUNTIES.

"The result of the injustice done to the people of Ireland by the restriction of the elective franchise, is made manifest by a contrast between the population of the several counties in England and the number of registered voters therein, with the population and number of registered voters in the different Irish counties. We take our statement of numbers from the parliamentary papers, and by comparing the least populous counties in England with the most populous in Ireland—Westmoreland and Cork, for instance—we find the following result:—the rural population of Westmoreland is 43,464, and its number of registered votes after the reform act, amounted to 4,392. Nearly one out of every ten inhabitants. Whereas, in the county of Cork the populations is 703 716, and the number of electors registered after the Irish reform act, was only 3,855, being scarcely one out of every two hundred of the inhabitants.

"We ask, therefore, is this to be endured?

"Here is Westmoreland, with just as one fourteenth of the population of Cork, and yet it has an absolute majority of 257 registered voters! Is this to be called reform?

"Again, take the county of Bedford, with a rural population of 19,524 inhabitants; its registered voters under the reform act were 3,960, whilst Antrim with a population of 316,000, had only 3,457 registered voters—that is Bedford had an absolute majority of nearly 500 voters over Antrim, notwithstanding the enormous disproportion in the number of its inhabitants

"Hertford, with a population of 95,977 inhabitants, had 5,013 registered voters; while Galway, with 381, 564 inhabitants, had only 3,061 electors.

"Rutlandshire, the smallest county in England, with only 19,385 inhabitants, had 1,296 voters, while Longford had only 1,294; absolutely two less than Rutlandshire.

"Again, Huntingdon, with a population of 47,770 inhabitants, had 2,694 voters; while Donnegal, with a population of 389,149 had only 1,348 voters; and Limerick, one of the wealthiest counties in Ireland, with an opulent agricultural population of 248,801 inhabitants, had only 2595 electors.

"Nay, even the Isle of Wight, with only 28,732 inhabitants, had 1,167 voters, while Mayo, with 351,328 inhabitants, had only 1,240 voters and Protestant Tyrone, with a population of 310,000 inhabitants, had 1,151 electors, absolutely 16 voters less than the Isle of Wight.

The island of Anglesea, also, with a population of only 33,503 inhabitants, had 1,137 voters; while Kildare, with 108,428 inhabitants, had only 1,112 voters; and Derry, with 255,126 inhabitants, had only 1,164 voters less than Anglesea, and six less than the Isle of Wight.

"Even if we compare the largest counties in both countries, Yorkshire, with the agricultural population of 713,738 inhabitants, and Cork with a population of 908,716, we will find that the English county had 33,054 electors, while the Irish one had only 3,386.

"We find, therefore, that England in her rural population of 8,336,000 inhabitants, had 344,674 county voters; while Ireland, in a similar proportion of 7,127,509 inhabitants, had only 60,607 registered electors.

SECOND REPORT ON THE FRANCHISE IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

"The consequence of all these defects in the Irish reform act is, that the disproportion between the number of electors to the English and Irish cities and boroughs, when compared to the relative population is as great as in the counties. For we find from the same return, that after the reform act, Exeter, with a population of 27,932 inhabitants, had 3,427 electors—while Waterford, with a population of 28,821 inhabitants, had only 1,278 electors, being in ratio of 3 to 1.

"Again, comparing the largest cities and boroughs in Ireland with the smaller ones in England, we find the following results;

"Worcester, with a population of 26,313 inhabitants has 2,608 voters; while Limerick, with a population of 56,534 inhabitants, has only 2,850 electors.

"Chester, with only 21,363 inhabitants, has no less than 2,232 voters; while Belfast, the wealthiest and most commercial city in Ireland, with 53,000 inhabitants, had only 1,926 electors.

"The city of Cork, with 110,000 inhabitants, had only 3,650 electors, including the non-resident freemen; while Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with a population of 49,260 inhabitants, had 4,952 voters; Preston with a population of 33,112 inhabitants, had 4,204 electors—both of them more than Cork, which last city has more than treble the number of inhabitants, of either of the other two; and Bristol, with 104,338 inhabitants, not equal to the population of Cork, has 10,317 voters, being three times the constituency of the Irish city.

"If, too, we compare the smaller boroughs in both countries together, we find that those which barely escape schedule A, with populations varying form 2 to 3,000 inhabitants, have more electors than the boroughs in Ireland retained by the Act of Union, with from 10 to 12,000 inhabitants.

"For example, Wallingford Launceston, Wareham, Arundel, have all under 3,000 inhabitants, while the electoral constituencies in all exceed 300 voters—However in Athlone and Bandon, with over 10,000 inhabitants in each, the voters do not exceed 250, and in many others, such as Kinsale, Coleraine, and New Ross, the available constituency falls far short of 200 voters.

"If also we compare the metropolitan constituencies of both countries, where an equality in household value may be expected, we will find that Dublin, with a population of 210,000 inhabitants, had only 2,061 voters, including all the bad freemen lately manufactured by the corporation, while the city of London, with a population of only 122,000 inhabitants, had 18,514 electors, and only 17,315 houses above £10 value.

Nothing can more clearly illustrate the disadvantages under which the Irish cities labor, with respect to the £10 household franchise, than the comparison of the number of houses of £10 a year clear value in London, and the number of the electors upon that qualification, which the number of similar houses in Dublin, and of similar electors.

"These facts appear from parliamentary returns.—The number of 10l. houses in the city of London are 17,315, and the number of electors appear to be 18,584; whilst in Dublin, the number houses of 10l. value, according to Sherrard's valuation, amounted to 14,105, while the number of electors only amount to 9,081.—Thus in the City of London, there are more electors than 10l. householders, whereas in the city of Dublin the aggregate of electors does not amount to within one-third of the number of 10l. householders."

"WALES COMPARED WITH IRELAND.

"Wales has a population of 800,000. In Cork the rural population is 713,715. How are they respectively represented? Wales has twenty-eight members; Cork, with nearly the same population, has but two

"Here is a parliamentary paper; it was published in 1832, and the sessional number is 206. It states the relative amounts of the English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish revenue in that year, and there is no similar paper of a later date that I am aware of—

The Irish revenue was £4,392,000.

The Welsh revenue was 348,000.

This is the exhibition which the return makes of what the Hon member considers the superior wealth of the principality of Wales. That principality in point of fact, falls below Ireland in any of those pretensions to representation founded upon wealth. I have looked into the amounts of the revenue collected in the single port of Cork, and they exceed that of the principality of Wales. There are no annual records to be referred to in such a case, but I find that in one year the customs of Cork amounted to £263,000, and in another year the excise amounted to £272,000. These amounts give, I believe, a fair average view of the revenue collected in the port of Cork, and their total is £535,000. The receipts of Wales are only £348,000. Cork, then is entitled to more members than the entire principality of Wales, on these very grounds on which Great Britain justifies her overwhelming numerical superiority in the House of Commons. If Wales have not a representation disproportioned to her wealth, Cork ought to return 43 members of Parliament.'

The honorable and learned gentlemen having closed his speech, the Court adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

THE GUBERNATORIAL PROSPECT.—We are gratified to find that the strong feeling of disappointment which was evinced in this part of the state at the result of the State Convention is gradually subsiding, and all are settling down on the nominee. In the west, the desire for the nomination of Mr SHUNK was almost unanimous, and the disappointment of hopes so fondly cherished, was extremely vexatious to many of the best members of the party. But reflection and the "sober second thought" have made all things right; although they have not their first choice, yet the nominee is one to whose support they can rally with the consciousness that they are bestowing their suffrages on a democrat of undoubted honesty, and eminently qualified to manage the affairs of our state, in her present embarrassed and critical position.

The position of Governor of Pennsylvania at the present days is no sinecure, nor will the Executive who has the will and ability to discharge his duties properly, find his high position one of ease and repose. None but a statesman of enlarged experience, sound principles, and unswerving firmness, is competent to the task of directing our burdened and embarrassed affairs at the present time, and none other should be entrusted with the duty. It is not alone necessary that the incumbent of the Gubernatorial Chair should be *honest;* he should also be *capable* to perform the duties of the office, without having to consult a "power behind the throne," which is often far greater, and much less honest than the throne itself.

It would be a mockery to institute a comparison between the democratic and federal nominees for Governor. HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, the candidate of the democratic party, is a gentleman possessing fine natural endowments, which have been improved by a finished education; a mind stored with a most extensive knowledge of public affairs, acquired during a long and brilliant career in the service of the country; a public and private reputation unsullied by a single sinister suspicion; and a firmness as unwavering as the democracy of his own indomitable Berks, he would restore the good old Keystone to what she was in the days of Snyder. Such is the candidate the democracy offers to the people, and without assuming the gift of prophecy, we may safely predict that he will be triumphantly elected.

But what can be said of his opponent Gen MARKLE, that should induce a voter of any party who has a single feeling for the welfare of the State to vote for him in preference to the democratic candidate. Granting that all his partizans say about his honesty and patriotism is literally true, has he one single qualification beside, that would enable him to discharge the duties of the office for which he has foolishly permitted a band of political adventurers to nominate him? His bold ost advocates will not dare to say, that he has either the talents, acquirements or experience so necessary for the station; all they can say is, that he is a good old man whose *intentions* are honest. The whigs gave to Pennsylvania a governor of this description once before, and the people will long remember the fraud, corruption and tyranny that characterized that administration. The evil consequences that followed the election of RITNER in 1835, is a sufficient warning to the people not to permit the Gubernatorial chair to be filled again by a person incompetent to discharge the duties of the office, and who would be a mere automaton in the hands of unprincipled politicians, to move as they might pull the wires.

The people have had enough of such Governors—they do not desire another STEVENS dynasty at Harrisburgh, and the surest way to prevent it will be to elect the man that is honest and capable to perform the duties of his office without the aid of a thinking committee.

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—The editor of the Gazette declares in the most pompous manner imaginable that NEVILLE B. CRAIG is beneath his notice. This is an easy way to get over the charges of an "ugly customer," but we doubt if the public will consider it a very conclusive justification of Mr White's conduct.

A FIREMEN'S RIOT occurred in Baltimore on Monday night. In attempting to suppress it the High Constable of the city was struck with a stone, hurled at him with great violence, and which produced a severe contused wound. He succeeded, however, in quelling the riot, and arresting the ringleaders.

☞ In the course of a very gross attack on N. B. CRAIG, Esq. that appeared in the Gazette of yesterday, the editor alludes to our exposure of his "bargain and sale" with the "masonic whigs," in a tone of injured innocence which is quite amusing to those who know the extent of his guilty negotiations in that matter.—How he can have the impudence to revive that corrupt transaction we cannot imagine; there is not a man in the city of any party who does not believe him guilty, and we doubt whether his everlasting reference, "my late partner, Mr Grant," would be willing to certify to his innocence.

If his negotiation with the Clay whigs was a fair business transaction, why did he not get some of the signers to the $3000 fund to clear him of all unjust suspicions? They are all men of standing in this community, and the word of any one of them will have more weight with the public than all the protestations that WHITE can make, even if they should be backed by a reference to his "late partner, Mr Grant."

The editor must understand that insolent abuse of other men is no refutation of the charge made against himself, and until the 15 whigs who subscribed to the purse will deny their signatures, it is vain for our little cotemporary to endeavor to extricate himself from his unpleasant position, by hurling his slang at those who have exposed, and those who despise, his corrupt bargainings.

THE TEXAS QUESTION is becoming the all important topic of conversation, and all eyes are turned to Washington City to ascertain what policy the government will adopt on this important question. The latest that we have from Washington on the subject is the following portion of the proceedings of the 15th:

Mr Winthrop then rose and moved to suspend the rules so as to allow him to offer what he deemed a very important resolution. It was this:

"Resolved, That no proposition whatever for the annexation of Texas ought to be made or entertained by the government.' And he moved also that this resolution be made the special order of the day for next Wednesday, and every day afterwards until it was disposed of.

The ayes and noes were taken on this and resulted ayes 40, noes 122.

So the rules were not suspended.

Voltaire said, "I have a friend who is a director in the Bank of France, who writes to me when they are going to make money plenty and make stock rise, and then I give orders to my broker to sell; and he writes to me when they are going to make stock fall, and then I write to my broker to buy; and thus at a hundred leagues from Paris, and without moving from my chair, I make money."

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday Morning, March 22, 1844.

Since our last, we have had some cold, wet weather and high waters. Our rivers and canal are all in good order, and a good deal of business is daily doing on them all, and a good many goods are arriving and departing daily. The cold and disagreeable weather has checked business a little out of doors, but a good many heavy goods and Pittsburgh manufactures are selling daily to merchants. Of cotton yarns & leather, a good deal has been sold during the week to western merchants on their return. Our mills and our manufactories are all kept very busy and a great deal is now doing by them all, and from the preparations made for the spring trade and the large, cheap, well assorted stocks on hand, we expect a great deal will be done in the next sixty days.

Flour—The stock is not large and sales are daily made, from boats and wagons of all that arrives at $3, 62 to 3.75 generally averaging from $3,68 to 3,75 per bbl.

Grain—Wheat 72a75; Rye 33; Oats 20; Corn 37½a40; Barley 56¼a62½ per bushell.

Grain—Clover Seed, sales of 70 bushels at $4 ,87, 50 do at 5,12; and generally sales from wagon and first hands at $4.75 to 5 per bush Hay per ton of 2000 lbs 7.5 0 to —.

Ashes—Searchings; sales, 3¼a3¾; Pots, 3,62½ to 3.75, and Pearls, 4.62½a4.75 per 100 lbs

Dye-stuffs—Alum, in bls 3½a 4c a lb; Camwood, 6 a7; Fustic, 2½a3; Logwood, chop'd, 2½a3 per lb

Yarns—Cotton yarns are selling in large quantities to merchants on their return from the east, at our factory prices, viz No 5 to 10,19c; 11, 13a20; No 14,20 cts a lb; Candlewick 19c a lb

Deerskins—are good sale and in demand, 9a12½ lb

Feathers—Scarce; Kentucky and Ohio 25a27c lb

Fruit—Plenty; and sales of apples by the bbl from Boats a 87½1,25; dried peaches, 1.25 to 1,50; dried apples, 56¼a62½; Raisins, 2.12½a2,37½ per box.

Groceries—Stocks very large and well assorted, and prices low and firm with few changes. Coffee, St. Domingo, 6½a7½; Rio, 7¾a8¾; Havana, 7½a8; Laguira 8 a9, and Old white Java, 13c a lb. Sugar, N. O. sales of good at 6¼a7c. in hhds at 7 to 7¾c in bbls. Molasses, N. O. sales in lots at 31½a32 cents. Teas, Y. H. 40 to 75; Imperial, 50 to 75; Gunpowder, 50 to 70; Ponchong, 50 to 75 per lb

Iron—Common flat and round, 3¾ to 6¾ cts a lb according to size.

Blooms—Juniata, $60a$62,50 a ton.

Pig Metal—Allegheny, hard, $27a$28, soft $22a29, and choice at $30 a ton.

Lead—Sales of Pig per 100lbs $3,50 and bar $4 per 100lbs. White Lead, dry, 6½a7c lb in kegs 1,65a $1.75.

Leather—Baltimore sole, 20; New York, 18a20; Slaughter, 30a24c.

Provisions—Bacon hams, 5½; shoulders, 3 a 3½; sides, 4½; Hog round, city cured, 4¼, and country, 4a 4½c a lb. Sales of 100 hhds for the East at the above prices. Sales of 313 kegs Lard, No. 1 Cincinnati rendered at 5¾ per lb.

Cheese has become scarce and is enquired for and sells at an advance; choice Ohio readily brings 4½a5c a lb. Mercer Potatoes, sales 1000 bushels 45a50c.

Cattle—Sales of good beef at 3a3¾ per lb; Sheep, $1,25a$2 each; Hogs, sales at $3.50 per lb.

Salt—Plenty, very dull; sales at the River and Canal, 31½a$37½ per bl.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

BY ORDER of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, made the 18th day of March, 1844, in No 42, December Term 1840, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 13th day of April 1844, at 11 o'clock A M, for cash, all that certain tract or parcel of land, part of the estate of Thomas Sampson, containing ten acres and twenty four perches, situate in the bend of the turnpike, at the forks beyond Wilkinsburg, in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and being the smaller lot, or purpart No 7, in the partition of the estate of Thomas Sampson, deceased, and particularly bounded and described in the plan of said partition, as of record in the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county at No 37, March Term, 1837.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
m22-3t Committee of Thomas Sampson.

Brooms.

40 DRY Corn Brooms.
10 " " Brushes.
Just received and for sale by
J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.
m22 Water st. between Wood and Smithfield.

Lard Oil.

6 BBLS. LARD OIL,
Just received and for sale by
J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.
m22 Water st. between Wood and Smithfield

NEW AND CHEAP TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS.

JUST received from the American Temperance Union, (New York) and for sale at their prices, 200 "arrest, trial and condemnation of King Alcohol; 400 Deacon Giles' Distillery; 100 Temperance Hymn Books; 50 Delavan's Enquirers (with and without plates of the stomach); 2500 Youth's Temperance Advocates, for March; 50 Journals for do; 50 "Old Fort Duquesne;" Arthur's Temperance tales, complete; with a good assortment of Family, Pocket and School Bibles and Testaments; with a variety of Religious, Historical, Miscellaneous and School Books. Also, a few reams of the best letter paper, ink, quills, &c., which will be sold low for cash. ISAAC HARRIS,
m22 Ag't and Com. Merch't, No 9, 5th st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

UNDER the authority of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the executors of the last Will and Testament of Hugh McMaster, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, will offer for sale that very centrally situated, and very valuable piece of Real Estate, situated on Fifth street and Diamond alley, between Wood and Smithfield sts. Said property has a front on 5th street of 30 feet, and extends back to Diamond Alley, on which there is a front of 60 feet. The lot fronting on 5th street 30 feet and extending back half way to Diamond alley, about 150 feet, will be offered and sold by itself. The larger lot of 60 feet on Diamond alley, adjoining Mr Matthew Stewart's will be divided into three lots of 20 feet each on Diamond alley, and extending half way to 5th street, about 120 feet, will be sold separately to the highest and best bidder. Another lot lying between Diamond alley and 5th st., immediately adjoining the rear of Wm. Barr's lot, and the lot fronting on 5th street, being 30 feet on Barr's line parallel with Fifth street, and 40 feet along the line of lot formerly or at present belonging to the heirs of John Shelden, deceased; this lot being the same lot which Lewis Allen and wife, by their deed dated 12th April, A D 1830, and recorded in the proper office in Allegheny county, in Book O 2d, page 487, &c., granted and conveyed in fee simple to the said Hugh McMaster, his heirs and assigns.

The above described five lots lie in a body, and would be a splendid situation for a very extensive warehouse or a church, or for ample and convenient courts, such as Mr Scholey's, or Mr Pearson's. The title is indisputable, and the property is clear of all rents and other incumbrances, other than the debts of the Testator, for the payment of which this sale has been decreed by the said Court.

Will be sold under the same order, one lot on Smithfield street, next to Thomas O'Neill's lot, having a front on Smithfield street of 20 feet and extending back 60 feet, subject to an annual ground rent of fifty-two dollars, payable quarterly.

Also—a lot on Strawberry alley, in the rear of Mrs Dodd's and Mr O'Neill's lots. Said lot has a front on Strawberry alley of 23 feet 6 inches, and extends to the above described lot 40 feet, subject to a ground rent of $38 3-16 per year, payable quarterly during the existence of this world. Sale on the premises on the 10th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A M.

☞ Terms and Title exhibited at the sale.

THOMAS HAMILTON, } Executors.
G. ADAMS,
m22-2awts

10 BBLS FLAXSEED OIL,
10 " Old Rye Whiskey.
Received on consignment, and for sale by
GEORGE COCHRAN,
m22 No 26, Wood street.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county of October Term, 1841. No. 330.

[L. S.] In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Wm. Bishop to Thomas Pullock.

And now to wit, March 9, 1844, on motion of Wm M Darlington, Esq., who appears for Alexander Henderson and other creditors, the Court appoint Francis R Shunk, H H Van Amringe, and Joseph Knox, Auditors, to audit the account.

From the Record.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, Prothy.

The Auditors appoint the 16th of April, 1844, at 2 o'clock P M, at the office of Francis R Shunk, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing in the above case: at which time and place all persons interested will attend.

FRS R SHUNK,
H H VAN AMRINGE, } Auditors.
m22-3t JOS KNOX.

ISAAC CRUSE,
No. 37, Smith's Wharf,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
BALTIMORE.

WILL attend to the purchase of Groceries and other articles, and forward the same with despatch as directed. Merchants and others wanting Fish, by forwarding their orders, accompanied with the money, may depend upon their orders being filled at the very lowest price, and care taken to select the best in the market mar 22-2m*

NOW PUBLISHED,

OLD FORT DUQUESNE,

A Tale of the early Toils, Struggles, and Adventures of the first settlers at the Forks of the Ohio. An original Novel, written by a Young Gentleman of this City.

THIS is a well written and highly interesting tale, the scene of which is laid at the time of the first settlement of Pittsburgh.

The writer has portrayed in faithful and vivid colors some of the adventures of the Garrison of the Old Block House.

Published by J W COOK, and sold by the booksellers in the principal cities. Price 25 cents.
m21

3000 LBS W R CHEESE,
1200 lbs Spanish Moss,
1500 yards Kentucky Jeans,
200 boxes 8-10 and 10-12 Glass,
In store and for sale by J D WILLIAMS,
m21 No 23, 5th street.

Spring Fashions.

No. 93, WOOD STREET,
Third Door below Diamond Alley.

HAVING received from New York, the Spring Fashion for Hats, I have now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, every variety of the most fashionable Hats, at the lowest prices.

Persons wanting to purchase neat, cheap, fashionable Hats, wholesale or retail, are respectfully invited to call. S. MOORE.
m21-d&w1m

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will open a Boarding House on the first day of April next, in the House now occupied by the Miss Lloyd's on Little's Row, Liberty street, opposite Third. From his long experience as proprietor of the Union Hotel he hopes to give general satisfaction. Terms moderate to suit the times.
m19—tu1 MATHEW PATRICK.

MILITARY GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to fill orders for Military Goods, such as Caps, Swords, Belts, Epaulettes, Plumes, Sashes, Trimmings, &c. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, on very moderate terms—Companies about organizing will be furnished with every article complete, on as favorable terms as they can procure them from eastern cities
W. W. WILSON,
corner of Market and 4th sts.

Watch and Clock repairing done in the most superior manner. A good assortment of fine Watches, Silver ware, Jewellry, Spectacles, Thimbles, &c., manufactured and for sale. W W. W.
m15-1w

JOHN PARKER,
(Of the late firm of J. & J. Parker.)
Wholesale Grocer, Dealer in Produce, and
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
No. 5, COMMERCIAL ROW,
mar 20-tf Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPRING DRY GOODS.

SEMPLE & BARKER,
No. 50, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

ARE opening a splendid assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. They will all be offered at prices that will compete with the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

Among our stock will be found—
15 Cases Broad Cloths, blacks, blues, greens, browns, cadets, &c.
25 Cases Satinets and Cassimeres, various styles and qualities.
6 Cases Kentucky Jeans, Tronds, and Marine Cassimeres, assorted.
25 Cases Cotton Pantaloon Drillings, assorted.
7 " Linen and Union " "
4 " Plaid, Linen and Gingham Costings, desirable for city tailors
3 cases brown Hollands, assorted.
5 " Irish Linens and Lawns, "
3 " Linen Cambric Hdkfs, "
10 " Jaconets, Cambricks, Mitts, &c "
4 " Edgefine & Domestic Ginghams, "
75 " Prints, Chintzes, and Mous de Laines, a full assortment of new and choice patterns.
6 cases blue, black and colored Alpacca Lustres and Orleans Cloths.
5 cases Vestings, assorted.
4 " Indigo checks, "
5 " black and colored cambrics, assorted.
25 " 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached shirtings and sheetings, &c.
100 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown do and do.
25 " 3 4, 4-4 and 5-4 tickings, assorted.
4 " red padding and canvass
65 boxes ribbons, comprising a full assortment of newest styles and best qualities,

Together with a full assortment of Hosiery, Threads, Sewing Silks, Silk Gingham and Cotton Hdkfs, Buttons, &c, &c. (m15-2w

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 Francis Toben, of Robinson township, 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 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.

FRANCIS TOBEN.

We the undersigned, citizens of Robinson tp., 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, and that said tavern is necessary.

Wm Breune,	Hugh Cunan.
Parker Lorain,	Michael Moore,
James Crooks,	Charles Moss,
Samuel McFarland.	Wilson Robertson,
Jonathan Phillips,	Joseph McEllhessen,
David Barnes,	John M Doyle,

m20-3t*

READING FOR THE MILLION!!

MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

Embellishments.

LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE for April, containing the following beautiful engravings:

The Rosy Morn; the most magnificent mezzotint ever published in a magazine, engraved by J. Sartain, after the celebrated picture by Lumley.

Fashions for April, engraved from the latest Parisian designs, by J J Pease, and colored by Mad Quarre

The Orphan Girl; Or Seeking a Place.—a splendid steel engraving, executed expressly for this work by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch.

The Rector's Daughter—engraved for Graham's Magazine, by A L Dick.

Portrait of N P Willis—from an original drawing, made expressly for the proprietor of Graham's Magazine

Music—an original song by Charles Fenno Hoffman, set to music for Graham's Magazine, by Giorgio Romani.

Lady's Book for April, beautifully embellished, containing the following:

The Promenade, painted by F Corbaux, engraved by A L Dick.

The Pastor's Visit, painted by Duval Le Camus, engraved by A L Dick.

Sketches of Paris—two engravings.

Fashions, three figures, elegantly colored. Figures 1 and 2—Promenade dresses. Fig 3—Morning Cost