[During the observations that were passing between the bench and counsel, the crowds in the hall and in the immediate vicinity of the court were loudly cheering. As soon as the jury had given their verdict, some person communicated to the assemblage in the hall that Daniel O'Connell had been acquitted, and the people there immediately commenced cheering, and the shouts were taken up and re-echoed by the crowd outside.]

When the jury had retired about half an hour, the Attorney General suggested that, as it was just twelve o'clock, and the verdict could not well be given on Sunday, the court should adjourn until Monday morning.

The jury were then called. On their appearing,

Mr Justice Crampton said—Gentlemen have you arranged your verdict?

The Foreman—Not yet, my lord.

Mr Justice Crampton—It is very near twelve o'clock—therefore you had better be quick (great laughter.) "This noise," observed his lordship, "is extremely indecent, and I must exercise the authority of the Court if I find any person committing a breach of order."

The jury then retired, and some minutes after it was observed by Mr Henn that it was 12 o'clock. The Attorney General was willing to stay, and take the verdict without detaining the jury, but the counsel for the traversers would not acquiesce in the arrangement. Finally, a quarter past 12, the jury were called into court, and informed that it was too late to receive their verdict, and the court adjourned until 9 o'clock on Monday.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.—The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Crampton and Mr Justice Burton, took their seats on the bench a few minutes after 9 o'clock, at which hour the court was crowded, but not inconveniently so, as a very large force of police were stationed at the main entrance to keep off the crowd, and prevent the admission of persons not duly authorised.

The traversers arrived at an early hour.

Mr Justice Crampton minutely detailed to his brother Judges what took place on Saturday evening, subsequent to their leaving the court, at half past five o'clock, and accounted for the difficulty which the jury experienced respecting the first and second counts, by observing that they contained five distinct issues, upon which there should be five distinct findings, and did not, therefore, admit a general finding. Having briefly described the nature of the issues involved in the several counts, and pointed out in what respects they differed one from another, his lordship suggested that the proper course to adopt would be to put these issues before the jury in the distinct form in which he had now explained them.

The Verdict.—The Jury were then called into Court; the suggestions of his lordship was acted on; they retired, and returned at 10 o'clock with their verdict, to the reception of which some slight objections were made, and notes taken thereof.

Mr Bourne, the clerk of the crown, read the verdict of guilty generally against all the traversers, except the Rev Mr Tierney, who was found guilty upon two counts only.

The following are the several counts of the indictment, with the verdict of the jury, as affecting each traverser upon each count:

First and Second Count. For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create disontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to the government and constitution; and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects; and especially to promote among her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, feelings of ill-will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to excite discontent and disaffection among divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army; and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects unlawfully and seditiously to meet and assemble together in large numbers, at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the Government, Laws, and Constitution, as by law established; and to bring into hatred and disrepute the Courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with, claims upon each other, from the cognizances of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgement and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that pupose.

Guilty—D. O'Connell, R. Barrett, and C G Duffy, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words "to meet and assemble."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted.

Guilty—J O'Conuell, T Steele, T M Ray, and J Gray, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words 'to meet and assemble."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted

Guilty—J. O Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray and J. Gray, omitting the words "unlawfully and seditiously" before the words to meet and assemble," and omitting the words "and to excite discontent amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted.

Guilty—Rev Thomas Tierney, from the commencement and including the words "especially in England;" and Not Guilty of the remainder of the first and second counts.

Third Count. For unlawfully and seditiously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the Government and Constitution; and to stir up jealousies, hatred and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility amongst her Majesty's subjects serving in the army; and to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects to meet and assemble together in large numbers at various times and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the exhibitions and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alteration in the Government, Laws, and Constitution, as by law established and to bring into hatred and disrepute the courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce her majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with, claims upon, each other, from the cognizance of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgement and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that pupose.

Guilty—D. O'Connell, R. Barrett, and C. G. Duffey.

Guilty—J. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, and J. Gray, omitting the words, "and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army."

Not Guilty as to the words omitted.

Guilty—The Rev T. Tierney, from the commencement so far as, and including, the words, "especially in England."

Fourth Count.—For conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution: and also to stir up jealousies, hatred and ill-will between different classes of the subjects, and especially in England, and to cause and to aid in causing divers subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers, at various times and different places in Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purposes of obtaining by mans of the intimidation to be thereby caused and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes in the government and constitution as by law established.

Guilty—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. M. Ray, J. Gray, T. Steele, C. G. Duffey and R. Barrett.

Guilty—Rev Mr. Tierney, from the commencement so far as, and including, the words, "especially in England."

Fifth Count. For conspiring to raise and create discontent & disaffection among the Queen's subjects, and to excite them to hatred and contempt of, and unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution. And also to stir up jealousies, hatred and ill will between different classes of the Queen's subjects, and especially feelings of ill will and hostility against her Majesty's subjects in England.

Guilty—D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, T. M. Ray, J Gray, T. Steele, C. G. Duffey, R. Barrett, Rev T. Tierney.

Sixth Count. For conspiring to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers, at various times, and at different places in Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by the exhibition of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws and constitution, as by law established.

Guilty—D. O'Connell, J. OConnell, T. M. Ray, C. G. Duffy, J. Grey, R. Barrett.

Not Guilty—Rev Mr. Tierney.

The seventh count charges the procurement of large numbers of people to meet together at various places, with intent, by the display of numbers, to procure changes in the law.

The eighth and ninth counts charge conspiracy to bring into disrepute the tribunals established by law, and to induce her Majesty's subjects to submit their differences to other tribunals, thereby assuming the prerogative of the crown.

The tenth count charges the establishment of courts to bring into disrepute the legal tribunals of the country.

The eleventh charges seditious publications and songs, and the delivery of unlawful speeches.

Guilty—D. O'Connell, T. Steele, T. M. Ray, C. G. Duffy, J. Gray, R. Barrett.

Not Guilty—Rev Mr. Tierney.

The verdict having been recorded—

The Chief Justice thanked the jury for the patient attention they had bestowed for nearly a month upon this unprecedented case, admitting the loss and injury it must have been to them, regretted that the court did not possess the power of granting them compensation, (which the foreman, in delivering the verdict, applied for,) and dismissed them.

Mr Moore, on the part of the traversers, demanded a copy of the verdict.

The Chief Justice directed that it should be furnished, and the clerk of the crown immediately adjourned the court to the first day of next term, when it will be in the power of the crown to call for judgement on the traversers.

IRELAND.

Lord John Russell's motion in the House of Commons for a committee of inquiry into the state of Ireland was ably debated through nine days and at last negatived by a majority of 99: For motion, 225; Against 324 A similar motion in the House by the Marquis of Normandy was negatived after two day's debate, by 175 to 78.

Much agitation prevails throughout Ireland on the subject of Repeal. The old Orangemen are re-organizing in opposition to the Repealers.

OREGON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 2d—Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a question whether he had received any information of the intention of the American Government to establish military posts on the Oregon frontier, said he was not in possession of any further information as to the intention of the American Government to place military posts on the line towards Oregon, than that which the gallant officer was already aware of.—He also said that the British Government had originated a communication with the government of the U. S., with regard to the extreme advantage of proceeding amicably in the arrangement for the settlement of the disputed points; and certainly the answer which had been received to that communication justified the British Government in hoping that before this, some progress would have been made towards an arrangement. A change had recently taken place in the person of her Majesty's representative at Washington, and the new Minister had gone out with full instructions on the subject, which he hoped would be productive of the end desired.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—Her Majesty's Government, desirous of prosecuting with expedition the survey of the disputed territory between the United States and the colonial possessions of Her Majesty in North America, has issued orders for the immediate employment of an additional force of non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Royal Suppers and Miners upon this important duty, under the Boundary Commissioner, Col Estcourt. This detachment, which has been selected from the companies of that corps employed on similar services in England, on account of their experience and knowledge of the peculiar duties required of them, arrived at Woolwich, from different places in England, on the 1st inst., and are now in hourly expectation of proceeding to Liverpool, where they are to embark for America, and, on landing there, will be sent to the Oregon Territory, to join those already employed on that service. The boundary survey party will now consist of about twenty non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners, with Capt Broughton and two other officers of the Royal Engineers, under Col Estcourt, the Commissioner.—*European Times.*

FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—It is stated that a most destructive fire occurred at Manchester, March 2d.—it commenced in Wm Bryant's warehouse, No 9 George street, and soon the whole block of seven story buildings was in flames. The warehouses of Amschel, Tobler & Co was also destroyed, and the silk warehouses of Francis Makin, & Co and Joshua Lee Marr & Sons, were considerably injured. The amount of property destroyed is believed to be more than £100,000.

Lord Sidmouth, who was for many years Speaker of the House of Commons, and had held high offices under the Government, died at his residence in Richmond Park, on the 15th ult. aged 87 years.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert continue at Windsor Castle; they have, since the news of the death of the Prince's father, remained in strict privacy, occasionally taking walks in the private grounds about the Castle; the younger branches of the Royal family take their usual airings, and are in the full enjoyment of health.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.—The news that the French had taken possession of Tahiti, and compelled Queen Pomare to place herself under their protection—the installation of a new Governor, the hoisting of the French and the lowering of the English flag, and other doings had reached England and excited considerable surprise as well as those which had been issued to the officers of indignation. The subject was alluded to in the House of Commons, when Sir Robert Peel expressed his hope and belief that the proceedings had been done without the consent or even the knowledge of the French Government, and indeed the whole proceedings have been formally repudiated by Louis Phillippe and his cabinet.

The Anti-Corn Law League has at length aroused a systematic and formidable opposition among the landlords and agricultural tenantry of England. It is evident that "free trade" in grain is far distant.

RIGHT OF VISITATION.—Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a question from Lord Palmerston, has declined to state what intructions have been given to cruisers on the African Coast with regard to suspected vessels hoisting the American or French Flag. He, however, could say generally that, in the instructions that had been issued during the present year, they had maintained the principles for which this country had always contended, and that they were in substance the same maintained by Her Majesty's Navy in former years. He trusted that for the present, he would not press him for an explanation of a more precise nature. He intimated that the right of visitation is now under discussion at Washington.

A private letter from Rome (19th ult.) states the negotiations for settling the differences between the Court of the Holy See and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg do not make any progress.

Turn-outs appear to be the order of the day in Great Britain. The cotton spinners at Glasgow had struck for higher wages, and the journeymen tailors ditto in various places.

Incendiarism is much on the increase in Essex and Suffolk, scarcely a night passing in which some intentional destruction of farm buildings and stocks does not take place.

An immense giant and giantess, and a very diminutive dwarf, sailed in the ship Yorkshire, yesterday, for New York. As Mr Barnum and Mr Barnett, managers of the New York Museums, are both scouring Europe for curiosities, we expect these are sent by one of those gentlemen.

There is a report in circulation that a large body of "the Evangelical Clergy" are about to secede from the Established Church, and to set up a distinct communion on the principles of Episcopacy.

SPAIN.—The Government has declared the ports of Alicant and Carthagena, and the coast between them, to be in a state of blockade whilst the insurrection continues. Accounts from Madrid of the 16th ult., state that official despatches had been received announcing a victory gained by the Queen's troops over the insurgents. In one of these, Gen. Roncali states that he caused seven officers who had fallen into the hands of Gen Pardo to be shot.

Accounts from Bayonne state that risings had taken place at several places, among others Teruel and Barcelona. At the latter place Senor Borell, a very rich merchant of that city, of Republican principles, and several other persons, had been arrested.

According to accounts from Madrid of the 20th ult. the butchery of prisoners at Alicant and other places was still going on.

TURKEY.—According to letters from Constantinople of the 7th ult., disturbances of a very serious nature have broken out in the northern parts of the province of Albania, which are now in a state of open revolt.—It was feared that the province of Bosnia, in which the people are in a state of great discontent, would join in the movement. These disturbances are in no way connected with the recent revolution in Greece.—Russia and Austria are said by some to be the instigators of the revolt, while others affirm that it has been produced by what the German press call "the Pensclavonic Union," and that the refugee Poles, of whom there are great numbers in the Sclavonic districts, are intimately connected with it.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Lisbon to the 21st ult., state that the foolish attempt at insurrection had utterly failed. The few revolted troops in the neighborhood of Elvas, had retreated across the Spanish frontier, and been disarmed by the Spanish authorities. At Abrantes, a great number of the discontented soldiers had joined their regiments, the number that still held out did not exceed 250, and the population had not in any place given them the slightest countenance. The Cortes, after conferring extraordinary powers on the Government, adjourned on the 21st till the end of March.

ITALY.—*Rome, Feb* 3.—The 13th anniversary of his Holiness the Pope was celebrated yesterday, at St Peter's. Several foreigners of distinction were present at the ceremony. Within the last few days several noble Spanish families have arrived here. The accounts received from the Roman States are distressing; murders being committed in the open day, and even in the midst of the most frequented places robberies are perpetrated with the utmost impunity.

GREECE.—Accounts from Athens come down to the 21st January. The National Assembly was still engaged in discussing the draught of the constitution. By a recent decision of that Assembly, the emigrants from the Turkish provinces who took part in the struggle for independence and settled in Greece, up to the year 1837, are to be considered citizens of that kingdom. The winter had been very severe, and much distress prevailed in the country.

PRUSSIA.—Letters from Posen, of the 4th inst. say, "Orders have been received here for all Polish emigrants who took part in the revolution, and most of whom have come to us from France, to quit Prussia within a fortnight. In this order it is positively declared that no petitions for a mitigation of the measure will be attended to. It is said that the Poles have been detected in communication with the Russian deserters."

EGYPT.—Correspondence from Alexandria of the 28th ult. announces that Mehemet Ali, who still continues at Cairo, had just recovered from a severe attack of convulsions of the stomach. It has been remarked that his physiognomy changes color frequently and suddenly, and that his blood appears to flow in his veins with extraordinary rapidity. A case of plague has been declared at Damietta.

RUSSIA.—Letters from St Petersburgh, of the 30th January, announce the promulgation of an ukase declaring that the Roman Catholic clergy of the Western provinces of the empire should be paid by the State. They are to be divided into five classes; the pastors included in the first class are to receive £100 per annum, and those of the last class £37.

SYRIA.—A letter from Beyrout, dated 17th of January, states that a general insurrection is on the point of bursting forth in the Lebanon. The roads are insecure, and the persons employed in tillage are compelled to bear with them fire arms for their protection, whilst trade is utterly extinguished. The unhappy Maronites of Kasserouan are suffering, it is affirmed, unheard of vexations.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

☞ The American admits that Mr. DARRAGH's feelings personally are friendly towards Mr. TYLER. We thought as much and are pleased to see this confirmation of our opinion of Mr. DARRAGH's liberality, but we doubt if it will be very acceptable to the "manic whigs" who denounce the President personally and politically. It is well for Mr. DARRAGH that the American did not make this announcement before the election, all those who supported him with the expectation that he would oppose the administration with as much bitterness as they vilify it, might not have given him their votes. If Mr. DARRAGH is personally friendly to the President, there is no good ground to suppose that he is not so politically, for every body remembers the spirited manner in which he defended the administration and its measures at a meeting at the old Court House that was called for the special purpose of denouncing them. We have no reason, from Mr. D.'s subsequent course, to suppose his political opinions of Mr. TYLER had undergone any change, and we believe that in his present position, he will take pleasure in supporting the man and the principles that he so ably defended against all the powers of Clayism in this county. Mr. TYLER have been very fortunate in his associations with the citizens of our district, and if his friends are not mistaken, in the feelings of Mr. DARRAGH, he will find him a worthy successor of his able predecessors.

PRINTING BILL.—The bill to give the public printing to the lowest bidder was signed by Governor Porter on last Saturday morning, and there will now be a grand scramble among the typos for the job.

In the passage of this law we think the Legislature has made the very worst arrangement that could have been effected; and, if we are not greatly mistaken, the members will find before the end of another session, that the old system with all its objections, is infinitely preferable to the one they have adopted. The Governor's Veto on a similar bill at a previous session, contained some sound and unanswerable arguments against the lowest bidder system, and they should have been sufficient to induce the Legislature to pause before they passed such a law the second time. We have no doubt but the work will be undertaken at prices insufficient to pay for the labor, and the contractor will come begging to future Legislatures for further remuneration, or be compelled to make up his loss in *some other manner.* The law of the last session was much preferable to the one just adopted, as it afforded the printer a fair price for his labor, and had the work done as low as could be desired.

☞ A letter from Harrisburgh, written on the 23d, states that no business of any interest is before the Legislature, except that the House has inserted a provision in the Appropriation Bill for Common School purposes of $200,000, by a vote of 58 to 31—a large majority.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—LOSS OF LIFE. The Picayune of the 15th, says, with regret we are compelled to record still another steamboat disaster upon our river, accompanied with loss of life. Yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, while the American Eagle was ascending the Mississippi, she came in contact with the Rainbow at Roman's Point, some 50 miles above the city, carrying away the starboard guard, knocking down the boilers and chimneys, and otherwise damaging her So forcible was the collision, that the steam connecting pipes of the Rainbow were broken, causing the instant death of one white man by scalding, while two others were severely injured from the same cause. Three negro firemen were also badly scalded. The Rainbow was descending at the time of the accident. She was towed to the city by the Ambassador.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—We understand that President Tyler has appointed WM. O'H. ROBINSON, Esq., District Attorney, in the room of C. DARRAGH, Esq., elected to Congress.

IMPORTANT.—We learn from the Gazette of yesterday that Henry Clay was elected President by the passengers on the steamer Cutter, on her late trip from Cincinnati to this city As usual at elections, we observe that the whigs polled a large number of *illegal votes.* What determined pipe-layers they are—they cannot refrain from practising frauds, even at steamboat elections.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER IN FAVOR OF THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

We find in the Globe, the letter of General Jackson, in relation to his opinion upon this very interesting subject. The old General speaks decidedly enough. He regrets that the United States ever surrendered the territory of Texas, and thinks the sooner we can regain by Treaty, what we lost by miserable diplomacy, the better for our national wealth and prosperity. We give extracts embodying the substance of his letter.—*Philadelphia Times.*

HERMITAGE, Feb. 12, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 23d ult has been received, and with it the Madisonian, containing Gov. Gilmer's letter on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

You are not mistaken in supposing that I have formed an opinion on this interesting subject. It occupied much of my attention during my Presidency, and I am sure has lost none of its importance by what has since transpired.

Soon after my election of 1829, it was made known to me by Mr. Irwin, formerly our minister at the court of Madrid, that whilst at that court he had laid the foundation of a treaty with Spain for the cession of the Floridas, and the settlement of the boundary of Louisiana, fixing the western limit of the latter at the Rio Grande, agreeably to the understanding of France—that he had written home to our government for powers to complete and sign this negotiation; but that, instead of receiving such authority the negotiation was taken out of his hands and transferred to Washington, and a new treaty was there concluded, by which the Sabine, and not the Rio Grande, was recognized and established as the boundary of Louisiana.

Finding that these statements were true, and that our Government did really give up that important territory, when it was at its option to retain it, I was filled with astonishment. The right to the territory was obtained from France: Spain stood ready to acknowledge it to the Rio Grande; and yet the authority asked by our minister to insert the true boundary was not only withheld, but in lieu of it, a limit was adopted which stripped us of the whole of the vast country lying between the two rivers.

Of such a subject, I thought with the ancient Romans, that it was right never to cede any land or boundary of the republic, but always to add to it by honorable treaty, thus extending the area of freedom: and it was in accordance with this feeling that I gave our minister to Mexico instructions to enter upon a negotiation to the retrocession of Texas to the United States.

The negotiation failed, and I shall ever regret it as a misfortune to both Mexico and the United States.

* * * It is past, and cannot now be undone. We can now only look at it as one of annexation, if Texas presents it to us, and if she does I do not hesitate to say that the welfare and happiness of our Union require that it should be accepted.

If in a military point of view alone, the question be examined, it will be found to be most important to the United States to be in possession of that territory.

Great Britain has already made treaties with Texas, and we know that far-seeing nation never omits a circumstance, in her extensive intercourse with the world, which can be turned to account in increasing her military resources.

* * * Remember that Texas borders upon us, on our west, to 42 deg. of north latitude, and on our southern boundary to the Pacific, Remember also that if annexed to the United States our western boundary would be the Rio Grande, which is of itself a fortification, on account of its extensive, barren, and uninhabitable plains With such a barrier on our west, we are invincible. The whole European world could not, in combination against us, make an impression on our Union. Our population on the Pacific would rapidly increase, and soon be strong enough for the protection of our eastern whalers, and, in the worst event, could always be sustained by timely aids from the intermediate country.

From the Rio Grande, over land, a large army could not march, or be supplied, unless from the Gulf by water, which, by vigilance, could always be intercepted, and, to march an army near the gulf, they could be harrassed by the militia, and detained until an organized force could be raised to meet them.

But I am afraid of running into unnecessary detail, which my debility will not enable me to close. The question is full of interest, also, as it affects our domestic relations, and as it may bear upon those of Mexico to us. I will not undertake to follow it out to its consequences in these respects, though I must say that, in all its aspects, the annexation of Texas to the United States promises to enlarge the circle of free institutions and is essential to the United States, particularly as lessening the probabilities of future collision with foreign powers, and giving them greater efficiency in spreading the blessings of peace.

I return you my thanks for your kind letter on this subject, and subscribe myself, with great sincerity.

Your friend and obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

☞ NOTICE.—In consequence of the late fire in which the 2d Presbyterian church of this city was consumed, the congregation that worshipped at that place, will meet this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in Temperance Hall, Smithfield street, opposite Diamond alley, to make provision for a temporary place of worship.

m27-1t

Situation Wanted.

IN a store, wholesale or retail, by a person who could make himself useful to his employers As employment is his principal object, he would not feel anxious about the amount of salary allowed. Any person wishing to engage him will please leave card at the office of the Morning Post. Good reference can be given. m27-1w*

Dont you want

A HANDSOME Coat and Pantaloons, or Vest, better made and finer cloth than you can get at the high priced establishments of the city? If you do, call at the *Three Big Doors.* We will warrant them equal, if not superior, to any that can be purchased west of the mountains. Bring the cash and we will put you into a first rate suit in a few minutes. If you prefer having your measure taken and your clothes made according to your own notion you can have it done, and when it is done you will be satisfied beyond a doubt. Don't mistake the place.

JOHN M'CLOSKEY,

mar27-tf Three Big Doors, No 151, Liberty st.

A PARTNER WANTED.—To be sold, the half of a small iron foundry, now in active and profitable operation. A gentleman who can furnish $700 to $1000 cash capital, and wishes to take an active part in the business, or a grocer, or one engaged in the iron business it would suit, would be preferred. For particulars inquire at HARRIS' Intelligence Office, No 9, 5th st. mar 27

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living on the farm of James S Craft, Esq., in Peebles township, on the 4th street road, a black horse, without any particular marks. Behad on when taken up an old bridle, and a saddle was found on the fence a short distance from him. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

m27-3t LEWIS HEIDELBERG.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

JUST received, direct from New Orleans, a lot of prime Sugar and Molasses, and for sale by

J. PARKER,

(of the late firm of J & J Parker,

m13—1m No 5, Commercial Row, Liberty st

BUFFALO ROBES.—Received by Cicero, a fresh and full supply of all sizes of Robes. Apply to

n8-tf A. BEELEN.

BUFFALO ROBES by single robe or bale, for sale by

e5-tf A. BEELEN.

New & Cheap Works.

HERCULES HARDY, by Eugene Sue, author of the Mysteries of Paris, etc.

Musical Album, No 2. This is the cheapest work of the kind published

London Punch, of February 10, containing plenty of fun, wit, &c.

The Drawing Room Library, edited by Epes Sargent, No 1, containing the Light of the Light House, and other Poems.

HARPER'S WORKS.

Jew, Grumbler, Jack o'the Mill, Unloved One, Miss Bremer's Diary, Heretick, Birthrigh, Etc. a large supply of newspapers, London news and Times for only 12½ c. All new publications received as soon as published at Cook's Literary depot, 85 4th streets. m26

50 DOZ. PATENT BUCKETS.

Just received and for sale by

J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.

m26. Water St. between Wood and Smithfield.

GROCERIES,

AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

248 HHDS PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
300 bbls N O Molasses,
500 bags Rio Coffee,
32 half chests and catty boxes Tea,
25 kegs No 1 Six-twist Tobacco,
100 " Beatty's Rifle Powder
500 " best Juniata Nails
40 tons Iron (assorted,)
150 boxes 8by10 and 10by12 Glass,
50 doz Patent Buckets,
300 kegs prime White Lead,
6 bbls Linseed Oil,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
26 doz Spades and Shovels.

With a general assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactures, for sale by M. B. RHEY & CO.,

m26-6m No 39 Water st.

THOMPSONS Extra Family Flour on hand and for sale by

J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.

m26. Water St. between Wood and Smithfield.

TIERNAN & JONES,

NO. 99, WOOD STREET,

ARE now receiving large additions to their present stock of seasonable DRY GOODS, and would respectfully suggest to dealers visiting our city, and those resident here, the propriety of giving them a call before making their purchases. One of the firm, an experienced purchaser for this market, will remain in the Eastern cities during the greater part of the year, to select goods expressly for this establishment. With this arrangement they hope to be able to offer at all seasons (as far as practicable) a full assortment of cheap and desirable goods. Their purchases being made exclusively for Cash, and joined with a determination to sell at a very reduced profit, *for Cash, par money only,* will, they flatter themselves, enable them to compete successfully with the jobbers in the East, and to furnish their customers goods at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Their stock is now large and desirable, and they invite purchasers to call and examine.

m25—d&w2w.

Young Vines.

THE subscriber offers for sale a very superior lot of Morus Multicaulis (Mulberry trees). As he contemplates giving up his garden they will be sold very low. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call before the 1st April, and they will get good bargains.

JACOB SCHIMMER,

m25-3t* Butler road, above Allegheny.

SUMMER GARDEN REMOVED.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his Brewery and Tavern from the Richenbach Garden to the adjoining place. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the canal and within a few yards of the Allegheny river. The garden is pleasantly arranged, and he has also a very superior Vineyard attached to the premises. Every arrangement is made to contribute to the comfort and amusement of his visiters, and he hopes that during the coming season he will receive a liberal share of public patronage. JACOB SCHIMMER,

m25 3t* Butler road, above Allegheny.

To Lease.

LOTS Nos. 25, 26, 27, 34, 85, 85, 86, 87, 110, 124, 125 and 126 Irvin's Plot—Scott's Fields. Any person wishing to lease can learn further particulars by applying to A. CULBERTSON.

of the firm of Poindexter & Co., Pittsburgh.

or to S. BLOOD,

mar. 25-tf. Allegheny City.

Patent Wrought Spikes.

THE subscriber is now prepared to manufacture *Patent Wrought Spikes,* of a superior quality, at the Brownsville Juniata Iron Works. Orders left at his warehouse, No 25, Wood street, will be punctually attended to. EDWARD HUGHES,

m23-6t No 25, Wood street.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

LOOKING GLASSES AT EASTERN PRICES.

THE subscriber has opened an establishment at No 66, Wood street, a few doors from the corner of 4th, where he keeps constantly for sale all kinds of LOOKING GLASSES, at Eastern Prices.

He has on hand a large assortment of Glasses in both gilt and mahoguay frames, to which he invites the attention of customers, believing that the quality of his articles and his prices cannot fail to give satisfaction. Pictures framed to order, in neat style, in either gilt or mahogany frames.

Canal boat and other reflectors manufactured to order on the shortest notice. Old frames repaired and regilt, so as to look as well as new, on the shortest notice. J T MORGAN, Agent.

mar 23-tf

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 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

GROCERIES.—Constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Family Groceries, of the best quality, selected with the utmost care, as reasonable as they can be had in the city, wholesale or retail. Best winter strained Sperm and Lamp Oil, and sperm candles; a choice assortment of pure wines, brandy, Holland Gin, Champagne Brandy of 1830, 10 year old Rye Whiskey, etc.

m11-1m HENRY F. SCHWEPPE.

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—ta1 MATHEW PATRICK.

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

Removal.

FRANCIS SELLERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

And dealer in Produce Salt and Cordage,

Has removed to No 17, Liberty street, opposite the head of Smithfield street. f27-tf

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 market

Among our stock will be found—

15 Cases Broad Cloths, blacks, blues, greens, browns, cadets, &c.
25 Cases Settinets and Cassimeres, various styles and qualities.
6 Cases Kentucky Jeans, Tronds, and Merino Cassimeres, assorted.
25 Cases Cotton Pantaloon Drillings, assorted.
7 " Linen and Union " "
4 " Plaid, Linse and Gingham Coatings, desirable for city tailors
3 cases brown Hollands, assorted.
5 " Irish Linens and Lawns, "
3 " Linen Cambric Hdkfs, "
10 " Jaconets, Cambricks, Mitts, &c "
4 " Erlstine & 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

The Lippincott Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber proposes to sell one-third, one-half, two thirds, or the whole of this property, situated in the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to any person who may wish to obtain an interest in the same, or who desires to purchase the entire property.

This property consists of the main Rolling Mill, occupying a piece of ground extending 100 feet on Etna street, by 150 feet on Walnut street to the river, The Machinery comprises one line of bar, and one stand of smooth rolls, with an engine and all necessary fixtures in complete repair. It has three bloom furnaces, and one plate furnace complete—also, four puddling furnaces nearly finished.

The Nail and Shovel factories are erected on a piece of ground opposite, and extending 158 feet on Etna street by 100 feet on Walnut street.

The machinery comprises one engine and 14 nail machines, with 2 plate furnaces. Also, one line of small rolls with a suitable furnace. Also, 1 turning lathe, 1 tilt hammer and shovel press, with all the tools and fixtures necessary to operate the machinery, most of which is new.

This property will be sold on liberal terms, and presents a fair opportunity for a safe and profitable investment. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, at his Warehouse, No. 23, Wood street, near First.

☞ The best Juniata Nails of all sizes constantly for sale, at No 23, Wood street, near First.

m15-tf JAMES ANDERSON.

IMPORTANT

TO EVERYBODY!

FRESH ARRIVAL AT THE

THREE BIG DOORS!

THE proprietor of this well known and highly favored establishment takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public at large that he has just received the most

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

That has ever been purchased in the eastern markets. It is impossible for him to describe the QUANTITY, QUALITY and VARIETY of his stock but he invites all who wish to purchase clothing of any description to call at his establishment, as it is the only place in the west where ALL TASTES MAY BE SUITED, at the most reasonable prices. His assortment of Winter, Spring, and Summer Goods

CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

All of which can be manufactured into clothing to order, and made in as good style, and as rastily and fashionably designed as at any other establishment

IN THE UNITED STATES.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT HIS PRICES ARE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY,

And at no place west of the mountains can purchasers find such a variety of goods from which to select as at the

THREE BIG DOORS.

In addition to his unrivalled stock of clothing, he has a magnificent assortment of

HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c, &c.

The motto of the "Three Big Doors" is

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,

And in following out this system he feels confident that his customers and himself

ARE MUTUALLY BENEFITED.

HE WOULD INVITE

THE MAN OF FASHION, THE PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, THE MERCHANT, FARMER, MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN

To call and examine for themselves at

THE THREE BIG DOORS,

No. 151, *Liberty street,*

AND THEY MUST BE SATISFIED.

☞ *OBSERVE METAL PLATE IN THE PAVEMENT.* ☜

j26 JOHN M'CLOSKEY.

ZOAR BUTTER.—A lot of that celebrated choice family butter, put up in full bound kegs Apply to A. BEELEN.

n8-tf

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