tory) which we acquired by the treaty of 1842. The question of the power of annexation by treaty is settled; and incorporated into the very existence of the government of the Union.

2d. The object may be accomplished by act of Congress, without a treaty.—The language of the constitution is: "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State to be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress." The grant is unlimited, except that the boundary of an existing State cannot be disturbed by Congress without the assent of the State legislatures. "New States may be admitted by the *Congress* into this Union." This is the broad language of the constitution; and, to confine it to territory thus acquired, is to interpolate most important words into that instrument. Nor could it have been the intention of the framers of the constitution to prevent the acquisition of new territory. Louisiana was not then a part of the Union, but it was a most important part of the valley of the Mississippi, containing New Orleans, and the whole of the western, and the most essential part of the eastern portion of that territory, with both banks of its great river many hundred miles above its mouth, and the only outlet of the products of the mighty valley starting at the Youghiogany in Maryland, and the Allegheny in New York, uniting at Pittsburgh, where they form the Ohio, to the outlet of all into the Gulf. If we look at the condition of many of the States when the constitution was framed, we will find it could never have been adopted had it forbidden the acquisition of the only outlet of all the products of the West. The waters of western Maryland, and of western New York, co-mingle with those of the Ohio and Mississippi. There stood Pittsburgh at the head of the Ohio; and one third of Pennsylvania is intersected by streams which water a part of the great valley. Virginia then included Kentucky; three-fourths of her territory was within the great valley, and the Ohio and Mississippi itself, were its boundary for more than a thousand miles. North Carolina then included Tennessee, and was bounded for hundreds of miles by the river Mississippi; and Georgia then embraced Alabama and Mississippi, and was not only bounded for several hundred miles by the great river, but advanced to within a few miles of the city of New Orleans. Is it possible that all these States, in forming the constitution, could have intended to prohibit forever the acquisition of the mouth of the Mississippi, then in the hands of a despotic foreign power? The constitution contains no such suicidal provision; and all the historical facts, both before and after its adoption, are against any such anti-American restriction. As to a treaty, it is only necessary as indicating the assent of the ceding nation; and if that has been given already, as in the case of Texas, without a treaty, our acceptance may be made by Congress. Suppose the constitution of Texas forbid the cession, except by Congress: when their Congress passed the assenting law, could not we accept, by act of Congress? Or suppose Texas, or any other contiguous territory, was vacant, and unclaimed by any power, could we not annex it by act of Congress? One of the grounds assumed in Congress, and by our government, in defence of our title to Oregon, is its alleged discovery and occupancy by us, (long before the treaty with France,) being one of the acknowledged modes by which nations acquire territory; but if we can only acquire territory by treaty, then this ground, upon which we claim title to Oregon, must be abandoned. It would be strange, indeed, if the treaty-making power (which, under our constitution, is purely an executive power) could annex territory, and yet that the Executive, and both Houses of Congress combined, could not. Then, if France or Spain had forever refused to cede to us Louisiana or New Orleans, could we never—no, not even by conquest in war—have occupied and annexed them by act of Congress? Congress, then, having the undoubted power to annex territory, and admit new States, and Texas having assented in advance, may be either admitted at once as a Territory, or a State, or States, or Congress may provide for the prospective admission of one or more States from Texas, as has often heretofore been done as to other new States, the whole question of annexation not being one whether *this government* has the power, but only how it must be exercised; and whether only by one of the branches of this government, or by all combined. And if the power vested in Congress by the constitution to admit new States, does not of itself embrace territory then constituting a part of the Union, as well as all future acquisitions, there is no power to admit new States, except out of territory which was a part of the Union when the constitution was formed; but as this interpretation cannot prevail without expelling three States from the Union, and forbidding the admission of Iowa, it must be conceded that this power of *Congress* to admit new States does extend to future acquisitions. This being the case, what can be more clear than that Congress may admit a State or States out of Texas, if her assent is given, as we perceive it has been, in a form as obligatory as a treaty? In truth, the power to annex territory by treaty does not so much exist as a mere implication from the treaty-making power, as from the grant to Congress to admit new States out of any territory whatever, although not then a part of the Union; and the right to annex by treaty results mainly as a means of obtaining, when necessary, the assent of another government, especially when that assent can be obtained in no other manner.

Something like this was done by the annexation, by Congress, of the Florida parishes to the state of Louisiana. They had been claimed, and remained for many years after the cession of Louisiana, in the exclusive occupancy of Spain, when the American settlers revolted, assembled their convention, declared their independence, and, by a successful revolution, wrested this territory from the dominion of Spain, and Congress recognized the acts, and assumed and paid the debts of the insurgent convention; and the legislature of Louisiana, after the adoption of her constitution, and admission into the Union, without this territory, subsequently, by mere legislative enactment, with the consent of Congress, annexed it to the state of Louisiana.

3d. The annexation may be accomplished by one of the States of the Union, with the sanction of Congress. That each of the states possessed the power to extend her boundaries before the adoption of the constitution, will not be denied; and that the power still exists, is certain, unless it is abandoned by the state in forming the government of the Union. Now, there is no such abandonment, unless it is found in the following clause of the constitution: "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact, with another state, or with a foreign power." Each state, then, may, with the consent of Congress, "enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a *foreign power*." Texas, if not one, is a foreign power; and, if she, by law, assents to the re-annexation, in whole or in part, to Louisiana, or to Arkansas, and those states, by law, agree to the annexation, it is "an agreement or compact" between a foreign power and a state of the Union, and is clearly lawful, with "the consent of Congress." It would not be a treaty, which is the exercise of an executive power, but a compact by law, and precisely similar to the numerous compacts, so called, by which, by acts of Congress and of a state legislature, so many agreements, especially with the new states, have been made by mere legislative enactments. Nor need the assent of Congress be given in advance; it was not so given on the admission of Tennessee, Arkansas and Michigan; but if given subsequently it would ratify the previous extension of their boundaries by Louisiana or Arkansas. There are, then, those three modes, by any one of which, Texas may be re-annexed to the American Union. 1st, By Treaty; 2d, By act of Congress; and, 3d, By the act of the State, with the sanction of Congress. But, if it be otherwise, and the constitution only applies to territories then attached to the Union, and delegates no power for the acquisition of any other territory, nor prohibits the exercise of the pre-existing power of each state to extend her boundaries, then there would remain in each State the reserved right of extension, beyond the control of Congress. I have not asserted the existence of such a right in a state; but, if the clauses quoted do not confer the authority on Congress, and the re-annexation is refused on that ground, then the annexing power, as a right to enlarge their boundaries, would result to any one of the states, and, with the consent of Texas could be exercised. Perceiving, then, what power results to the states, from the denial of the power of annexation by Congress, let us agitate no such question in advance of a denial of its own authority to Congress, but discuss the question on its merits alone.

Is it expedient to re-annex Texas to the American Union? This is the greatest question, since the adoption of the Constitution, ever presented for the consideration of the American people. Texas was once our own; and, although surrendered by treaty to Spain, the surrender was long resisted by the American government, and was conceded to be a great sacrifice. This being the case, is it not clear that, when the territory, which we have most reluctantly surrendered, can be reacquired, that object should be accomplished? Under such circumstances, to refuse the re-annexation is to deny the wisdom of the original purchase, and to reflect upon the judgement of those who maintained, even at the period of surrender, that it was a great sacrifice of national interests.

Texas, as Mr Jefferson declared, was as clearly embraced in the purchase by us of Louisiana as New Orleans itself; and that it was a part of that region, is demonstrated by the discovery, by the great Lasalle, of the source and mouth of the Mississippi, and his occupancy for France west of the Colorado. Our right to Texas, as a part of Louisiana, was asserted and demonstrated by Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Q Adams. No one of our Presidents has ever doubted our title; and Mr. Clay has ever maintained it as clear and unquestionable. Louisiana was acquired by a treaty with France, in 1804, by Mr Jefferson; and in the letter of Mr Madison, the Secretary of State, dated March 31, 1804, he says, expressing his own views and those of Mr Jefferson, that Louisiana extended westwardly to the Rio Bravo, otherwise called Rio del Norte. *Orders* were accordingly obtained from the *Spanish* authorities for the delivery of *all* the posts on the west side of the Mississippi." And in his letter of the 31st January, 1804, Mr Madison declares that Mr Laussat, the French commissioner *who delivered the possession of Louisiana to us*, announced the "Del Norte as its true boundary." Here, then, in the delivery of the possession of Louisiana by Spain to France, and France to us, Texas is included. In the letter of Mr Madison of the 8th of July, 1804, he declares the opposition of Mr Jefferson to the "*relinquishment* of *any* territory whatever eastward of the Rio Bravo." In a letter of James Monroe of 8th November, 1803, he encloses documents which he says "prove *incontestably*" that the boundary of Louisiana is "the Rio Bravo to the west;" and Mr. Pinckney unites with him in a similar declaration. In a subsequent letter—not to a foreign government, but to Mr Madison—of April 20, 1805, they assert our title as unquestionable. In Mr. Monroe's letters, as Secretary of State, dated January 19, 1816, and June 10, 1816, he says none could question our title to Texas; and he expresses his concurrence in opinion with Jefferson and Madison, that "our title to the Del Norte was as clear as to the island of New Orleans." In his letter as Secretary of State, to Don Onis, of the 12th March, 1818, John Quincy Adams says: "The claim of France always did extend eastward to the Rio Bravo;" "she *always* claimed the territory which you call Texas as being within the limits, and forming a part of Louisiana." After demonstrating our title to Texas in this letter, Mr Adams says: "Well might Messrs Pinckney and Monroe write to M Cevellos, in 1805, that the claim of the United States to the boundary of the Rio Bravo was as clear as their right to the island of New Orleans." Again, in his letter of the 31st of October, 1818, Mr Adams says our title to Texas is "established beyond the power of further controversy."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

☞The Gazette says that a paragraph which we published on Friday, purporting to be an extract from a speech made by Mr CLAY, in 1841, is a forgery. This assertion is made on the authority of Mr WHITE, late Speaker of the House, who is remarkable only for being the pliant tool of Clay. He may be right, however, in saying that the remarks, as they appeared in our paper, were not made by Mr Clay; but what he admits Mr C. *did say*, amounts to the same purpose, and is sufficient to convince every honest man that Henry Clay is not the friend of such a Tariff as the mechanics and manufacturers of Pittsburgh desire.

Mr DENNY, whose veracity, we presume, the Gazette will not question, declared, at a public meeting, that all the commercial distress that has afflicted the country for many years past, was the legitimate consequence of the Compromise Act. In saying this, Mr Denny but echoed the sentiments of a large majority of the whigs of Pennsylvania, yet Mr WHITE in Congress, and Mr WHITE in the Gazette office, both quote Mr Clay's arguments *in favor of the Compromise*, to prove that he is a friend of the principle of Protection!

In the article correcting the paragraph that appeared in our paper, we find the following quotations from Mr Clay's speeches, and we are much mistaken if they are such sentiments as the Tariff men of Pittsburgh can approve:

Mr White quotes from a speech delivered in 1842, in which Mr Clay said:

"Let me not be misunderstood, and let me entreat that I may not be *misrepresented*. I AM FOR ABIDING BY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT! I am for doing what no *Southern man* of a fair or candid mind has ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the Government, and at the same time give an *incidental protection to our home industry*."—[Extract from Mr Clay's speech in the Senate, Feb. 1842.]

The Compromise act appears to be an especial pet of Mr Clay. Here is another extract from the Gazette:

"Mr Clay said the object of the bill was to raise money. Suppose there was revenue wanted, and could only be obtained by going beyond the *compromise, they would have to do it*. He was desirous to preserve the compromise act *inviolate*, and his hope and belief was that they might by economy be able to do so."—[Extract from Mr Clay's speech in the Senate, extra session, Sept 7, 1841.]

The reader will observe in this paragraph how strong Mr Clay's love is for the Compromise. He desires to preserve it *inviolate*, and would consent to go beyond it, *only for the purpose of obtaining* REVENUE. He would not permit it to be disturbed for the purpose of protecting American industry; the 'pauper labor of Europe' might overwhelm our mechanics and manufacturers, and still Mr Clay would preserve the Compromise inviolate, and nothing but a want of revenue—the means to pay his own salary—would induce him to go beyond it. If Mr C. believes that we should not go beyond the Compromise for any other purpose than to provide *revenue*, he, of course, believes "there is no necessity for protection," and is unwilling to 'raise the question of Protection.' Now what is the difference between the sentiments which the Gazette pronounces a forgery, and those which it gives as Mr Clay's real opinions? Absolutely nothing. The Gazette says explicitly that Mr Clay will not go beyond the Compromise except it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of raising *revenue*, and the alleged "forgery" accuses him with saying, "Do not raise the question of protection which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity for protection." Whig sagacity may discover a *distinction* here, but there is certainly no difference in the sentiments, except such difference as may exist between tweedledum and tweedledee.

When the Gazette can show that its own quotations from Clay's speech embody good tariff principles we would like to see it publish his Georgia letters, and prove that the opinions set forth in them are such as should be supported by the manufacturing population of Pittsburgh.

☞*If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have white ones, for we cannot eat our own fire wood, and black our boots, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN.—Henry Clay.*

THE DEAD INDIANS.—Among the many *qualifications* that the whigs say Gen MARKLE possesses for the office of Governor, they dwell on none with more delight, than the fact, as they say, of the General having killed several Indians during the last war. If the story were true, it might perplex some people to know how that would add to the General's ability to discharge the duties of the office for which he is nominated, but we have the best authority for saying that it is utterly false, and is no more worthy of credence than Mr Humpton's fanciful pledge that the west would give the whig candidate 25,000 majority. We understand that Mr H. blushes like a red cabbage every time this pledge is spoken of in his presence, and we have no doubt that before the election the whole party will blush as deeply as he does, when they hear the dead Indians spoken of.

A gentleman who lives in the neighborhood of West Newton, Westmoreland county, and who is a personal and political friend of Gen. MARKLE, says that a number of the "War Club" was sent to the General, containing a glowing description of his Indian exploits, and that the good old man was astonished and shocked at the reckless mendacity of those who had brought him into the political arena. He said that when solicited to be a candidate, he yielded assent on the condition that in advocating his elevation, they would not tell any *lies* about him; they promised that they would not, but the promise was no sooner made than it was forgotten, for the Indian story was a lie from the beginning to the end. No such occurrence, he said, ever took place, and he was deeply mortified that those who called themselves his friends, should insert such unfounded falsehoods about him.

The person who related this, says that he has no doubt Gen MARKLE, if requested would give public contradiction to this "War Club" story, as he is very much mortified by having achievements attributed to him which he never performed, and he does not wish to gain the good will of his fellow citizens through the influence of falsehoods invented by unprincipled politicians. Will some of these War Club gentlemen write to the General and get him to give them the facts in the case of the "Indian Massacre." If they do not, the public will, of course, conclude that they knew they were putting forth a falsehood when they first published the story.

But whether true or false, it is of small importance to the people. If Gen MARKLE had killed five hundred Indians before breakfast, we think it will puzzle the whigs to show how that will qualify him for an important office, or how he can make a talent for slaying Indians useful in discharging the duties of Governor of Pennsylvania.

BUFFALO.—In no city West has there been such speculation in Real Estate as in Buffalo, from 1835 to 1840. The consequence was that the United States Branch Bank became possessed of some of the most valuable pieces of property in that place. A lot sold recently for $2200, only 19 feet front, which looks as if Real Estate was on the rise. Benjamin Rathbun has been offering for some property, but it is not known with what success.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—At Mobile, on the night of the 20th inst., the steamboat Rowena, lying at the wharf, was discovered to be on fire. She came in from Gainesville in the evening, with between four and five hundred bales of cotton, and sixty-seven cabin passengers. The fire broke out aft, and the boat was a mass of flame within a few minutes afterwards. Every thing on board was totally consumed—cotton, baggage and all. It was not known whether there were any persons burned or not. Several negros saved themselves by leaping into the water.

PAUPERISM AND CRIME IN NEW YORK.—There are at present confined in Bellevue, Blackwell's Island and New York City Prisons, 1,131 persons; and the Alms-Houses, Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum 2,934 persons—making the total number supported at the public charge 4,121. Besides which, the relief extended to persons not in the Alms House, from the 1st January, 1843 to 1st December, 1843, amounted to 10,924 families, averaging four and a half persons to each family, or 49,158 persons.

A FIRE ENGINE BURNED.—The Phila. Times of Wednesday states that the Good-Will Hose Carriage was taken out of its house on Monday night by some individuals, taken out to Coates' street wharf, Schuylkill, there set fire to, and *with its Hose*, totally consumed. The persons who committed this outrageous act, are said to be members of the Fairmount Engine Company, and the same ones who some time ago destroyed the Weccacoe Hose Carriage. Is it possible that a few miscreants can put the laws thus at defiance, and destroy private property with impunity whenever their piques or their passions dictate the outrage?—Shame! shame! shame!

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At New Orleans on the evening of the 19th inst., a fire broke out at the corner of Bienville and Royal streets, in Fuller & Co's establishment of chemical oils, which was wholly consumed—as were also the cabinet establishment in the next building, of Mr. Samson, and the wine and liquor store adjoining on Royal street, of Messrs. Jordy & Brasier. About 12 o'clock, when the fire appeared to be nearly extinguished, and the firemen were playing upon the detached flames to put them entirely out, a part of the wall of the store next the corner, fell, and instantly killed Mr John Haines, one of the firemen, and severly wounded George A Fosdick, J. C. Denman, R Haines, R Depas, Michal Moore and two others.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The brig Comet, Captain Crocker, from New York, at New Orleans, reports that on the 1st inst., while off Charleston she fell in with the wreck of the schooner Ceylon, Captain Hallowell, which vessel sailed from that port on the 12th ult., with a cargo of sugar and molasses, bound to Alexandria, D. C. The Ceylon sprung a leak and was dismasted on the 22d ult.; Captain Hallowell, the mate and four seamen were washed overboard and lost. One man only remained of the crew, named Alfred Currier, who had been without provisions or water for eight days before he was taken off by the Comet.

SPRING FASHIONS!

HATS AND CAPS,

AND NO OLD STOCK ON HAND TO OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his acquaintances and the public that he has commenced the Hat and Cap Manufacturing business in all its various branches, at No. 102 WOOD STREET, 3d door from S. Fahnestock & Co.'s Auction Rooms, where he has now on hand and will continue to manufacture all descriptions of HATS and CAPS. From his long experience in the business, he feels confident that in the neatness and durability of his work, he can safely compare with any establishment East or West of the Mountains. Persons wishing to purchase will please give him a call, as he is determined to sell any article in his line at a small profit for cash.

a1-1m G. W. GLASSGOW.

FOR GALENA.

The new and fast running steamboat NORTH BEND, Duncan, Master, will depart for Galena on Friday next, 5th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

a1 JAMES MAY, Water st.

NEW CASH Dry Goods and Variety Store!

J. K. Logan & George Connel,

HAVE opened a new cash Dry Goods and variety Store in Fifth street, between the Exchange Bank and Wood street, under the firm of J. K. Logan & Co.

Their stock of Goods are entirely fresh and having been all purchased for cash, principally at auction, by George Connel, (who has had long experience in the business, and resides in Philadelphia to make purchases and pick up bargains,) they will, therefore be enabled to offer great inducements to those wishing to purchase: as they are determined to sell at the lowest possible advance on eastern cost for cash.

They have now on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable Goods, among which are Blue, Blue Black, Invisible Green, Brown, Steel Claret, mixed Broadcloths; Cassimere and Sattinets; Gambroons; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Cottonade; Vestings, fancy prints; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4; Bleached and Brown Muslins; Irish Linen; Bed Ticking; Mariner's Shirting; "Tilley, Tatham & Walker's," and "Hope & Nelson's" Patent Thread; Spool Cotton; Sewing Silk; Silk and Cotton Hdkf's; 30 hour, and 8 day Brass Clocks, warranted; &c., &c. They will be constantly receiving additions to their stock purchased at the eastern auction, and would invite the attention of dealers and others to an examination of their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1844.

J. K. LOGAN. GEO. CONNELL, Philad'a.

AUCTION GOODS.

JAMES K. LOGAN & CO.,

Fifth Street, between the Exchange Bank and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOCKS, &c.

a1

HUEY & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,

No 123, Wood Street,

Third door above Fifth, West side, Pittsburgh.

a1

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS. Huey & Co.,

No 123, Wood Street,

ARE now receiving a fresh stock of Spring Dry Goods, which they have lately purchased in the east, *entirely for cash*, and they flatter themselves that they can now offer such inducements as will make it the interest of all purchasers to give them a call, as they are determined to sell goods cheaper than any other house west of the mountains. a1

New Arrival of Queensware & China.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his present stock of White Glazed Ware, a superior article, together with a select assortment of White French China, comprising all the necessary pieces to constitute complete sets of Dining and Tea ware.

Also a general stock of articles suitable for the supply of country merchants, to which their attention is invited, at his old stand, corner of Front and Wood streets. HENRY HIGBY.

a1-1y

BACON.

16 CASKS Cincinnati cured Hams,
14 " do do Sides,
14 " do do Shoulders,

Just received and for sale by

J W BURBRIDGE & CO.,

a1 Water st, between Wood and Smithfield

SOLE LEATHER—

2000 lbs Spanish Sole Leather

Just received and for sale by

J W BURBRIDGE & CO.

a1. Water st, between Wood and Smithfield.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1844.

AN election for one President, ten Managers, one Treasurer and Secretary, of the "Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P M.

a1-1wd&w3t JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim James T Kincaid, of, in and to, two lots or pieces of ground, together with 2 two story brick houses, situated in Pitt township, Allegheny county, being lots Nos 149 and 151, being the same that Thomas Scottand wife, conveyed by deed to James T Kincaid. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James T Kincaid, at the suit of Sylvanus Lothrop for use.

ALSO.

All the right, title, and interest and claim of William R Lecky, of, in and to, a certain lot or piece of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood st. 22 feet and running back preserving the same width on Virgin Alley 60 feet, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with frame back building, subject to an annual ground rent of $29,33⅓ cts. Taken in execution as the property of the said William R Lecky, at the suit of Dorcas Lecky, widow of David A Lecky, Letitia Lecky and Mary Jane Lecky, children of Robert S Lecky dec'd, and to be sold by

a1-3t. E. TROVILLO, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 22d day of April, A D 1844, at 10 o'clock A M, the following described property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of George M'Clelland, of, in and to, a certain part of lot No 100, in the borough of Manchester, described as follows: beginning on Cedar alley, at the corner of Lot No 110, now owned by said M'Clelland, and thence by said lot No 110 five feet, thence by a line parallel with Walnut street 120 feet to Preble street, thence by Preble street five feet to said lot No 109, and thence by the line of said lot 120 feet to the place of beginning: Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground in Reserve township, and marked in the plan of the town of Manchester, No 109, and described as follows: beginning on Preble street, at the corner of lot No 108, thence along Preble street 55 feet to lot No 110, thence along said lot 120 feet to Cedar alley, thence along said alley 55 feet to lot No 108, and thence along said lot 120 feet to Preble street to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George M'Clelland, at the suit of Benjamin Bakewell.

ALSO.

All the right, title, and interest and claim of William A Irwin, Robert A Campbell and Henry Ream, (lately) trading under the firm of Wm A Irwin, & Co., to the following described lots of ground, situate in the city of Allegheny, marked and numbered in Wm Robinson jr's plan of the subdivision of Out lots Nos 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in said city, recorded in the Recorder's office, of Allegheny county, in Book, O 2d page 618 &c as lots 143, 144 and 145, fronting on Bank lane and Rebecca st., eighty-one feet (that is 27 feet each lot) and in depth from Bank lane to Rebecca street one hundred and twenty-nine feet, upon which is erected buildings, machinery, &c, used for the purpose of a Brewery. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Wm A Irwin, & Co, at the suit of Jas. W Burbridge & Co.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Andrew Woods, of, in, and to, all that certain piece of ground situate in the city of Allegheny, being lot No 79, in George Ledlie's plan of a subdivision of out lots Nos 174 and 175 in the Reserve Tract, (which plan is recorded in deed book vol 64) and bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning on the northwardly side of Carroll street at the corner of lot No 80, thence extending in front on Carroll street westwardly 20 feet to the corner of an alley 12 feet wide, and in depth northwardly, pursuing the same width, along said alley 100 feet to Jefferson street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Andrew Woods, at the suit of George Ledlie; for use.

a1 E TROVILLO, Sh'ff.

Looking Glasses.

THE subscriber respectfully informs western and other merchants, that he is now fully prepared with a large assortment of all the different kinds of Looking Glasses, for wholesaling, which he will offer at the lowest eastern prices, with 5 pkt cent. off for cash. Also, would invite the attention of house-keepers and steam boat furnishers to his full and handsome stock of House Furnishing Hardware, consisting of table cutlery, English and Domestic Britannia ware, tea trays, spoons, silver plated candlesticks, snuffers and trays, fire irons in sets or single pairs, fenders, fire iron hooks, glass curtain pins, blind knobs, etc, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will offer at reduced prices for cash.

THO'S A HILLIER,

m30-2w 104, Wood street, near 5th.

N B.—A full assortment of Looking Glass Plates by the box or single light.

☞Wanted, in the store, a lad 16 or 17 years of age. Apply as above.

A. M'Cammon

TAKES this method of calling the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his splendid assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, at his new store, No 112, Market street, two doors from Liberty, where he has on hand an assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes unsurpassed by any house in the city. As his goods are all selected for the retail market, his work will be of the best quality. He would also remind his old friends that he still continues the manufacture of boots and shoes to order.—Those wishing to purchase had better give him a call before buying elsewhere.

☞Look out for the sign of the *cheap cash Boot and Shoe Emporium.* m30-2w

JONES, MURPHY & CO.,

No 48, WOOD STREET,

HAVE now on hand a complete and beautiful assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which have been purchased at the lowest prices, and as they think they can be satisfied with as small profits as any in the same business, they are determined to sell goods at the lowest possible prices. Buyers would find that it would be neither a loss of time or money if they would give their stock a careful examination before purchasing. m30 d&w1w

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.

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

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.

Notice!

THE persons in Cincinnati who may have in their possession the effects of the late DANIEL PAUL, who was drowned off the steamboat El Dorado, are requested to forward them to his uncle, ANDREW PAUL, of this city, care of Birmingham & Co., Commission Merchants, who will pay all necessary expenses. ANDREW PAUL.

m29-3t*

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.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

Prices greatly reduced.

L. JOHNSON, successor of Johnson & Smith, in announcing to his friends and to Printers generally, that he has purchased the interest of his late partner in the foundry, desires to inform them that he has recently made large additions to his assortment of Book, Job and Ornamental Letter, and he will continue to add every description of Type which the improvements in the art may suggest, and the wants of the trade may require. His assortment comprises a greater variety than any other Foundry in the United States, and he has reduced his prices 20 per cent lower than heretofore.

Printing Presses, Chases, Cases, Printing Ink, and very article used in a Printing Office, constantly on hand.

Estimates will be furnished, in detail, for Book, Newspaper and Job offices, on stating the style and quantity of work to be done, and Specimen Books will be forwarded to persons desirous of making out orders.

Stereotyping of every description promptly attended to as usual. m28-3m.

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.

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.

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

PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have this day entered into partnership, for the purpose of doing a Transportation, Forwarding, and Commission business under the style and firm of H Devine & Co. H. DEVINE.

mar 28 E. G WHITESIDES.

J D Williams,

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

Barnsley Sheeting.

10-4, 11-4 and 13-4 real Barnsley Linen Sheeting, just received and for sale low by JONES, MURPHY & CO.,

m30-3t No 48, Wood street.

Punch! Punch!! Punch!!!

RECEIVED per steam ship Caledonia, Punch, or London Charivari up to March 2d. This is one of the most humorous papers published, abounding in wit and fun. Price only 12½ cents. For sale at Cook's Literary Depot, 85, 4th st. m29

Corks! Corks!!

200 GROSS No. 1 BOTTLE CORKS, just received and for sale by F. L. SNOWDEN,

m29. No. 184 Liberty, head of Wood.

Tea Paper.

40 REAMS fine Tea Paper, for sale by REINHART & STRONG,

m23 140, Liberty street.

Lemons.

PRIME Sicily Lemons in half boxes, just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG.

m12 140 Liberty street.

Syrup.

10 HALF bbls Syrup, extra fine, for family use, just received and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,

m8 43, Wood street.

Brooms.

40 DOZ. 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.

Raisins.

50 BOXES M R Raisins, just received and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,

m8 43, Wood street.

Coffee.

300 BAGS Coffee, in store and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,

m8 43, Wood street.

Molasses.

250 BBLS N O Molasses, just received and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,

m8 43, Wood street.

Sugar.

50 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR—a prime article;
15 do very fair;
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar in small loaves, suitable for retailing; for sale by D. & G. W. LLOYD,

March 15. No. 142 Liberty street.

N. O. Sugar.

100 HHDS prime N O Sugar, just received and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,

43, Wood street.

Olive Oil.

A FEW baskets fine Olive Oil, just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG,

m2 140, Liberty street.

Beaver Buckets, &c.

50 DOZ. Beaver Buckets;
5 " " Keelers;

Just received and for sale, by REINHART & STRONG,

m28 No. 140 Liberty st.

Green Buckings.

1 BALE 6-4 heavy Green Bucking, suitable for Floor Cloths, &c., &c.

JONES, MURPHY & CO.,

m30-3t No 48, Wood street.

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

n3-tf

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

76 BOXES Oranges;
63 do Lemons;
50 do M R Raisins;

Just received and for sale, by

mar 15 D. & G. W. LLOYD.

50 DOZ. PATENT BUCKETS. Just received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.

n26. Water St. between Wood and Smithfield.

FLOR SLIPPERY ELM—90 lbs. just received at the Wholesale and Retail Drug Store of JON. KIDD,

mar 28 Corner of Fourth and Wood sts.

SALT.—300 Bbls No 1 Salt, for sale by

j23. JAMES MAY.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.—
1 case super brown flannels,
12 pair large domestic blankets.

Just received on consignment; for sale by

f16 GEO. COCHRAN No 26, Wood st.

FOR FAMILY USE, FINE LEMON SYRUP, constantly in store and for sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,

Mar 28 Corner of Fourth and Wood sts

BUFFALO ROBES by single robe or bale, for sale by A. BEELEN.

o5-tf

TAR.—50 Bbls Tar, for sale by

j23 JAMES MAY.

BACON.—11980 lbs. Bacon, a prime article, for sale by D & G W LLOYD,

m15 No 142, Liberty st.

BEAR SKINS, dressed and undressed, just received and for sale by A. BEELEN.

o5-tf

LOUISVILLE LIME—100 Bbls Louisville Lime for sale by (j23.) JAMES MAY.

BUTTER.

10 KEGS Fresh Butter, just received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO,

mar13 Water st. between Wood & Smith'd.

HAMS.—300 home sugar cured Hams, for family use, equal to any in the city, for sale by HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,

m11-1m No 182, Liberty street.

DRIED FRUIT,
230 bushels Dried Apples,
150 " " Peaches,

Just receiving and for sale low by

J W BURB