In the letter of instructions from Mr Madison, as Secretary of State, of the 20th July, 1803, he says, "the acquisition of the Floridas is still to be pursued." He adds, the exchange of any part of western Louisiana which Spain may propose for the cession of the Floridas, "is madmissable." "In intrinsic value there is no equality." "We are the less disposed also to make sacrifices to obtain the Floridas; because their position and the manifest course of events *guarantee an early and reasonable acquisition of them.*" In Mr Madison's letter, also, as Secretary of State, of the 8th of July, 1804, he announces the opposition of Mr Jefferson "to a perpetual reliquishment of *any territory* whatever eastward of the Rio Bravo." In the message of President Houston of the 5th May, 1837, he says that Texas contains "four-fifths of all the live oak now in the world." Cotton will be its great staple, and some sugar and molasses will be produced. The grape, the olive, and indigo, and cocoa, and nearly all the fruits of the tropics will be grown there also In caravans, and where it is believed, the Pacific may be united with the Del Norte by a railroad not longer than that which now unites Buffalo and Boston; and where, even now, without such a road, we could command the trade of all the northern states of Mexico, and of a very large portion of the western coast of America.

The importance of Texas is thus described by Mr. Clay, in his speech, of the 3d of April, 1820:

"All the accounts concurred in representing Texas to be extremely valuable. Its superficial extent was three or four times greater than that of Florida. The climate was delicious; the soil fertile, the margins of the rivers abounding in live oak; and country admitting of easy settlement. It possessed, moreover, if he were not misinformed, one of the finest ports in the Gulf of Mexico. The productions of which it was capable, were suited to our wants. The unfortunate captive of St Helena wished for ships, commerce and colonies. We have them all, if we do not wantonly throw them away. The colonies of other countries are separated from them by vast seas, requiring great expense to protect them, and are held subject to a constant risk of their being torn from their grasp. Our colonies, on the contrary, are united to, and form a part, of our continent; and the same Mississippi, from whose rich deposite the best of them (Louisiana) has been formed, will transport on her bosom the brave, the patriotic men from her tributary streams, to defend and preserve the next most valuable—the province of Texas." "He was not disposed to disparage Florida; but its intrinsic value was incomparably less than that of Texas."

Texas are valuable mines of gold and silver; the silver mine on the San Saba having been examined and found to be among the richest in the world.

In the recent debate in the British Parliament, Lord Brougham said: "The importance of Texas could not be overrated. It was a country of the greatest capabilities, and was in extent full as large as Fra ce. It possessed a soil of the finest and most fertile character, and it was capable of producing all tropical produce; and its climate was of a most healthy character. It had access to the gulf, to the river Mississippi, with which it communicated by means of the Red River." The possession of Texas would ensure to us the trade of Santa Fe, and all the northern states of Mexico. Above all, Texas is a large and indispensable portion of the valley of the west. That valley once was all our own; but it has been dismembered by a treaty formed when the west held neither of the high executive stations of the government, and was wholly unrepresented in the cabinet at Washington. The Red river and the Arkansas, divided and mutilated, now flow with their numerous tributaries, for many thousand miles, through the territory of a foreign power; and the west has been forced back along the gulf, from the Del Norte to the Sabine. If, then, it be true that the sacrifice of Texas was made with painful reluctance, all those who united in the surrender will rejoice at re-acquisition.

This is no question of purchase of new territory, but of the reannexation of that which once was all our own. It is not a question of the extension of our limits, but of the restoration of former boundaries. It proposes no new addition to the valley of the Mississippi; but of its reunion, and all its waters, once more, under our dominion. If the Creator had seperated Texas from the Union by mountain barriers, the Alps or the Andes, these might be plausible objections; but he has planed down the whole valley, including Texas, and united every atom of the soil and every drop of the waters of the mighty whole. He has linked their rivers with the great Mississippi, and marked and united the whole for the dominion of one government and the residence of one people; and it is impious in man to attempt to dissolve this great and glorious Union. Texas is a part of Kentucky, a portion of the same great valley. It is a part of New York and Pennsylvania, a part of Maryland and Virginia, and Ohio, and of all the western States, whilst the Tennessee unites with it the waters of Georgia, Alabama, and Carolina. The Allegheny, commencing its course in New York, and with the Youghiogany, from Maryland and Monongahela from Virginia, merging into the beautiful Ohio at the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania, embrace the streams of Texas at the mouths of the Arkansas and Red river, whence their waters flow in kindred union to the gulf. And here, let me say, that New York ought to reclaim for the Alleghony its true original name, *the Ohio*, of which it is a part, and so marked and called by that name in the British maps, prior to 1776, one of which is in the possession of the distinguished representative from the Pittsburgh district of Pennsylvania. The words "Ohio" and "Allegheny," in the two different Indian dialects, mean *clear*, as designating truly, in both cases, the character of the water of both streams; and hence it is that New York is upon the Ohio, and truly stands at the head of the valley of the West. The treaty which struck Texas from the Union, inflicted a blow upon this mighty valley. And who shall say that the West shall remain dismembered and mutilated, and that the ancient boundaries of the republic shall never be restored? Who will desire to check the young eagle of America, now refixing her gaze upon our former limits, and replaming her pinions for her returning flight? What American will say that the flag of the Union shall never wave again throughout that mighty territory; and that what Jefferson acquired, and Madison refused to surrender, shall never be restored? Who will oppose the re-establishment of our glorious constitution, over the whole of the mighty valley which once was shielded by its benignant sway? Who will wish again to curtail the limits of this great republican empire, and again to dismember the glorious valley of the West? Who will refuse to replant the banner of the republic, upon our former boundary, or re-surrender the Arkansas and Red river, and retransfer the coast of the gulf? Who will refuse to heal the bleeding wounds of the mutilated West, and reunite the veins and arteries, dissevered by the dismembering cession of Texas to Spain? To refuse to accept the reannexation, is to *surrender* the Territory of Texas, and redismember the valley of the West. Nay, more: under existing circumstances, it is to lower the flag of the Union before the red cross of St. George, and to surrender the Florida pass, the mouth of the Mississippi, the command of the Mexican gulf, and finally Texas itself, into the hands of the England.

As a question of money, no State is much more deeply interested in the reannexation of Texas than your own great Commonwealth of Kentucky. There, if Texas becomes part of the Union, will be a great and growing market for her beef and pork, her lard and butter, her flour and corn; and there, within a very short period, would be found a ready sale for more than a million dollars in value, of her bale-rope and hemp and cotton-bagging. Nor can it be that Kentucky would desire, by the refusal of re-annexation, to mutilate and dismember the valley of which she is a part; or that Kentucky would curtail the limits of the republic, or diminish its power and strength and glory. It cannot be that Kentucky will wish to see any flag except our own upon the banks of the Sabine and Arkansas and Red river, and within a day's sail of the mouth of the Mississippi, and the outlet of all her own commerce in the Gulf. Many of her own people now within the limits of Texas, and its battle-fields are watered with the blood of many of her sons. It was her own intrepid Milam, who headed the brave three hundred who, armed with rifles only, captured the fortress of Alamo, defended by heavy artillery, and thirteen hundred of the picked troops of Mexico, under one of their best commanders. And will Kentucky refuse to re-embrace so many of her own people? nor permit them, without leaving Texas, to return to the American Union? And if war should ever again re-visit our country, Kentucky knows that the steady rifle of the western riflemen, and the brave hearts and hands, within the limits of Texas, are, in the hour of danger, among the surest defenders of her country, and especially of the valley of the West.

The question of reannexation, and of the restoration of ancient boundaries, is a much stronger case than that of the purchase of new territory. It is a stronger case also than the acquisition of Louisiana or Florida; not only upon the ground that these were both an acquisition of new territory, but that they embraced a foreign people, dissimilar to our own, in language, laws, and institutions: and transferred without the their knowledge or consent, by the act of an European king. More especially, in a case like this, where the people of Texas occupy a region which was once exclusively our own; and this people, in whom we acknowledge to reside the only sovereignty over the whole and every portion of Texas, desire the reannexation—that we cannot re-establish our former boundaries, and restore to us the whole or any part of the territory which was once our own, is a proposition, the bare statement of which is its best refutation.

Let us examine, now, some of the objections urged against the reannexation of Texas. And here, it is remarkable that the objections to the purchase of Louisiana are the same now made in the case of Texas; yet all now acknowledge the wisdom of that great measure, and to have ever opposed it, is now regarded as alike unpatriotic and unwise. And so will it be in the case of Texas. The measure will justify itself by its results; and its opponents will stand in the same position now occupied by those who objected to the purchase of Louisiana. The objections, we have said, were the same, and we will examine them separately. 1st. The extension of the territory; and 2d, the question of slavery.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

☞The editor of the Gazette in his zeal to defend Mr CLAY against the consequences of his anti tariff doctrines, has got into a dilemma from which he will find some difficulty to extricate himself In attempting to prove that Mr Clay was in favor of a *protective* Tariff, the Gazette gave the following extract from one of his speeches:

"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.]

On this we charged Mr CLAY with being opposed to protection. He states emphatically that he would not go beyond the Compromise Act for any other purpose than to raise *revenue*, and if this does not indicate that he believes there is no "necessity for protection," we confess our inability to understand the meaning of his language. Will the editor of the Gazette explain and show the public how Mr Clay can be in favor of *protection*, when he declares that he would preserve the *Compromise Act inviolate*, except when it might be necessary to go beyond it to raise *revenue*.

The Hon HARMER DENNY tells us that the *Compromise* is the cause of all the distress that has afflicted the country for some years past. If he is right—and we do not believe the Gazette will dare to say he is not—how can Mr Clay, who wishes to preserve this act *inviolate*, be in favor of protection? It is an absurdity to say so, and we not suppose that Mr Clay desires the public to believe him to be any thing but a *revenue tariff* man, and a very economical one at that.

Notwithstanding Mr White assumes to be the principal organ of the Clay party in this county, he does not manage this delicate subject with as much cunning as his colleague of the *American*. On Saturday he undertook to shew that we had misrepresented Mr Clay, by publishing a paragraph purporting to be from one of his speeches, in which he said there was no necessity for protection. To prove this to be a *forgery* the Gazette quotes the above extract, and very singularly assumes that it is proof positive of Mr Clay's friendship for *protection*. On Saturday afternoon the American published the same matter that appeared in the Gazette in the morning, *omitting the paragraph which we have quoted*, thus showing that the editor of that paper did not wish such anti-tariff sentiments to be circulated among the tariff men of Pittsburgh. And further, we find that the New York *Tribune* excludes the same paragraph, believing, no doubt that the public would consider it the strongest evidence that could be given of Mr Clay's hatred of protection.

Mr. Greeley of the Tribune, and Mr Biddle of the American, have acted very cunningly in keeping Mr Clay's real sentiments from the people: but Mr White, in his eagerness to be a little *smarter* than his cotemporaries, has established the fact, by quoting Mr Clay's own speeches, which they tried to keep from the public eye.

The whigs are now in the same position with Mr Clay for a *Protective Tariff* candidate, that they were with Mr Tyler for a *Bank* candidate in 1840. Then they would not permit Mr Tyler to declare any of his principles for the public eye; they would not believe but he would, if elected, abandon all the cherished opinions of his life, and in opposition to his former course, throw himself into the arms of bank whiggery. They are pursuing the same policy now with Mr Clay. There is every reason to believe that Mr Clay entertains settled principles against a *Protective Tariff*; some of his most able advocates declare him to be in favor of Free Trade; in his Georgia letters he assures his friends that his Tariff notions coincide with those entertained by southern statesmen, and in his speeches he implores Congress to preserve the *Compromise Act inviolate*, and not to go beyond it, unless for the purpose of *revenue*. With such evidence before them, no honest man can mistake Mr Clay's position; it is plain to every one that he does not desire to be considered a Protective Tariff man, and if duties were not necessary for revenue, he would be in favor of Free Trade. Yet if he could be elected, and attempt to carry out his Free Trade doctrines, we have no doubt but the Tariff men who are now blindly clinging to him, would denounce him as a traitor to the principles on which he was elected. If they have any sincerity in their advocacy of a tariff—which, however, is very doubtful—how blindly they are running that measure to destruction by supporting Clay, who wished to preserve the Compromise *inviolate*, and who if elected would sustain the anti-Tariff principles which he has so boldly avowed.

VILLAINOUS FORGERY.—The American of yesterday contained the following paragraph, purporting to be a sentiment uttered by Mr WOODBURY, in a recent speech:

"By which means (protective duties) the workmen are enabled to tax the home consumer by great prices, while the higher wages they receive, MAKES THEM NEITHER HAPPIER NOR RICHER, SINCE THEY ONLY DRINK MORE AND WORK LESS."

We happen to have the documents at hand to nail this falsehood at once. In the course of Mr. W.'s speech on the Tariff, he read several extracts from Dr. FRANKLIN, setting forth his views of trade, and among them the following:

"Great establishments of manufactures require great numbers of poor to do the work for small wages; those come here to be found in Europe, but will not be found in America till the lands are all taken up and cultivated and the excess of people who cannot get land, want employment. The manufacture of silk, they say, is as natural in France as that of cloth in England, because each country produces in plenty the first material; but if England will have a manufacture of silk as well as that of cloth, and France of cloth as well as that of silk, these unnatural operations must be supported by mutual prohibitions, or high duties on the importation of each other's goods; by which means the workmen are enabled to tax the consumer by greater prices, while the higher wages they receive makes them neither happier nor richer, since they only drink more and work less. Therefore the governments in America do nothing to encourage such projects."

It is here seen that what the American denounces as a foul calumny, is the language of Dr FRANKLIN, and not Mr WOODBURY, nor was it intended by the author to apply to American workmen, but was intended to point out the effects that high duties had on English and French operatives.

It would be in perfect keeping with the principles of their party, for the federal journals to denounce the sentiments of Dr Franklin; he was too much of a workingman to suit their views, and was too sincerely devoted to the welfare of the people to expect that any of his political sentiments would meet with the approbation of the bank party of the present day.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT

The following is the new apportionment of Electors of President among the several States. It is a table worth preserving, as the campaign is close by:

Maine,	9	South Carolina,	9
New Hampshire,	6	Georgia,	19
Massachusetts,	12	Alabama,	9
Vermont,	6	Louisiana,	6
Rhode Island,	4	Mississippi,	6
Connecticut,	6	Tennessee,	13
New York,	36	Kentucky,	12
New Jersey,	7	Ohio,	23
Pennsylvania,	26	Indiana,	11
Delaware,	3	Michigan,	5
Maryland,	8	Illinois,	9
Virginia,	17	Missouri,	7
North Carolina,	12	Arkansas,	3
Total,			275
Necessary to a choice,			138

What has become of the Cincinnati Enquirer? We have not seen it for a "*Coon's age*." We hope it did not expire along with its late antagonist, the little Sun; we would be sorry if such was the fact, as we believe that it is necessary for the welfare of the democrats of Cincinnati, that the Enquirer should be "alive and *kicking*" during the approaching contest.

L. C. Hornsby, who killed Col. Twogood, at a whig meeting in New Orleans, has been found guilty of manslaughter.

THE DRAMA.—MACBRADY, in his valedictory address to the play-goers of New Orleans, described the Drama as that art which amuses the refined and intelligent, while it enlightens and instructs the less informed—that art, which shows poetry to be more than meaningless sound, and sculpture more than motionless marble.

"A SHOCKING BAD HAT."—WILLIAM HAT was arrested in Cincinnati a few days since, for *stealing*. Wonder if he is not an "Ashland Hat."

DEATH OF COMMODORE KENNEDY.—A slip from the office of the Norfolk Beacon, brings us the melancholy intelligence that Commodore E Pendleton Kennedy, died in that city on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. He was in his 65th year; his disease was paralysis.

☞The correspondent of the New York Tribune states that Gen. Henderson freely offers to bet $10,000 that before than 6 months the Treaty for the Annexation will be passed, and Texas form part of the Union. Indeed he has made some bets to that effect None verrous.

TRIAL FOR REVOLT.—The Baltimore Mail states that the trial of fourteen seamen charged with revolt on board the ship Hibernia at Port Louis, is still going on before the U. S. District Court in that city. It seems that the masts of the vessel were effected by the rot, and nineteen of the crew demanded a survey, which demand not being complied with, they refused to obey orders and disarmed the Captain. They were taken by the authorities at Port Louis, and sent home in another vessel by the commercial agent.

THE BEST THREE MILE RACE EVER RUN IN AMERICA, came off over the New Orleans Metairie Course, on Friday, March 22d. The entries were *Berenice, Ruffin*, and *Sally Shanson*. Ruffin won the race in two heats, and in the following time:

TIME.	1st heat.	2d heat.
First Mile	1:53	2:51
Second "	1:53	1:50
Third "	1:54½	1:55
	5,40½	5.56

The circumstances under which this running was done, is thus told by the Picayune:

"And now let us say why we think this race the best at three-mile heats ever run in America In the first place, the time is unexampled; in the next, it was blowing almost a gale during all the time of the race. Although the course was in perfect order, the lowest time marked in our presence for the heat was 5:40½, and yet Ruffin was expected to run it as fast as any colt that ever showed here His trainer declared before the start, we learn, that but for the high wind he could run one heat in 5:33. We took the opinions of the most experienced trainers on the ground, and they assured us before the race that they thought the violence of the wind equal to a second or a second and a half in the mile; and, to conclude, Ruffin was pulled from end to end in each heat. He ran at a very steady rate through, and at the head of the quarter stretch in the last mile of each heat, trainer and stable boys vied with each other in urging Monk to pull the colt up."

PROSCRIPTION.—The whig authorities of Baltimore are turning all the democrats out of office.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The Harrisburgh Intelligencer of the 29th ult says:

Our borough was thrown into a "terrible state of excitement" yesterday morning, by the announcement that our phlegmatic neighbor of the Telegraph—Theophilus Fenn, Esq.—who has heretofore manifested a stoical indifference to the shaft of Cupid—had eloped with the daughter of one of our respected citizens. We presume that ere this the happy couple have joined ☞ as for life, and are now firmly *locked up* in the *chase* of Matrimony. May their domestic *squabbles* meet with a prompt *justification*, and a (.) be put to his difficulties without the aid of the *balls*, shooting *sticks*, ‡ † or ⁝ ⁝, that now threaten his peace upon his return.

The correspondent of the Phila. Times says that the lady is Miss Verbeke, daughter of a respectable merchant of Harrisburgh,—formerly of the Rhine.—She is young, of very prepossessing appearance, wealthy, or reputed to be, and though not a beauty, is quite good-looking, and said to be possessed of a fine mind and liberal accomplishments.

LOST GOODS FOUND.—A young man of Franklin county, Missouri, who was on the Shephardess at the time of the disaster, lost his trunk and some valuable goods and clothing. On the 21st inst. he was in St. Louis and accidentally saw a man carrying his trunk to a boat on his back. The fellow was arrested and much of the property recovered. Some of the clothes of the young man were on the fellow's back, who professed he found the trunk &c., on the beech of the Mississippi.

BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Sun states that here is an unusual number of country merchants in and about the city at present; and if boxes, bales and barrels, piled upon the footways of our principal streets are signs of business, then we think there are not just now many leisure hours among mercantile men. The amount of domestic manufactured goods on hand this season is much larger and more varied in assortments than for any one season since the year 1836.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT SUNK.—We learn from the Van Buren, Arkansas paper, that the steamboat Neoshe, (built at that place, on her way up Red River, struck a snag about 12 miles below Fort Washita, on the 29th ult., and sunk immediately. No lives were lost. The engine and boilers will be saved, but the greatest part of the cargo, which consisted of sugar, coffee, tobacco, salt and corn, will be lost. No insurance.

STILL ANOTHER STEAMER BURNT.—The New Orleans Picayune learns from the clerk of the steamer Diana that on Thursday night, the 24th inst. between 8 and 9 o'clock, the steamboat Osage, on her way from Yazoo City to New Orleans with a cargo of some 600 bales of cotton, took fire and was entirely destroyed. So sudden was the conflagration, and with such rapidity did it spread, that the passengers barely had time to escape—their baggage being all lost in the hurry and confusion. This unfortunate calamity took place some fifty miles above the city, near the Convent.

SHIPWRECK.—The Norfolk Herald says that the schooner Maria, Summers, master, from Elizabeth City, bound to New York, sprung a leak on Thursday, 21st inst., off Chickamico, and was compelled to run ashore. Crew saved, except the captain, who was drowned. Vessel and cargo total loss. The cargo was insured.

IMPORTANT SUIT.—In the Baltimore County Court, Wednesday, was decided a case involving considerable interest, and on the result of which was pending some $45,000. The plaintiffs were Riggs, Peabody and Co. vs. John Easter of John. It seems that they sold merchandize to a firm known as McElderry & Co., who some four years ago did business in Baltimore, and subsequently failed, paying sixty cents on the dollar. The goods in question were disposed of to the firm of McElderry and Co., upon the recommendation and representations of Easter. Suit was brought to recover the balance falling short from the dividends above mentioned, and a verdict to that effect rendered yesterday morning by the jury. It seems that McElderry and Co., purchased goods both in Philadelphia and New York upon somewhat similar terms, and a probability is that Easter may be held responsible.

CONSPIRACY.—The Journeyman Tailors of Philadelphia are now on a strike. A number of them have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy and are under bail.

Sewickly Academy.

A classical and commercial boarding school for boys.

On the Beaver Road, 14 miles from Pittsburgh.

REV. JOS. S. TRAVELLI, PRINCIPAL.

THE Summer Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1844 Terms—Boarding, Tuition, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c. per session of five months, $65—one half payable in advance—Books and stationary furnished when required, at the expense of the pupil. All clothing to be distinctly marked. Pupils furnish their own towels. It is very desirable that all should be present on the first day of the session.

Refer to Hon Charles Shafer,
Dr Joseph P Gazzam.

☞For further particulars inquire of the Principal, or of Messrs JOHN IRWIN & SONS, No 11, Water street, Pittsburgh. m6-1m

Overseers of the Poor.

E J PRATT, 4th, above Smithfield street.
I J ASHBRIDGE, Temperance House corner Front and Market streets.
Overseers of the Poor, having entered upon the duties of their office, will give prompt attention to all proper applications.

City and Poor House Physicians.

Dr GEORGE D BRUCE, Smithfield st., below 4th.
P FARNSTOCK, 4th street, below Market.
a3-3t

Card.

W. J DAVITT, formerly of the Iron City Clothing Store, is now engaged at the THREE BIG DOORS, where he will be happy to see his friends and former customers, and serve them to the best of his ability. a3-tf

Wanted this Week.

FOUR industrious men with families to go down the Ohio river about 40 miles and work in the Brick Yard this year. Industrious sober men with families, will hear of a good place on inquiring at Harris' Intelligence Office, No 9, 5th street. a3

Tracts, Temperance Papers, &c,

JUST received, from the American Tract Society, and the American Temperance Union, New York, a large and choice selection of their cheap publications for Sabbath Schools, Tract and Temperance Societies, Benevolent Ladies and Gentlemen, and our Youth, and for sale at the New York city prices, in any quantity, to suit customers, by ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Commission Merchant,
a3 No 9. Fifth street.

To Distillers.

THE subscribers will give the highest market price in cash for Good Whiskey.
W & M MITCHELTREE,
a3-d1m&w3t No 160, Liberty street.

☞CIGARS AND TOBACCO.☜

Liberty st., five doors above Smithfield.

THE subscriber, having received the agency for the sale of A Stein's (of Philadelphia) celebrated Havana Cigars, respectfully acquaints the public that they will always find at this store a splendid assortment of Spanish Cigars, as Ugues, Regalias, Barengos, Castellas, and half Spanish, Cigar cases, snuff boxes, cigar cases, and all sorts of chewing tobacco.
P STROMBERG,
a3-1w* Agent of A Stein.

W & M MITCHELTREE,
Wholesale Grocers, Rectifying Distillers,
And Wine and Liquor Merchants,
a3-d1m&w3t No 160, Liberty street.

75 HHDS PRIME N O SUGAR,
13 bbls Loaf Sugar,
5 tierces best Rice,
Received by steamboats Corsair and Little Rock, for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE,
a3-d1m&w3t No 160, Liberty street.

399 BBLS PRIME N O MOLASSES, rec'd by steamboats Zephyr and Edwin Hickman, for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE,
a3-d1m&w3t No 160, Liberty street.

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
60 packages Teas, various kinds,
22 boxes Starch,
600 bbls Whiskey, with a general assortment of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, for sale by
W & M MITCHELTREE,
a3-d1m&w3t No 160, Liberty street.

300 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
70 bbls Molasses,
20 tierces Rice,
26 bbls Loaf sugar,
25 kits spiced and soused salmon,
Received per steamer Edwin Hickman, for sale by
a3 M B RHEY & CO.

BACON Hams and sides, for sale by
a3 M B RHEY & CO.

6 BBLS Linseed Oil, for sale by
a3 M B RHEY & CO.

FIRST SUPPLY OF THE SEASON!

ALGEO & McGUIRE

ARE now opening one of the richest and most extensive stocks of Goods that they have ever been able to offer to the public, every piece of which has been bought and selected carefully. Our cloths are of the choicest make, imported—black, blue and olive French, from medium to the finest qualities; Naval blue, black, invisible, rifle and olive greens, of English and American; Doeskin and Seeded French Cassimeres, *very elastic;* Cooper's make of English, Plain and Fancy do. The variety of Vestings, *comprising all the newest patterns*, is endless. Our trimmings are also of the first qualities. Although we do not profess to sell *lower* than the *lowest*, yet we again pledge ourselves to make work that will compare with that of any other establishment east or west.
ALGEO & McGUIRE,
a2-tf 251, Liberty street.

200 Gross No 1 Bottle Corks;
6 Bbls Sp Turpentine;
2 " Copal Varnish;
1 Cask Olive Oil;
3 Bbls Ven Red;
2 " Lampblack;
1 " Cream Tartar;
1 " Flor Sulphur;
1 Case Roll Sulphur;
1 " Liquorice Ball;
1 " Gum Shellac;
1 " " Copal;
75 lbs Gum Camphor;
10 " " Opium;
Together with a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c., just received and for sale by
F. L SNOWDEN,
ap 2. No 184 Liberty, head of Wood st.

Removal.

Alderman MILLER has removed his office to Fourth, near Grant street. ap 2-3t

New Arrival.

OF new and cheap publications, at Cook's Literary Depot, 85, Fourth street.

Monthly serial supplement to New World, No 14

Mnemonics, or a new science of artificial memory, explained in its application to the study of numbers, the sciences, and to the useful occupations of life, whereby the natural memory is greatly assisted and strengthened. Illustrated by diagrams and engravings, the whole adapted to the purpose of self instruction in the art.

Monthly Mirror, No 6, containing 6 beautiful engravings.

Blackwood's Magazine, for March; fac similie of the London edition, and only $2 a year.

Illuminated Shakspeare. The most magnificent edition of the Bard of Avon ever published, to be illuminated with about 1400 engravings. No 1 just received, price 12½ cents.

The Child's Poetry Book, by Mary Howitt.

Hand Book of Boxing, Wrestling, Skating, etc.

Christian World, for March, containing a beautiful engraving of Tho's Chalmers, D D, and L L D

Harper's Illuminated and new Pictorial Bible, No 2, price 25 cents.

The Hierarchical Despotism—3d Lecture on the mixture of civil and ecclesiastical power in the governments of the middle ages, by Rev J B Sherer.

Large assortment of eastern newspapers for the week. m2

War in Texas.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the *sign* of Smith & Spangler, is this day dissolved by *compulsion*, not by the Sheriff, but for want of means to live. Those indebted will pay forthwith, or pay costs at A. Barclay's.

The books of the firm will be left at their old stand, on Federal street, for 15 days, for settlement, after which they will be found at A. Barclay's Esq., in the Diamond, Allegheny city.
SMITH & SPANGLER.
April 1, 1844—2-3t*

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

BUFFALO ROBES.—Received by Cicero, a fresh and full supply of all size of Robes. Apply to
a8-tf A. BEELEN.

NAILS.—672 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes, on hand and for sale by D & G W LLOYD,
m15 No 142, Liberty st.

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.

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

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 and Cadet, mixed Broadcloths; Cassimeres 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 Skirting; "Tilloy, 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.

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

J. K. LOGAN. GEO. CONNELL, Philad
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

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.,
m3 43. Wood street.

Brooms.

40 DOZ. Corn Brooms.
10" " Bushes.
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,
m23 No. 140 Liberty st.

ZOAR BUTTER.—A lot of that celebrated choice family butter, put up in full bound kegs Apply to
a8-tf A. BEELEN.

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.
m26. 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

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.

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 BURBRIDGE & CO.,
m23 Water st., between Wood and Smithfield.

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

SOLE LEATHER—
2000 lbs Spanish Sole Leather
Just received and for sale by
J W BURBRIDGE & CO.
a1. Water st., between Wood and Smithfield.

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

CRAB CIDER.—Just received per steamer Belmont, 12 bbls. No 1, Crab Cider, and for sale low by BIRMINGHAM & TAYLOR,
m28 No 60, Water street.

BUFFALO TONGUES.—Received by Little Bear 10 boxes Buffalo Tongues, in fine order, direct from the mountains.
a8-tf A. BEELEN.