tion is the cause of the misery and debasement of their free black population? It is chiefly in the fact that the free blacks, among their real superiors—our own white population—are, and ever will be, a degraded caste, free only in name, without any of the blessings of freedom. Here they can have no pride, and no aspirations—no spirit of industry or emulation; and, in most cases, to live, to vegetate, is their only desire.—Hence, the efforts to improve their condition, so long made, in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and many other states, have proved utterly unavailing; and it grows worse every year, as population augments in numbers. In vain do many of the states give the negro the right of suffrage, and all the legal privileges of the whites, the color marks the dreadful difference which, here, at least, ages cannot obliterate. The negroes, however equal in law are not equal is fact. They are nowhere to be found in the colleges or universities, upon the bench or at the bar, in the muster, or in the jury-box, in legislative or executive stations; nor does marriage, the great bond of society, unite the white with the negro, except a rare occurrence of such unnatural and unholy alliance, to call forth the scorn or disgust of the whole community. Indeed, I could truly say, if passing into the immediate presence of the Most High, that, in morals and comforts, the free black is far below the slave; and that, while the condition of the slave has been greatly ameliorated, and is improving every year, that of the free blacks (as the official tables demonstrate) is sinking into misery and debasement at every census, as, from time to time, by emancipation and other causes, they are augmented in number. Can it, then, be sinful to refuse to change the condition of the slaves to a position of far greater wretchedness and debasement, by reducing them to the level of the free negro race, to occupy the asylums of the deaf and dumb, the blind, the idiot and insane; to wander as mendicants; to live in pestilent alleys and hovels, by theft or charity; or to prolong a miserable existence in the poor house or in jail? All history proves that no people on earth are more deeply imbued with the love of freedom, and of its diffusion everywhere, among all who can appreciate and enjoy its blessings, than the people of the south; and if the negro slave were improved in morals and comforts, and rendered capable of self-government, by emancipation, it would not be gradual, but immediate, if the profits of slavery were tenfold greater than they are. Is slavery then never to disappear from the Union? If confined within its present limits, I do not perceive when or how it is to terminate. It is true, Mr. George Tucker, the distinguished Virginian, and professor in their great university, has demonstrated that, in a period not exceeding 80 years, and probably less, from the density of population is all the slaveholding states, hired labor would be as abundant and cheap as slave labor, and that all *pecuniary* motive for the continuance of slavery would then cease. But would it, *therefore*, then disappear? No, it certainly would not; for, at the lowest ratio, the slaves would then number at least ten millions. Could such a mass be emancipated? And if so, what would be the result? We have seen by the census, and other proof, that one sixth of the free blacks must be supported at the public expense; and that at the low rate of $50 each, it would cost $80,000,000 per annum to be raised by taxation to support the free blacks then in the south requiring support, namely: 1,666,666, if manumission were permitted; but as such a tax could not be collected, emancipation would be as it now is, *prohibited by law*, and slavery could not disappear in this manner, even when it became unprofitable. No, ten millions of free blacks, permitted to roam at large in the limits of the south, could not be tolerated. Again, then, the question is asked, is slavery never to disappear from the Union? This is a startling and momentous question, but the answer is easy, and the proof is clear; *it will certainly disappear if Texas is reannexed to the Union;* not by abolition, but against and in in spite of all its frenzy, slowly and gradually, by diffusion, as it has thus nearly receded from several of the more northern of the slaveholding States, and as it will continue thus more rapidly to recede by the reannexation of Texas, and finally in the distant future, without a shock, without abolition, without a convulsion, disappear into and through Texas, into Mexico and Central and Southern America. Thus, that same overruling Providence that watched over the landing of the emigrants and pilgrims at Jamestown and Plymouth; that gave us the victory in our struggle for independence; that guided by His inspiration the framers of our wonderful constitution; that has thus far preserved this great Union from dangers so many and imminent, and is now shielding it from abolition, its most dangerous and internal foe—will open Texas as a safety-valve, into and through which slavery will slowly and gradually recede, and finally disappear into the boundless regions of Mexico, and Central and Southern America. Beyond the Del Norte, slavery will not pass; not only because it is forbidden by law, but because the colored races there preponderate in the ratio of ten to one over the whites; and holding, as they do, the government, and most of the offices in their own possession, they will never permit the enslavement of any portion of the colored race which makes and executes the laws of the country. In Bradford's Atlas, the facts are given as follows:

Mexico—area, 1,690,000 square miles; population 8,000,000—one-sixth white, and all the rest Indians, Africans, mulattoes, zambos, and other colored races.

Central America—area, 186,000 square miles, population nearly 2,000,000—one-sixth white, and the rest negroes, zambos, and other colored races.

South America—area, 6,500,000 square miles; population 14,000,000—1,000,000 white, 4,000,000 Indians; and the remainder, being 9,000,000, blacks and other colored races.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LATE FROM CHINA.

By the fine and swift sailing ship Stephen Furman, Capt. Baxter, arrived at this port from Canton, we have dates to the 12th Dec. The S. Furman sailed from Whampao on the 19th of that month.

Letters of the 19th December says that the ships Delhi and Mary Ellen, and barque Ronalson, would all get away very soon for the United States, and probably the Helena. The schooner Petrel would sail in a few days for Manilla.

No mention is made whether Mr Cushing, our minister, had arrived. It is presumed he had not.

Victory to the Imperial Arms—The imperial arms have obtained a decided advantage over the mountaineers of Kokonor, who for a long while most obstinately resisted the Chinese authorities, and at one time even threatened an invasion of the neighboring provinces of Szechun. Several Mongul chiefs who gave assistance to the regular soldiers, and by their bravery and perseverence broke the spirit of the rebels, are not to be promoted, and to receive all the cattle they took as a reward.—*Pekin Gaz.*

Inundation—Both in August and toward the latter end of September the inundation in Ganhwuy as well as Honan was fearful beyond all former experience, immersing whole districts and spreading devastation throughout the land. The tenor of all the memorials upon this subject is heart-rending, and the Emperor has ordered that a large sum of money be forthwith sent in order to relieve the sufferers from starvation. The annual examinations have been stopped for the present, until the waters have subsided, and all the officers, from the Governor down, entrusted with the construction of the dykes along the banks the Yellow River, are sentenced to very severe punishment.

The importation of saltpetre, according to an imperial decree, instead of as hitherto being restricted, is to be encouraged at all the five ports, as it can be brought and sold to Government agents at a far cheaper rate than it could be manufactured in China.

Camphor, (according to the decision of the superintendent of Customs at Amoy,) if for foreign exportation has to pay a double duty, by the native dealer as well as by the buyer.

Criminals sentenced to death for opium-smoking are again to be reported at the Imperial Autumnal revision of all cases of capital punishment.

ROYAL PLATE.

It is said that the bare plate at Windsor castle is valued at $8,400,000. A single gold service of George IV contains all the *utensils* requirite to dine 130 guests. There is in this collection a vessel which ones belonged to Charles XII of Sweden; another taken from Spanish Armada, and others again were brought from China, Burmah and India. There are also thirty dozen gald plates, worth $130, each, besides splendid gold shields, for snuff boxes, werth from 30,000 to 40,000 a piece.

☞ Flora Thompson, died at Nassau N C., in 1843, at the advanced age of 150 years. She was born in Africa, 1658, and was sold as a slave-girl in 1768, she obtained her freedom. More than three hundred persons followed her to the grave.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

THE GAZETTE VS. CLAY.—We thought we might do Mr. Clay injustice by charging him with being opposed to a protective tariff, and to make our mind easy on the subject, we turned to a file of the Gazette, published *before* the editor became so intimately acquainted with *those fifteen* "masonic whigs," and have been gratified to find that all we have said—and more—is fully established by Mr WHITE'S *editorials*.

On the 22d December, 1842, the editor wrote an article, in reply to something that had appeared in the Advocate, in which the following paragraphs occur:

"The editor asserts that Mr Clay is *now* a warm friend of a Protective Tariff. *What evidence has he of it!* We call UPON HIM FOR PROOF. He will probably quote from some of his speeches, and produce some of his votes, and refer to his *consistency*, and all that. Well, this would be evidence to some folks, provided his *consistency* can be established, but it can be no evidence to the editor of the Advocate.—He must have evidence that Mr Clay is "*now*" a warm supporter of secret associations. *WE CALL UPON HIM FOR EVIDENCE THAT MR CLAY IS "now" A FRIEND OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.*"

The editor of the Advocate never produced the proof, for the very sufficient reason that he had none, and Mr White proved conclusively that Mr Clay *was not a friend of a protective tariff.*

The same article contains the following paragraph in which the editor truthfully describes Mr Clay's course on the tariff:

"Mr Clay has been *consistent* in his *masonry*, but *HE HAS NOT IN HIS ADVOCACY OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.* We know that Mr Clay was once a warm friend of a Protective Tariff, but we also know that he *THROTTLED IT TO DEATH WITH A COMPROMISE WITH THE FRIENDS OF NULLIFICATION AND FREE TRADE, AND THAT HE HAS SINCE DECLARED THAT HE IS IN FAVOR OF ADHERING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT.*—The editor of the Advocate tries to explain this away, and probably succeeds in satisfying himself that Mr Clay is "*now*" a friend to Protection, but apply his own rules of evidence, and his misty fabric, so beautiful in his own eyes, vanishes into thin air."

Will the editor of the Gazette ask for better evidence against Mr Clay than we have quoted? Dare he *impugn the veracity of our witness!* Will he say say that D. N. WHITE slandered Mr CLAY when he charged him with *throttling the protective tariff to death!* We think he will not. The editor of the Advocate could not do it at the time, and we do not believe that the editor of the Gazette can refute *his own charges* against Mr Clay.

In the same article from which we quote, the editor shows up Mr Clay's attachment to the Lodge in the following manner:

"We have shown that Mr Chy was a high and devoted Mason before and up to 1822, and that he gave it his hearty sanction in 1831, and that he treated with contempt those who presumed to question him with regard to his opinions on the subject. Here we have evidence running through a long series of years, including the early life and riper years of his manhood. We have evidence that he gave it the sanction of his *matured intellect*, and exerted himself to promote its extension over the land in the shape of a great *central power* at Washington. We find him only so late as 1831, after all the facts of the Morgan affair were fully known to him, *regretting* he could not be present at one of its impious rites.

The whole article is too long to extract this morning, but we may state that it is all of the tenor of the paragraphs quoted, and proves conclusively that Mr Clay was devotedly attached to the Lodge.

There is much matter in the extracts we publish above, for the calm consideration of the people. If any reliance can be placed in the veracity of D. N. White, (and in this case we are disposed to believe him until the editor of the *Gazette* shows that he spoke falsely) Henry Clay is the man who *throttled the Protective Tariff to death*, and he has not since he committed that *murderous* act, given any evidence that his opinions have changed.

We will continue to extract from the Gazette the opinions expressed by its editor of HENRY CLAY, previous to his acquaintance with those fifteen whigs, and they will astonish some of those who now regard the author of the Compromise Act as friendly to a Protective Tariff.

HENRY CLAY AND TEXAS.—The whig papers express a great deal of indignation at the proposition to annex Texas to the United States. We have not, however, seen any declaration of hostility to the measure from their candidate, and from his previous course and his published letters and speeches, it is fair to presume he favors the project. In 1820, he warmly advocated the measure, and when Secretary of State he offered one million of dollars to secure it. The question of slavery does not appear to have been of sufficient importance in the estimation of Mr Clay, to forbid the annexation, for he tells Mr Poinsett that Texas might come in under the same provisions as Louisiana and Florida, both of which were slaveholding countries, and protected by the treaty in the enjoyment of their slave property. We should like to see Mr Clay define his position on this question—his friends assert that he is hostile to annexation, while his public acts exhibit him as the warm and zealous advocate of the measure.

IN THE MARKET AGAIN.—A writer in the Gazette asks with an air of great anxiety, "Tell us who keeps the Muhlenberg Sub-treasury in Pittsburgh." The person who asks for this information is either one of those fifteen whigs, or the editor himself. If the former, we infer that he and his party have found out that they made a bad bargain by purchasing the Gazette, and they are now desirous to dispose of it at first cost. If it be the editor himself who wants to know the keeper of the Muhlenberg Sub-treasury in Pittsburgh, we suppose he desires to see if the democrats would bid higher than the fifteen whigs, that a bargain might be concluded. However, let who may ask the question, it is very evident that they contemplate proposing a sale, for they remark that 'knaves that have been purchased may be again,' alluding, no doubt, to the purchase of the Gazette.

We think the fifteen whigs had better keep their purchase, and turn him to the best purpose they can; They would, very likely, sell on 'advantageous terms,' so far as the price and payments are concerned, but the Gazette has undergone so many changes of late, that it would be impossible for the democrats to turn it to any useful purpose.

"Talk about your Northern steamboats," said a Mississippi fireman the other day, "you haint had a biler burst for five years. Don't require no spunk to navigate them waters—any fool could do it. But it takes a man, stranger, to ride one of these ere alligator boats head to a sawyer, high pressure and the valve soldered down, six hundred passengers aboard and every soul endangered."

THAT STORY ABOUT MARKLE AND THE INDIANS.—The Gazette calls a respectable and worthy neighbor of General Markle's, and who is also his warm personal and political friend, an 'eaves dropper.' The honest old farmer of Westmoreland is abused in this manner, because he disclosed the mortification which Gen Markle felt when he saw the ridisulous stories that the whigs of this city were publishing about him in the 'War Club.'

Some of those who wish to make a figure in the coming campaign, wrote some frothy articles about Genl. M's performances in the last war, and for want of facts or knowledge of his conduct, they drew on their imaginations, and concocted some of the most absurd stories that were ever put forth to humbug the public.—Among other wonderful feats which some of the more sanguinary scribblers attributed to the General, was the massacre of several Indians, before breakfast, we believe; and after laying out the dead Aborigines in proper order, they concluded it was proof positive that their candidate was well qualified for Governor. To crown their folly, they sent a copy of the paper containing a full account of the way he cut up and cut down the 'red skins,' to Gen Markle himself. The good old man was excessively shocked when he read the bloody falsehood, and gave utterance to his indignation in the strongest terms He declared that he made it an express condition when he consented to become a candidate, that his friends, in advocating his election, should tell *no lies* about him, and now he discovered that they had already disregarded their promise, and at the very opening of the campaign had put forth a falsehood that had not the slightest foundation in fact. 'Why,' said he to a friend, 'you know I *never killed an Indian*, and that the exploits attributed to me in this particular are totally false."

For endeavoring to stop these silly falsehoods, Genl. Markle's sincere friend is denounced as an 'eaves-dropper,' and we should not wonder if they would yet give the old man himself a lecture for refusing to admit the truth of the Indian story.

IS CLAY IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION?—We have devoted some time and space to the discussion of this question, because we sincerely believe that a stupendous system of fraud has been resorted to by Clay and his friends, for the purpose of hoodwinking the people and defrauding them of their suffrages. We have endeavored to show that the whig candidate is opposed to protecting American Industry, further than it can be done by a Tariff imposed for the purpose of revenue. We have not asked that the people should take "locofoco" testimony in proof of this—we have relied upon the written and recorded declarations of Mr Clay himself and those of his friends. And where shall we look for the opinions of a man if we are not to take his own declarations? How shall we judge of his principles if not by his own conduct? Proof of Clay's hostility to an adequate protection is multiplying—every day brings forth some new evidence, making the previous testimony stronger and more incontestible. In vain we have called upon his friends to come forward and defend him; they shrink from a discussion of his principles, and employ their time in fulsome panegyrics of acts he never did, and senseless declamation against the democratic party. We have one other scrap to which we would call their attention, that exhibits the whig candidate's devotion to protection in a most singular light. In Clay's Hanover Speech, of the 27th June, 1840, he asserts these principles to be those entertained by him on the subject of protection:

"The question cannot be, ought not to be, but of measure and degree. *I adopt* that of the compromise act, not because it is irreparable, but because it met the sanction of the nation. Stability, with moderate and certain protection, is far more important than instability, the necessary consequence of high protection. BUT THE PROTECTION OF THE COMPROMISE ACT WILL BE ADEQUATE for the most, if not as to all, interests. The twenty per cent. which it stipulates, cash duties, home valuations, and the list of free articles inserted in the act for the particular advantage of the manufacturer, will insure, I trust, SUFFICIENT PROTECTION."

THREE SLAVERS CAPTURED.

Cape Town papers to the 26th of January, have been received at New York. The Gazette of the date named, says:

"The arrivals in Table Bay during the last week have been numerous, among which we call the attention of our readers to that of Her Majesty's steamer Thunderbolt, Commander Broke, from the West Coast last Benguela, having on board upwards of 300 negroes, part of 1200 taken from three vessels captured by her. The following is a copy of the report and of other particulars, which has been kindly handed to us for insertion;—Some vessels at anchor, 2d January 10, 20. P M, observed a sail on Port Beam; went on in chase: sent a boat to board; had 660 slaves on board; observed another vessel, went in chase, sent to board her, and found her to contain 246 slaves. Immediately on the arrival of the Thunderbolt in Table Bay, on the 20th inst. the collector of H. M. customs landed from her on the beach, at the negro buildings, 29 men, 59 women, 120 boys, 87 girls, and 16 infants. Total, 311 negroes—many of whom were in a very sickly and debilitated state."

FURTHER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

A PIRATE BRIG AT LARGE!—The Captain of the Roger Sherman, at Philadelphia, states that on the evening of the 25th January, news was received at Buenos Ayres that a brig of Brewn's squadron, the Buenos Ayrean, blockading Monte Video, having been sent to the assistance of a French ship from Bordeaux, said to have been laden with a valuable cargo, which was ashore on English Bank, after first plundering the vessel and setting the crew on shore, had absconded and been proclaimed by Admiral Brown a Pirate, a lawful prize to the cruizer of any nation, which should capture it. The news had created much sensation in Buenos Ayres.

MARINE DISASTER—THREE LIVES LOST.

The schooner Sterling, Capt Lincoln, from Sagna La Grande de Cuba, 11th March, ashore at Long Branch, 6 miles from Sandy Hook, on Saturday morning during the severe gale from N E. The crew were compelled to cut away both of her masts to save the vessel from going to pieces. David Gorham, first officer, Warren Radius and Howard Austin, seamen, all of Nobleboro, Me., were lost overboard and drowned. The vessel is fully insured in Boston. The cargo will all be saved, and probably the vessel, which is consigned to Spofford & Tileston.

A COUNTRYMAN ROBBED.

A Rhode Island farmer, named Stephen Chamblin, arrived in this city on Saturday morning, having in his pocket $17,000, the proceeds of his farm, sold at Exeter, Washington county, and was proceeding on to Athens, Ohio, to invest in lands there, but was robbed of it last evening in West street, by two men who had previously been his companions during a part of the day. They had tried to get him to play the Thimble game, and also practiced the *drop* game on him, but neither would do; they feigned for a *dernier resort* to intoxication, and while he was assisting them home, they took his money. Who they are, is at present not known; but in the mean time a young man named Henry Ainsley, alias Butcher Bill, has been arrested, and poor Chamblin is in a state of distraction, having left a wife and large family in Rhode Island, and lost all he had acquired by many years of hard labor.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Gen Hamilton goes for Mr Clay for President, because, he says, he is sounder—that is, his opinions are more in unison with the South—on the slave and tariff questions, than Mr Van Buren is. Mr Rives also assigns the same reasons for his preference of Mr. Clay. There are no political changes in the South except on those grounds.—*Detroit Free Press.*

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.—We understand that there is an important principle now pending in the U S District Court, (Mass.) between the Rev. J Pierpont and his publisher, who bought of him the copy-right of two books when the law gave a right for fourteen years without renewal. Before the copy-right of the books had expired the law was amended, so that a renewal was granted—the question now important is, in which does the right of renewal lie vested? The author, or publisher?

"GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH!"—A slave girl absconded while her master was on a visit to Mobile. After she had gone, she was caught, and sent up homewards, on board the Lallak Rookh. When within 50 yards of the Columbus (Miss.) wharf she leaped overboard, near the wheel and drowned herself!

☞ The packet ship Yorkshire, arrived at New York from liverpool, brought out a Giant 7 feet 8 inches in height, and a Giantess 6 feet 4 inches, natives of Devonshire, England; also, Rudo Scaufo, a dwarf 33 inches in height, a native of Lapland, and Mr Henry Bennett, of the American Museum.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Miners' Journal says: "From all the information we can glean, the quantity of coal on hand in the different markets will not exceed 50,000 tons, about the quantity sent to market by the Railroad, since the first of January last—consequently the consumption for the year ending on Monday next is about 1,260,000 tons, being an increase of about 100,000 over the consumption of the previous year. The market will require this year nearly 1,500,000 tons.

EXTENSION OF MANUFACTURES.

The St Louis Reporter says a gentleman has arrived at that city for the purpose of putting up a cotton factory in that place or its vicinity.

The Albany Times says, "that preparations are making to begin an extensive spinning and weaving establishment at the Tallapoosa Falls in the neighborhood of Tallahassee."

At Cane Hill, Washington county, Arkansas, a cotton manufactory has been put in successful operation, on an extensive scale. The march of improvement is westward. The Tariff, if continued, will cause many such useful establishments to spring up in the South and West, and thereby save much money to western men.

MARRIED—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. A. M. Bryant, ROBERT MORROW, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH ALEXANDER, all of this city.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, until Thursday next, 11th instant, at noon, for repairing the three story brick warehouse with brick dwelling house attached, belonging to the Bank of the United States, on Diamond alley near Smithfield street. The buildings to be put up in as good condition as they were previous to the fire by which they were injured.

JAMES S. CRAFT, Sec'y.
ap 6—4t

Tooth! Tooth!!

DR. E. MERRITT, Dentist, having returned to the city, for the purpose of attending to his profession, will perform all Dental oporations with *skill* and *ease* to his patients. Office in the Monongahela house, next door to the Ladies' entrance, on Smithfield st.
a6—1w

Dr. George Watt,
PRACTISING PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
☞ Office, Smithfield st. near the corner of Sixth.
a6—1y.

200 BARRELS GROUND PLASTER, for sale at Warehouse, H DEVINE & Co. Canal Basin.
a6.

19 BOXES PROCTOR'S STARCH, 7000 lbs Pig Lead, Received per steamer Majestic, for sale by M B RHEY & CO.
a6

11 BAGS PEPPER, 18 bbls sugar house Molasses, For sale by M B RHEY & CO.
a6

Harper's Publications.

AMONG the latest are the following:
The Jew, by Spindler;
The Gruembler, by Miss Pickering;
Jack O' the Mill, by Wm Howitt;
The Heretick, translated by J B Shaw;
The Unloved one, by Mrs Hoffland;
Miss Bremer's Diary, and other Works;
Birthright, by Mrs Gore;
Harper's Bible.

WINCHESTER'S PUBLICATIONS.
Fortune Hunter, by Mrs Helen Berkley;
Adventures of Hercules Handy, by Eugene Sue;
Love and Money, by Mary Hewitt;
Crock of Gold, a Rural Novel;
Female Bluebeard, by Eugene Sue;
Hans of Iceland, or the Demon of the North, by Victor Hugo;
St Patrick's Purgatory;
Mysteries of London;
Salamander;
Wanderings of a Journeyman Tailor;
Philosopher's Stone;
El Dorado.

☞ The above, and a great variety of other novels and cheap publications to be had at COOK'S Literary Depot, 85, Fourth street.
a6

REYNOLDS & WILMARTH,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
LUMBER, GROCERIES, PRODUCE,
AND
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
FOR THE ALLEGHENY RIVER TRADE,
Corner of Penn and Irwin streets,
L. O. REYNOLDS, L. WILMARTH. } PITTSBURGH.
a5-1y

Skiff Found!

WAS caught by the subscriber, last week, at the Manchester Ferry, a new Skiff, supposed to belong to some person in the neighborhood of the city. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or it will be disposed of as the law directs in such cases.

BRUGERT THOMAS.
a5-3t*

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP—One cheese press with a heavy stone weight; one hand corn mill; an English bull of the Durham breed, and a pair of Berkshire Hogs; the above will be sold cheap: please enquire at HARRIS' Agency, and Intelligence office, No 3, 5th st.
a5

HOTEL & BOARDING HOUSE.
FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a Hotel and Boarding House in Third street, a few doors from Wood, where travelers and others will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms. The house is spacious, and has been fitted up at considerable expense, and every arrangement is made that will ensure the comfort and render satisfaction to boarders and lodgers. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

CHRISTIAN SCHMERTZ.
a4-tf

W. & D. Rinehart,
Manufacturers of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,
WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have removed both of their establishments into No 33, hand street, between Penn and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. They invite the attention of merchants and consumers to their splendid assortment in their line. CALL and SEE.
a4-3t

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office Allegheny, April 1st, 1844. ☞ Persons calling for letters on this list, will please say they are advertised.

A
And disgton Mrs D
Annan Wm Rev.
Auston George
Adison James B
Adams Thomas I
Anderson Widow

Brown John
Beylle A Esq.
Barkley Andrew Esq
Bougher Jacob
Brue Harriet
Brown T R
Boyd Wm
Brooks Malinda
Blackstock Bell & Co
Berrivill A S
Breweton Job
Brier Blackburn Rev.
Barns Thomas
Baym Andrew Esq
Brown Hannah
Beans Eliza
Bradley Catharine
Brackenridge A
Baurne Miss Ann

Carothers Margaret
Cullian Elisabeth
Canon John
Clark Amos
Cole Richard
Collins John
Conrad Carolina
Cooke Mary
Cole Abraham
Cole S C
Carnahan John
Crea Wm
Campbell Wm
Callagan Thomas

Dixon Albina
Davis Mary Ann
Dahaven D
Davis T R

Esseleman Frederick
Ewer Daniel
Eakin Joseph R
Elliott John M

Fulbeck Lewis
Fleming H S
Farinton John
Fullerton Humphrey
Forrest Henrietta
Foryer Henry
Fleming James P
Fleming S

Galaway George
Gouher Daniel
Gardner Thomas
Galbraith John
Ganten Felix

Huston John
Hary Mary C
Hay John
Hirst Wm
Hussey Rebecca D
Hughs Mary
Hatfeel George
Hammond Wm

Illinsworth Mrs
Irvin John
Johnston Samuel
Johnston Washington
Jordan Sarah
Jordan James

Kuepper Wm W
Kefer Mary
Kever Mrs
Kenny Ebenezer
Kissan Samuel
Kerr Daniel F
Kelly Belinda

Lloyd Jane Mary
Ludlow Lucrtia
Long Rebecca
Lain Elizabeth
Lemon Wm

Merrow Robert
Mott Sam'l M
Marshall A H
Mark Wm
Marr Jane
Marshall Wm H
Mahon Wm
Miller Sarah
Miller Mr
Meckles Louisa
Murphy John Esq
Moody George
Martin Charles
Megon Charles
Maxwell John

M'Kown Eliza
M'Guffry James
M'Collister Sam'l G
M'Anulty
M'Connell Thomas
M'Feigh Mr
M'T Johnston Andrew
M'Cormick John
M'Lane Joseph
M'Cullough M M
M'Canse Thomas
M'Ilbinney Elizabeth
M'Henry John
M'Gee Patrick

Neely James
Neel Margaret

Orr James
Oldshoe L
Peterson Harvey
Parks John
Profator Wm
Pitman Wm
Payin Wm C
Porter James
Patterson J & A
Peterson Catharine

Reno James
Ramsy Abraham
Ramsy James
Roler Jane
Rotz John
Rupert Joseph
Rens James
Rich Sarah Ann
Robinson Mrs W J
Reed Wm

Sharkey Ann L
Surall Hannah
Smith Jane
Smith James
Sevener Elizabeth
Schaner Phillep
Sarber James
Schmit Christopf
Sutton Samuel
Stewart Alexander
Shroder Evelah
Shay James
Spiers Catharine
Stevenson Wm
Stokes Richard E
Summers Alexander
Seymon George R
Stokes Rev R E

Taylor Matthias
Terman Louira
Tennant Hannah
Taylor D C
Taylor M
Taylor S
Thom Joseph
Turner John Mrs

Thompson Maria

V
Veasy Mary
Veagley Nichalas

W
Woshead Joseph
Wilson Rawly
Walker James M
Walker D M
Wemer John
Wilson John
White Joseph
Woods Wm
Worthington Emmor
Walker Harriet
Wilson Sebastian
Wandle House
Wallace & Co
Woodside John
Warrien John
Zeller Henri jr
a2—3t.

Veach Thomas
Vamer James & John

Wright J
2 Walker Hay
Ware Matilda
2 Watson John
2 Watson Mary
Woods Alexander
Woodsed Wm
2 Weighey Jeremiah
Weight H M
Wadewell John
Williams Sarah J
Weeks Margaretta
Wyke Oliver
Wilson Adam M
White David M

WM. KARNS, P M.

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

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 M B RHEY & CO.
a3

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

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

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.

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

Corks! Corks!!
200 GROSS No. 1 BOTTLE CORKS, just received and for sale by F. L. SNOWDEN,
m29. No. 184 Liberty, head of Wood.

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.

Splendid Blue Ink,
IN store and for sale at the drug store of JON. KIDD,
a4 corner of 4th and Wood sts.

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.

Beaver Buckets, &c.
50 DOZ. Beaver Buckets;
5 " " Keelers;
Just received and for sale, by REINHART & STRONG,
m28 No. 140 Liberty st.

Blooms.
TEN tons Juniata Blooms,
Just received and for sale by J W BURBRIDGE & CO.,
a5 Water st, between Wood and Smithfield.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
76 BOXES Oranges;
63 do Lemons;
50 do M R Raisins;
Just received and for sale, by D. & G. W. LLOYD.
mar 15

50 DOZ. PATENT BUCKETS.
Just received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.
m26. Water St. between Wood and Smithfield.

SALT.—300 Bbls No 1 Salt, for sale by JAMES MAY.
j23.

BACON,—11980 lbs. Bacon, a prime article, for sale by D & G W LLOYD,
m15 No 142, Liberty st.

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.

40 LBS American Calomel, just received at the drug store of JON. KIDD,
a4 corner of 4th and Wood streets.

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.

1 BBL BEEF TONGUES,
1800 lbs Cincinnati Dried Beef,
8 boxes No 1 Starch,
50 " " Soap,
3 " superior Lemon Syrup,
Received and for sale by J D WILLIAMS,
a4 No 28, Fifth street.

400 LBS Garrett's Philadelphia Snuff, just received at the drug store of JON. KIDD,
a4 corner of 4th and Wood streets.

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

FLOUR.—
290 bbls superfine Flour, just received and for sale by J W BURBRIDGE & CO.,
a5 Water st, between Wood and Smithfield.

BACON.
16 CASES 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.