would be a disregard of the laws, and an utter demoralization of the whole country, a practical repeal of the tariff, and loss of the revenues which it supplies, and a necessary resort to direct taxation to support the government.

As a commercial dependency, Texas would be almost as much under the control of England, as if she were a colony of England; and in the event of war between that nation and this, the interests of Texas, in the event of such a war, to aid England to seize New Orleans, or at least in blockading the mouth of the Mississippi, so as to exclude the cotton of the west from a foreign market, and leave to Texas almost the entire monopoly. Even if Texas were neutral, certainly our power would not be as strong in the gulf for the defence of New Orleans, and the mouth of the Mississippi, as if we owned and commanded all the streams which emptied into it—as if their people were our countrymen, and all the rivers and harbors and coast of Texas were our own. We should be weaker, then, without Texas, even if she remained neutral; but I have shown it would be her interest to exclude our cotton from foreign markets, and to co-operate with England for that purpose. But if she did remain neutral, could she preserve, or would England respect, her neutrality? Without an army, ships, or forts, no one will pretend that her neutral position could be maintained; and England could enter any of her streams and harbors, and take possession of any of her soil at pleasure. Would she do so in the event of a war with America? Let the events of the last war answer the question. Then, within sight of Valparaiso, within the waters of neutral Spain, she captured the Essex, after a sanguinary and glorious defence. This was as complete a violation of the neutral rights of Spain, under the law of nations, as if she had entered upon her soil to molest us. At Fayal, Porto Praya, and Tunis she captured other American vessels, within the harbors and under the guns of the forts of neutral powers; and, indeed, as to neutral ships and goods, and all the maritime rights of neutral nations, she acted the part of the outlaw and buccaneer, rather than of a civilized kingdom; and violated the neutral rights of all the world. Nor were her lawless acts confined to the coasts and harbors of neutral powers, but extended also to an actual use and occupation of her soil. During the last war, Spain was at peace with England and America; but England, in open violation of the neutral rights of Spain, seized upon a portion of Florida, (then a Spanish territory) whence she fulminated her incendiary appeals to the slaves for a servile insurrection and massacre; and commenced, at Pensacola, her first preparations for the attack of New Orleans. And such, precisely, would be the conduct of Great Britain, in the event of another war with America. She would land suddenly at any point of the coast of Texas, and move along the Sabine into the territory of Texas, to the great bend, where it approaches within about one hundred miles of the Mississippi; and the intermediate territory being but thinly settled, she could advance rapidly across, seize the passage of the Mississippi, and cut off all communication from above, and descend upon New Orleans.—Or she might proceed a little further, through the territory of Texas to Red river, the southern bank of which is within the limits of Texas, and equip her expedition; then by water descend the Red river, exciting a servile insurrection, and seize the Mississippi at the mouth of Red river. All these movements she might and would make through Texas. In this way she would seize and fortify her position on the Mississippi, and New Orleans must fall, if cut off from all communication from above. But, even if she only retained the single point on the Mississippi, it would as effectually command its outlet, and arrest its commerce ascending or descending, as if possessed of New Orleans. Whatever point she seized on the Mississippi, there she would entrench and fortify, and tens of thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of dollars, would be required in driving her from the position. All this would be prevented by the reannexation of Texas. The Sabine and Red river would then be all our own, and no such movement could be made for the seizure of the Mississippi. Nor should it be forgotten, that, when she reached the Red river, and at a navigable point upon its southern bank in Texas, there she would meet sixty thousand Indian warriors of our own, and half as many of Texas, whom her gold, and her intrigues and promises would, as they always have done, incite to the work of death and desolation. If we desire to know what she would do under such circumstances, let us look back to Hampton and the Raisin, and they will answer the question. If for no other reason, the fact that for many hundred miles you have placed these Indians on the borders of Texas, separated only by the Red river, and on the frontiers of Louisinna and Arkansas, demands that, as an act of justice to these States, and as essential for their security and that of the Mississippi, you should have possession of Texas. Our boundary and limits will always be *incomplete*, without the possession of Texas; and without it the great valley and its mightiest streams will remain forever dismembered and mutilated. Now, if we can acquire it, we should accomplish the object; for, in all probability, the opportunity, now neglected, will be lost forever. There may have been good reasons, a few weeks or months succeeding the recognition of the Independence of Texas, and before it was recognized by any other power, why it might then have been premature to have reannexed the territory; but now, when eight years have elapsed since the declaration and establishment of the independence of Texas, and seven years since it was recognized by us, and several years since the recognition by France, Holland and England, there can be no possible objection to the measure.

I have shown that, in the event of a war with England, Texas, if we repelled her from our embrace, would become a complete dependency of England, alienated from us in feeling in trade and intercourse, and identified in all with England. But would it rest here? No, Texas would first become a dependency, and then, in fact, a colony of England; and her arms, and ships, and power would be thus transported to the mouth of the Mississippi. The origin of the immense empire of England in India, was in two small trading establishments. Then followed a permanent occupancy of part of the coast; and India in time became a British colony. And so will it be with Texas, which can furnish England—what it is, *now ascertained* India never can—a supply of cotton. The largest vote ever given in Texas was about 12,000. Of this the British emigrants and British party now number about 1000; which, by the unfriendly feelings created by a final refusal of reannexation, and the necessity of seeking another alliance, would be immediately increased to four thousand, leaving a majority of 4000 only against a union with England. Immediately a rapid emigration from England to Texas would be commenced under their colonization laws, which give the emigrant a home, and make him a voter in six months, and 5000 English Emigrants would overcome the majority of 4000, and give England, through the ballot-box, the command of Texas. The preparation for this colonization of Texas from England has already been made. One English contract has already been signed with the government of Texas, for the emigration there of one thousand families; and three thousand one hundred more would give the *majority to England*. It may be, to avoid the difficulty as to slavery at home, the nominal government for local purposes would be left with Texas, or rather with English voters and merchants in Texas; but in all that concerns the commerce and foreign relations of Texas, in all that concerns the occupancy and use of Texas in the event of war, the supremacy and authority of the British Parliament would be acknowledged. Much is concealed as regards the ultimate designs of England in regard to Texas; for to acknowledge them now would be to defeat them, by insuring reannexation to the Union; but enough has transpired to prove her object. Let us examine the facts. Three treaties were made between Great Britain and Texas, viz: on the 13th, 14th, and 16th of November, 1840. The preamble of one of these is as follows:

"Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of putting an end to the hostilities which still continue to be carried on between Mexico and Texas, has *offered* her mediation to the contending parties, to bring about a pacification between them."

Article 1. The republic of Texas agrees that if, by means of the mediation of her Britannic Majesty, an unlimited truce shall be established between Mexico and Texas, within 30 days after this present convention shall have been communicated to the Mexican government by her Britannic Majesty's mission at Mexico; and if, within six months from the day that that communication shall have been so made, Mexico shall have concluded a treaty of peace with Texas, then, and in such case, the republic of Texas will take upon itself a portion amounting £1,400,000 sterling of the capital of the foreign debt contracted by the Republic of Mexico, before the first of January, 1839." [TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

CONNECTICUT.—The whigs are decidedly pleased with the result of the election in Connecticut; the hotbed of blue light federalism is true to its old principles and of course the whigs have some cause for rejoicing. Wherever the principles of the Hartford Convention are prevalent, whiggery has a fair chance of success. That memorable assembly during the last war rejoiced when the foreign enemy gained any advantage over the American forces, and it is not wonderful that there should be sufficient of the old leaven left to make them rise in ecstacy whenever the domestic enemies of true republican principles gain any advantage at the present day.

The victory of the whigs in Connecticut is about as wonderful an event as if the Dutch had conquered Holland, but even with all the advantages of the *odor* of the Hartford Convention that still hangs around it, there is a sad falling off from their vote of 1840. Then Harrison received 6305 majority, and now Baldwin has only a *plurality* of 1468. There is a loss in the aggregate vote of near 5000, while there is a gain of near 2000 on the side of the democrats.

In this contest the whigs made the most desperate efforts to carry their Governor by the vote of the people. Without they could do it, they felt certain that they could not claim even blue light Connecticut with any justice, and the result shows that they have signally failed. After all their exertions they have lost nearly *five thousand* of their former vote, and a *majority of the whole is against them*. This is a pitiful victory to rejoice over, and when calmly considered, is a gloomy omen for Henry Clay in the Presidential contest.

The N Y. Herald, remarking on the result, says:

The result of this election, thus far obtained, is of a most exciting and interesting character. Compared with the election for Harrison, in 1840, it is very evident that the whigs have lost ground considerably. In fact, both parties in Connecticut are more nearly balanced than we ever expected to see them. The general result of the whole, and its moral effects, will be to give additional interest and keenness to the approaching presidential election. It is very evident that if Mr. Clay is to be elected for this office, his friends will have to work harder than they ever yet have done. When we find the locofocos in Connecticut to pull an immense increase since 1840, the reasonable chances are that it will throw the whole country into the hands of the Van Buren party, or at least increase their chances in some respects.

HURRAH FOR JEFFERSON, O!

JEFFERSON COUNTY ERECT!—GREAT VICTORY!!

"Behold how brightly breaks the morning."

The coons are rejoicing most boisterously because they have lost *only* 5,000 votes in Connecticut since 1840, but they take special care not to say a single word about the great victory achieved by the democrats in Jeffers on county, Ohio. They haven't heard the news we suppose, the mails failed, or perhaps their papers didn't publish the result. Who cares for Connecticut, that neat of blue light toryism; we dont, as long as Jefferson is safe, even if the whigs had a majority of the votes—which they haven't—they are welcome to it, for we will, as heretofore, have enough without it.

The Steubenville Union is justly proud of the victory, and promises when the "warm weather comes" to do something still more notable.

The Coons may say that this victory is a small one, and not worth boasting a bout, but it is a victory gained with a *majority of votes*, and that's more than they can say for their triumph in Connecticut.

H-u-r-r-a-h for Jefferson!

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.—We learn from the Harrisburgh Union, that the Senate on Tuesday, by a vote 21 to 5, passed through second reading, an order to be engrossed for a third, the bill to enforce the individual liability of stockholders in banks. The bill, as amended by Mr. CHAMPNEYS, provides that the stock holders of all banks hereafter incorporated or whose charters may be renewed, shall be jointly liable in their individual capacity for the amount of notes issued by such banks, as well as the stockholders of all banks heretofore incorporated, for the notes issued after the act becomes a law, and no bank shall be permitted after first of September next, to re-issue any notes of a date anterior to the passage of the act, unless the date of such re-issue be endorsed thereon by the cashier. It also provides for the settlements of the affairs of all insolvent banks upon the principle of the bill, and for the punishment of officers for the embezzlement of the funds of the bank or special deposites, by a fine not less than the embezzled, and imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding two years.

Gen. MARKLE is called by his party, the Whig and *Antimasonic* candidate. In his letter accepting the nomination, he does not make the slightest allusion to the antimasons. Perhaps the committee of whigs from this city who waited upon him, informed him that the antimasons were broken down and it was no longer necessary to treat them with any courtesy.

IMPORTANT.—The *War Club* announces that its friends in Birmingham are *awake*.

The *War Club* says the Democrats have slandered Gen. MARKLE. This we deny, and charge *them* with slandering the General. Was it not the *War Club* that started the story about Gen Markle killing Indians in such a sanguinary manner, and has he not declared that the story was false, that he had *never killed an Indian*. Instead of slandering him we defended the General against the atrocious charge, but the War Club, although it professes to be in favor of him has never yet apologized for its attempt to make him a mere slayer of Indians.

☞ We return our thanks to Messrs INGERSOLL and DARRAGH of the House for public documents.

ANOTHER MELANCHOLY DUEL.—The New Orleans Tropic states that a duel took place on the 24th ult. between Gen Wm Deubuys, the State Treasurer, and Mr Richard Richardson, which is likely to be attended with fatal consequences, and deprive the State of a valuable servant. The parties met at the Orleans Ball Room, at 12 o'clock, and fought with sharpened foils. Mr. Richardson was severely wounded in the shoulder, and General Debuys was run through the lower part of his body. But faint hopes were entertained of his recovery.

ANOTHER PATENT BRICK MACHINE.—Two citizens of Troy, N Y, have obtained a patent for a machine of their invention, intended for pressing bricks. This machine is simple in its constructions, easily operated, of great power, and capable of pressing from 3,000 to 10,000 bricks per day with the services of one man and two boys. The machine usually employed for the same purpose, requires the services of five men, and can turn out but from 1,000 to 1500 bricks per day. It will be evident that the new machine is labor-saving to a remarkable degree.

THE TARIFF MEETING.—A mass meeting of the friends of the Tariff, without respect to party, was held at the Court House, on Saturday. Hon. HARMAR DENNY was chosen President, and six Vice Presidents and four Secretaries were appointed. *Richard Biddle*, Esq., made a few remarks prefatory to some excellent resolutions he had prepared, and which he submitted to the meeting. The sentiments of these resolutions, and the accompanying speech of the distinguished mover of them, were well received, and as far as they went, both were exceedingly well adapted to the occasion—the resolutions passed unanimously. *R. H. Kerr*, Esq., offered a number of resolutions in addition to those of Mr B., to which he expressed himself favorable. Mr K.'s resolutions took the ground that the Tariff was a momentous question and should be sustained with harmony and firmness by all parties—that Mr Tyler, for signing the present Tariff bill, deserves the thanks of the country—that for the patronage he has bestowed on the mechanics of this city, in allotting the building of several iron ships to them, he deserves the thanks of this community—that the construction of an Armory for the west in this city was called for by the public interest, and our representative is urged to use his endeavors to promote the object—and that the meeting endorsed the sentiments of the Hon H. Denny, that the Compromise bill was an "abandonment of the Protective policy"—this was the substance of Mr K.'s resolutions, and no real friend of the Tariff, who had no other object in view, but to secure its success, could have objected to them. But the chairman decided that a portion of them could not be considered under the call, which was to deliberate on the Tariff only. When pressed to say what were the obnoxious resolutions, he designated the allusion to the Armory as irrelevant. We were surprised to see the Hon. Chairman take this indirect mode of suppressing and throttling his former opinions of the Compromise, and of preventing the meeting from passing upon them. Although the meeting was a Tariff Meeting, there might have been much more diversity of opinion upon what the nature and extent of the Tariff should be, than there could peasibly be about the Armory. No two members of it, perhaps, would precisely agree about the details of a Tariff Bill, if a new one were to be made; yet people of every hue of opinion on other subjects, *must* be unanimous in desiring the establishment of a National Armory. Mr Biddle, however, came to the relief of the Chairman, and walked right up to the point which that officer seemed so anxious to avoid, viz: the Compromise resolution. Mr B. said it pained him to see any difference on a subject on which we should be so perfectly united, and protested against any allusion to the by-gone notions of the chairman. He said it would be an insult to any member of Congress who might have once agreed with the chairman on this Compromise matter, but who, like him, had changed their views or had become wiser, to thus endorse an old opinion, and cast it into their teeth.

The chairman persisted in his assumption that he had a right to pass over any resolutions which he tho't irrelevant—an appeal was taken from his decision which he declined to submit to the meeting—a substitute was then offered for Mr K.'s resolutions; but before any question was taken, or any discussion permitted, an adjournment was moved, put, and declared to be carried by the chairman.

But a majority of the meeting were not to be choked off in this unceremonious style. When the Chairman retired, SAM'L SNOWDEN, Esq., was called to his place, and Vice Presidents and Secretaries chosen. Mr Black moved the adoption of Mr Kerr's resolutions. The floor was obtained by Mr T. J. Bigham, a leading coon orator, and it was soon discovered that his purpose was to prevent deliberation. He paid no attention to the chairman's repeated calls to order, and even pulled out his watch, said it wanted an hour and a half till sundown, and plainly intimated his intention of talking against time. He and his friends kept the house in a furious uproar, while Mr Black and others were imploring silence so that he might be heard if he had anything to say, that the meeting ought to hear. During this time, the chairman, after ineffectual attempts to procure order, put the question on the resolutions, and they were adopted.

It was finally arranged that Mr Bigham should speak 10 minutes, and that Mr Black should reply to him, which that gentleman, it is needless to say, did most triumphantly. And thus ended a most miserable and pitiful attempt on the part of the whig wire-workers to do a very little for the Tariff and a great deal for Mr Clay. Had they been sincere and single-minded in their pretence of calling a meeting to advance the true interests of our city, would they have objected to the mention of the subject of an Armory? If they had not been more anxious to defend the inconsistency of Mr Denny, than to express their views of a measure he and they have been denouncing for years, would they have evaded the subject of the Compromise? And if they had been true friends to the prosperity of our city, would they not have rejoiced in the occasion offered to award justice to Mr Tyler for his endeavors to assist our mechanics, and aid in the developement of the resources of our industrious population? We confidently leave these questions to the people.

The following are the Resolutions offered by R. H. KERR, Esq., and adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That on the present momentous question all minor differences should be dropped, and unite together to maintain the present Tariff, which is highly conducive to the prosperity and welfare of our people, and only gives them the protection which rightfully belongs to them as American citizens.

Resolved, That we hold it the best policy to take care of our own people, and we most firmly believe that the present Tariff act is well calculated to advance the best interest of the manufacturers; to protect the mechanics, and prosper the people generally.

Resolved, That the mechanics and manufacturers of this district, acknowledge in terms of cordial approbation the conduct of *President Tyler* in signing the present Tariff bill, and are willing to trust to his honesty and liberality for a Veto of any bill which Congress may pass for its repeal.

Resolved, That the successful experiment made by our mechanics, in the construction of Iron Steam vessels and munitions of war for the national defence, under the wise and liberal policy of the present administration, places the city of Pittsburgh upon elevated ground in regard to the location of the contemplated National Armory, and claims for her the preference over all rivals.

Resolved, That this meeting repudiates the inconsiderate, if not to say unfounded assertion, made by the enemies of this city that our '*Rivers are dried up one half the year and frozen up the other half*;' for at no period of low water during the last summer was navigation interrupted at Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That this meeting concur in the sound views of the Hon Harmar Denny that the Compromise Act was "an abandonment of the protective policy"—that the varying operations of that act have materially injured the stability of capital invested for the prosecution of home industry, and that general ruin and distress have attended its operation both in regard to credit and protection.

STORM AT BUFFALO.—Buffalo and its vicinity were visited with a heavy storm of wind and cold, accompanied with snow and ice; on Friday and Saturday last. The depth of the snow was nearly a foot, and the ice accumulated in the harbor so fast that it was with difficulty the steamer could make their way through it.—A number of vessels were driven ashore, and their sails torn into ribbons.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

From the New Haven Courier we have complete unofficial returns from the whole State, from which we make the following recapitulation:

	Baldwin (W)	Cleveland (D)
New Haven	5064	4180
Hartford	5983	5316
New London	2384	2306
Fairfield	4799	4390
Windham	2296	2418
Middlesex	1869	2026
Litchfield	3796	3541
Tolland	1860	1893
	28,051	26,539
	26,639	
Plurality	1,512	

The scattering abolition vote throughout the State is 1,667. Mr Baldwin is therefore probably not elected by the people, but as he needs only 155 votes, the positive result can only be determined by the official count. But the Senate is strongly whig as well as the House. The whigs have 16 Senators and the democrats 5.—There are 99 whigs in the House, 74 democrats and in 43 towns no choice.

The vote is heavy beyond all precedent, exceeding the vote cast last year by upwards of one thousand, and that cast at the last Presidential election about 200.—It was a life and death struggle in which each party put forth its every effort and drew out its last man. [*Bal. Sun.*

CATALOGUE OF MISERIES.—The London Punch gives the following chapter of miseries. "*Misery No* 1.—Arriving in the metropolis on a wet night, with nothing in your pocket but a letter of introduction, addressed —— Smith, Esq.—London. *Misery No* 2.—After spending a rather over-convivial evening with some friends, endeavoring against the remonstrances of your wife, to pull your boots off with the coal scuttle. *Misery No* 3.—Under the same influence pertinaciously persisting that you can wind up your watch with your watch key. *Misery No* 4—Upon leaving the theatre to enter an omnibus, and, falling asleep, to find yourself, at 3 o'clock in the morning, locked up in a stable yard."

DEATH OF GENERAL MOORE

We deeply regret the necessity of performing the melancholy duty of announcing to his constituents and the world, the death of Gen. Heman A. Moore, member of Congress from this district.

He expired last night, or rather this morning, about three o'clock. He had but very few lucid intervals since his arrival at home. Every possible attention was paid him, but his disease was too deeply seated to be reached by medicine.—*Colum. Statesman.*

Family Groceries.

FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES!

REINHART & STRONG,

ARE now receiving their Spring supplies of GOOD THINGS, and being determined that their Establishment shall not be surpassed by any other in this city, either in the variety or stock of its articles, they have given particular attention to the selection of their NEW STOCK, with a special desire of pleasing their customers, and meriting a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed upon them.

In returning their grateful acknowledgements for past favors, R & S would take this occasion to renew the invitation to their friends and the public, to call and examine their assortment, in which may be found the following articles:

36 chest Fine Green and Black Teas, consisting of Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder; Souchong, Powchong, Orange Pecco, and Rose Flavored.
12 Boxes Loaf Sugar, assorted qualities,
5 Bbls Crushed do, (a handsome article;
2 " Fine Pulverise do.
5 " Boston Syrup, (genuine;)
2 " Philada. do (a beautiful article;)
25 " Mackerel No 1, 2, 3:
6 " Halifax Salmon;
10 Half bbls Mackerel;
15 Boxes Scaled Herring;
6 " Italian Maccaroni;
5 " " Vermicelli;
10 " Prime Rock Candy;
16 " Pickles, assorted;
6 " French Olives and Capers;
20 " Drums Smyrna Figs;
22 " Goshen Cheese;
50 " Rasins, 6 Boxes Prunes;
16 " Oranges and Lemons;
11 " Castile, Toilet and fancy soaps;
15 " Sperm Candles, 4s, 5s and 6s.
28 " Chewing Tobacco, assorted;
10 Baskets Olive Oil, prime;
6 Doz Raspberry Vinegar (in Bottles;)
1 Cask French White Wine—Vinegar;
3 " Zante Currants;
2 Bbls Rice—Flour (fresh;)
2 Bbls Ground Ginger, 5 bbls Alumt
1 " Cloves ½ " Nutmegs
½ " Mace, 100 mats cassia;
10 Bags Pepper and Alspice;
3 " Canary & Caraway seed;
12 " African Ground Nuts;
5 " Cocoa Nuts;
1 " Liverpool Ground Salt;
8 " Salina do do (for table use.)
100 " Rio Coffee;
10 " Old Gov. Java coffee, prime;
3 " Mocha Coffee;
2 Bbls London Mustard, (in cans;)
6 Doz Fine French do in pots, with a great variety of rich meat and fresh sauces, catsup, preserves, bottled fruits, &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for cash. REINHART & STRONG,
a 8. 140 Liberty st.

Mr. Hill,

The Celebrated and Unrivalled Personator of Yankee Character, familiarly known as

YANKEE HILL,

RESPECTFULLY makes known to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its environs, that he will give a Humorous Entertainment on *Monday Evening April 8th, at PHILO HALL*, where he will introduce the peculiarities of down east by

A LECTURE!

DIALOGUES! ANECDOTES!!
SAYINGS! IMITATIONS!
YANKEE STORIES, &c.!

Which have been received with the utmost enthusiasm by brilliant and fashionable audiences in the principal Cities of Europe and America.

☞ Tickets, 50 Cents each, to be had at the Spirit of the Age Office, next to the Post Office, and at the Monongahela and Exchange Hotels. Doors open at 7, Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

Brigade Orders.

THE enrolled Militia residing within the bounds of the first Brigade of the Fifteenth Division Pennsylvania Militia will meet for training and inspection as follows:

The 28th regiment, by Col. Espy.
1st Batalion—on Monday, May, 13th.
2d do. Tuesday 14th.
3d do. Allegheny county Volunteers, by John S. Hamilton, Wednesday, 15th May
61st Regiment, by Col. William Douglass.
1st Batalion—Thursday, May, 16th.—Forks Cavalry and Forks Infantry, will parade with the 1st Batalion.
2d Batalion—on Friday, May 17th.
7th do. Allegheny co. Volunteers, by Major Coon, on Saturday, May, 18th.
106th Regiment, by Col. D. M. Curry.
1st Batalion—on Monday, May, 20th.
2d do Tuesday, May, 21st.
5th do Allegheny co. Volunteers, on Tuesday, May 21st.
Pittsburgh Legion, Col. Trovillo, on Wednesday, May, 22d.
Jackson Independent Blues and Duquesne Greys, on same day.
3d Batalion—Allegheny co. Volunteers, by Major John Anderegg, on Thursday, May, 23d.
147th Regiment, by Col. Thomas Hamilton, on Friday, May, 24th.—Birmingham Guards, will parade with the 147th Regiment.
87th Regiment, by Col. John Watt, on Saturday, May 25th. At such places as the Officers of said Regiments or Batalions may direct.

Brigade Inspector's Office, April 6th, 1844.
THOMAS M'KOWN.
Brigade Inspector, 1st B. 15th D. P. M.
a 8

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,
ap 6—4t Sec'y.

Tooth! Tooth!!

DR. E. MERRITT, Dentist, having returned to the city, for the purpose of attending to his profession, will perform all Dental operations with *skill* and *ease* to his patients. Office in the Monongahela house, next door to the Ladies' entrance, on Smithfield st.
a5—1w

Dr. George Watt,

PRACTISING PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

☞ Office, Smithfield st. near the corner of Sixth.
a6—1y.

Harper's Publications.

AMONG the latest are the following:
The Jew, by Spindler;
The Grumbler, 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 Howitt;
Crook of Gold, a Rural Novel;
Female Bluebeard, by Eugene Sue;
Huns 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, } PITTSBURGH.
L. WILMARTH. } 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.
a5-3t* BRUGERT THOMAS.

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,
a5 and Intelligence office, No 9, 5th st.

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.
a4-tf CHRISTIAN SCHMERTZ.

McKENNA'S AUCTION MART,
CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STS.

THE undersigned very respectfully tenders his services to the public, and to Importers, Merchants and Manufacturers, as a general
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
He has taken out a license and entered into the securities required by law, for the transaction of PUBLIC SALES of all FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS AND FABRICS.

An experience of a series of years in commercial life has furnished the undersigned with some knowledge of business, nearly twenty years of which have been devoted *actively* to the auction business, which may be advantageous to those who confide to him the sales of property.

To the IMPORTER every facility will be offered in disposing of *Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware*: and to the *Home Manufacturer*, the most prompt attention will be paid in the sale of *American products*.

Sales of real and personal estate in town and country shall command the best services of the undersigned. Arrangements will be made whereby *liberal advances will be made on consignments*, and sales in every instance closed without delay. Business will be commenced and consignments received on the first day of April, when the regular days of sale shall be announced. P McKENNA,
m28-1m The Old Auctioneer.
(City Dailies copy 1m)
(Philadelphia U. S. Gazette and New York Courier and Enquirer copy one month and charge this office.)

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,
a3 Agent and Commission Merchant, No 9, Fifth street.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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
a4 JON. KIDD, 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;
65 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.

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

BACON.—11930 lbs. Bacon, a prime article, for sale by D & G W LLOYD,
m15 No 142, Liberty st

LOUISVILLE LIME—100 Bbls Louisville Lim 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,
1809 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 23, 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.—
200 bbls superfine Flour, just received and for sale by J W BURBRIDGE & CO.,
a5 Water st, between Wood and Smithfield.

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

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.

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

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

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.