Sabine, and Red river, and in immediate contact with sixty thousand Indian warriors of our own, and half as many more of what would then be British Indians, within the present limits of Texas. If any doubt her course as to the Indians, let them refer to her policy in this respect during the revolution and the last war, and they will find that the savage has always been her favorite ally, and that she has shed more American blood, by the aid of the tomahawk and scalping-knife, than she ever did in the field of fair and open conflict. And has she become more friendly to the American people? Look at her forts and her traders, occupying our undoubted territory of Oregon; look at her press in England and Canada, teeming with abuse of our people, government, and laws; look at her authors and tourists, from the more powerful and insidious assaults of Alison, descending in the scale to the falsehood and arrogance of Hall and Hamilton, and down yet lower to the kennel jests and vulgar abuse of Maryatt and Dickens, industriously circulated throughout all Europe; and never was her hostility so deep and bitter, and never have her efforts been so great to render us odious to all the world. The government of England is controlled by her aristocracy, the avowed enemies of republican government, wherever it may exist. And never was England endeavoring to advance more rapidly to almost universal empire, on the ocean and the land. Here steamers, commanded by naval officers, traverse nearly every coast and sea, whilst her empire extends upon the land. In the East, the great and populous empires of Scinde and Affghanistan have been virtually subjected to her sway, whilst yet another province now bleeds in the claws of the British lion. Though saturated with blood, and gorged with power, she yet marches on her course to universal dominion; and here, upon our own borders, Texas is next to be her prey. By opium and powder, she has subdued China, and seized many important positions on her coast. In Africa, Australasia, and the Isles of the Pacific, she has wonderfully increased her power; and in Europe, she still holds the key of the Mediterranean. In the Gulf of Mexico, she has already seized, in Honduras, large and extensive possessions, and most commanding positions, overlooking from the interior the outlet of the gulf; while British Guiana, in South America, stretching between the great Oronoco and the mighty Amazon, places her in a position (aided by her island of Trinidad, at the mouth of the Oronoco) to seize upon the outlet of those gigantic rivers. With her West India islands, from Jamaica, south of Cuba, in a continuous chain to the most northern of the Bahamas, she is prepared to seize the Florida pass, and the mouth of the Mississippi; and let her add Texas, and the coast of Texas, and her command of the gulf will be as effectual as of the British channel. It would be a *British sea;* and soon, upon the shores of the gulf her capital would open the great canal which must unite (at the isthmus) the Atlantic and the Pacific, and give to her the key of both the coasts of America. Her possessions in the world are now nearly quadraple the extent of our own; with more than tenfold the population, and more than our area on our own continent; and while she aims openly at the possession of Oregon on the north, Texas on the west is to become hers by a policy less daring, but more certain in its results. We can yet rescue Texas from her grasp, and, by reannexation, insure at least the command of our own great sea, and the outlet of our own great river. And shall we neglect the acquisition, and throw Texas, and the command of the gulf, into the arms of England? Whoever would do so, is a monarchist, and prefers the advance of monarchical institutions over our own great valley: he is also an Englishman in feelings and principle, and would recolonize the American States.

And when Texas by the refusal of reannexation, shall have fallen into the arms of England, and the American people shall behold the result, let all who shall have aided in producing the dread catastrophe flee from the wrath of an indignant nation, which will burst forth like lava, and roll in fiery torrents over the political graves of all who shall thus have contributed to the ruin of their country. And who would place England at New Orleans or the mouth of the Mississippi? Who would place England on the banks of the Sabine, the Arkansas, and Red river? Who would place England along the coasts, and bays, and harbors, and in the great interior of Texas, and see her become a British colony, or—what is the same to us—a British commercial dependency? Could Texas be a powerful ally? Would she be friendly to us, even if not a British colony? Would our refusal of reannexation secure her friendship? Would her rivalry in our great staple insure her good will? Would the monopoly of her trade by England increase her attachment to ourselves? No. Let reannexation be now finally refused, and she becomes a foreign and hostile power, with all her interests antagonistical to our own. Indeed, all history tells us that there is no friendship between foreign and contiguous nations, presenting so many points of collision, so many jarring interests, and such a rivalry in the sale and production of the same great staple.

Much is now urged in many of the states in favor of securing a home market for our manufactures. Now here in Texas is a home market that may be secured forever, of incalculable and rapidly increasing value—a market that is already lost to us for the present, as the table of exports demonstrates, and, all must admit, will be thrown, by the reannexation, into the possession of England; for, whether Texas does or does not become a British colony, it is certain that a treaty of reciprocal free trade would secure to England the monopoly of her markets and commerce. The cotton of Texas would find a market free of duty in England, and her manufactures a market free of duty in Texas, whilst discriminating imposts on our vessels and cargoes would effectually exclude from her ports. Although England might not, as long as her treaty with us remained uncancelled, receive gratuitously the cotton of Texas free of duty; but we concede the principle, and act upon it, that she may do it, not gratuitously, but for a consideration, viz: that Texas receives in return British manufactures free of duty—and such we know to be the first result of the final rejection of reannexation.—Thus England would effectually monopolize the commerce and business of Texas, and in her harbors would float the flag of the English mercantile marine, soon to be the precursor of the next step in the drama of our ruin and disgrace; when the flag of England would float over a British province, carved out of the dismembered valley of the West. But if this last result were not certain if it were only probable and contingent—is it not wise and patriotic to arrest the danger, and remove all doubt by the sure preventive remedy of reannexation? But if Texas should only become a British commercial dependency, and not a colony, the danger to us, we have seen, would be nearly as great in the event of war, in the one case, as in the other. But even if not a dependency, we have seen she would be too feeble to guard her rights as a neutral power, and that England, as she always heretofore has done in the case of neutrals, would seize upon her soil, her coast, her harbor, her rivers, and our and her Indians, in invasion of the valley of the West; and the only certain measure of defence and protection is the reannexation of Texas.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DREADFUL ACCIDENT—A MAD OX.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, a Mad Ox dashed furiously down Mercer street into Canal, where he knocked down two ladies who were crossing Mercer st., one of them being seriously, the other slightly injured. He then rushed down Canal st., goring a gentleman who was in his way, and turned up to the sidewalk, where he knocked down two more ladies—one of whom he tossed on his horns, dislocating her shoulder and otherwise injuring her. Being by this time arrived opposite Laurens street, he turned up that st., a few steps, where he knocked down a little boy about six years of age, trying first to gore him, and then falling upon his breast and crushing him with his knees—so that the poor boy is doubtless dead before now.—Leaving his work of death, the infuriated animal returned to Canal street, where he knocked down another boy, wounding him severely, and then ran at the shoot and shoe store of Mr Walker, the show-window of which he partly demolished. From here he turned into West Broadway, up York-street, and precipitated himself into a cellar used as a stable, the door of which was fortunately open—where he was finally secured.—The whole scene was one of confusion, terror and disaster, such as seldom before has been witnessed in the streets of a City.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM MATANZAS.—We learn from Capt Clark, of the schr Pawtuxet, arrived from Matanzas, which port she left on the 23d ult., that the dissatisfaction among the slaves is more general than it was first supposed.

It is said that there are about 2000 slaves in arms in the different forts in the vicinity of Matanzas.—Numbers are daily tried, and immediately shot. A regiment of troops had just arrived from Havana, for the purpose of scouring the country. Business on some of the plantations is at a complete stand.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

HARMAR DENNY AND THE COMPROMISE BILL.—Mr Biddle, in his remarks at the Tariff meeting on Saturday last, when speaking of the following resolution offered by Mr Kerr,

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 protection of home industry, and that general ruin and distress have attended its operations both in regard to credit and protection,

Protested against any allusions to the by-gone notions of the chairman of the meeting, Mr Denny, and said that it would be an insult to any member of Congress who might have once agreed with the Chairman on that subject, but who like him, had seen his folly and changed his views—had grown wiser as he had grown older.

Had Mr Biddle any authority for stating that Mr Denny had changed his views on this subject or was it a mere inference of his that Mr Denny had increased in wisdom as he had in years? The resolution of Mr Kerr contains the opinion held and published by him in 1833. The Pittsburgh Gazette of June 23, 1842, contains an account of the proceedings of a mass Tariff meeting, held in this city on the day before, from which we make an extract to show what were his opinions at that time. That paper being in the confidence of Mr D. and one of his special advocates for a place on the ticket with Mr Clay, will certainly be considered good authority. Hear what it says—

"Wilson M'Candless, Esq., and the Hon. William "Wilkins then addressed the meeting in defence of "Protection for Domestic Industry, and pronounced "the odious Compromise Bill, *as did also Mr DENNY,* the cause of the prevailing distress."

Has Mr Denny changed his views and "grown wiser as he has grown older?"—Will he "abandon the protective policy" and go over to "the nullifiers of the South," where he charged Mr Clay with having gone in 1833?—Do the chances of a nomination to the Vice Presidency require such a sacrifice of *principle* and consistency on his part?

The wear and tear of conscience which was necessary to induce so genuine an antimason to yield up all the principles of that party and submit (by way of compromise, we suppose, to bring the antimasons in) to allow his name to be placed on the ticket with Mr Clay, a high mason, should have been sufficient. Then why ask him to swallow his opinions of Clay and the Compromise Bill, as published in 1833 and 1842?

☞ The Gazette says the resolutions offered by Mr KERR were insulting to Mr DENNY and to every whig at the meeting. We are at a loss to understand how that could be, unless Mr Denny and every whig present are opposed to measures that are deemed to be of great importance to the interests of our city.—The sentiments of the resolutions were,

First, sustaining the present Tariff.

Second, in favor of protecting American Mechanics and Manufacturers.

Third, approving of President Tyler's conduct in signing the present Tariff bill.

Fourth, urging the propriety of establishing a National Armory at Pittsburgh.

Fifth, repelling the slander that "the rivers at Pittsburgh are dried up one half the year and frozen up the other half."

Sixth, concurring with Hon HARMAR DENNY in his declaration that the Compromise Act was an "abandonment of the protective Tariff."

These are the sentiments of the resolutions, and we should like to know if we are to understand that Mr Denny and the whigs who were at the meeting, are opposed to the measures they were intended to sustain. It is true, Mr Biddle informed the meeting that Mr Denny had grown wiser since he denounced the Compromise act, from which we inferred that Mr D. is now in favor of the principles of that measure, but we did not know that it would insult him and his whig brethren to say that the citizens of Pittsburgh were in favor of the present Tariff—in favor of establishing a National Armory at this city, and that they repelled the slanders uttered by those who are opposed to the interests of our enterprising population. If the Gazette is correct, Mr Denny is now in favor of the compromise; he does not approve of the present tariff; he does not desire the establishment of a National Armory at Pittsburgh, and he believes with Messrs Randolph and Clay, that the Ohio at this city is "dried up one half the year and frozen up the other half." Although Mr Denny may have grown wiser as respects the tariff, and now agrees with Mr Clay that the compromise act should have been preserved *inviolate*, yet there is still room for further improvement, and if he will pay a little attention to our "river list" he can add something to his *aqueous* knowledge, and in the course of time be convinced that at some periods there is a good deal of water in the Ohio at Pittsburgh, Clay's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The conduct of the Locofoco party and their attempt, through disorganizers to disturb a meeting called on a subject embracing all our vital interests cannot be too seriously reprobated by all orderly and thinking citizens.'"—*American.*

IS THOMAS JEFFERSON BIGHAM, Esq. a 'locofoco?' We understand that he was the principal disorganizer on the occasion, and that his speeches and conduct generally tended more to disturb the harmony of the meeting than any thing else that occurred. He undertook to defeat every effort of the meeting to take a vote on the resolutions, and so contemptuously did he regard the citizens present, that he pulled out his watch, said it wanted but an hour and a half till sundown, and he was determined to consume that time in speaking. The matter of his speech was abuse of the democrats; laudation of Clay, and a very natural, if not very musical attempt to sing a parody on the '*Three Little Pigs.*' If this gentleman is a 'locofoco,' there may be some truth in the assertion of the American, but not otherwise.

The democrats, we believe, attended the meeting with an honest intention to support sentiments in accordance with the call; they offered some resolutions to that effect, and supported them zealously, and for doing so are denounced as disorganizers. The truth is, the whigs had determined that the democrats should not take part in this meeting, and the only plan they could hit upon to prevent it, was to get Mr Bigham to create a row. They did not succeed, however, as well as they anticipated, and their journals now attempt to create the impression that it was the democrats caused the disorder.

SICKNESS AT WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the New York Tribune states that Mr Bossier is at the point of death; he is given over. Heman Allen Moore and Almon H Reed have both gone home hopelessly sick. They are neither of them expected ever to return here again

T. J. BIGHAM, Esq., in his trial against time at the Tariff meeting, tried hard to make it appear that Van Buren was opposed to a Protective Tariff. If such be the fact, will Mr. B. inform the people why it was that in the contest of 1840, every southern state—*every Anti-Tariff state in the Union*—except two, *voted against Van Buren!* The southerners are generally wide awake to their own interests, and would not be likely to abandon Mr. Van Buren if they deemed him as thorough a free trade man as Mr. B. tried to make him out.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.—The following resolutions, we are told, were adopted at the meeting on Saturday, under its second organization.

Resolved, That the former President of this meeting, the Hon. H. DENNY, has acted in such a manner that deserves the soverest censure of the working people of this district, in refusing to put the Resolutions advocating the *Tariff* and the *Western Armory.*

Resolved, That the resolutions offered by R. H. KERR, at the DENNY MEETING, be now adopted, and that they be published in all papers friendly to the Tariff and the industrious classes, and that a copy be forwarded to the PRESIDENT of the United States, and to our representative in Congress—by the President of this meeting.

THE TARIFF MEETING.

In pursuance to call, the friends of the Tariff met at the Court House, on Saturday afternoon, April 6, and organized by appointing Hon. HARMAR DENNY, Chairman, THOS. BAKEWELL, JOHN M'CASKEY, JACOB MILLER, JOHN ANDERSON, JOHN SAMPSON, and EDWARD STEVENS, Vice Presidents, and *S. W. Black, Wm. A. Irwin, Wm. Shinn,* and *Richard Edwards,* Secretaries.

The call of the meeting was then read as follows, to wit:

The citizens generally, without distinction of party, opposed to the Tariff Bill drafted by Mr. M'Kay, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, or any alteration of the present Tariff, are respectfully requested to attend a meeting to be held at the New Court House, on next Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

After the organization, Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE, addressed the meeting with great ability, and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with pain and surprise the recent movement in Congress for disturbing the provisions of the Tariff of August, 1842, in which the industry of the country has been rapidly adjusting itself.

Resolved, That the effects of the Act, as thus far developed, have been of the most satisfactory character. Everywhere an improved condition of things is visible. The arms long folded in despondency find ready and profitable employment. Capital which had been lying idle, or which had sought a temporary refuge in stocks, to watch the course of events, has come out from its hiding places in open day, and engaged fearlessly in production. The cheerful throng and press and hurry of business meet us at every turn, where before all was gloom and irresolution. And yet this is the moment selected for innovation by the very Committee of Ways and Means, which in its report holds the following language:—

"It may be expected of the Committee that they "will make an estimate of the revenue to be realized "under the rates of duty they propose to establish, but "they feel themselves wholly incompetent to do so to "any useful purpose."

And again, as to the prospect of an adequate revenue under the present act, it is said:

"Information which has reached the Committee, "since they have had this subject under consideration "—*and which is reaching them at the present time*"—tends to this conclusion."

Now the only pretext for change is an apprehended deficit in the revenue. And here we find it conceded that the Committee cannot estimate the productiveness either of the existing Tariff, or the one they offer in its place. They are willing to strike at all that has been accomplished, or put in train during the last two years, but do not pretend to afford a new starting point in any substitute, whose consequences have been measured, or whose permanence can be relied upon.—They proclaim that their scale of duties is but experimental, and that the national industry must be held in suspense, until a majority of the Committee shall be able and willing to see their way more clearly, and devise at some future period, a scheme that may promise stability.

Resolved, That the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which, their gratuitously asserting that "Agriculture" demands the proposed modification, in order that it "may find a market for its surplus," repeats a fallacy too often refuted to be dangerous at this late day. We do not ask, and have never asked protection for Manufactures except so far as they influence the general welfare. The most zealous friends of the Tariff are those engaged in rural pursuits, precisely, because, in the language of Mr. Jefferson it places the Manufacturer by the side of the Agricultorist, and thus permits an exchange of commodities, without reference to the sliding scale of English Corn laws. They have seen that under its operation money, instead of flowing abroad in one continuous exhausting stream, is made to perform a fertilizing circuit. Even supposing that by Commercial Treaties a temporary and precarious foreign demand might be created, yet how little of the produce whose sale now scatters prosperity, broadcast over every township, would bear transportation? Suppose the workmen of our great manufacturing establishments to reside at Sheffield or Manchester, instead of Pittsburgh, how many of the hundred articles they now buy from the market men and women would cross the Atlantic? Let the pretended friends of Free Trade and Agriculture stop the wagons at the toll-gates, and make out an inventory for exportation! These are homely illustrations. We value them *because they are* homely. They bear the stamp of truth and common sense. They are open to every man's observation and reflection. They are the best answer therefore to vague and pompous declamation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Chairman to the Hon. C. Darragh, with an expression of confidence in his zeal and ability, to resist to the uttermost a project so fatal to the best interests of the country.

Sundry other resolutions were then offered, some of which partaking of a party character, and others not coming within the call, the meeting, after some discussion, adjourned without taking any action upon them.

HARMAR DENNY, *President*

THOS. BAKEWELL, JOHN M'CASKEY, JACOB MILLER, JOHN ANDERSON, JOHN SAMPSON, E. W. STEVENS, } *Vice Presidents.*

S. W. Black, Wm. A. Irwin, Wm. Shinn, Richard Edwards. }

BEEF AND PORK.

The following table, prepared for the New York Tribune, will show the average price of Pork and Beef in that city for the last twenty one years:

Years	M. Pork.	P. Pork.	M. Beef.	P. Beef.
1823	$13 31	$9 78	$3 53	$5 88
1824	13 78	10 32	8 53	5 82
1825	13 83	10 22	9 04	5 95
1826	11 55	7 84	9 35	5 13
1827	13 21	8 62	9 23	6 37
1828	13 71	10 06	9 55	6 67
1829	12 79	10 24	9 43	7 38
1830	13 64	9 87	9 24	6 14
1831	14 30	11 13	8 51	5 77
1832	13 77	11 22	9 75	5 80
1833	14 97	11 53	9 77	5 96
1834	14 29	10 21	9 57	6 05
1835	16 96	13 03	11 26	7 75
1836	23 13	17 65	11 42	7 48
1837	21 66	15 99	14 23	8 85
1838	21 96	16 59	14 93	11 40
1839	19 32	15 72	14 93	11 04
1840	15 07	12 96	12 98	8 90
1841	11 36	9 48	9 25	5 84
1842	9 27	7 23	7 85	3 98
1843	10 32	8 59	7 46	5 19

In London they sell rats, with artificial tails attached, for grey squirrels.—*Ex Pa.*

That's not half so bad as to stick the name of 'whig' to the tail of an old Federalist, and attempt to pass him off for a Democrat. The coons are ahead of the cockneys yet.—*Dem Union.*

UNPRECEDENTED TRIPS.

The Louisville Journal of Wednesday contains an account of the late trip of the Sultana, from New Orleans to that place, and states that this boat was but 5 days, 5 hours, and 24 minutes from port to port.—This trip is quicker by 2 hours and 7 minutes than her former trip so much talked of. It is confidently asserted that under favorable circumstances she can make the trip in less than five days.

We learn that the Harry of the West made a late trip from New Orleans to St Louis in 4 days and 4 hours, and the Alexander Scott in 4 days and 8 hours. Such running makes one's hair stand on end to think of it. "How long before a burst up."—*Cin Com.*

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT SUNK.—Capt. ARNOLD of the Vermilion, informs us that the Steamer "Water Witch" sunk some days since, near Princeton, Miss. They had succeeded in raising her, and saving most of the freight in a damaged state. The Water Witch is an old boat, and owned we believe at Nashville. The Vermilion brought up the passengers.

KENTUCKY HEMP AND COTTON.—The Louisville correspondent of the New York Tribune writes "that the most important product of Kentucky soil is hemp.' The value of this crop, he states, "rises two and a quarter millions of dollars, of which $1,900,000 in value is manufactured into cotton bagging, bale rope and cordage, and the residue shipped in its raw state to the Atlantic ports. Of the cotton bagging about 80,000 pieces, and of the bale rope about as many coils, valued at $1,520,000, is shipped from this port.'

ST LOUIS.—It is almost impossible to keep pace with the rapid growth of this place and its immense strides towards prosperity. The Organ says:—

"Our landing is to-day crowded with a congregation of all classes, colors, characters and conditions, black white and mixed; with merchants from the interior, and speculators in Tobacco and Lead from Europe—and with Bacon from Illinois, Lead from Wisconsin, Tobacco from Missouri, and Furs from the Rocky Mountains. Missouri took down to-day to New Orleans, freight to the amount of seventeen hundred tons, including that on board the hull of the old St Louis, which she had in tow The freight consisted of Pork, Flour, Lard, Tobacco, &c. &c. and 110 head of cattle. The M drew 10, and the barge 10½ feet water. She receives, we understand, for towage one thousand dollars.

NEW TRADE.

The Arkansas Intelligencer, published at Van Buren, in the extreme western part of the State, mentions the arrival, at that place, of a boat from Jasper county, Missouri, *via* Spring river, Pomme, de Terre, and Neosho, owned by Messrs Hornback & Kerr, with the following cargo: 40,000 pounds of beef and pork, salted in bulk, 1,400 pounds tallow, 1,000 pounds candles, and a large quantity of lard —*Louisville Journal.*

SHAMEFUL.

An Indiana paper says, that public opinion is now decidedly in favor of the much injured Catholic priest, who was lately convicted at Evansville, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years, for an alledged rape, sworn upon him by a dissolute and abandoned woman, through hatred. The same paper thinks it highly probable that he will be shortly pardoned by the Executive; which ought to be done forthwith, for all are now, to a man, convinced of his innocence. We consider that he has been treated most shamefully, and are borne out in our opinion by almost all that have known him for years. The Louisville Banner endorses the above statement. Surely if it be so, the poor man has been most cruelly treated.—*Cin Com.*

A SECOND MONROE EDWARDS AFFAIR.

An astounding attempt at wholesale swindling, by means of forged letters, *a la* Monroe Edwards, has just come to light, as practised upon a merchant of Mobile. We learn from the N. O. Tropic, that Mr. Robert S. Bunker, of Mobile, a commission merchant, received a letter which proves to be a forgery, signed Curtis Bolton, Esq., of New York, for many years the head of the well-known house of C. Bolton, Fox & Livingston, under date 24th February, enclosing a note with endorsement and his authority to draw on him, the proceeds to be employed in the purchase of cotton to be shipped to New Orleans, and consigned to Messrs Fosdick & Brother, and by them to be held subject to the order of James V. Eaton, as per instructions from a person signing himself Alexander Cuthbert, contained the same letter.

Mr. Bunker, after submitting the whole to the inspection of a merchant in Mobile, who had been familiar with Mr. Bolton's writing and signature for several years, and who expressed his opinion that the endorsement and letter were genuine, proceeded to fill the order. In the mean time James V Eaton writes from New York to Fosdick & Brother that a shipment of cotton would be made by Mr. Cuthbert's agent in Mobile, and that his agent in St Louis would also make a consignment to them on his account, that he being detained at the north longer than he intended, wishes them to remit his address at Harrisburgh, Pa., three thousand dollars in New Orleans notes, on account of said cotton. This part of the scheme being very clumsily executed, it excited the suspicion of Messrs Fosdick & Brother, who declined making the advance requisite.

Mr. Bolton's subsequent letters making no allusion to this endowsement, and authority to draw on him, caused Mr. Bunker to suspect that all was not right, he immediately came to this city in time to regain possession of the cotton, and frustrate this well-concerted piece of villany.

Matrimony.

S. H. Ainsworth would inform the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny that he will give a Lecture on Matrimony, in the Philo Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 9, at 7½ o'clock, on Phrenological principles. Subject:

1st. The analization of the domestic faculties.

2d. That they are the strongest faculties belonging to the human mind.

3d. That they are productive of the greatest amount of enjoyment when favorably excited, or misery when transgressed.

4th. How to select companions that will always favorably excite them.

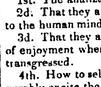
5th. How to get in love with them after selection.

6th. Inform the married how to adapt themselves to the feelings, sentiments, &c., of each other, that they may live affectionately and happily together.

After the Lecture, Mr A. will describe the character of a number of ladies and gentlemen by their phrenological organs. Admission 25 cents. Two tickets will admit one gentleman and two ladies, to be had at the door or of Mr A., at No 5, Exchange Hotel.

a9-1t

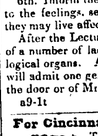
For Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.



The new and splendid Passenger Steamer, NEW ENGLAND, SAM'L B. PACE, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board.

The New England is provided with Evans' Safety Guard. a9-1w*

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.



THE new, staunch built Steamer VERMILLION, Capt ARNOLD, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to D B. SHEBLE,

or BIRMINGHAM & Co.

☞ The Vermillion will take freight for all ports on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Wm. O'Hara Robinson, U. S. Attorney,

HAS removed his office to Fourth, near Wood street, lately occupied by C. Darragh, Esq.

April 8, 1844.

NOTICE.—I have placed my docket and professional business in the hands of Wm O'Hara Robinson, Esq., who will attend to the same during my absence.

March 23 C. DARRAGH.

a9-1mdaw

Teeth! Teeth!!

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.

a6—1w

Eastern Newspapers.

NEW York Herald, Philadelphia Saturday Post, do Dollar Weekly, do do Courier, do Tribune, do do Museum, do Sp. of the Times, Albany Cultivator, London Punch.

Subscriptions received and single numbers for sale at Cook's Literary Depot, 85 Fourth street. a9

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 excellence 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 " Raisins, 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 Alum;
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;
8 " 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 fish sauces, catsup, preserves, bottled fruits, &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for cash. REINHART & STRONG,

a 8. 140 Liberty st.

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

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

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,

The Old Auctioneer.

m28-1m

(City Dailies copy 1m)

(Philadelphia U. S. Gazette and New York Courier and Enquirer copy one month and charge this office.)

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

Dr. George Watt,

PRACTISING PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

☞ Office, Smithfield st. near the corner of Sixth.

a6—1y.

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

W & M MITCHELTREE,

Wholesale Grocers, Rectifying Distillers,

And Wine and Liquor Merchants,

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.

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.

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.

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.

S