fisheries, distinguishing the articles thus exported, and their value. With these facts before us, which are all official, let us proceed to the examination of the the great question. Our chief agricultural exports to Texas, as the table shows, were pork, ham, bacon, beef, butter, cheese, flour, bread, and bread stuff, amounting to $163,641. In looking at the census of 1840, the population of each state and section, and the amount of those products in each state, we will find that the chief surplus of these products raised for sale beyond their limits, were in the middle states, composed of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, including the District of Columbia; and in the northwestern states composed of Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, including also Wisconsin and Iowa. The middle and northwestern states derived, then, the principal profit in the sale of agricultural products to Texas. In the sale of domestic manufactures to Texas, the New England states came first; and next in their order, the middle and northwestern states; and in looking at the principal items of which these exported manufactures to Texas were composed, I find that of the surplus produced and sold to Texas, Massachusetts stood first, and Pennsylvania second Next as to commerce, as connected with Texas, the middle states stood first, and then the New England and northwestern states; and here New York stood first, Massachusetts second, and next Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio. But here we must remark the special interest which Louisiana, through her great port of New Orleans, has in commerce as connected with Texas. The total products from commerce in Louisiana in 1840 were 7,668,898, being one-tenth that of the whole Union, and consequently the interest of New-Orleans, as connected with the re-annexation of Texas, must soon be measured by millions every year. The great city of New York, into which was received, in round numbers, one hundred millions of the one hundred and forty-three millions of all our imports in the year referred to, and one-third of the exports, has a vast and transcendent interest in this question; for it is, in truth, a question to be settled in our favor by the re-annexation of Texas, whether New York or Liverpool shall command her commerce. Next as to the products of mining, the middle states stand first; and next, the northwestern and New England states. And here Pennsylvania stands at the head of the list having $17,666,146, or nearly one-half of the whole mining interest of the Union. Texas, having no mines of coal or iron, must become a vast consumer of the products of the mines of Pennsylvania. In cables, bar-iron, and nails, and other manufactures of our iron, Texas imported from us in the year referred to, to the value of $120,184. Now, of cast iron, Pennsylvania produced, in 1840, 98,395 tons, being largely more than one-third of the amount produced in the whole Union; and next came Ohio, Kentucky, New York, Virginia, Tennessee, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Maryland. Of bar-iron, the amount produced in Pennsylvania was 87,243 tons, being very nearly one-half of the whole produced in the Union; and next came New York, with 63,693 tons, or more than one-fourth of the whole; and then Tennessee, Maryland, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Virginia, Kentucky, and Connecticut. As connected with her vast interests in iron, must be considered also the coal in Pennsylvania, not only as an article of sale abroad, but as consumed at home, in producing her iron; the number of tons thus consumed in 1840, of her own mines, being 355,903 tons, or very near one-fourth of that of the whole Union. Coal and iron are scattered in juxtaposition, throughout nearly the whole of Pennsylvania; and, as the markets for her iron are augmented, in the same proportion will increase the consumption of the coal used in producing that iron. Now, in 1840, the amount of anthracite coal produced in the whole Union was 863,489 tons; of which Pennsylvania produced 859,686, or nearly the whole. Of bituminous coal, the total product of the Union was 27,603,191 bushels; of which Pennsylvania produced 11,620,654, or nearly one-half the whole. Let us observe here, also, the remarkable fact, that the three adjacent States of Delaware, New Jersey, and New York, produced no coal, either anthracite or bituminous; and the future interest of Pennsylvania, as connected with that great article, becomes of transcendent importance; and this, together with iron, and the manufactures connected with them, is to determine the value of her public works, and fix her future destiny. Up to a certain point of destiny, an agricultural State, with a rich soil, advances most rapidly; but when all the lands are cleared and cultivated, this augmentation ceases. It is otherwise, however, with a State possessing, throughout nearly every portion, inexhaustible mines of coal and iron, and wonderful adaptation to manufactures. There, when the soil has been fully cultivated, the development of the mines and manufactures, and the commerce and business connected with them, only fairly begins. Agriculture is limited by the number of acres; but for the products of mines and manufactures, such as Pennsylvania has within her boundaries, there is no other limit than the markets she can command: and this is not merely theory, but is demonstrated by the comparative progress of the various nations of the world. Look, then, at the great amount—certainly not less than three hundred thousand dollars—of the products of the industry of Pennsylvania, consumed by Texas in her infancy, with a population less than two hundred thousand in 1839, and when those products were, to a considerable extent, excluded by the then existing tariff of Texas, and without which she certainly would then have consumed at least half a million of the products of the industry of Pennsylvania, had she been a state of the Union. But in ten years succeeding the reannexation, at the lowest rate of progress of population to the square mile of the other new States, she would contain a population of two millions; and consequently consume five millions of the products of the industry of Pennsylvania, or one-fifth of all the surplus products of the mines and manufactures of that great State, sold beyond her limits in 1840. The principal products of Texas will be cotton and sugar, and besides the iron used in all agricultural implements, as well as in the manufactures consumed by an agricultural people, the use of iron in the cotton and sugar mills is very great. There all the great iron apparatus and machinery connected with the cotton gin and press, and the iron boilers and kettles and grates and furnaces used in the making of sugar, is greater than in any other employment. Together with this, is the steam engine, now universally employed in making sugar, and being employed also in the ginning of cotton; and the iron that must be used by Texas, as she developes her resources, must be great indeed; and the question depending on the reannexation, is, whether Texas shall become a part of our home market, and whether England or Pennsylvania and other States, shall supply her wants There is another fact which must lead to a vast consumption of coal in Texas, and that is this: that from the banks of Red river to the coast of the gulf, excepting only the cross timbers, and some other points, chiefly along her streams, Texas is almost exclusively a prairie country; and yet, (what is not very usual, except in northern Illinois, and some other portions of the West,) the soil of the prairies is inexhaustibly fertile. From these causes wood and fuel must be scarce in Texas, and the coal of Pennsylvania and other States must find a market there of almost incalculable value.

We come next to the products of the forest: and here the middle States stand first, and then the New England and the northwestern States. New York stands first, and then, in their order, Maine, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. From Olean point on the Allegheny river, in New York, and down that stream through Pennsylvania, the lumber that now descends the Mississippi is very considerable, and of which, including the products from the forest from other quarters of the Union, Texas already took from us, as the table shows, in 1839, to the value of $157,474. The product of the fisheries of the whole Union, in 1839, was $11,996,008, of which New England produced $9,424 555, and the middle States $1,970,030. Of the products of these fisheries, Texas already took, in 1839, to the value of 43,426, which, as Texas has no fisheries, must be vastly augmented hereafter. By the treasury report of 1840, as exhibited in table No. 4, the number of vessels built that year in the whole Union was 858; and here the New England States stood first, and then the middle and northwestern States; and Massachusetts was first, and then, in their order, Maine, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Connecticut. Now, by table No. 5, it is shown that the clearances of American vessels to Texas, from the United States, and of entries into the United States of American vessels from Texas, was, on the whole, in 1839, 608, being two-thirds of the whole number of vessels built in that year in the United States; and our crews employed in navigating these American vessels thus employed that year in our trade with Texas, were 4,727. The number of American vessels which cleared for Texas in 1839, was greater than to any one of fifty-seven out of sixty-three of all the enumerated countries of the world. It was greater, also, than the whole aggregate number of our vessels which cleared that year for France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and Scotland combined. The same disproportion also exists as regards the crews, and also in the American vessels which entered the United States from Texas, and the crews employed. The same tables demonstrate that, of the foreign vessels which entered the United States from Texas, in 1839, eighteen only, of the 4,195, entered our ports from Texas; and sixteen foreign vessels only cleared from the United States in that year for Texas, out of 4,636; showing that our trade with Texas, in 1839, stood nearly upon the footing of our great coastwise trade, and was conducted almost exclusively in American vessels. Having shown the large number of American crews concerned in the trade with Texas, and the great amount of wages they must have earned, let us now look at the states which made these profits. By the census of 1840, the whole number of persons employed in navigating the ocean war 56,021, of which number 45,154 were from New England, and 9,713 from the middle states. And here Massachusetts stood first, and then Maine, and next in their order, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Louisiana and New Jersey. In looking also, to the states which owned the tonnage employed in this navigation, we find, by table No. 4, from the treasury report, that the New England States stood first, and then the middle States; and that the largest amount was owned by Massachusetts, and next, in their order, by New York, Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Connecticut, and New Jersey. When we consider the products of the fisheries consumed, and that will be consumed by Texas, and the tonnage and crews employed in that trade, the reannexation must greatly augment our mercantile marine, and thus enable it to supply our navy, whenever necessary, with an adequate number of skilful, brave and hardy seamen, to defend, in war, our flag upon the sea.

(CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.)


# The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1844.


FOR GOVERNOR,

## H. A. MUHLENBERG.

MR CLAY AND THE COMPROMISE.—In this part of the country the partizans of Mr Clay labor hard to convince the people that he is opposed to the principles of the Compromise, and that he would if elected, use his influence to procure the establishment of a *Protective Tariff*. We have shown from his own speeches and the journals of his party, that all such hopes are fallacious, and that Mr Clay is strongly opposed to any Tariff that would afford greater protection than was granted by the Compromise. In all his speeches and writings Mr Clay sticks to this law; it is the embodiment of all his tariff opinions, and on all occasions he puts it forward as his tariff creed. As he grows older his love for it appears to grow stronger. In a late speech at Milledgeville, Georgia, he gave a history of the origin and passage of the compromise act. The following is the report of his speech given by the Federal Union—a whig paper—of that place:

"The compromise act had been originated by himself, unaided by suggestion, unsupported by authority. He had first thought of it while in Philadelphia, on a visit to his sister. He had a *meeting of certain manufacturers of that city*—they approved the plan. He saw Mr Webster, and he disapproved of it—GENERAL JACKSON DISAPPROVED of it, as did other high and powerful names. MR. CLAY URGED IT FORWARD, as it was his custom to do with measures he approved. Mr Calhoun demanded a home valuation, but others and enough to destroy the measure with that feature, objected to it.

Thus opposed, he demanded a reference of the whole subject to a committee from both Houses to be united This committee met, and was immediately startled by a question raised by Mr Randolph, "who shall preside over this committee." Mr Clay settled the question in a moment, by moving that each committee should sit under its own officer, and that when each had agreed to the same report, it should be carried into each branch of Congress. Thus organized it was with difficulty a report could be carried, and the committee over which he presided, arose to retire from the room. Mr Clay threw himself into the door and said, "gentlemen, you shall not go out of this door till you have acted on this question—the Senate and House of Representatives have referred it to us and it must be reported back to them; this is your duty, and you have it to do." Thus brought to their seats, the report was agreed to and made to Congress. Mr Clay had been charged with arrogance and dictation as to the measures of the late Senate, but he repudiated, *not debts*, but dictation to the Senate. If ever he had acted dictator it was on this occasion, and over this committee. The measure was now prepared for the final action of Congress. The opposition it had met with, made him despair of carrying it through; but, at the crisis, and when from its position, it was to be saved or lost, Mr Calhoun came forward and gave it his support. Thus it was saved, and thus perhaps, evils which then menaced the country averted. *General Jackson's assent to the compromise act was not gained without difficulty.* It was urged on him by his most influential friends, amongst them the lamented Judge White, then a Senator from Tennessee. They used argument, persuasion, and even threats before they were successful."

This is Mr Clay's latest declarations upon the compromise bill—we have its full history here from himself, and we presume he tells the truth in regard to the means used to effect its passage. According to himself he was the principal man in fastening this measure on the country, and he not only used force in the committee to induce his colleagues to agree to the report, but even *threats* were used to induce Gen. Jackson to give it his sanction.

This speech is paraded by the southern whigs as an evidence of Mr Clay's anti-tariff principles, and taken in connexion with his other declarations they feel confident that in him the nullifiers of the south would find a man after their own hearts.

If among Mr Clay's partizans there is one sincere friend to a Tariff, we ask them if the language of the above extract is such as might be expected from an advocate of protective principles? It is not, but on the contrary, is a vain boast of the efforts of the speaker to destroy the protective policy and to establish a system that would be acceptable to the free trade nullifiers of the south.

THE POST AS A NEWS-PAPER.—A very important event occurred recently—a general election in a neighboring state, and one exciting much interest, the result of which we gave to our readers on Friday last, having promised it the day previous. We gave further and fuller accounts on Saturday, yet the editors of the Post gave to their readers not one word of it until the Monday following, and then but a bare and beggarly account.'

The above is, of course, from the *American*, as no other paper in the city would tell such a barefaced lie. All our readers know that the first news of the Connecticut election published in this city, appeared in the Post of *Friday morning*, nine or ten hours before the readers of the American knew any thing about it. We have no doubt the editor of the American was snoring in bed at the time our carriers were distributing the news round the city. He managed, however, to wake up in time to publish it in the evening, long after it had been read in all the other city papers. When we consider the lazy habits of the American we cannot but admit that it has been rather smart in getting out the Connecticut news; to be only ten hours behind its cotemporaries is not so bad *for it*, and is sufficient to justify a hope that it will yet be aroused from its torpid state. Formerly from mere laziness, it would never refer to important news for three or four days after it had been received, but now it is seldom more than one or two days behind. It is getting better decidedly; and in a short time will be as wide awake as the fat boy in Pickwick.

APPROPRIATION BILL.—We learn from the Democratic Union, that on Friday last Judge CHAMPNEYS reported a bill to provide the ordinary expenses of government, repair of canals and railroads, and other claims upon the State, in the shape of amendments to the bill previously passed by the House of Representatives. It contains the following *specific* appropriation for the next year, commencing June 1. 1844. and ending June 1, 1845:

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses of Government, | $275,000 |
| Pensions and Gratuities, | 46,000 |
| *Common School purposes | 200,000 |
| House of Refuge | 5,000 |
| Institution for the Blind | 8,000 |
| Deaf and Dumb Asylum | 11,000 |
| †Ordinary repairs of Canals and Railroads | 147,160 |
| Roads and Bridges | 34,000 |
| Canal Board, clerks, contingencies, &c. Lock-keepers, collectors, weighmasters, supervisors, &c. | 60,000 |
| Check roll and bill creditors on finished liner, for labor, materials, and fuel, prior to January 9, 1844 | 200,000 |
| Extraordinary repairs | 50,000 |
| Interest on relief issues | 24,925 |
| Interest to Domestic creditors | 13,000 |
| Miscellaneous items | 5,000 |
| Salaries of militia officers | 9,000 |
| State Library | 1,400 |
| Hamilton Alricks, for professional services rendered in the case of the Com ex rel. S. Hepburn vs State Treasurer | 100 |
| Gratuities to discharged convicts | 600 |
| Repair of State Magazine | 600 |
| Expenses incurred under the act to incorporate the Delaware Canal company | 150 |
| Eastern Penitentiary | 9,000 |
| Western Penitentiary | 5,000 |
| Repair of public grounds | 200 |

*To be apportioned according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each district.

†In addition to appropriation already made by act of March, 1844.

For the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the State, due February 1, and to *become* due August 1, 1844, authority is conferred on the Governor to issue certificates of stock, transferable on the books of the Auditor General, bearing 5 per cent. interest, redeemable August 1, 1846; *Provided*, That in all cases when the amount of interest claimed is less than $20, the same shall be paid in money at the Treasury, if the original certificate was issued prior to February 1, 1844. To this latter purpose the sum of $14,000 is appropriated.

The act repeals the appropriation bill of September 29th last, from and after the first day of June next, prohibits the payment of any sum not specifically embraced in this bill, and provides, also, that in case the sum appropriated for any one object be found to exceed the expense specifically contemplated thereby, the same shall not be applied to any *other* purpose whatever, but shall remain in the Treasury subject to future legislation.

The bill was to have been made the order of the day for Saturday.

THE COTTON FEVER AGAIN.—During the last two days, says a New York paper the speculation in cotton has started with great vigor in this latitude—sales nearly 800 bales in two days—½ cent advance. It is intended to raise the fever quite high, before the next steamer comes. Flour is also moving. On the contrary stocks are going down.

SPECIE.—$219,693 were received at New Orleans on the 28th ult.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Sylvie de Grasse, arrived at New York, on the 5th inst.—The only item of news by her is the announcement that the ex-Queen Christina had made her entry at Spain by land. This, it is thought, will cause another revolution in Spain.

FOR THE POST.

### THE OHIO PHALANX.

*Mr. Phillips:*—Last Friday in company with a few persons from this city, I started out on a short visit to the OHIO PHALANX, at Pultney, (late Schriver's farm, Belmont County, Ohio, about six or seven miles below Wheeling.)

The Domain contains about 2100 acres, of excellent land, capable of the highest improvement, and beautifully diversified by meadows, vales, and gradually swelling hills: I do not think the location is exceeded in natural advantages, beauty and salubrity by any place upon the whole river.

Forty-two persons are at present upon the domain, and more than double that number are expected to join them in the Summer. 36 of the number at present on the Domain, are men, all of them in the vigor of manhood, and indicating both by their discourse and personal manners and expression traits of high moral character. Among them all, I did, not see a single one having the slightest appearance of dissipation.—They were all pleased with their location, and deeply engaged in heart in the great cause, in the movement of which they are the pioneers. Their success, I look upon, as no longer doubtful. These men have the right hands, and hearts and heads for the enterprise; and their success will be a blessing not only to themselves but to Humanity.

The Rev. Mr Stuart, formerly I think of Westfield, Ohio, is on the Domain, and is a member, and a most worthy man he is,—intelligent, deeply pious, and amiable I was much pleased with his discourse on Sunday; his congregation was composed not only of the members of the Phalanx, but of numbers from the country around. Such sermons as he delivered, are calculated truly, to extend a knowledge of Christ, and of real practical christianity. He was followed by Mr. Van Amringe, who delivered a short and very appropriate address, which was highly spoken of by the Associationists present.

The buildings at present on the premises are not large enough for the numbers who have joined the Association; and hence all the members cannot at once remove to the Domain. But the persons now on the ground are erecting temporary edifices; and in the mean time preparations are being made, to erect a permanent and large dwelling.

This is a highly important movement; for it is the first actual settlement of the kind that I know of in the West; and will no doubt be a memorable event in the chain of great social developments and changes, which are fast hastening upon mankind.

April 9, 1844.

MEXICO—*Texan Prisoners.*—We yesterday had an interview with two of the Mexr prisoners, who have recently been liberated from their captivity in Mexico through the intervention of Mr. Bankhead, the new British Minister. The gentlemen liberated are Major T. W. Murray and Mr. Donald Smith.—They reached this city last evening by the schooner John Barr, just arrived from Vera Cruz.

When they left the latter city it was reported and generally believed that all the San Antonio prisoners had been released, or soon would be; and in some quarters sanguine expectations were entertained that all the Texan prisoners now in Mexico would soon be set at large. We learn further that since the 11th Sept. last there have been twenty-two deaths at the Castle of Perote.—*Picayune.*

HAYTI.—The second revolution progresses rapidly. Advices from Cape Haytien report the organization of a Provincial Government at St. Domingo, by the blacks. They have also seized upon several towns that opposed them. Meantime the Government is actively engaged with all its force to quell the revolution.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Clany, the gentleman who once conducted the Washington Telegraph, after Gen Duff had left it, and a strong personal friend of Mr. Calhoun, has been made Chief Clerk of the State Department.

Commodore Belton has declined accepting the office of Chief of the Bureau of Navy Construction. It will be offered to Col Humphrey's of Philadelphia.

Commodore Belton will be made Port Captain at Norfolk.—*Phil. Times.*

☞ Speaking of the Connecticut election, the Boston Post makes the following remarks:

"Mr Baldwin was nominated as the whig candidate for governor, as likely to catch the abolition vote, he having been counsel for the Amistad captives; and, to insure the support and aid in the senatorial and representatives elections of the "friends of the slave," a bargan was made to elect a U. S. Senator opposed to the annexation of Texas.

The result is, that after all the means and appliances brought to bear on this election, the whig candidate for governor is *defeated*. The Senate is undoubtedly whig, that party having elected some half dozen members by an average *plurality* of 20 to 30 votes. The House, by the fullest accounts, stands 84 democrats to 102 whigs, with 36 yet to be chosen. The whole majority of whigs is obtained from the two counties of Litchfield and Fairfield, where, on an even vote for governor, 19 whig majority of representatives are chosen, many of them by the aid of abolition votes. An instance of this aid from anti-slavery votes is afforded in the town of Waterbury, so famous for its button manufactures. The votes for Baldwin and Cleveland differ but *one*, viz: 411 to 410, and yet a whig representative is elected by the 34 abolition votes there cast. The vote of Gillette, instead of being 2500, as the liberty party organs declared it would be, is even less then last year, and Baldwin, the Amistad prisoners' counsel, has the balance."

*From the Baltimore Sun.*

### LATE FROM AFRICA—OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG, &C.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the barque Latrobe, Capt John E. Allen, from the west coast of Africa, in thirty days passage to the capes, we have late intelligence from that quarter, with a file of the Liberia Herald.

American commerce, as we learn, has received a progressive impulse from the presence of the squadron in that quarter. Commodore Perry, his officers and men were enjoying good health. No sickness prevailed on the coast except the small pox, which appeared among the liberated Africans at Sierra Leon. The crews of the traders, the Elizatbeth and the Oriental, suffered from fever whilst at the Portuguese island Biasso, in January. Seven Catholic Missionaries, accompanied by three lay brothers, from France, arrived in November last, at Cape Palmas, in the colony of Maryland in Liberia. They are of an order called "Missionaries of the Sacred Heart of Mary for Evangalizing the Negro Nations." The Rt. Rev. Bishop Barron, formerly of Philadelphia, has returned to devote his life and fortune to the same benevolent enterprise in that part of Africa. Difficulties existed between the colonial agent, his people and the native Africans, at Harper, and also between a town of the natives near Cavally and the Rev Mr Paine, a member of the Episcopal Mission. Complaints from the natives, it is understood, are to be carried before the M. State Col. Society. The benevolent interposition of Commodore Perry had restored mutual confidence and tranquility

*Visitation.*—On the night of the 24th of January, the brig Francis Lord, Capt. Joseph R Brown, of N Y, was fired into by H B M ship [Alert, on the West coast of Africa. At a quarter past seven o'clock P M, Captain Brown discovered a sail on his starboard bow, wind W S W. When first seen, she was almost within hail. Captain B. showed a light, and hailed, inquiring if that were the Atalanta, Capt. Lawlin, whom he was anxious to meet. The Alert hailed, and whilst hailing fired. Captain B. hailed a second time, and whilst in the act was answered by a musket ball, which passed through his trelsail, above him, and over the heads of his passengers! Having a light still hoisted, Captain B. immediately hove aback, *and waited some time* before the Alert hove about and came under his lee, when an officer announced he would send a boat and come on board, which he did with some difficulty—the mate informing him that a rope at least should have been cast to him had he not fired that shot. Capt. B.'s firm and gentlemanly inquiry of the reason of such treatment, embarrassed the Lieutenant, who offered some explanation, assuring Captain B. that the commander of the Alert would make any apology necessary. After writing on Capt. Brown's papers:—"Boarded by H. B. M. Ship Alert," adding date and signature—and leaving, a voice hailed from the Alert, "The Captain is very sorry for what has happened—it was without his knowledge—he should make an inquiry."

This apology may, perhaps be satisfactory; and the Alert, it is presumed, may become rather more *alert* than she was a few weeks previously, when, mistaking a U. S Frigate for a slaver, and shewing American colors, most unfortunately, a gun from the Macedonia notified her to heave to, and upon her neglecting or refusing so to do, was followed by a shot from the frigate, which of course woke up the John Bull of the Alert, who lost no time in hauling down his false stars.

We have obtained the above information from the Rev. John Kelly, who, with Lieut. George L. Selden, U. S. N., came out passengers in the Latrobe. Mr K. was an eye witness of the Alert affair; and during the difficulties at Cape Palmas, we learn that Commodore Perry called on him, and asked his co-operation towards peace, which was given effectually. The natives believed Mr K., who assured them that the wrongs they apprehended and felt would not be sanctioned at Baltimore, nor by Commodore Perry.

### DANGEROUS LEGISLATION.

The reporter of the National Intelligencer says, "It is to be noted, that all the bills mentioned were read a third time and passed in the absence of a quorum; or any thing approaching to a quorum; and that the two bills last named were laid aside for the reason that there was no constitutional *house* present to act upon them." Bills passed in this manner are illegal and void, and it is dangerous to act upon them, besides being discreditable to the representatives of the people.—*N. Y. Sun.*


**PHILO HALL.**

☞"YANKEE HILL" AT HOME.☜

MR. F. H. HILL,

BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he is induced on account of the severe inclemency of the weather on Monday evening last, to repeat his

LECTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT

on Wednesday (this evening,) April 10th, at PHILO HALL, where he will present a number of *New Imitations, Stories, Dialogues, Sayings, Flute Melodies, &c. &c.* For particulars, see small bills.

☞TICKETS, 50 cents each, to be had at the Office of the Spirit of Age, next door to the Post Office, and at the Monongahela and Exchange Hotels.

apr 10

G. L. ROBINSON. M. M'BRIDE.

**Robinson & McBride, Attorneys at Law,**

Office on Fourth, between Wood and Market sts.

☞Conveyancing and other instruments of writing legally and promptly executed. a10-tf

**John Coffey,**

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

NO 56, Third street, between Wood and Market, third door from the Post Office, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to make Boots and Shoes in the latest and most approved style, as he has furnished himself with the best of French and Philadelphia materials, and has in his employ the most experienced workmen. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

N. B.—Repairing done with neatness and despatch. ap10—3m.

WANTED.—Places for a number of Clerks, Sales men, Warehouse men, Gardeners, Laborers, a Millrite and several Carpenters, several Boys want trades. ☞Wanted—several sums of money to borrow. Wanted, several good Cooks for Hotels, and respectable private Families. Enquire at HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 9, Fifth street. ap 10

WINDOW SASH, GLASS, LIME, &c.

ON hand, or procured at short notice for customers, 500 dozen 8-10, 9-12, 10-12, and 10-14 Window Sash, and Glass to suit. Also, Nails and Brads, Louisville Lime, wooden Bowls, Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Hoes, and Handles, Hatchets, Brushes, Coffee Mills, Matches, 100 gross of Moles and Suspender Buttons, an assortment of German Silver Table and Tea Spoons, a variety of Hardware, &c., for sale low for Cash or approved country produce, to suit customers.

ISAAC HARRIS, Ag't.

ap 10 and Com. Merchant. No. 9, Fifth st.

**THEATRE.**

MISS MATILDA CLARENDON, SOLE LESSEE.

THE public are respectfully informed that this establishment will open for the Season, on

*WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10th,*

With the following talented company:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. WM. CHAPMAN, | Mr. GILBERT, |
| M'CUTCHEON, | ALTEMUS, |
| ARCHER, | WALTERS, |
| JORDAN, | GILBERT, |
| SULLIVAN, | REEVES, |
| SANFORD, | STEVENS, |
| NELSON, | Miss C. CHAPMAN, |
| Mrs. WARREN. | Mrs. JORDON, |
| Mrs. HAMILTON, | " ALTEMUS. |

The following Stars have been engaged, who will appear through the season in rapid succession, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. VANDENHOFF, | Mr. MACREADY, |
| BURTON, | FORREST. |
| BOOTH, | HILL, |
| PLACIDE. | |

Previous to the performance an opening address, written expressly for the occasion, will be delivered by Miss CLARENDON. The performance will commence with Bulwer's play of the

**LADY OF LYONS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Claude Melnotte, | Mr McCutcheon, |
| Pauline, | Miss Clarendon. |

To conclude with the laughable Farce called the *IRISH TUTOR.*

☞Prices of Admission—Lower Box 50 cts.; Upper box 37½; Pit 25; Gallery 11½.

The public is respectfully informed that the management have effected an engagement with Mr HILL, *the Yankee Comedian*, who will appear on to-morrow evening.

a10

150 BOXES PRIME LEMONS,
100 bbls Green Apples,
50 packages green and black Teas,
1½ bbls Maple Molasses,
1 " Boston Syrup,
1 " N. O. do.

Received and for sale by J D WILLIAMS,
a10 No 28, Fifth street.

85 BBLS and half Barrels No 1, 2 and 2 Mackeral, 3 Tierces Codfish. Received per Steam Patriot for sale by M. B. RHEY & CO.

**Large Size Window Glass.**

JUST received from the East, a few boxes superior Window Glass suitable for fashionable Bulk Windows, size 36 by 26, 30 by 24, and 24-18, which will be offered by the single light or box, at a small advance on manufacturer's prices. THOS. A. HILLIER,
a10. 104 Wood st. near Fifth.


*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of Allegheny:*

The Petition of Henry C. Taylor of the Borough of Elizabeth, in said county:

Humbly sheweth, That Isaac McLaughlin of said Borough, to whom was granted a license to keep a house of entertainment in said Borough for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, hath declined continuing the said house as such public house, and that his license will expire on the day of A. D. 1844; That your Petitioner is desirous of continuing said house as a house of public entertainment; He therefore prays your honors to permit your petitioner to keep a licensed inn or tavern there for the residue of the time of the said Isaac McLaughlin's license. Your petitioner further states that he hath provided himself with all things necessary and convenient for the entertainment of strangers.

HENRY C. TAYLOR.

We, the undersigned subscribers, inhabitants of the Borough of Elizabethtown, being personally and well acquainted with Henry C. Taylor, the above named petitioner, and do certify that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that said public house is necessary for the accommodation of the public and ought to be continued as a licensed inn or tavern. And therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeably to his petition.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Walker, | Henry Westbay |
| James A. Ekin, | Culbert Maxy, |
| Alex. Stewart, | John Howell, |
| John Watkin. | Lewellen Howell, |
| B. Boyd, | James Griffin, |
| James Douglass. | Thomas Warren. |

a10


**Salt.**

100 BBLS for sale at No. 123 Wood street by HUEY & CO.
apr 10

JUST Received a splendid assortment of Fancy Prints, suitable for the season by HUEY &CO.
apr 10

**Music For the Ladies,**

PARTS 1ST AND 2D OF

THE MUSICAL ALBUM

A COLLECTION of concerted pieces for Soprano voices, by E. IVAS, Jr., Teacher of Music at the Rutgers' Female Institute. Price 25 cents.

Each number will consist of 24 pages of choice music for the voice and piano-forte, such as no where else can be found, for four times the prices. Ladies will send to Cook's Periodical Depot 85 fourth street, and purchase a copy.

apr 10

**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 " Philadn. 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 " Geshen 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 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, sazaup, preserves, bottled fruits, &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for cash. REINHART & STRONG,
a 8. 140 Liberty st.

**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, L. WILMARTH. } PITTSBURGH.
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
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.—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.

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—1