and her annual products then would be greatly and constantly augmenting. Such is the wealth we are about to cast from us, and the home market we are asked to abandon; for when we see that, by the failure of the re-annexation, our domestic exports in 1843, to Texas, had fallen to $140,220; add this multiplied by ten, would give the consumption, at the end of ten years, of our products by Texas, $1,403,200, it makes an annual loss of a market for our products to the amount of $70,138,190; and the loss would be greater, if Texas then, as a foreign state, consumed of our exports in proportion to their consumption by the rest of the world, which would reduce her purchase of the products to $220,000, and make our loss $71,411,390 per annum; and if we add to this the loss of revenue from the duties on imports, and the loss of the proceeds of the sales of her public lands, estimated at $170,139,159, which would all be ours by re-annexation, the national loss, by the rejection of Texas, must be estimated by hundreds of millions. Nor is it the trade of Texas only that would be lost, but that of Santa Fe, and all the northern states of Mexico, which, with the possession by us of Texas and the Del Norte, would become consumers of immense amounts of our manufactures and other products, and would pay us to a great extent in silver, which is their great staple. Texas, also, has valuable mines of gold and silver, and this also would be one of her great exports, with which she would purchase her products; and thus by her specie infused into our circulation render our currency more secure, and subject us to less danger of being drained to too great an extent of gold and silver. Our exports of domestic products, by the treasury report of 1840, amounted to $103,533,896, deducting which from our whole products by the census of 1840, would leave $959,600,845 of our own products, consumed that year by our own population of 17,062,453; and the consumption of our domestic products ($103,533,896,) by the population of the world, (900,000,000,) would make an average consumption of $56 in value of our products consumed by each one of our own people, and *eleven cents* in value of our products consumed on the average by each person beyond our limits; and thus it appears that one person within our limits consumes as much of our own products as 509 persons beyond our limits; thus proving the wonderful difference, as regards the consumption of the products of the Union, between Texas now and in all time to come, as a foreign country, *or as a part of the Union.* When we reflect, also, that the products of Texas find a market abroad, it furnishes her with the means to purchase, with the proceeds of those exports, the surplus products of other states, which do not produce these exports; and therefore the accession of such a country to the Union is vastly more important to the great manufacturing interest than if Texas did not raise such exports, but became a rival producer of our own domestic manufactures. Hence it must be obvious, independent of the proof here exhibited, that the N. E. states, the middle and northwestern states would derive the principal profit by re-annexation. Pennsylvania standing first, and then Massachusetts and N. York; and of the cities, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The city which will derive the greatest advantage, in proportion to her population, undoubtedly will be Pittsburgh, not only from the wonderful extent and variety of her manufactures, but also from her position. The same steamboat, constructed by her skilful workmen, which starts from Pittsburgh, at the head of the Ohio, freighted with her manufactures, can ascend the Red river for many hundred miles, into one of the most fertile regions of Texas, and return to the iron city with a cargo of cotton, there to be manufactured for sale in Texas, and other sections of the Union. The steamboats of Pittsburgh, also, can descend the Mississippi to the gulf, and, coasting along its shores to Galveston, Matagorda, and the other ports of Texas, there dispose of their cargoes of manufactures, and bring back the cotton and sugar of Texas, and also the gold and silver, which will be furnished by her mines in great abundance, whenever they are worked with sufficient skill and capital. Pittsburgh is a great *western city;* and whether she shall soon be the greatest manufacturing city of the world, depends upon the markets of the west, and especially on the market of Texas—which, we have seen, can alone be secured by reannexation, and, without it, must be lost forever. And shall Pittsburgh complain that new States are to be added in the West? Why, the new States of the West have made Pittsburgh all that she is, and that she ever will be; and each addition to their number will only still more rapidly augment her markets, her business, her wealth, and population. Nor can Pittsburgh advance without the corresponding improvement of Philadelphia, and of all the great interior of Pennsylvania, throughout the whole line of internal communication that binds together the two great cities of the Keystone State. While it is true that New England, and the middle and northwestern States, will derive the greatest profit directly from the reannexation of Texas, the South and Southwest, from the augmentation of the wealth and business of the North—produced, not by restrictions on the South and Southwest, but in reciprocal free trade with Texas and all the States—will then also find in New England, and in the middle and northwestern States, a larger and more able purchaser, and more extensive and better markets for all their exports. Indeed, so great will be the mutual benefits from this measure, that I do not hesitate to record the opinion that, in ten years succeeding the reannexation, with just and fair legislation, there will be more American cotton then manufactured in this Union than now is, or then will be, in England; and we shall begin to look to the prices current of our own cities to regulate the market, and not to England, to raise or depress, at her pleasure, the value of the great American staple. The North wants more markets at home for the products of her industry, and attempts to secure those of the South and Southwest by the tariff; while they complain that this most certainly depresses the price of their great staple, and as surely deprives them of the means of purchasing the products and manufactures of the North. But, upon grounds undisputed by the friends or opponents of a tariff, Texas must furnish, as a part of the Union, in any event, a vast market for many of its products, upon the principle which led to the adoption of the constitution, and which has done more than all other causes combined to advance our interest.

* * *

Having now, gentlemen, fully replied to your communication, let me assure you that I shall persevere in the use of all honorable means to accomplish this great measure, so well calculated to advance the interests and secure the perpetuity of the American Union. That Union, and all its parts, (for they are all a portion of our common country,) I love with the intensity of filial affection; and never could my heart conceive, or my hand be raised to execute, any project which could effect its overthrow. I have ever regarded the dissolution of the Union as a calamity equal to a second fall of mankind—not, it is true, introducing, like the first, sin and death into the world, but greatly augmenting all their direful influences. Such an event it would not be my wish to survive, to behold or participate in the scenes that would follow; and, among the reasons which induce me to advocate so warmly the reannexation of Texas, is the deep conviction, long entertained, that this great measure is essential to the security of the South, the defence of the West, and highly conducive to the welfare and perpetuity of the whole Union. As regards the division of Texas into States, to which you refer, it seems to me most wise first to get the territory; and, when we have rescued it from England, and secured it to ourselves, its future disposition must then be determined by the joint action of both Houses of Congress; which, from their organization, will decide all these questions in that spirit of justice and equity in which the constitution was framed; and all its powers should be administered. I perceive that your meeting and your committee was composed of both the great parties which divide the country, and that you propose that the reannexation of Texas should not be made a sectional or party question. Most fortunate would be such a result; for this is, indeed, a great question of national interests, too large and comprehensive to embrace any party or section less than the whole American people.

Accept, gentlemen of the committee, for yourselves, and that portion of the people of the great and patriotic Commonwealth of Kentucky whom you represent on this occasion, and in reply to whose call upon me this letter has been given, the assurances of the respect and consideration of

Your fellow-citizen,

R. J. WALKER.

To Messrs. George N. Sanders, Henry Ramey, jr., F. Bledsoe, W. B. Lindsay, James P. Cox, &c., Committee.

GIVE 'EM GAS.—A Mr CALTON is making a fortune in the eastern cities by giving exhibitions, at which he administers nitrous oxide or laughing Gas to the audience.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

☞ The Beaver Argus is mistaken in saying that the "Locos," meaning the democrats, "endeavored to raise a disturbance" at the Tariff meeting on Saturday; they voted to a man for the resolutions of Mr Biddle, and everything would have passed off quietly, if the whigs had not attempted to put down some good tariff resolutions that were offered by a democrat. This was the cause of all the disturbance. Notwithstanding the call purported to be for a meeting of all parties, some of the whig leaders determined that the democrats should not be permitted to take any part in it, and that no resolutions should be passed but those that were offered by a well known whig. That this was the design of some of the leaders, is evident from their preliminary movements. Mr Biddle said he had been requested by a *committee* to prepare the resolutions that he read to the meeting. By what authority was this committee appointed, and if it was to be an expression from all parties why did they call on no person but Mr Biddle to prepare the resolutions? We do not doubt the sincerity of that gentleman's Tariff principles, but there are other persons in the city who have advocated the policy of protection when those who are now bawling loudest for it, did not think it very essential to the prosperity of the country. These gentlemen, however, are democrats, and for that reason there was no committee waited on them to request them to write resolutions, or to unite with Mr Biddle in performing that labor. And who was this committee that called on Mr B? Were there any democrats on it, or was it not composed exclusively of Clay whigs? If their names were made known, we have no doubt but the public would find among them some of those celebrated *fifteen whigs* that are so well known to the editor of the Gazette, and that every man on the committee is a warm and active Clay man. This exhibits a little of the management resorted to before the meeting to exclude the democrats, and the conduct of the whigs at the meeting in attempting to exclude the tariff resolutions offered by a democrat, fully developed their plans.

MARKLE'S POPULARITY.—The Greensburgh Republican, noticing the excuses that have been made by the whigs for Gen. Markle's falling so far behind Ritner in 1838, reminds the Intelligencer of that place of the efforts that were made in his behalf. Addresses were weekly laid before the good people of Westmoreland, in some of which numbers the people were urgently and strongly appealed to, to elect Gen. Markle to Congress—if this was not making an "*effort,*" we are at a loss for a correct definition of the word.—By reference to the official returns it will be perceived that Gen. Markle not only fell behind the Gubernatorial candidate he was intended to strengthen, but also received more than a hundred votes less than one of their candidates for Assembly on the same ticket—this is another evidence of the General's popularity, which the editor has not attempted to explain. We would, also state while on this subject, that the General in 1320, "gallantly threw himself into the breach," while on the federal ticket for the Legislature, and was defeated—at the same time the democratic majority in this county, was only about two hundred—his colleague was elected.

MADE HIM TELL THE TRUTH FOR ONCE.—On Tuesday the American stated that we did not publish one word of the election news from Connecticut until Monday. In noticing this falsehood we proved that the Post was the first paper in the city that published the news, and that, too, long before it appeared in the American. The editor now admits that we *did* publish it on Friday morning, but tries to justify his falsehood by finding fault with the quantity and quality of the portion we inserted. We will not undertake to defend it; it was copied from a *whig paper*, and every body knows that any thing from such a source is not very reliable; so much for quality; as for the quantity it was just as much as we had time or inclination to publish, as it did not indicate that it would be necessary for democrats to "get out the big gun" for Connecticut this time. We are always anxious to give our readers the earliest information of election returns, but where they are not of the most favorable aspect, we think the facts are sufficient, without any of the embellishments that might be added, if the result had been otherwise.

THE TESTIMONY OF A NEUTRAL PRINT.—We ask attention to the following extract from the "Public Ledger." We havenever seen the character of the whig candidate so truly sketched as in the subjoined paragraphs; and coming from a paper neutral in politics, they should have double force:—

"WE WILL NEXT CONSIDER THE CASE OF MR. CLAY.—This distinguished politician is always aiming some great blow in politics and has often sought the reputation of pacificator; AND ALL THESE MOVEMENTS POINTED TO THE PRESIDENCY. This he appeared as the champion of South American independence. Thus he has appeared as the pacificator on the Missouri question. THUS HE ASSUMED THE PATERNITY of the "American system," or *protection;* the very system which HE OPPOSED WHILE JUDGE BALDWIN WAS ITS CHAMPION IN CONGRESS. Thus he appeared as the pacificator between *protection* and *nullification*, by introducing and supporting the *compromise*, A MEASURE ORIGINATING WITH MR. CALHOUN. He may wish to assume the attitude of pacificator on the Oregon question; AND FOR THIS PURPOSE HIS FRIENDS might urge upon the Executive the proposition which he, as Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, made to the British Government in 1826, to draw the Northern boundary upon the 49th degree of North Latitude, which would surrender to the British nearly 6 degrees, or one half, including the best harbors. This point being gained, *his friends could magnify the dangers of the war thus averted; the patriotism and public service of Mr. Clay in thus averting them, his sagacity in averting them by a very small sacrifice*, and his foresight in offering, in 1826, a proposition which the British would eventually be glad to accept, and his consistency in abiding by that proposition in 1844.

Thus we find that the Presidential election may be pressed into this Oregon question, *and that the honor and safety and prospective interests of the nation may be sacrificed to the partizan* interests of the day." *Balt. Sun.*

DEATH OF FRANK JOHNSON.—The Philadelphia Forum states that Frank Johnson, well known throughout this country and Europe, as a celebrated performer on the Bugle, died at his residence in that city on Saturday morning. He was considered one of the best musicians of the day, and his Band of colored performers, attracted as much attention during a recent visit to England, as they have in all the large cities of the United States.

DANIEL O'CONNELL has been arrested in Boston for receiving stolen goods. "A *second* Daniel come to judgment." We are anxious to see whether he will be as able to liberate himself from the clutches of the law, as his illustrious namesake has been in liberating his countrymen from many of the grievances under which they suffered.

ELECTION NEWS.

A SUNBEAM.—The Boston Post gives the following cheering news of the fourth trial to elect a member of Congress from the 7th district in Maine:—

	3d trial.	Last trial.
Cary, democrat,	2255	3688
Robinson, whig,	2472	3417
Others,	141	211

NET GAIN FOR CARY, 418!

So that we have the satisfaction of announcing that the Hon. Shepherd Cary, is elected to Congress from the 7th district in Maine, in spite of the bitter opposition of the Clay whigs. This is but a twinkle of the star in the east. The official vote at the January trial was—Cary, 3286; Robinson, 3222; scattering 184; majority against Cary, 120.

When the whigs are done crowing over Connecticut, we'll begin on this and the Steubenville elections, with much more reason.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.—The Globe asks "if the Whigs cannot carry Connecticut? what State can they carry? Their majority in it at the last Presidential election, was 1,324. Now their majority is 00. If they lose 6,000 in every 60,000, what will they lose in 2,391,181. What was the whig majority at the last Presidential election? Answer, 145,695, without making any deduction for South Carolina, which gave no popular vote. The Legislature appointed the electors in that State. It is believed that she would at least have given 15,000 democratic majority at the next Presidential election."

THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The election for a member of Congress to supply the place of the Hon. HENRY FRICK, deceased, took place in this district on Friday last. We have received no returns that can be relied upon, but have no doubt that POLLOCK, the Whig candidate is elected over SNYDER, the democrat. The Phila. Forum (bad authority, by the way,) states that every county in the District has given Pollock a majority, and that he is electeby nearly a thousand votes.

☞ The editor of the Hollidaysburgh Standard wont own any houses or lands, because the state is burdened with a debt of forty millions. That is the very reason that prevents many other editors from owning large estates; they are all *able* to purchase, but they dont like to pay high taxes.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The present year seems to be peculiarly unfortunate for mariners. Almost every day some disaster occurs, attended in many cases by loss of life. The Boston Post of the 6th contains accounts of sixteen marine disasters, which have recently occurred.

☞ The Age has several St. Louis papers in advance of the mail, containing the result of the city election, from which it appears that the whig candidate for Mayor, has been elected. This result was to be expected of course. Ye make assurance doubly sure the whigs secured the aid of the anti-temperance folks. We suppose they "brought out the big bellied bottle," as they did in 1840. The whig vote has fallen of nearly 400 since 1840, and there has been an increase on the democratic side.

☞ The *Baltimore Sun*, one of the very best news papers of the day, has been enlarged and otherwise improved.

WILKINSBURGH, April 8, 1844.

MR. PHILLIPS:

I wish you would adhere to your promise about giving extracts from the Pittsburgh Gazette, before Deacon White became so intimate with the 15 whigs and whig masons.

I can tell you that those extracts operate well all round. They please our party, because they show what were the real honest opinions of Mr. White about Clay's masonry and Compromise before he placed himself, body and breeches, in the hands of his old enemies, the whig masons. His arguments have more effect, too, than those of any person else, because he has not the hardihood now to pretend to deny that he was honest and sincere when he used them. The antimasons in my neighborhood, with three or four exceptions, are utterly disgusted with the arrangement by which the Gazette was leased to whigs and whig masons; and the extracts from that paper when it was independent and honest, excites them prodigiously and turns them more bitterly against Clay.

As to the Whigs, it is really amusing to witness their contortions and pitiful attempts to explain or escape the force of the former honest arguments of their present organ, against the projector of the National Grand Lodge and the author of the Compromise Bill. I believe the most intelligent whigs now begin to see that their arrangement with White and the sinking the Advocate in the Gazette, are doing them as much harm as good. Indeed, I have heard one whig say that the Union of the two papers was really nothing better than serving up the most unpalatable portions of the wishes and principles of each party to make a more nauseous dose for both parties. The whig masons can no longer indulge in their attacks upon antimasons, and to retain some antimasons they must swallow an occasional mew at masonry, while the antimasons are doomed, every time they open the Gazette, to read some disgusting and nauseating laudation of "Harry of the West," the insulter of the Indiana antimasons and the projector of the National Grand Lodge. The two parties, in supporting the Gazette, seem to feel like men who being invited to a feast, find the table covered with camomile, calomel, ipecac and other doctor stuffs. They come hungry and go away with sick stomachs, and I can assure you your extracts from the Gazette embitter them against each other. Your friend, J. R.

We will continue extracts to-morrow. A press of other matters and the time necessary to look over our file of the Gazette and select the most agreeable morsels have prevented us from giving them sooner.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the steamship New York, Capt. Wright, from Galveston, the New Orleans Picayune has papers to the 28th ult. Among the passengers was Com. Moore, who appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. The commissioners to Mexico have returned; they reached Galveston on the 26th. It is understood that the two countries are to maintain their present pacific position towards each other until commissioners to meet at the city of Mexico, have been appointed and shall have terminated their labors for the establishment of a permanent peace between the two nations.—The Mexican government, it is said, is very much disturbed at the prospects of the annexation of Texas to the United States, and well informed persons in Mexico believe that every effort will be made by that government to make it a condition, on the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas, that she shall remain seperate from and independent of the United States.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ From the following paragraph in the New York Commercial Advertiser, it appears that the disturbance in Brooklyn, on Thursday night, between the Native Americans and the Irish, was commenced by the former party. Describing the procession of the Natives, it says:—

"The line of march was taken up, and the procession proceeded by a rather roundabout way to the Sixth ward, which is in the lower part of Brooklyn, in the vicinity of the South Ferry, and were on the way back again through Court street. One of the torches was accidently extinguished, and the bearer went to a shanty occupied as a green grocery by an Irish woman, to relight it. The woman became frightened, thought that she was to be murdered at least, and barred her doors against the intruders, who, incensed at this want of courtesy, burst them in and did some other damage to the premises. This was in the immediate vicinity of the Catholic Church in Court street, and was, as near as we could ascertain, the first actual resort to violence."

CINCINNATI MARKETS.—The Times of the 6th states that Gold and Silver is in great request, particularly Soveriegns and Doubloons, for remittance to New Orleans. American Gold is selling at 1¼ prem; Silver, 1 per cent.

In uncurrent money there is but little doing, but at improved rates. There has been an unusual demand for Indiana Scrip and other securities of this character, are constantly sought after.

Business, generally, is fair, in every branch, and by reference to our table it will be seen that some alterations in our figures has taken place, for staple articles.

Freights.—To New Orleans—Pork, 62; Whiskey, 62½; Flour, 50; Pound freight, 20c. To Pittsburgh—Pound freight, 12½. To St Louis—Heavy bbls. 37½c.; Pound freight, 20c.

Passage to New Orleans, $12 a 15, to Pittsburgh, $6; to St Louis, $6 a 7.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—Goodman's Detector (Cincinnati) gives the following description of some new counterfeit notes in circulation:

State Bank Ia.—Branch at Indianopolis.—5s; letter A, pay H. Bates, July 1, 1840; vignette, a harvest scene. They can be easily detected by observing that on the body of the genuine bill, where it reads five dollars, there is ground it in very fine letters, 'five dollars,' while in the counterfeit there is none.

State Bank of Indiana.—20s, dated May 1st, 1839, payable at the Lafayette Branch to E. Denning, signed R Millikin, Cashier, and S Merrill, President. It is the best counterfeit we have yet seen, and well calculated to deceive the most experienced judges. By a close inspection it will be seen that the engraving is slightly inferior to that of the genuine.

Bank of Chillicothe, O.—Fraudulent notes of this bank are in circulation. One of the vignettes is a cooper at work, the other a mill at a distance, and a female figure in the foreground. It purports to be the Farmers,' Mechanics. and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe. Bank of Chillicothe in large letters, to catch the eye.

TOBACCO.

The recent message of the President, transmitting correspondence, etc., relative to tobacco, contains some interesting facts. It appears that the high duties laid on this article by England, have no great success. It is stated that along one-half of the Irish coast a lone, not less than seven and a half millions of pounds were smuggled in one year; leading to the conclusion that not less than from 15 to 18 millions of pounds, (three times the quantity that paid duty) were annually smuggled. It is stated that in 1798, when the Irish were permitted to grow their own tobacco, the consumption averaged two pound to each one of the population; while it appears that in 1833, when the population had nearly doubled, and when for the sake of revenue, its culture had been absolutely interdicted there, the quantity officially declared to have been consumed, was only half a pound per head. Facts like these go very far to show that the high duties have a tendency to encourage smuggling on an extensive scale; for it will not be believed that a people like the Irish, who cultivated their own tobacco for more than half a century, and who 45 years ago, consumed at the rate of two pounds per head, have lost their appetite, while that of all other nations seemed to have increased.—Indeed, it is past all doubt, that more than three-quarters of the tobacco consumed in Ireland, if not more than one-half of all that is consumed in G. Britain, is smuggled in the country to avoid the highest duties.—Nearly all the cigars, (so perfectly convenient for the contraband trade, and on which there is a nine shilling duty per pound,) are smuggled ashore. The official tables of Cuba and England show, that while the former exported 15,443,275 pounds of cigars, (a great many of which are used in England,) only 141,000 pounds paid the English duty. *Balt. San.*

RIOT IN BROOKLYN BETWEEN THE "NATIVES" AND THE "IRISH."

A serious riot occurred at Brooklyn, L I, on Thursday night, about 11 o'clock. It seems that the Democrats and the "Natives" both held meetings that night to receive the nomination—the former at a Hotel, the "Natives" at a *Log Cabin* (!) opposite. Both were highly excited by inflamatory speeches. Both adjourned, however, without disturbance. Small parties of the two met in various places afterwards. According to the Herald.

"A strong party of the "Natives" had taken up their position in the neighborhood of the Catholic Church, and a variety of exclamations expressive of hostility to that building were uttered. Several individuals declared their wish to burn it to the ground, and similar expressions calculated to arouse much angry feeling in the opposite party, were made. In a very few minutes a very formidable body of the Irish made their appearance, and announced their determination to disperse the "natives." The Irish were armed with bludgeons, staves and four or five of them had muskets."

The Mayor soon arrived and tried to induce the mob to disperse. He was assisted by others.

"Whilst these gentlemen were thus engaged, and a kind of parley was going on between the mobs, the Irish declaring their willingness to retreat a block, if their opponents did the same, and swearing that they would otherwise instantly drive them from their vicinity to the church, some trifling collision took place, and in a moment the batteries of the Irish were opened. A furious shower of stones and brickbats commenced the beginning of the fight, but it was very speedily terminated, for the "Natives" instantaneously fled and retreated in all directions."

The gentlemen mediators being mistaken for natives were somewhat hurt before they were recognised.

"In the meantime the Mayor had ordered out the military, and the alarm bell was rung. By 1 o'clock, however, when our reporter left, quiet had been restored and the mob dispersed."

The story of fire-arms being used, &c. is a mere exaggeration. The two parties are greatly exasperated, and may yet have a serious recontre.—*Brooklyn paper.*

The Great Worm Remedy.

PARENTS who have children afflicted should immediately avail themselves of this powerful specific:

☞ This is to certify that one teaspoonful of Dr. McLane's Worm Specific, in five hours from the time I gave it, expelled forty worms, and another teaspoonful thirty more from a child of N. Bensler's.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Morris' Cross Roads, Fayette co., Pa.

For sale at the Drug Store of J KIDD.

ap11 corner of 4th and Wood sts.

44 BBLS ASSORTED LAMPBLACK, Just received and for sale at the wholesale and retail drug store of J. KIDD.

a11 corner of 4th and Wood streets.

12 DOZ. Fresh Lemon Syrup, by the dozen or single bottle, at the drug store of J. KIDD,

a11 corner of 4th and Wood streets.

LOUISVIL LE LIME—100 Bbls Louisville Lim for sale by (j23.) JAMES MAY.

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. ap10

A. M'Cammon

TAKES this method of calling the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his splendid assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, at his new store, No 112, Market street, two doors from Liberty, where he has on hand an assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes unsurpassed by any house in the city. As his goods are all selected for the retail market, his work will be of the best quality. He would also remind his old friends that he still continues the manufacture of boots and shoes to order.—Those wishing to purchase had better give him a call before buying elsewhere.

☞ Look out for the sign of the *cheap cash Boot and Shoe Emporium.* m30-2w

THEATRE.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

MISS MATILDA CLARENDON, SOLE LESSEE.

The following ladies and gentlemen compose the 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.

First night of Mr HILL, the celebrated American Comedian and personator of Rustic Yankee Character.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 11th,

The performance will commence with

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.

Jedediah Homespun, Mr HILL.

Favorite Song, Mr Nelson; Tyrolese Dance, by Master and Miss Buckley; Irish Melody—Rory O'More—Mr Reeve.

The whole to conclude with

New Notions.

Maj. Wheeler, Mr HILL, Markham, Mr Altemus, Mr Ledger, Nelson, Bates, Stephens, Smith, Cole. Hawkins, Wilson.

☞ Doors open at half past 6, performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ Prices of Admission—Lower Box 50 cts.; Upper box 37½; Pit 25; Gallery 11¼.

DR McLANE'S LIVER PILL.—Additional testimony of the efficacy of these valuable Pills.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, April 6, 1844.

Mr. J. KIDD:

Sir: Will you please to let me have six boxes of Dr McLane's Liver Pills. I have been afflicted for several years with the Liver Complaint severe pain in my side, loss of appetite and general debility. I have used the blue pill, which is generally prescribed by physicians, obtaining only temporary relief. Since using McLane's Liver Pills, I am nearly restored to perfect health and expect after using a few boxes more to be completely cured. W. COCHRAN.

Temperanceville, April 6, 1844.

Sold at the drug store of J. KIDD,

a11 corner of 4th and Wood streets.

CAUTION TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED.

GREAT impositions have been lately practised by bringing foreign paupers to this city, the subjoined section of the poor laws is made public, with an assurance that its provisions will hereafter be strictly enforced. E. F. PRATT, } *Overseers of the*
I. J. ASHBRIDGE, } *Poor city of Pitts*

SEC. 25. If any person shall bring or cause to be bro't any poor persons from any place without this commonwealth to any place within it, *where such person was not legally settled*, and there leave, or attempt to leave such person he shall forfeit, and pay the sum of seventy-five dollars, for every such person, to be sued for and recovered by the overseers of the district, into which such poor person may have been brought; and moreover, shall be obliged to convey such poor person out of this commonwealth, or support him at his own expense. apr 11-2t

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.

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.

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

Received and for sale by J D WILLIAMS,

a10 No 28, Fifth street.

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

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 " 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 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.

G. L. ROBINSON. M. M'SAIDE.

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

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. }

a3-1y.

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, recd by steamboats Zephyr and Edwig 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.

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.

Salt.

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

apr 10

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.

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,
1600 lbs Cincinnati Dried Beef,
8 boxes No 1 Starch,
50 " " Soap,
3 " superior Lemon Syrup,

Received and for sale by J D WILLIAMS,

a4 No 28, Fifth street.

400 LBS Garrett's Philadelphia Snuff, just received at the drug store of JON. KIDD,

a4 corner of 4th and Wood streets.

NAILS.—672 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes, on hand and for sale by D & G W LLOYD,

m15 No 142, Liberty st.

FLOUR.—

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.

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.

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