port (sic) to be excused because it is an *"affair of feeling,"* and is excused on the same ground.

4. How can all unite "in its unqualified proscription," when men like Mr. Clay, whom society recognizes as its leaders, apologize for the crime and encourage assists in committing it.

5. So far from promising reformation in this address, Mr. Clay avows that he *"may be forced"* to fight again. What is his *"deeper, abhorrence"* worth, when this vowed or his word?

6. Is it not the surest way to arrive at the "unqualified proscription," which Mr. Clay says is "the true Corrective," for "all" to unite in the unqualified proscription of from the high office of the country, all who are guilty of this awful crime?

M.—I believe the blood of no murdered man is upon Mr. Clay's head.

D.—Have you carefully read the address, if so, what apology for Mr. Clay that he did not succeed in his murderous design. The reason why the blood of Randolph does not rest on his head, is thus lightly given by his Biographer, pages 299 300, viz: "In due time, the pistols fired, and lo! the ball of them, at at least for, Mr. Clay, *Mr. Randolph's life was saved by his coat.* The unusually capacious constituted such a vast circumference, that the locality of the thin and wrathy Senator was at least, a matter of very vague conjecture. Mr. C. might as well have fired into the outspread top of an oak, in the hope of hitting a bird he supposed to be snugly perched somewhere among the branches. *His ball hit the centre of the visible object,* but Randolph was not there—and of course the shot did no harm and no good."

This shows that if the blood of Mr. Randolph does not rest on Mr. Clay's head, it is not for lack of malice or deadly aim.

M.—But you say you are not sure that the blood of the murdered does not rest on Mr. Clay's head: what did you refer to?

D.—To the murder of Mr. Cilley in 1839.

M.—Why, Mr. Clay had nothing to do with that.

D.—You are greatly mistaken. He was Mr. Graves' adviser from the beginning, until he went out to fight, and was clearly an accomplice in the murder.

M.—What authority have you for that?

D.—The authority of Mr Clay's *particular friends,* and of *Mr. Clay himself.* You may remember, that Mr. Graves of Kentucky was the bearer of a challenge from James Watson Webb, to Mr. Cilley, for words spoken in debate. Mr. Cilley verbally declined accepting the challenge for reasons which were entirely satisfactory to Mr. Graves. But upon consultation with Mr. Clay, it was determined to require Mr. Cilley to put his reasons in writing, and to state among other things that he considered James Watson Webb a gentleman. This he refused to do, because he could not in conscience, and *for not admitting that to be true which he knew to be false,* Mr. Graves challenged and killed him. And this he did under the advice of *Henry Clay* as I shall show.

Here is a letter from Mr. Clay to Henry A. Wise, dated Feb. 28, 1842 in which Mr. Clay says:

"I did not know that Mr Graves bore a note from Col Webb to Mr Cilley, until after the delivery of the note and after Mr Graves received from him a verbal answer. In that stage of the transaction, and for the first time, Mr Graves communicated the matter to me, and I congratulated him on the fact of that answer being perfectly satisfactory and such as *to absolve him from all obligation to pursue the affair further.*"—On conversing together, we both agreed that, to guard against future misunderstanding and misrepresentation it was desirable that Mr Cilley should put in writing what he had verbally answered."

"Upon this advice Mr Graves required a written statement from Mr Cilley, containing a concession that Webb was a gentleman; and not being able to obtain it, he returned to Mr Clay for further counsel. In reference to what then passed; Mr Clay says in the same letter:—

"When on the day preceding the duel, Mr Graves is company with you, came to my room, I was informed that he had determined to challenge Mr Cilley, and he showed me the challenge which he had drawn.—Upon reading it, I thought it closed the door to all accommodation, stated that objection, and *sketched a draught in my own handwriting* which would admit of an amicable adjustment."

This draught in Mr Clay's own handwriting, was copied by Mr Graves and sent to Mr Cilley. It was in the following words, viz:

WASHINGTON City, Feb. 23, 1838.

Hon. J. Cilley:

As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you have refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of this affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognized amongst gentlemen. My friend Hon Henry A. Wise, is authorized by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion. Your obedient servant,

W. J. GRAVES.

From a statement published by Messrs Wise and Jones (the seconds) after the duel, it appears that Mr Jones stated to Mr Wise (when Cilley accepted the challenge) that he was authorized by Mr Cilley to say, that in declining to receive the note from Mr Graves, purporting to be from Col Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he does now, the highest respect and the most kind feelings; but that he declined to receive the note because he choose not to be drawn into any controversy with Col Webb.

Yet, after this second disavowal of any disrespect to Mr Graves, was this duel pushed, under the advice of Mr Clay, to a fatal termination.

But this was not the last of Mr Clay's agency.—He was duly informed of the acceptance of the challenge written by him, and of the arrangement to fight with the deadly rifle. In the same letter he says;

"My belief is, that I never saw the terms according to which the combat was to be conducted prior to the duel, although I think they were stated *and explained to me, probably by you*" (Mr Wise.)

That he was in possession of all the particulars, is proved by the statement of Charles King and Reverdy Johnson, Esqrs., published by Mr Clay himself, in which the former says, Mr Clay showed him the papers, but the latter says: 'At neither interview were we shown the written challenge and acceptance of the duel, *but had them explained only by Mr Clay.*'

By Mr Clay's own evidence, therefore, it appears, that he advised the written correspondence which led to the duel, that *he* drew the challenge, and that *he* knew the terms on which they were to fight.

M.—Well, when he know that the parties had arranged to commit *mutual murder,* did he not invoke the power of the law to prevent it?

D.—So far from that he directly refused to do so! In the letter already referred to, Mr Clay says:

"*Being the friend of Mr. Graves, I could not invoke the authority of the police to prevent the duel.*"

His friends, Mr Charles King and Reverdy Johnson, concur in stating, that on their urgent appeal to Mr Clay to aid in arresting the duel, Clay replied in substance, "that we saw how he was situated. Mr. Graves had consulted him. He ought not, he said, to have been consulted; but having been, the honor of his friend who was the challenger, might be compromised by any advance on his (Mr Clay's) part to arrest the progress of the affair." These gentlemen found Mr Graves with Mr Clay on that occasion, it then being 6 o'clock in the evening, and *early the next morning the awful murder was consummated almost in sight of the capitol.*

Mr Clay says, he did not expect the duel to be fought the next day, because Mr Graves had not at that time procured a rifle; but Mr Clay's colleague in the senate, and one of his particular friends in the house, borrowed one about 12 o'clock at night with which the fatal duel was consummated in the morning.

Mr Wise, who was Graves' second, has declared that the duel was caused by Clay's advice which differed from his own; and Clay says in his letter,

"*I admit without any reservation whatever, that on all the points of the controversy respecting which he (Graves) asked my opinion, I gave it to him freely, according to the best of my judgement.*"

That Mr Clay *helped to concert this murder.* And That when the plan was all complete, *he refused to aid in arresting it.*

Does not the blood of Cilley rest on Mr Clay's head?

M.—But Mr Graves was Mr Clay's friend, and he says he was bound to give advice when asked.

D.—That may be; but can any man lawfully advise another to commit murder? Can any man, knowing when a murder was in contemplation, acquit himself of his duty to God and man, without taking efficient steps to prevent it? With Mr. Clay, this was not an affair of feeling" like his duel with Randolph; he at least could "reason" in this case."

M.—Is your case fully stated?

D.—No: I have more to point more. The Constitution of the United States says:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, for the time being, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

Henry Clay was appointed Secretary of State in 1825, he took the following oath prescribed by law, in pursuance of the Constitution, viz:

"*I HENRY CLAY do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States.*"

"Yet the words for which he challenged and attempted to kill John Randolph *were spoken in debate in the Senate of the United States.* It Mr. Clay had been a private citizen this challange would have been a violation of no law. But being Secretary of State and sworn to support that instrument, it was not only a violation of the constitution, but a BREACH OF COVENANT WITH HIS GOD.

How can a man be a Christian, or good citizen, or fit for President? a man who not only violates the *most sacred laws, human and divine,* but sets at naught his SOLEMN OATHS! What will become of our laws, our constitution or our country, when a man who is capable of becoming so excited by "*an affair of feeling,*" that he *cannot reason though he should,* shall hold in his hand the Executive Power of this great Republic? Graves, the principal in this tragedy, is now spreading out his *bloody hands* to the people of Kentucky, imploring them to vote for his principal! Is this fit company for Christians?

M.—I confess you have made out a stronger case against Mr Clay than I supposed possible.

He has attempted to show himself willing to *commit murder in duels,* and *twice attempted it.*

He has aided and counselled another *in murdering unto Death,* a fellow man, who had repeatedly disavowed all personal disrespect or unkindness towards his pursuers, simply because he *refused to admit what he believed to be untrue.* For this cause only, a happy wife was made a widow, and little children made fatherless.

He has violated at the same time, *the constitution of his country and his oath before his God.*

I have now to repeat the question given in 1828: for in some respects, Mr. Clay's crimes exceed those of Gen. Jackson.

We of the Whig party profess to be the *friends of religion, law and order.* If true to the profession, we cannot vote for men who set at defiance *religious* laws, and *God's* laws, and rush to the commission of crime *over the constitution and their oaths.*

Nay, I am not sure that we ought not, if our whig leaders persist in pressing on us *such* a candidate, to take the most effectual way to prevent his election *by voting for his opponent.*

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—We are pleased to learn that the sale of the Public Works to the Commonwealth, has been completed, and that the money has been paid over to the creditors of the State. We are rejoiced at this decision, as we feel certain that such an expression will be given by the honest voters of the state, as will deter the boldest of the plunderers from bringing up a similar scheme hereafter.

We feel proud of the course pursued by all the members from Allegheny, on this subject; and their steady opposition to the stock-jobbers' plot to filch the Public Works from the state, cannot but meet the approbation of the great body of their constituents of all parties.

Although the leaders of this project are whigs, and it received the almost unanimous support of that party in the Legislature, yet we do not suppose that any considerable portion of the voters would desire to see the sale consummated. They must know that the evils that would follow such an event, would press as heavily upon them, as it would upon their democratic fellow-citizens, and that although hundreds of their leaders might make princely fortunes by the act, the state would be left to struggle under a hopeless public debt and with no means to liquidate it, but by wringing it from the people by direct taxation. We do not suppose that this would be more agreeable to the whigs than to the democrats, and we are confident that they, impelled by a feeling of self-preservation, would lend their aid to put down the nefarious project, and preserve the public works, the only certain source of relief from our financial embarrassment. If they were sold at the price proposed, we would still have a debt of twenty millions, under which the people might groan and sweat while the speculators were enjoying all the wealth of the improvements, for the construction of which our vast public debt was incurred. We do not believe that any man in Pennsylvania, who makes his living by honest labor, would willingly consent to the payment of an enormous tax to fill the pockets of stock speculators, yet such would be the effect of the sale of the public works. The revenue which the state now derives from them would flow into the pockets of the speculators, and the consequent deficiency in the means to defray the expenses of the government would have to be made up by taxing the people. No farmer, mechanic, manufacturer or workingman, of any party, can desire to be taxed for such a purpose, and we feel assured that their disapprobation of the measure will be heard in thunder tones at the polls next October.

MR. CLAY'S DUELS.—We publish this morning a dialogue between a Deacon and his Minister, on the subject of Mr. CLAY'S *dueling* propensity. We ask particular attention for it, and we would earnestly commend it to the calm and conscientious consideration of the editor of the Gazette, who has frequently condemned in the strongest language that barbarous and bloody system of false honor by which so many of the brightest ornaments of our country have been sacrificed. Our whole community is well acquainted with the editor's regard for religion and morality; he has told them of it almost daily since he got control of a paper, and he has declared that he would evince his abhorrence of Clay's Masonry, Slavery, dueling and profanity, at the polls. We hope he will now show the worth of his professions, and by a manly opposition to *Clay the duellist,* confound those who accuse him of canting hypocrisy. If a regard for religion and morality impelled our cotemporary to oppose Mr. Clay a year since, the same reason will apply with as much force now as then, and he cannot support him unless his religious principles have undergone a change. Will he endorse or condemn the sentiments of his brother Deacon?

THE "PRICE OF BLOOD"—*Christopher Lilly, the Pugilist.*—We learn from Westchester County, says a New York paper, that Christopher Lilly appeared before Judge Ruggles and his Court at Bedford, on Thursday, and plead guilty to the killing of McCoy, in a fighting match some time ago. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $500! It is said that a part of the Court intended to inflict a severe punishment on Lilly, but Judge Ruggles stated that the country had incurred an enormous expense in these fighting match trials, and he was therefore in favor of making the parties pay a portion of the expenses. Hence the above sentence.

LETTER

FROM GENERAL WILLIAM WILKINS

RELATIVE TO THE

Annexation of Texas

To the People of the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania:

A treaty has been signed for the Annexation of Texas to the territories of the United States! How feel called upon to state to you, my fellow citizens and late constituents, the ground of my acquiescence to this measure which is about [illegible]

I have thought much upon this subject, and endeavored to give it a candid and impartial consideration, which has produced the full and decided conviction in my mind that it is the duty of the United States to receive Texas into the Union. Such a measure will be productive of the great interests of you, who so lately honored me with your confidence and support.

To the United States, as a nation, it gives a compact territory, which is so essential for defence in war, and so useful in peace, by removing all cause of collision arising from infraction of revenue laws, and from disputes about common rights in navigating rivers.

Eight years ago, Texas gained her independence on the fields of San Jacinto, which her sword maintained it. She has been recognized by the first powers of Europe; has preserved the character of an independent and sovereign state throughout that time, and is now as thoroughly severed from Mexico, as the latter republic is from the Kingdom of Spain, to which she belonged not more than twenty-two years ago. I cannot precisely know the right of Texas to negotiate with foreign powers, to form alliances, or to transfer her territory to another government, can be questioned. In 1819 we ceded Texas to Spain; in 1822 we recognized the independence of Mexico. In March 1825, one of the first acts of the new administration, Mr Adams, President, Mr Clay, Secretary of State, both uniting in the measure, was the offer to purchase Texas from Mexico,—in the face of the solemn protest of Spain, and while war was still pending between that kingdom and its revolted province. The important fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa, which commanded the entire port, and almost the entire trade of Mexico, was, during all this time, in the possession of Spain, and was not finally evacuated until December 23, 1825. The naval warfare did not cease for many years afterwards; Spain actually not recognizing the independence of Mexico, until after Texas had established hers. If there be any force in the objection that Texas is still unrecognized by Mexico, it would have been much stronger in the proposed negotiation of Messrs Adams and Clay in '25, for Mexico was then not only unrecognized by Spain, but also by other of the principal powers of Europe.—This proposition was made less than six years after we had by solemn treaty ceded Texas to Spain. Now at this moment is any war pending between Texas and Mexico, other than by paper bulletins, and even this has been suspended by a late armistice. What wrong then is done to Mexico in annexing Texas? Not Texas for that [illegible] will be at war with Mexico will [illegible] both the [illegible] guarantee the integrity of [illegible] against any European power. The law of nations authorizes this treaty with Texas, for [illegible] is recognized and established. The treaty with Mexico is rendered by the revolution [illegible] just as our prior treaty with Spain was disrupted by the successful revolt of Mexico herself. It is not, and never has been, a principle of the law of nations that a revolted province is not fully and absolutely sovereign, until she is recognized by the power from which she has been severed by the revolution. This power must, necessarily, be the very last among nations to recognize such independence.

This people were first invited to settle the wild lands of Texas by the King of Spain, and afterwards encouraged in extending their settlements by the very Government of Mexico—all under the pledge of protection of those rights held so dear by every American. A disregard of these pledges and attempt at subjugation were met, on the part of the people of Texas, by resistance and successful revolt, which now constitute them a sovereign and independent people.

The vast territory of nearly three hundred thousand square miles which belongs to Texas, without any conflict with the actual possessions of the Republic of Mexico: starting from the Gulf, is bounded on the south by the noble Rio Bravo del Norte to the point where that beautiful stream breaks forth from its mountain passes, and from thence north, is separated to the westward from the well known Santa Fe Province by a strongly defined natural boundary of mountainous and prairie country which if not uninhabitable, will for a long time be left free to the Indian, buffalo, and roving trapper.

The most indisputable proof exists that Spain, in 1819, when she sold Florida to the Union, and the latter ceded Texas to Spain, had actually instructed her minister to acknowledge, if necessary, our title to the whole of Texas as part of the Louisiana territory purchased by us in 1803.

The question of annexation has been discussed by the various newspapers published over the country. Every one who trusts in the perpetuity of our Union, of which so true American ever doubts, or knows that the bonds of connection have strengthened with our increase of territory, and that [illegible] beautifully adapts itself to any [illegible] legislation by Congress or [illegible] the strict province of States become [illegible] when national objects and interests engross the attention. In a confederacy of great extent the [illegible] of union when confined to so small a sphere as the limits of a single State, carry with them no cause for alarm, and can never instil into the most traitorous bosom any hope of success.

The elevated and mountainous districts of Texas extend on the south-west to within one hundred miles of the Gulf coast. Its high table lands, with its hills and vallies, will be best adapted to the growing of grain or raising stock, which class of labor is appropriate to the small proprietor and freeman. The division between the planting and farming districts is marked by the best natural boundaries, and no edict of man can change it. There is neither necessity nor excuse for extending slave labor beyond the alluvial districts bordering on the Gulf and the lower Red river, nor can it ever be so extended by law. The rich lands of this region, running three degrees further south than the best sugar lands of Louisiana, must always be settled, if annexed, by a population whose interest will be American.

This section of Texas, which must chiefly be a sugar growing region, and therefore identified with that portion of Louisiana now engaged in the same culture, will unite in supporting the great principle of extending full and adequate protection to American products and industry. Sugar is a crop which must always look to the home market for the surest sale and most certain return. We shall thus gain in the south-west a powerful accession of strength upon the great question which so deeply involves the interests of your district. I candidly believe that it will not be long before a majority of the people of the south, when their labor is thus diversed into many different channels, will become convinced of the sound policy of protecting and fostering American industry. This will be not only important and decisive in favor of such policy, but will be eminently calculated to harmonise and perpetuate our institutions—a result to be hailed with gladness by every patriotic heart.

I am no advocate for slavery, nor would I see it introduced into one region unless I were at the same time assured that it would withdraw it from another and that without increasing it in the aggregate. The annexation of Texas must soon be followed by the voluntary abolition of the institution of slavery in our neighboring states, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and also, indeed, in Kentucky and Missouri—we can all truly rejoice in its withdrawal from our own immediate vicinity. I am satisfied that the best interests of that class of our fellow-beings originally brought to, and forced on, these states by British rapacity and injustice, and who must always be a marked and distinct race as long as they abide among our own people, will be best consulted by removing the only, the only hope, which has ever presented itself for their acquiring an independent home, or attaining a position elevated and equal to the people amidst whom they dwell. Such a refuge is offered beyond the Rio Bravo among the Mexican and South American nations, who have no prejudice either to caste or color.

The treaty is now with the Senate to be confirmed or rejected. You, as a part of the great American family, are called upon to consider how it affects your own immediate interests, as well as the nation to which you belong.

The inhabitants of Allegheny county are a mining, manufacturing, commercial, agricultural and navigating people. Every interest of these several branches of industry will be vastly promoted by securing to us under our present tariff, the exclusive command of a new and extensive territory, the only market of Texas. The navigating of the Red River, one of the chief tributaries of the Mississippi, furnishes some thousand miles of navigation into the heart of a rich country now uninvaded and common right, will then be exclusively our own.—To that add the important rivers,—the Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Rio Bravo del Norte, and many other navigable streams, and we behold a new demand for our manufactures, and nearly in the same proportion will our navigation be benefited. Such a market will benefit by the great carrying trade between Texas and her sister states, will in return for our manufactures of iron, cotton, wool, hemp and flax, and the products of the farm and forest carried there, receive sugar, molasses, rice and cotton, or rice and indigo, and probably her coffee and other tropical products.

The Santa Fe trade, which has, already, become so lucrative to many among you, would be cut off from us by a foreign power, whose territories intervene between us and that region, if the treaty should fail to be ratified. The Manchester wagon, and Harley's strong harness, will no longer adorn many a American [illegible] Pittsburgh, wagons across the prairies, to be converted at Santa Fe into bullion and Mexican dollars. On the other hand, with our territories bordering on New Mexico, this trade would soon be vastly increased; for a Pittsburgh steamboat with a cargo on board can ascend the Red River to a point less than three hundred miles remote from Santa Fe, and at a distance of 500 miles from Chihuahua, the first great interior city of the integral provinces of Mexico, which is but slightly further than that city is from Santa Fe, the present market, at which our traders meet those from the region of Chihuahua.

To the entire people of the United States, this question is of vast and overwhelming importance. If we reject the annexation should now be rejected, the re-action of feeling in Texas must be intense and overwhelming.—She must then inevitably become a commercial dependency, in fact, if not in name, of Great Britain. You may rest assured, that, even should a free trade treaty not be concluded between England and Texas, that the latter will so modify and relax her tariff by discriminating duties,—augmenting their imposts upon flour, grain, beef, pork, lard and such articles, whilst taking off those on iron and all its manufactures, glass, cotton bagging, and all cotton and woollen fabrics, and similar articles: thereby excluding American products and admitting England free of duty. Such is the avowed policy of Texas as a separate Republic, and thus, even without a treaty with England, that country will monopolize her markets. But it will not end here. Texas, like Gibraltar and Portugal to Spain, will be made the great entre-pot and channel of British commerce, by means of which, her active merchants will, in defiance of all imposts and tariffs, not only flood the interior of Mexico with British wares, but through the channels of the Trinity, Sabine and Red rivers, glut our own country with a multiplicity of every kind of her extensive manufactures, breaking up our very best establishments, and carrying ruin and bankruptcy into every manufacturing district of the United States.

The imports which we must receive from abroad, instead of being brought as they now are, chiefly in American vessels, to our own ports, will to escape the duties, be carried to Texas to be smuggled into the United States. This will impair, if not destroy, our great navigating interests on the high seas, which it has always been the policy of our government to foster. This was clearly foreseen by Mr Van Buren, who, in his despatch to Mr Poinsett, the American Minister at Mexico, on the 25th August, 1829, the very first year of Gen Jackson's administration, directly alludes to this question of smuggling, when instructing that minister to endeavor to procure the annexation of Texas to this Union by a purchase and cession from Mexico.

But the evil does not cease with the injury to the shipping interest;—our revenue from imports on foreign commerce, necessarily falling short of the wants of the government, we shall be forced to resort to direct taxation to maintain and support the government.

In 1839, our exports to Texas, which was then recognized by no other power, amount to one and three quarter millions of dollars, but now, instead of having doubled with her population, they have dwindled down to two hundred thousand dollars in value, being not one-seventh of what they were in 1839. In that year these exports to Texas embraced over one fourth of the total exports of our manufactures to all the rest of the world. As a tariff man, I have always viewed the home as the best market for our manufactures, and where such markets can be extended with honor and propriety, it would be madness in the advocate for the protection of domestic industry to oppose such an extension. These markets are beyond the influence of foreign diplomacy, or the rivalry and jealousy of other nations, and must forever remain exclusively our own.

Should Texas be refused admission into the Union, she must become a most dangerous theatre for foreign intrigue, from which the most deplorable consequences to our welfare may ensue. Indeed at some future and not distant day we may be compelled, for the safety and perpetuity of the Union, to gain by conquest what is now so freely offered for our acceptance.

But with the coast of Texas added to ours, we should then have nearly the entire shore of our own great sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and would then not only be beyond the reach of smugglers, but would also set at defiance any attempt at invasion directed against New Orleans, or the great outlet of the commerce of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Now, my fellow citizens, having given you my views on this subject, let me recall your attention, without reference to Florida, to the acquisition of Louisiana, without which we should not at this moment be the united and happy people which constitute this great nation. Yet that noble purchase was not without opposition of a decided and indeed most violent character,—however, no patriot of that day lives to regret that addition to our territories.

I am, fellow citizens,
Your grateful and obliged friend,
WILLIAM WILKINS.

WASHINGTON, April 14th, 1844.

ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE INDEED!

The New York Sun received yesterday morning, contains the following. We are indebted to it for an extra containing a description of the balloon, and an account of the voyage. This is certainly astounding intelligence—*if true!*

ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE BY PRIVATE EXPRESS FROM CHARLESTON VIA NORFOLK!—THE ATLANTIC OCEAN CROSSED IN THREE DAYS!!—ARRIVAL AT SULLIVAN'S ISLAND OF A STEERING BALLOON INVENTED BY MR. MONCK MASON!!

We stop the press at a late hour, to announce that, by a private Express from Charleston, S. C. we are just put in possession of full details of the most extraordinary adventure ever accomplished by man. *The Atlantic Ocean has been actually traversed in a balloon, and in the incredibly brief period of three days!* Eight persons have crossed in the machine, among others Sir Everard Bringhurst and Mr Monck Mason. We have barely time now to announce this most novel and unexpected intelligence; but we hope by 10 this morning to have ready an Extra with a detailed account of the voyage.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court, yesterday morning, in the case of *Joseph Jonta* vs. *The State of Ohio,* in error hold that two dollar Indiana notes under the laws of this State prohibiting the receiving, paying or putting into circulation unauthorized bank paper, are not such notes as that the counterfeiting, or passing counterfeits of them is a crime in Ohio.

Jonta was convicted, at the January Term, 1843, upon two indictments, for passing $2 counterfeit Indiana Bank notes, payable at the Michigan City branch and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The Supreme Court, at its session a year ago, did not decide the question raised upon the allowance of the writ of error. The proceedings now, however, are reversed, and the defendant discharged.

This point had been previously decided in other States—New York and Indiana, if we mistake not, for example—but had never come under adjudication in Ohio. The effect of the decision must be important, and we trust that it will be published at length, as we are informed a written opinion was pronounced. If we understand its full scope, such notes are now wholly unprotected as well as those who receive them, by criminal statute, and must be taken, if taken at all, at the peril of the receiver.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

THEATRE.

MISS MATILDE CLARKE, DOC SCHLESSER, CONDUCTOR, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17th, will be performed

THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

Fabio, Mr McCarthy; Miss Clarendon.

Dance, by Miss Buckley—Song, by Mr Nelson—Dance, by Master Buckley—Song by Mr Nelson

To conclude with the farce of The Mad Dragoon. Shoe W. Ri Skirts, in which he will give his celebrated imitation of Mr Booth as Richard the Third, Mr M'Cutcheon; Lady Abbey, Miss Clarendon.

For sale at Theatre Boxes 50 cents, Pit 25; Gallery 25.

The management has the pleasure of announcing that Mr BURTON, the Comedian, has been engaged for a limited number of nights. Due notice will be given of his first appearance.

H. O'BRIEN
Physician and Accoucheur

FORMERLY of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin.—Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, from an experience of nearly twenty years in the various branches of his profession, he anticipates giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. Office and residence corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets.

N. B. A variety of the best medicines for sale at the office, persons purchasing there can have advice free of charge. apr 17 tf.

LYND & BICKLEY,
NEW AUCTION ROOMS,
Nos. 61 and 63,
Wood, between Third and Fourth Streets.

E. W. LYND, having formed a copartnership with G. Bickley, and taken out an Auction commission of the first class, they are now ready to continue business at the above well known and extensive ware rooms, under the firm of

LYND & BICKLEY.

One of the partners being most of the time in the eastern cities, securing large and regular consignments of seasonable merchandize, they are enabled to have always on hand the fullest and best assorted stock of Fresh Dry Goods, Hardware, Fancy Articles, &c., to be found at any place in the city.

Regular sales of Dry Goods, &c., on Monday and Thursdays, at 10 o'clock A M; and of new and second hand Furniture, Groceries, &c, at 2 o'clock P M of the same day. Sales from the shelves every evening at early gas light, and goods sold by private sale at all times.

Sales of real and personal estate, private stock, &c, will be made on the most reasonable terms.

Liberal cash advances made on all consignments. a17

A FRESH supply of "Thompson's extra family Flour," just received and for sale by

J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.,
a17 Water st, between Wood and Smithfield.

The Second Lecture.

DESCRIPTION of JERUSALEM AND PALESTINE, illustrated by 40 BEAUTIFULLY ILLUMINATED DIAGRAMS or Grand Views will be delivered by D. W. SWARTZ, A M THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 17th inst. in the METHODIST CHURCH, Smithfield Street, for the benefit of the Sabbath School of that Church.

"NO ONE, and especially no NO CHRISTIAN, should lose this most favorable opportunity of becoming acquainted with scenes so dear to every pious heart."—TUSTOS, Chaplain U. S. Senate.

THESE LECTURES are truly interesting, and should be listened to by all who can find time to attend them."—*Savannah Republican.*

ADMISSION 25 cents. apr 1t-*

GILD Plated Temperance Medals, &c. just received from Gen Riley of Rochester—N. Y.—200 of his elegant and cheap Gold plated temperance medals—for sale at wholesale and retail—Also, quite a variety of the American temperance and American tract society publications for sale at New York city prices.

ISAAC HARRIS.
apr 17

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public in general for their liberal patronage for years past, and would earnestly solicit a continuance at his new establishment, No 84, Third street, (south side) between Wood and Market sts., fifth door from Wood street, adjoining Mr Hansen's Glass Warehouse, where, in addition to the manufacture of cabinet furniture, he has commenced the Upholstering business in all its branches, and the manufacture of Windsor Chairs of every description, together with a new invention of bedsteads far superior to any of the patent humbugs of the day, the facility of their construction he feels will strongly recommend them to the public, as they are a perfect bug trap.

The subscriber is determined to spare neither pains nor expense in procuring the latest eastern French and English fashions, and having secured the services of some of the best workmen in the country he will be enabled to manufacture furniture of a superior style. Purchasers will find it their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of furniture, chairs, mattresses, &c.

M. KANE, jr.

N B. Steers and canal boats furnished with upholstery, chairs, and cabinet furniture, at reduced prices and with despatch. a16-tf

Canal Commissioners' Office.

HARRISBURGH, April 9th, 1844.

ON motion, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been represented to the Board by the Superintendent of Motive Power on the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, that section boats more than *eight feet two inches* wide endanger the passenger cars and are in other respects unsafe and inconvenient on the road.

Therefore, *Resolved,* That any section boat that shall be built hereafter more than *eight feet two inches wide* will not be permitted to pass on the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road.—Extract from the Journal. D. MITCHELL, jr., Sec'y C. C.

a16-3t.

CHEAP HARDWARE.

WHITMORE & WOLFF,
Corner of Liberty and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburgh

ARE now receiving their spring importation of *HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SADDLERY,* to which they respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. Having completed arrangements, through which they are now receiving supplies *DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORIES IN ENGLAND,* they shall at all times be prepared to sell at such prices as will make it the interest of purchasers to call.

Always on hand, a full and general assortment of *RIFLE BARRELS AND GUN TRIMMINGS, PLANES, COOPERS, CARPENTERS AND SMITHS' TOOLS.* Also, a great variety of LOCKS and LATCHES for building purposes, together with every variety of articles appertaining to the business. a16-tf.

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.

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

44 BBLS. ASSORTED INK BLACK.
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.

A. KNOX. T. J. DUNCAN.

KNOX & DUNCAN,
Wholesale and Retail
Grocers, Rectifying Distillers,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
No 228, Liberty street, opposite 7th, Pittsburgh.

W. & W. MITCHELTREE,
Wholesale Grocers, Rectifying Distillers,
and Wholesale Liquor Merchants,
a3 No 140, Liberty street.

Corks! Corks!!

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

Rahins.

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 lots, 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 RIDDLE & CO.
apr 10

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

Removal—Iron Safes.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my friends that I have removed my *FIRE PROOF IRON SAFE FACTORY* to Third street, opposite the Post Office, and avail myself of this opportunity to tender my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which they have favored me with for several years, and solicit a continuance of their favors. I pledge myself my Safes shall be made without any deception. All my Safes which have been in buildings burnt down have saved all their contents.

They are kept for sale at my shop, and at Atwood, Jones & Co's, Dalzell & Fleming's, and at D T Morgan's.

JOHN DENNING.

N B. 25 bbls good New Orleans Sugar for sale. a13-tf

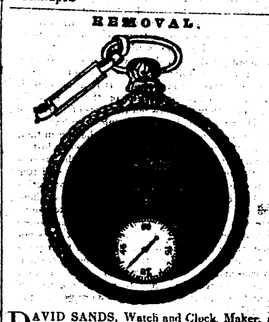
Gun Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and the public in general, that he has returned to the city, and commenced business on 5th street, between Wood and Market streets, opposite the Exchange Bank, where he will manufacture Rifles, Smoothbores and Shot-guns of every description, from the commonest to the finest quality. Also, Pistols, Pocket-belts and Horseman's guns, of all kinds. Guns and Pistols made to order and on the shortest notice. All kinds of gun-repairing done on reasonable terms. The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

Farmers and sportsmen are requested to call and examine for themselves. A. S. JOY.

d6m-ap12

REMOVAL.



DAVID SANDS, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in *Watches, Clocks, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Chains, Keys, Spoons, Combs, &c.*

Jewelry of all descriptions repaired and made to order.

No 7, Fifth street, next door to Market. a12-1y

Mnemotechny.

THE ART OF ACQUIRING MEMORY.

S. MORTIMER McCORD respectfully informs the members of his class that having recovered from his illness he will continue his lectures on the above subject on Monday evening, the 15th instant, at half past 7 o'clock, at his room on 3d street. a13

New Establishement.

KNOX & DUNCAN, wholesale and retail Grocers, Rectifying Distillers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, No 228 Liberty street, opposite 7th, Pittsburgh, Pa., are now receiving a general assortment of Foreign Liquors and Groceries from the east, which, as well as their rectified whiskey, domestic liquors, and all other articles in their line, they are determined to sell as low and give as good an article as any other house in the city. ap13tf

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed from his former old stand to the building adjoining the Penn Insurance Office, on Market street, where he is now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS in his line, including cloths, cassimeres and vestings of the most fashionable styles, and where he intends to continue the TAILORING business on a liberal and extensive scale. His old customers are requested to give him a call and examine his stock. JOHN RIPPEY.

a13-3m

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

Best you want

A HANDSOME Coat and Pantaloons, or Vest, better made and finer cloth than you can get at the high priced establishments of the city? If you do, call at the *Three Big Doors.* We will warrant them equal, if not superior, to any that can be purchased west of the mountains. Bring the cash and we will put you into a first rate suit in a few minutes. If you prefer having your measure taken and your clothes made according to your own notion you can have it done, and when it is done you will be satisfied beyond a doubt. Don't mistake the place.

JOHN M'CLOSKEY,
mar27-tf Three