The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COON CONVENTION.—The Gazette of yesterday contains a string of resolutions passed by the Coon Convention, some of which we shall notice for their rare combination of extreme silliness and unblushing impudence. The most important and most arrogant assumption is contained in the following:

"1st. The Protective Tariff of 1842, framed with great care, and supported and carried in Congress by the whigs, against the almost unanimous vote of the Locofoco party."

The whig majority in the Congress of 1842, by which the present Tariff was passed, was, if we remember right, something like 50 votes. The vote on the tariff bill was 105 to 103—a majority of 2 votes! This, of itself, is sufficient to brand as false the assertion that this Tariff was looked upon or treated as a party measure by the Federalists in Congress. But this is not all. A large number of that party *voted against the Bill*, and among these, most unluckily for these unscrupulous coons, are the neighbors and bosom friends of Henry Clay. It is known to the whole country that JOHN Q. ADAMS, the very head and front of their party, this worn friend of Henry Clay ever since the disgraceful bargain of 1824, and Mr Clay's principal witness to clear him from that foul charge—it is known, we say, that John Q. Adams voted against that Tariff Bill. JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia, who led the van of the whigs in their assaults on Tyler, voted against the Tariff. THOMAS ARNOLD, a bantering, bullying whig from Tennessee, voted against the present tariff. W. CORY JOHNSON, of Maryland, a well approved whig leader, voted against the present tariff. Mr UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, and Judge B. W. OWELEY, who is now the whig candidate for Governor, in Kentucky, men who have never moved an inch in politics without consulting Mr Clay; whose very political existence depends upon his sovereign will, these men, with many whigs beside, opposed the very bill which these balderdash resolutions claim as a whig measure.

In 1842, soon after the Tariff bill was adopted, the whig members of Congress in passing through Philadelphia, were feted and flattered for their conduct during the session. Mr M'KENNAN, of this state, replied for them, and took occasion to compliment STANLEY, of North Carolina, for his vote in favor of the Tariff: "That man," (said Mr McK. speaking of Stanley,) "was restrained from voting for the Tariff bill by the feelings, and almost the direct instructions of his [whig] constituents. * * But *when he saw that the vote of the Speaker would KILL THE BILL*, he forgot all, himself, his private views, his sectional prejudices, he gave his vote, and thus *saved the Bill*."

"*Saved the bill*"—and from whom? From the Vandal hands of the Locofocos? From the rude assaults of President Tyler? Oh, No! Mr M'Kennan, a prominent whig, thanks Mr Stanley, another whig leader, for saving the Tariff Bill from the murderous intentions of Mr Speaker WHITE, a still greater whig gun, and the friend and neighbor of Henry Clay—the organ through which Mr C. now writes letters to the public. Mr White was determined, according to Mr. McKennan, to "KILL THE BILL," and Mr Stanley, disregarding his private feelings and his sectional prejudices, which, of course, would have led him to follow Mr WHITE's lead, 'saved the bill,' from his fellow whig, Mr White.

And yet the whigs of Allegheny county have the scandalous effrontery to put forth the assertion that the present Tariff was 'supported and carried in Congress by the whigs.'

We have produced evidence from the record of votes in Congress, and from the mouths of the whig leaders themselves, to show the falsity of this assumption, and we now fearlessly charge the whig leaders with seeking to 'kill the Tariff Bill.'

We charge that J. Q. Adams, Botts, Owsley, White, Underwood, Rayner, and the rest, representing as they did the whig party in all sections of the union, had, with Mr Clay, a preconcerted plan to 'kill the Tariff.'

And we assert, and defy successful contradiction, that the present Tariff Bill could not have been carried without the aid of democratic votes, although the whigs had an overwhelming majority in Congress.

We shall take up these resolutions again, perhaps. At present we have neither room nor time to make further comment upon them.

"*Resolved*, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privileges of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book."

It is not in the unworthy spirit in which electioneering appeals are made, that we call the attention of our adopted fellow-citizens to the above resolution passed by the Democratic National Convention. It is with no factious feeling that we ask them calmly and deliberately to contrast the benevolent and generous spirit which pervades it, with the bigoted and bitter denunciation of foreigners by Henry Clay, and his fellow leaders of the federal party. Nor is this the first time that resolutions like the above have emanated from a democratic convention. The first great contest of the party against the monster, Federalism, was mainly based upon opposition to Adams's alien law, and the advent of democratic power in our national councils was marked with a new era in our naturalization laws. From that time to the present, our adopted citizens have rested upon the democratic party as the sheet anchor of their hopes—and upon democratic principles as their best protection. Time after time, and constantly, in their conventions, through their papers and their speakers, have the democracy asserted these opinions—and what whig convention, what whig orator, what whig paper has ever advocated the liberal ideas of the above resolution. Instances of gross attacks on adopted citizens abound in the history of whiggery, but the eye of the exile will seek in vain for welcome over the broad sides of whig newspapers; he will listen in vain for a kind word from whig orators—except, indeed, an election be near at hand. We can now ask our adopted citizens to ponder upon the above resolution—and while they reach it, let them recur to the history of the country, and they will find that in the hour of danger to their persons or their privileges, they could ever depend on the democracy.

☞ A new Mormon paper has been started in New York called the "Prophet." It advocates the doctrine of Mormonism, and the election of Joseph Smith, a western man with American principles, to the Presidency.

YOUNG HICKORY.—The coons are the most inveterate blunderers that ever pretended to even a limited share of common sense. In their ill-natured remarks upon Mr POLK's nomination, they have given him the nick-name of "Young Hickory." We thank the coons for their unintended kindness. Of course they mean to say that JAMES K POLK is a favorite of the old Hero of the Hermitage, whom he is known to resemble in many of those qualities which have obtained for General JACKSON so enviable a place in the affections of his countrymen. Of course the whigs mean to say that "young Hickory,' like 'Old Hickory' is a brave, generous, candid, fearless and talented man, who never shrinks from any responsibility he ought to assume for his country's sake. This is the very man we want; and so we say, three cheers for "Young Hickory."

☞ The most cheering "signs of the times," is the enthusiasm with which the Baltimore nomination is ratified in every part of the country that the news has reached. The proceedings of public meetings in our own State pour in upon us with every mail, and it does our hearts good to hear the universal shout that is sent forth by the honest yeomanry of the old Keystone for POLK, DALLAS, and MUHLENBERG.

We never had any doubt of the union and harmony of the party on the ticket when it should be brought into the field, but we candidly confess that we were not prepared for such a burst of enthusiasm as is now heard from all parts of the State.

RETRACTION.—We cheerfully comply with the request of Mr. BLACK, and insert the following card.—We hope the editor of the Gazette will regard it as a full and satisfactory apology. Nothing is more unpleasant in a political canvass than personal squabbles, and we hope the promptness of Mr. Black in correcting what the Gazette regarded as a misrepresentation, will be properly appreciated by that print.

To the Editors of the Post:

GENTLEMEN—Mr. D. N. White has taken offence at me for calling him the *unbought* editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Be good enough to say that I retract the offensive epithet.

Yours,
SAM. W. BLACK.

FOR THE POST.

Mr. Phillips:—Permit me through your paper to recommend to the Democratic County Convention of Allegheny, the name of John M. Snowden, Esq., as a suitable person to represent this district in the State Senate. Mr. Snowden is an old, respectable resident of Allegheny county, well known to her citizens and equally well acquainted with her wants and wishes; his nomination would be hailed by the democracy of Allegheny as a sure presage of his triumphant election.

ALLEGHENY.

Allegheny, June 6.

FOR THE POST.

MR PHILLIPS:—You are in error in saying that Dr. Carothers of Wilkins township, was one of the Vice Presidents of the Whig County Convention, which met at the Court House, yesterday; it was Robert Carothers, of Plum township, the same man who drew three dollars per day as a member of the Legislature, while at home attending to his farm. Dr Carothers was not a member of the Convention.

AN ANTIMASON.

THE GREAT MEETING.—We publish below, sketches of the speeches delivered at the great ratification meeting, on Tuesday evening. Although they are brief and imperfect reports of what was said, we believe they will be very acceptable to our readers, and they will serve to show our friends abroad the spirit that animates the democracy of old Allegheny.

SKETCH OF MR. MAGRAW'S REMARKS.

Mr. MAGRAW being loudly called for, took the stand and spoke in substance as follows:

My Fellow Democrats—You are here to-night to respond to the nominations of the Democratic National Convention, and you have, by this immense outpouring, most nobly and triumphantly responded.

Your presence here to-night advises our Federal whig opponents to dispel their hopes of discord and disunion in our party; it tells them that we have buried and forgotten all personal and sectional feelings about men, and are united and determined to battle manfully for the principles of the good old cause. Nothing now mars or disturbs our harmony; we are back again into line—and as rank and file, with our chosen candidates, POLK and DALLAS the one the cherished friend and neighbor of the illustrious JACKSON, the other a tried and distinguished Pennsylvanian, are ready for the contest. This united manifestation of approbation on our part has already dismayed and confused our enemies.

It is but one faint voice, my friends, of the thousands which have already gone forth in response to the happy result of the deliberation of the convention. Every hour is big with the joyful intelligence that the democracy of the country are satisfied with the nominations. A democrat from Westmoreland county, to the kindness of whose fair daughters you are indebted for this beautiful banner, the motto of which urges you ONWARD, informs us that the gallant democracy of that sterling County, are delighted with the nominations, and will not compromise for any thing less THREE THOUSAND OF A MAJORITY. The great BENTON, when he heard of the nomination of Col. POLK, exclaimed—he don't swear, my friends, as does the idol of the whig party—set down Missouri for a majority of TEN THOUSAND in his favor. * * * *

The Whigs will endeavor to convince you that the Tariff policy will be endangered by the election of Col. Polk. They are now at work to make that the great question of the campaign—what claims has Mr. Clay upon the people of this district for their support on that question. In 1833, when Gen Jackson, assisted by Col. Polk, was endeavoring to settle the tariff upon a revenue basis, that it might be permanent—that it might be separated from the excitement of political contests—that it should no longer be food for the insincere politician, Mr. Clay intruded himself unceremoniously upon the legislation of Congress, with what?—with a high protective measure! Not he abandoned that—with something permanent and reliable!—no; but with the Compromise Bill—that measure which Mr. Denny denounced as a surrender of the great tariff principles; that measure which you have been taught to abhor and despise by whig speeches in this old building—a measure, my friends, which postponed healthful legislation in 1833, the proper time for action on the subject, for nine years. This was all done that Mr. Clay might be called the great pacificator. Well, what was the conduct of the whig party in 1840? They elected Gen Harrison President, in the face of his declared opinion, that he was in favor of the compromise act, and never would agree to its being altered or repealed, as expressed in a letter to some citizens of Zanesville, Ohio—and John Tyler for Vice President, who, solitary and alone voted against the force bill in the Senate, and who always was set down as an anti Tariff man—so much for this great whig party; so much for their exclusive tarif pretensions. Let us for a moment look at the conduct of Mr. Clay, on this subject. When the whig party came into power, under Harrison and Tyler, Mr. Clay was in the United States Senate. He was styled the Dictator of that body, and his conduct there will justify the appellation. In a few short days Gen. Harrison was no more, and the guidance of the administration of the Government, under the Constitution, fell upon Mr. Tyler; an old fashioned National Bank charter, which Mr. Clay defined to be "a splendid association of favored individuals, taken from the mass of society, and invested with exemptions and surrounded by immunities and privileges," was sent to Tyler by the whig Congress, for his approval—he sent it back to them with a *veto*—it was modified and sent to him again—he vetoed that. Mr. Clay was loud in his denunciations of the Virginia abstractionist. He abandoned his post in the Senate, and retired to the shades of Ashland. He had been foiled in his purpose, to saddle upon the country another "splendid association of favored individuals, taken from the mass of society,"—that mighty lever by which he expected to be elevated to the Presidency. The bank question to him was paramount to all others—all others, the tariff included, were not worthy his attention—

(Several voices, the Bankrupt law.) Yes, my friends, the Bankrupt law had almost forgotten that—it however, is just as dear to the heart. The passage of that law has furnished material for the establishment of Another Bank. Their debt has all been paid by a polite note from the Clerk of the United States Court, postage unpaid, requesting you to attend and show cause, &c. The recipients of its benefits are now ready to subcribe to any amount for stock in this whig bank, payable in stock notes. The bank credit system and the bankrupt law are inseparable; they should go hand in hand—the orb creates a necessity for the other. But to Mr. Clay's pretensions to be recognized as the peculiar champion of the Tariff.

When that legislation was about to be made, which his compromise Bill had postponed—instead of assuming on duty he was recreant to it. He left the Senate for Ashland after the failure of the bank project; rather indifferent about the Tariff, or afraid to touch it; and when written to for his opinion on the law of 1842, expresses his ignorance of the details of the law, and like Gen Harrison, wishes the spirit of the compromise bill, to be adhered to,—a pretty Tariff champion, forsooth. He cares nothing about it; the whig party care nothing about it—the cry is raised to blind the people, to turn their attention from the real issue of the contest the concentration of the money power of the country in a Bank—the establishment of an institution, beyond the control of the people or their legislature—the creation of a power not recognized by the constitution, but independent of it, and co-ordinate with it. Their policy, is the gambler's policy—they intoxicate you with excitement—they blind you with false games, their deal is stock the cards on you, and pick your pockets. What mechanic of small capital wishes the assistance of a National bank to regulate his exchanges—what assistance has he ever received from an institution of the kind. It is the monopolist—the extensive and mammoth chartered manufacturing companies, who will be benefitted by the Bank. By it, they get the entire control of the money of the government, inflate it twenty fold for their own purposes, contract it again at their pleasure,—the small capitalist must submit to their prices and be crushed at their pleasure; there will be no competition then, the favored few who may be fortunate enough to become connected with this tremendous power, will be money lords of the land, and the great mass of the people mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The only tariff now advocated by the whigs, is one for revenue; Mr Clay himself says "there is no necessity of protection for protection." The democrats have always occupied this ground, they occupy it now, and have always opposed the establishing of a bank, the tendency of which would be to destroy the influence of a judicious Tariff.

Let us, then, rally on our old principles, a revenue tariff with proper discriminations—opposition to legislation for the benefit of the few to the prejudices of the many—opposition to exclusive privileges sanctioned by legislative enactment—opposition to repudiation of public or private debts—opposition to the creation of a national debt, based upon the assumption of the gambling debts of the states—opposition to any tinkering with our now sound currency. Our principles are the principles of the people—with them we will go into the contest, and with them we will triumph in the election of our candidates—Polk, Dallas, and Muhlenberg.

SKETCH OF MR. BLACK'S REMARKS.

Mr. Black rose, amid the plaudits of the audience, and proceeded to make a most effective speech. We are only able to give the following very imperfect report of what he said:

Mr. Black, in opening, alluded to the remark of the chairman, that a cloud had hung over the destiny of the democratic party. The cloud was a momentary discontent; but it, said the speaker, and all the clouds that lowered upon our hopes, are now buried in the deep bosom of the ocean of a general union. To the disappointment and discomfiture of our opponents, where schism was hoped for, harmony and good feeling prevail; and we begin the contest with the sure promise of a glorious triumph. Over the length and breadth of the country the democracy are united,—unbroken they begin the struggle; unbroken they will end it.

Mr. Black, in shewing that James K Polk was sound on every principle dear to the party, answered the charge of free trade, now published in the papers of the whig party, from the Baltimore American down to the unbought Pittsburgh Gazette, and proved by its own evidence its want of truth or probability.

He read from the Baltimore American the extract from Mr. Polk's speech, contained in the letter of Mr. Hardin, of Illinois, to the Hon. James Irvin of Pa.

"It appears from this testimony that the duties upon woollens (now fifty per cent.) may not only be reduced, *but that twenty five per cent. will be a sufficient protection*, provided there be a corresponding reduction on the raw material, and the duty be fully and fairly collected; and that the manufacturers of cottons, and especially of coarse cottons, would be able to continue their business *profitably at the reduced duty of twelve and a half per cent.* on the rival foreign article." * * * *

"I propose next to establish, by testimony equally entitled to credit, the third proposition which is, that the manufacturers of the United States were in a prosperous condition under the act of 1816, and for the *eight years intervening* between the years 1817 and 1824, and also that the act of 1816 *afforded them ample incidental protection*."—[Con. Debates, vol. 9, page 1,170.]

"The wool-growers consider the duty upon foreign wool as important to their prosperity. *This opinion I approved, is founded in error.* Very little wool of the middling quality, such as we produce, is imported. The kinds chiefly imported are either the coarse South American wool, costing eight cents and under the pound, or the fine Saxony wool, costing more than a dollar the pound, *neither of which do we produce*, or if we do to a very limited extent." * * * *

"*My opinion is that wool should be duty free;* but as wool-growers think otherwise, we have retained a duty of *fifteen per cent.* upon the imported article."—[Con. Debates, 9. p. 1174.]

And this, said Mr. Black, is the conclusive testimony, sufficient to satisfy this wisdom-teacher from Illinois, that our candidate is a free trade man, and should so be published to the world. Sage conclusion, truly. A free trade man talk about a bill satisfying him because it afforded ample incidental protection; and even go so far as to report a duty of fifteen per cent on Wool, (which he thought should be free) merely because the wool growers deemed it necessary.

Verily, this is being for free trade with a vengeance! We heretofore have believed that the doctrine of free trade recognizes no protection, either direct or indirect, but it seems now that a man may be in favor of an "ample incidental protection," and may, nay *must*, be a free trade man, provided he does not belong to the great whig party.

But, we are told by the whigs, that whether there be defect in sound principles or not against Mr Polk, it is impudent in one of his calibre, to compete for the first office in the people's gift, with the sublime representation of all the decency and respectability of the country. Jas K. Polk run against Henry Clay! was ever presumption half so brazen?

Jas K. Polk, now against a ticket backed by "Daniel the Godlike," and adorned with the name of Theodore, which being rendered into tolerable English, means the gift of God to men. What hope is there, what hope can there be for a plain man, that has no merit but honesty, republican virtue, and stern ability, against an array like these. But my fellow citizens we must hope.

(Here the exhibition of the fight between the Constitution and Guerriere, in the adjoining lot, began, and for a moment interrupted the speaker.)

We do hope, we do know, that victory will crown our efforts: we stand for the constitution and the country, and we are admonished by the scene around us in recollections that fraken, and glow upon us all, that arrogance and pride, and the spirit of contempt for plainness must ever share the same fate, by land and by sea. The constitution has triumphed, we are for the constitution, who doubts the result.

The noise of the mock naval battle, between the Constitution and Guerriere, which was going on at an exhibition of fire works, in the vicinity of the meeting, prevented us from hearing with any distinctness, and consequently we shall not attempt a further report of his remarks.

He concluded amid loud cries of "go on," "go on!"

LOUISVILLE, KY.—By a communication of the Mayor of Louisville, Ky., we notice that the value of real estate and slaves in that city is estimated at $9,792,449. The whole income of the city, from taxes, licenses, rents, &c., is $136,370. The whole expenses are estimated at $111,459.

REMEDIES.—Mr. Ellsworth, alluding to the valuable discoveries that have recently been made in medical science, notices the immediate relief which may be obtained from that most painful of diseases, tic doloureux, by the simple topical application of ammonia; and the allaying, in the most speedy and effectual manner, the paroxysms of delirium tremens, by the use of carbonate of ammonia.

THE OLD LEAVER.—In an article abusing the Democrats, the New York Tribune uses an old couplet from a piece of jubald poetry, understood to have been written by J Q Adams, in the great contest between his father and Mr Jefferson. It very right and proper that the whigs should take up this with the other old weapons of federalism it has adopted.

STRANGE DISEASE.—The Fall River Monator states that a Mr Macomber, and his wife, and three children, residing in that town, were a short time since severely attacked with stiffness of the joints and complete prostration. The man, his wife and three children, were attacked within a short time of each other. They are rational, can converse, but cannot move.—They can assign no probable cause for their malady.—Neither have the physicians been able to satisfy themselves of the nature or cause of the disease. The mother and one of the children have since died, but a post mortem examination elicited nothing as to the nature of the disease.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday Morning, June 7, 1844.

Our rivers continue in good order for the season, and we noticed a good deal doing in the carrying trade during the past week. The business of our city has been good and fair for the spring trade, but now, as the season advances it is gradually lessening.

Flour—Flour has fallen a shade, sales have been made within a day or two at $3,12½; for choice brands 3,25a3,31½ per bbl from wagons and at the river.

Grain—Wheat has also fallen; it is now selling to our city mills at 62½a65 cts per bushel. Rye 33a35. Corn 34a37½. Oats 20 cts per bushel.

Hay—$6a6,50 per ton.

Ashes—Scorchings, sales at 3½; Pot 3½a3¾; Pearl 4½a4¾ cts per lb. Saleratus, Cleveland, 5½; Pittsburgh 5¾.

Fruit—Dried Peaches plenty, rather dull at $1 by the quantity. Dried Apples 62½a70 cts per bushel.—Green Oranges $4,75a5,00. Lemons $4a4,25 per box.

Feathers—Good Kentucky and Ohio sales at 26a28 cts per lb.

Beeswax—Sales quick at 26 cts per lb.

Fish—The sales large and active, Herrings, the freight has advanced a little, sales No 1, $5,37½a5,50; Shad, No 1, $9a9.50 per bbl.

Iron and Nails.—Common bar Iron 3c. Nails assorted 4 a 4¼, and for small size higher. The sales of Iron and Nails has been very large, and the shipments continue Blooms—40 tons Juniatta wire sold at $54, half cash and half 5 mos.

Provisions—Bacon stocks good, and sales improving, sales of 10,000 lbs of good sides at 4½ a 4½; 38 Casks of city cured shoulders 5¼, Sides 4¾, Hams 5¾. Beef cattle—sales of the week large, about 200 head sold in lots at $3 a $4 per 100 lbs; 335 head of sheared sheep at $1 each; Hogs 3½ to $4 per 100 lbs; calves about 200 Head of at $125 to $3 each; at the Cow Market, sales of cows and calves at $9 a $15.

Lard 5a5½c pr lb; Tallow 4c pr lb; cake 5½c pr lb.

Butter—Fresh roll in bbls 6½a7cts, keg 5c; cheese 4½a5c pr lb

Salt—Sales at the stores and river at $1 per bbl.

Groceries—Coffee—Sales of about 120 bags to the trade at 7¼, other sales 7½a8; Havana 7½a8c pr lb; N O Sugar—sales of 40 hhds prime at 7c per lb to the city trade at 4 mos; other sales 6¾a7a7½c by the hhd according to quality.

Molasses—Sales by the bbl at 32c per gallon.

Wool—Full blooded 40c; ¾ 38a35; ½ 33a35; ¼ and common 22a30c per lb.

Whiskey—common 19; rectified 21a22c per gallon.

Notice.

THE Stock-holders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., are hereby notified, that the Annual Election of Officers, to manage the business of the Company, for the ensuing year, will take place on Monday, the 1st day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at their Rooms, north end of the Bridge.

JOHN TASSEY, Prest.

june 7—jt

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Voluntary Assignment of George Bell and Valentine Fehl. } No. 155, December Term, 1839.

And now to wit, February 19, 1841, first account of Assignees filed, and on motion of C. S. Syster, Esq., referred to Andrew Burke, Cornelius Darragh and H. S. Magraw, as Auditors to audit the same. And now to wit, April 20th, 1844, on motion, Joseph Knox, Esq., substituted as Auditor in place of C. Darragh.

From the Record.
GEORGE R RIDDLE, *Pro.*

The Auditors above named will meet for the purpose of their appointment at the office of Andrew Burke, Esq., in Fourth street, city of Pittsburgh, on Friday, the 5th day of July, A D 1844, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where they will hear all persons interested.

ANDREW BURKE,
JOSEPH KNOX,
HENRY S. MAGRAW, } Auditors.

june 7.

Administrators Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John O. Marsh, late of Robinson township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the undersigned administratrix, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them to the same properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY MARSH,
Administratrix.

june 8, 1844.—6t*

Sellers' Vermifuge.

A DEAD SHOT.

ALL the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country, are challenged to procure stronger testimony than the following:

Mr. R. E. Sellers: Dear Sir—One teaspoonful of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 20 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 234 worms a little over four hours from the time of taking the dose.

BENJAMIN LYTLE.

Union tp., Washington Co., Pa.

Carmichaelstown, Green county, Pa.

Mr. R. E. Sellers, Sir—A daughter of mine being unwell, and having many reasons to believe that she was troubled with worms, I gave her a few doses of your Vermifuge, according to the directions, and she passed 60 worms of a large size. I have no hesitation in saying that your Vermifuge is better than any other with which I am acquainted. Yours, &c.

JAMES BARNS.

NEW CUMBERLAND, Dec. 6, 1843.

Mr R E Sellers—Sir: This is to certify, that I bought of Bonsall & Grafton, one bottle of your Vermifuge, and gave it to three of my children from twenty months to five years old, and it took from them sixty to one hundred and fifty worms of the largest size, and gave them immediate relief. I therefore recommend your Vermifuge in preference to all others with which I am acquainted. LEVI COLVER.

Prepared and sold by
R E SELLERS,
No 20; Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J BAKER, Wheeling, Va; P. HUGUS, Canton, O.; J W BARR, Greensburgh, Pa.; C C Wick, Wayne; J & H DUNCAN, Poland, O; and J MITCHEL, Allegheny city. june 7

A BERKSHIRE HOG FOR SALE.—A large Berkshire full blooded boar hog, weighing about 350 lbs. and about three years old—an excellent one for breeding fine hogs and good for farmers. For the price &c., enquire at HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence office, No. 9 5th street.

june 7.

THE TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE;

OR, TRUTH REWARDED.

As illustrated in the due and brilliant progress of the famous "Three Big Doors," 16 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Courteous reader, believe my rhyme these lines are not untrue,
As a pitiful puff, to sell pants or a coat;
I would not by any be thought to suppose,
That lengthy professions can boastingly chaunt clothes!
Suffice it to say, there is none to compete
With the far famed M'CLOSKEY, in Liberty street;
He carries the sway and his name 's so well known,
That they crowd his 'Big Doors' from all parts of town,
They may talk of their cheapest, their finest and strongest,
It's not true—and all know that Mac's Clothing wears longest;
They may talk of 'first cost,' of 'half price' or a third,
But to cope with M'Closky, tis plainly absurd;
His stock's so immense and his custom so great,
That by forty per cent he can all others beat;
M'Closkey well knows how far jealoisy goes,
But he challenges all to produce such cheap clothes,
Men of country and town, long this wondrous result,
His rivals would dare all your judgments insult,
They fain would induce you to believe other stores,
Sold as good and as cheap as the great "Three Big Doors."
But M'Closkey will praise you for judgment and skill,
For from him you have purchased and will do so still,
And well for yourselves were your real *bargains* made,
For they stand far the cheapest of all in the trade,
From the Judge of our Courts to the Lumberman's hut,
You may see in a moment M'Closkey's fine cut;
There are three great essentials on which M'Closkey prides,
Durability, symmetry, and *best clothes* besides.
Before he concludes, Mac ne'er can forget,
The brilliant success which his "Big Doors" have met;
He thanks each sincerely in this "*cutting*" age,
For their kindness, their favor, and warm patronage;
Then visit his stock—it's examined by scores—
And you surely will buy at the famous Big Doors;
To his depot then hie—he will proudly you greet,—
Remember, M'CLOSKEY, in Liberty street.

june 7-2w

D'Israeli's New Novel.

CONINGSBY, or the New Generation, by B. D'Israeli, M. P., author of Vivian Gray, Venitia, etc., complete in one volume.

Life and Adventures of Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist, by Henry Cockton, author of George St George Julian, etc., cheap edition.

The Age of Brass, or the Fum Dynasty, containing the Political Morals of certain political characters. A Satire in six cantos.

Mesmerism and its opponents, with a narrative of cases, by George Sandley, Jr., M. A.

Phantasmion, Prince of Palmland, a Tale, by Lara Coleridge, 2 vols complete in one.

Musical Library, for June, containing six pieces of Music, for only 12½c per number.

A Memoir of Mrs. Judith S. Grant, late missionary to Persia, by Wm W Campbell.

Littells living age no 3, the back nos. can now be supplied.

Scatsfield No 7 and last.

Arthur's Domestic novels, collected in one Vol., containing the following: Insubordination, Bell Martin, Fanny Dale, the Two merchants, the Seamstress, the stolen wife, in all 6 novels, cheap edition, price 50c.

Evenings in Greece, the summer Fete, and other delicious Poems by Thos Moore. For sale at Cook's Literary depot, 85 4th st.

june 7.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 1st day of July A D 1844, at 10 o'clock, A M. The following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claims of Benjamin Darlington, of, in and to, the following described property, viz: a lot of ground No 3, bounded as follows: Beginning on Pitt street, at the distance of 220 feet from Penn street, thence along said Pitt street, 24 feet, thence preserving the same width 180 feet to an alley 12 feet wide.

ALSO.

A lot of ground No 4, bounded as follows: Beginning on Pitt st at the distance of 244 feet from Penn street, (at the corner of lot No 3,) thence along Pitt st. 24 feet, thence preserving the same width 108 feet to an alley 12 feet wide.

ALSO.

A lot of ground, bounded as follows: Beginning on Pitt st, at the corner of an alley 12 feet wide, thence along said alley 25 feet, thence by a line parallel with Pitt street 140 feet to low water mark on the Allegheny river, thence along said river 25 feet to Pitt street, thence along said street 140 feet to the place of beginning.

ALSO.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas L. McFarland, of, in and to, the one undivided, seventh part of a certain tract, or piece of land, situate in St Clair township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence by land of John Henry, south 60 degrees, west 133 & 5-10 perches to a post, thence by land of James Mercer, south 30 degrees, east 141 perches and 6-10 to a post, thence by land of Samuel Boggs, north 60 degrees, east 124 perches and 9-10 to a post, thence by land of Robert C McFarland, north 30 degrees, west 58 perches and 6-10 to a post, north 60 degrees, east 8 perches and 6-10 to a post, and north 30 degrees, west 83 perches to the place of beginning, containing 115 acres strict measure. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas L. McFarland at the suit of Samuel Walker for use.

ALSO,

A lot of ground bounded as follows: Beginning at the distance of 25 feet from Pitt street on a 12 feet alley, thence along said alley, 25 feet to the line of William McKnight's lot, thence along said line 140 feet to low water mark on the Allegheny river, thence along said river 25 feet, thence by a line parallel with Pitt street, 140 feet to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Benjamin Darlington, at the suit of William Hays, and to be sold by E. TROVILLO, Sh'ff.

june 7-w3t. Sheriff's Office Pittsb'g.

Sugar, Rice, &c.

75 Hhds. prime N. O. Sugar,
20 Bbls. Loaf, do.
20 Tierces new Rice,
20 Bags Havanna Coffee,
20,000 best Havanna Segars.

Just received and for sale, by

R. GALWAY,
j6-3t No. 4 Commercial Row, Liberty street.

MARTIN LYTLE,

FAMILY GROCER,

SMITHFIELD STREET,

Next door to the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

june 6.

Harper's Illustrated and New Pictorial Bible---No 4.

JUST received and for sale at Cook's Literary Depot 85 4th st. Also.

Columbian Magazine for June, most splendidly embellished

Cultivator for June.

Gibbon's Rome, Nos 11 & 12, Harper's edition.

Capital punishment, unjust and inexpedient, by John Howard

Scatsfield's Life in the new world, no 7.

Nezbitt Sinclair, by Frank Hardwick.

Eastern Newspapers.—U S Saturday Post, Courrier, Museum, Tribune, Dollar Weekly, Herald, Pictorial Gallery. All the new cheap publications received as soon as published; at Cook's 85 4th st.

june 5.

Tweed Summer Coatings, Drilling, &c.

A NEW and large supply of the above goods received by Algeo & M'Guire, at the fashionable head quarters, which will be made to order, low, in any style to suit the taste of the customers, as cheap as can be bought in the city. Apply to

ALGEO & M'GUIRE,
je 6 No. 251, Liberty street.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and FRENCH Cassimeres, light and dark patterns; a fine assortment of the above goods will be found at

ALGEO & M'GUIRE,
je 6. No. 251, Liberty street.

Fly Nets! Fly Nets!

JUST received from the manufactories, a large and splendid assortment of the above articles, of all descriptions and colors, and will be sold lower than any offered in this market.

R H HARTLEY,
No 88 corner of Wood st. & Diamond Alley

june 5-1m.

TO the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of James Newell, of Fine township, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the township and county aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

JAMES NEWELL.

We the subscribers, citizens of said township, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Thos. Gibson,	John McGee,
John Stewart,	John Ferguson,
Wm. Kerr,	Henry Good,
John Shaffey,	Anthony Good,
Jos McKinney,	Jacob Deer,
Martin Byrne,	Wm. Nelson.

june 6-3t*

TO the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of Samuel Hulings, of Indiana township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the township and county aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound will pray.

SAMUEL HULING.

We the subscribers, citizens of said township, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

George Power,	J. B. Power,
James Halstead,	John Henderson,
Wm. Mathews,	John Coyle,
Alexander Speer,	John Steer,
Caley Powers,	George Darling,
James Wilson,	James Stuart.

june 5-3t*

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of G. S. Korton, of the 4th ward of the city of Allegheny, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the city and ward aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment; and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

G. S. KORTON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the 1st ward of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

S G Grossman,	Abram Hays,
Simon Tracy,	M Vengbley,
Wm Meyers,	C Romback,
Chas Fisher,	L Miller,
John Smith,	D Blackstock,
L Walter,	John Kown.

june 5-3t

BOOKS FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD assortment of family, pollyglot, pocket and school bibles and testaments; David's psalms, Methodist hymn books, Watts psalms and hymns, 40 copies of the american pioneer, lives of the presidents, Scotts life of Napoleon; Gunns, Buchanans, Wesleys domestic medicines; scottish chiefs, 6 vols of Miss Martineau's work, indian wars, shipwrecks and disasters, marine library, voice of adventures, farmers guide, british cattle, Hunters sacred biography, Ohio Gazeteer, Walkers dictionary, 7 large vols of the journal of the senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania for 1790 to 1799, and a variety of cheap and useful Books, for sale low.

ISAAC HARRIS,
j3. Agent and Com Merchant.

JOHN G. GAEMLICH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

No 60 Market street, between 3d and 4th,

Informs the public that he has opened a Boot and Shoe establishment as above, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage. He has on hand a choice assortment of French and American calf-skins, and all other materials necessary in the business of the best qualities; and as the very best workmen will be employed, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. All work done to order at the shortest notice. june 1-d3m

THOMPSON'S

Patent Improved Leaden Pipe.

BESIDES the