peace, with all respect and with earnestness, to call upon you as the representatives of people and the constitutional guardians of their liberties, to preserve the right of free discussion to the inhabitants of this part of the empire on political subjects, which is in danger of being annihilated by proceedings such as this case has developed.

"Petitioners, therefore, pray your honorable house to take the subject matter of this petition into your consideration, and in order to preserve the constitutional rights of the people of those countries to discuss political subjects, and obtain by discussion, changes and alterations in the laws and government of the country that time may render necessary; that your honorable house will please to define by statute the law of conspiracy, and take such measures in the premises as to your honorable house shall seem meet.

[City Seal.] William Ford, Town Clerk."

The Daily Morning Post.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOSHUA HARTSHORNE,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Congress,
ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE, Pitt.
State Senate,
CHAMBERS M'KIBBIN, City.
Assembly,
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine,
JOHN ANDEREGG, Pitt,
JAMES WHITTAKER, Mifflin,
STEPHEN WOODS, Robinson.
Commissioner,
WILLIAM EWING, Robinson.
Auditor,
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

Papers for the Campaign!

"DAILY POST," AND MERCURY AND MANUFACTURER.

In order to give all an opportunity to obtain information during the pending political contest, we propose to furnish the "Daily Morning Post" to all such as may not wish to become yearly subscribers, at the following rates, to be paid to the carriers, or at the office, in advance:

Per week	10 cents.
" month	42 cents.
" quarter	1 25 do

We will also furnish our weekly, the "Mercury and Manufacturer," to all who may wish it, for the campaign—that is from the 10th of July, until the 10th of November (four months) for 50 cents, payable in advance.

We can also confidently recommend those papers to such as take no particular interest in political matters, for their general news. We possess facilities equal to any of our contemporaries, for procuring early information, on subjects of interest to every class of readers.

PHILLIPS & SMITH.

CLAY AND THE BANK.—There is one quality in which HENRY CLAY certainly towers far above the tallest of his party—we mean boldness in avowing his opinions. To-be-sure, he has lately, as we believe, set forth ideas which he despises in his heart. We do not think, for instance, that HENRY CLAY is opposed to the annexation of Texas—it is true his letter gives him a chance to come "back agen" to the support of the measure, on a trivial excuse, which will be easily found—but we never can believe that HENRY CLAY would have written that Texas letter except under the advisement of his party friends; he surrendered, on this question, his own opinions to please Webster, and conciliate (as he hoped) the New England States.

But in the main Mr CLAY has infinitely more courage in avowing his notions than any other whig leader—they need not attempt to appoint guardians for him—he loves too well to figure before the "public eye," to suffer himself to be sheltered behind a "committe." On the Bank question, too, Mr CLAY has not only been bold, but he has been reckless, and even contumacious and stubborn. He disregards and contemns the repeated verdicts of the people, against that hated and dreaded institution. He will not learn wisdom from experience—he is too proud and self important to yield his own prejudices to the expressed will of the people. In a late speech at Macon, Georgia, he said:

"He was in favor of a BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. All nations give us the example."

Again, Mr Clay, at Charleston, S C., was equally explicit. The "Courier," the whig organ in that city, in noticing his speech, said:

"Mr Clay assumed that Banks and the Banking system would continue to exist under the auspices of the States, and thence inferred the necessity of a NATIONAL BANK to REGULATE and CONTROL the system, and keep it from explosion and mischief. He also insisted on a NATIONAL BANK as necessary to secure a National Currency," &c.

Once more, in his Raleigh speech, recently published, we find the following:

"We want a National Army, a National Navy, a National Post Office establishment, National Laws regulating our foreign commerce and our coasting trade, ABOVE ALL, *perhaps*, we *want a National Currency*. The duty of supplying these National means of safety, convenience and prosperity, *must be executed by the general government*, or it will remain neglected and unfulfilled. *The several States can no more supply a national currency than they can provide armies, and navies for the national defence.* The necessity for a national institution does not result merely from the existence of local institutions, but it arises out of the fact that *all the great commercial nations of the world have their banks.* England, France, Austria, Russia, Holland, and all the great Powers of Europe have their national banks.

These then, are HENRY CLAY's honest opinions of a Bank, and he has adhered to them through every fortune, from the hour of Gen JACKSON's veto in 1832. His devotion to the project no longer wears the appearance of generous constancy in support of a great measure, but looks like dogged and sullen prejudice in favor of a scheme which all other men have abandoned as impracticable and bad, or are ashamed and afraid to defend.

In 1832, when JACKSON's glorious veto appeared, HENRY CLAY, buoyed up with the idea that "money is power," entering the field with the Bank at his back, made a desperate effort to hurl the old hero from the Presidential chair. Never was defeat more signal CLAY got but 49 electoral votes, and the people recorded their emphatic disapproval of a Bank, by returning a large majority to Congress opposed to it. Yet Mr CLAY was not admonished that a Bank was hated by the people.

In 1836, MARTIN VAN BUREN was elected as an avowed opponent of the Bank, though the whigs run their best men every where. Still Mr CLAY stuck to his old love.

In 1839, the whigs resolved not to carry the weight of a Bank in the then coming contest, and owing to this more than any thing else, HENRY CLAY was defeated for a Presidential nomination, and a man whose Bank views could be concealed, was taken up. Still Mr CLAY advocated a Bank.

In 1840, the whigs, by the aid of a "committee," and other devices, kept the Bank question from the public view, and Harrison was elected And in 1841, at the opening of the Extra Session, HENRY CLAY found himself the leader of the whig party, with a whig majority in the House of near 50, and in the Senate of 7.

Once more did he prove his paramount devotion to a Bank, and his sovereign contempt for the judgment of the people, so often recorded against it. Postponing every thing else, a Bank Bill was passed; and was vetoed by President TYLER, who saw and respected the popular feeling against the measure. Again he sought to outrage the people's will, and again he was foiled by the firmness of Mr. TYLER. And yet, Mr. CLAY did not abandon the Bank.

In 1843, at the Congressional elections, the people came to pass judgment on the doings of the whig Congress—the vetoes were sustained, and a bank once more repudiated—of 223 members of the House but 63 (less than one-third,) could be found that would vote for a U. S. Bank. Yet Mr. CLAY insists upon piling upon the backs of the people a Monster Bank.

Our political history does not furnish any such instances of more frequent and signal condemnation of any measure, as the last 12 years have shown of this bank. During that time, with the exception of a short period, the Democratic party, which comprises a majority of the people, have had possession of the General Government, and of those of most of the States—they are unanimous *against a Bank*, while it has been impossible to obtain a *unanimous* expression of the whigs in its favor.—Mr. CLAY and his leaders adhere to the project, and sustained by these few wilful men, he braves an overwhelming majority. If it was evident that the public interest was suffering for want of such an institution, Mr. CLAY's stubborn resistance to the popular will might be somewhat excused. But the country was never more prosperous—the currency never better—exchanges never so cheap—yet Mr. CLAY despising alike the emphatic fiat of the people, the lessons of experience, the plain dictates of public utility, insists on a Bank—for the unworthy reason that—"all foreign nations set us the example."

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.—Scenes of outrage, murder and arson have again commenced in Philadelphia. As we read the horrible details, we blush for our country and our kind. The civil authorities of Philadelphia have murder to answer for. On the heads of those who now conduct the municipal affairs of that city, and of those who have managed it for years must the heavy blame of these terrible doings fall. Had the mob spirit which showed itself at the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, a few years since, been promptly checked—had but two or three of the ring-leaders of that hell-incited band been shot down, the recent outrages would probably never have taken place. Or if, at the outset of the late riots, the officers had acted with proper firmness, there would have been no murders, no church-burnings. A single volley of balls fired into the mob, with a resolution manifested to persevere in that sort of a corrective, would have had the effect to quell these horrors in the outset. Much more will now be required. This may be pronounced too sanguinary—we do not think so—it was at last resorted to, why should it not have been at first? We cannot think that any man whose life was valuable to society, would be found in a mob like those in Philadelphia. Therefore we say the terrible alternative should have been promptly adopted

☞The American is much concerned about a letter which, it says, was received from Gov. POLK, or some of his friends. A letter from Mr POLK has already been published, on the Tariff, which the editor has most shamefully and scandalously garbled, in his paper of Tuesday. Does he wish more food for misrepresentation and calumny? Why does he not have the honesty to lay Mr POLK's sentiments before the public in their proper form, before he demands other letters of his?

WHY THE WHIGS IN THE SOUTH SUPPORT CLAY.—The Richmond Whig, the Organ of Clay and Frelinghuysen, holds this language:

"The fact that Mr Clay is *more of a free trade man* than Mr Van Buren, is becoming generally known to the people of the South."

And the Savannah Republican, the leading Clay paper in Georgia, says the following:

"We *deny* that Mr Clay, or the whigs of Georgia, whose candidate he is, seek for the establishment of a protective tariff."

This, now, is plain sailing. The Georgia man, when he penned the above, had just been listening to a harangue from Clay, and no doubt had just been reading his speech, where he tells his friends not to "*raise the question of protection.*" We like the honesty of this Georgia editor, and the candor of the Richmond Whig.

A FEDERAL TRICK.—The whigs, afraid as ever to come out in their true colors, are resorting to a mean expedient to make partisans out of men who are either opposed to CLAY, or are indifferent in the contest. Instead of forming CLAY or BANK clubs, as they ought to do to be honest, the impudent impostors carry out Bills for the signature of men favorable to a "Tariff Club," and then, they parade the signers as enrolled under the banner of CLAY. We caution the friends of the Tariff against these devices—CLAY is no true friend of the Tariff—he staid in Congress till the Bill was about to come up, fighting for the Bank and Bankrupt Bills, and then "made tracks" for Ashland. He nor his sattellites are not to be trusted.

THE WHIGS AND THE TARIFF.—Here is an "authentic" fact for the Clay Club. We take it from the Philadelphia Times:

Speaking about the Tariff, here is a little fact that bears a great truth upon its face, and gives a very clever idea as to who are the *real* friends of American industry. A few days before Congress adjourned, Mr Evans of Maine, a violent Whig Senator, and as violent a friend of Henry Clay, proposed that Railroad Iron should be admitted *free of duty*. Mr Buchanan, a friend of James K Polk, opposed it, and defeated the proposition. Pennsylvanians will very readily understand who are their real, and who their *professed* friends. Federal professions lost all their weight in 1840. The people cannot be so easily deceived again.

HENRY CLAY AND THE TARIFF.

Extract from Mr Clay's Hanover speech, delivered 27th June, and reported in the National Intelligencer of July 13. 1840, as corrected and revised by himself. Speaking of the tariff, Mr Clay says:

"The question cannot be, ought not to be, one of principle, but of measure and degree. *I ADOPT THAT OF THE COMPROMISE ACT*, not because that act is irrepealable, but because it met with the sanction of the nation. Stability, with moderate and certain protection, is far more important than instability, the necessary consequence of high protection. But the protection of the Compromise act will be adequate in most, if not as to all, interests.—*THE TWENTY PER CENT WHICH IT STIPULATES*, cash duties, home valuations, and the list of free articles inserted in the act for the particular advantage of the manufacturer, *WILL INSURE, I TRUST, SUFFICIENT PROTECTION.* Although they will amount probably to not less than thirty per cent.—a greater amount of protection than was secured prior to the act of 1828, which no one stands up to defend."

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated,

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 7, 1844

GENT:—Again the silence of the Sabbath is broken by the sound of martial music; the shrill note of the fife, and the hoarse roll of the drum, now pierce our ears. The authorities having placed arms in the church of St. Philip de Neri, on Queen street, in Southwark, some of the people in that section of the city, assisted by sundry choice spirits from the *peaceable* district of Kensington, assembled on Friday night to redress their grievances, and to have them removed.—A large number of people have been in the neighborhood ever since; some six or seven hundred were around the church on yesterday evening when I visited it. The Sheriff's posse, numbering about one hundred, and a volunteer company, were in possession.

I regret that I am not able to give you a correct history of this day's transactions, for the reports are so contradictory that it is impossible to reconcile them.—I am informed however by several persons, that the Hon. Charles Naylor, late representative in Congress, from the third district, was arrested by General Cadwallader, but for what offence I know not, that the defenders *par excellence* of the Holy Bible, thereupon procured two pieces of cannon and having planted them in front of the church, in which Mr. Naylor was confined, demanded his immediate release, which was granted by the crest fallen General. That some of the military, (members of the Hibernia Greens,) having returned a salute of brickbats and other missles with a discharge of musquetry, two persons were wounded, but whether dangerously or not is not now known; that the company gave way under the assaults of the mob, and two of them were sacrificed to appease the vengeance of Bible champions. That the mob now have possession of the church, and that some of their leaders and orators are addressing them to go away and restore possession to the authorites. A native who has just returned from the scene of combat, says that when he left "they were holding a Native American meeting in the church." If it should be fired before the mail closes, I will inform you.

There seems now to be nothing left for the Catholics but unconditional submission to the domination of the Natives, for if they assume the defensive attitude, they arouse the angry passions of their foe, and riot and destruction follow, while if they neglect their churches, they are at the mercy of the incendiary, and will only as surely be burnt down.

The arms were placed in it in anticipation of an attack on the 4th instant, as the Native procession passed within fifty yards of it, and in case of any outbreak it would most likely have been an object of attack, but every thing on that day went off quietly, and I had fondly hoped that we were done with broils and burnings. Notwithstanding the insulting character of some of the banners in the Native procession on the 4th, not a symptom of riot was any where exhibited—no, not even in the Catholic districts, where the route of the procession seemed studiously to be planned. The charitable and tolerant party representing on their banners members of the Catholic church by hideous serpents striking their fangs at Liberty and Washington, and other disgusting emblems. But perhaps the most singular inconsistency of the Natives was, in making a ship after the fashion of the Ship Lawrence, partly out of the timbers of the old frigate Alliance, one of the first armed vessels chartered by the Continental Congress; the land craft was duly manned and made a handsome appearance in their turn out, and served not a little to show their ignorance of history as well as of true American principles. That same old frigate Alliance, was commanded while in the service of our country, during the war of Independence, by Commodore Barry, a *Catholic* and an *Irishman* unnaturalized of course, who shed his blood freely in that glorious struggle for liberty, and whose ashes now repose in the grave yard of St. Mary's church in this city. 'Twas enough to make the old hero's bones rattle in his coffin, to parade the wreck of his own *blood-stained deck*, to sanction by its presence doctrines so hostile and opposite to those for which he lived and died. 'Twas a sacrilege characteristic of the intolerant party. Yours, G. C.

Exchange, 8 o'clock.—All good citizens are cautioned to avoid the scene of riot While I write guns are firing rapidly at the church. The military took possession at 6 o'clock and the guns are supposed to be fired by those defending the church against the mob. Naylor was in durance from last night until 11 o'clock to-day, when he was released and escorted home by the mob. All is excitement around me but it is supposed the assailants will be defeated.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATER

We take up the thread of the narrative at the point where the Hibernia Greens left the church.

Robert Gallaher, one of the company, was terribly beaten by the mob.

The throng in front of the church increased; they were addressed by Grover, Levin, Ardis, and C J Jack, who besought them to spare the building. The rioters entered the house by a breach—the people begged of them to spare the church. Fire was soon seen to issue from the cellar; but it was extinguished. The church was then surrendered to a committee of 20, who guarded. The mob left it.

At 5 o'clock a pacifying meeting was held in the street near the church.

At 7 o'clock the military came and drove the mob down Queen street. Stones were thrown at these soldiers. They were ordered to charge but the mob withstood their bayonets. They fired a volley down Queen street—then a second. The order was not given till Capt Hill, of one of the companies, was thrown to the ground and his sword wrested from him.

An elderly man shot in the body and lived but ten minutes. Another named Crozier, shot in the jaw and killed. James Lawson, James R Tully, and Mr Manning wounded.

Half past 8.—The mob, armed with muskets, and two field pieces met at Wharton market and marched to attack the military. Cannon were soon heard.

It was now evident that the military and the crowd had engaged in one of the most deadly of conflicts. Females were seen running, distracted, through the streets, wringing their hands and uttering the names of brother, husband, father, with the wildest gesticulation.

11 *o'clock, P. M.*—Five wounded persons taken to the Hospital. Lyons, Susanburger and Carter, are three of them. The military and the mob are fighting with desperation, muskets rattle and cannons roar, six soldiers have been killed, Captain Scott of the Grays, among them; Elijah Jester, not of the soldiers, killed.

12 *o'clock.*—The cavalry captured the cannon of the cansillo at the corner of 2d and Queen streets, and have complete possession. The mob shoot from behind houses and out of alleys, 7 wounded persons carried up Second street on settees. Capt Tenl is the name of one person killed. Another is named John Cork,—an oysterman, from N. Y. who fired the cannon. Jos. M'Donald is also killed.

2 *o'clock.*—Rioters shoot from tops of houses at military. Troops under cover, detachments out with field pieces A sergeant shot through the head. Col. Pleasanton's life was saved by some coin in his pocket. The men are in the church awaiting the dawn of morning.

2½ *o'clock.*—The rioters retired from the contest for the night. The last shot was fired at the soldiers. Two papers issued by the Sheriff, one calling out the citizens, and another denouncing the mob as traitors and insurgents.

In addition to those already named as wounded, was a lady of 18, and Capt Lyle's wife, who resides in Catharine street.

The Ledger says: The present riot was commenced by a desperate set of men. Native Americans were posted to guard the Church of St Philip against the attacks of these men, belonging to no party, actuated by no principle, not even that of blind revenge, but moved only by a reckless disregard of all civil restraints, and rioting for the love of riot.

We should like to know if the former rioters were not "desperate men," or were they gentlemen rioters?

Monday, 9 o'clock. Military with two field pieces, one stationed in Queen street. Houses shattered with shot, a man named B Halseman found dead—was killed in his own house by a grape shot in the head. Of the military, it is now said that 1 is killed 2 wounded. Of the mob, 9 have been taken to the hospital. Two of Col Jones' men killed—of the Germantown Blues. An Irishman who made an impudent remark, in front of the Hall, Southwark, was dreadfully beaten. Fresh amunition sent to the troops.

10½ *o'clock.*—Great excitement prevails. Terror has seized on all—business is at a stand—people are removing from near the church. The body of an old man named Farland claimed by his friends. A man named Gebhart Ellis, was killed in the fight.

2 *o'clock, July* 8.—Every body blaming Gen Cadwallader, no one knows why—all report his conduct differently. A meeting was held and the authorities asked to remove the soldiers. A police force is to be raised and take the place of the military at 5 o'clock.

3½ *o'clock.*—The military are removed, and the crowd fill their place. The magistrates and commissioners have the church; at their request Judge Jones has organised a court in presence of the crowd. Every thing is quiet, and no disposition to break the peace is seen.

An accurate list makes the killed and wounded on both sides 23.

The Extra Session.—The New York Republic says:—

Notwithstanding the speculations of our own and other correspondents from Washington to the contrary, we are assured, from a source to us conclusive, that the president entertains no idea whatever of calling an extra session of Congress this summer; but that, on the contrary, he is opposed to such a movement, and deems it altogether uncalled for. The measure is strongly urged by Mr. McDuffie and other distinguished southern politicians—including, we believe, Mr. Calhoun—but the president does not recognise in the course they wish to pursue, such a policy as in his judgment will conduce either to the peace or the permanent welfare of the country. So it may safely be considered determined that Congress will not be required to assemble again before the time specified by the Constitution.

Insurrection in the British West Indies—Martial Law Proclaimed at Dominica—Several Negroes Shot!

The following is an extract of a letter received at Keefler's Reading Room, St John, N B. quoted in the New Brunswicker of July 2nd.

LIVERPOOL, N S June 23d.

Capt. McLeod of the Brig Nova Scotia at Liverpool, just arrived in 61 days from Dominica, reports, that on the day he left, Martial law had been proclaimed, in consequence of a riot among the Blacks, about 300 being assembled near the town. One of the leading inhabitants had his horse cut down under him, and was himself so severely wounded that his life was despaired of. Several blacks had been shot down, and great excitement and confusion prevailed

The outbreak was said to be occasioned by an order for taking the Census of the Island, the blacks believing that it was with a view of making them pay for the lands they had taken up and cultivated since they had been free.

Capt. McLeod states that he would have been detained for 15 had he not fortunately procured his clearance just previous to the outbreak.

Duel.—A duel was fought opposite this City in Kentucky, on Wednesday evening last, with pistols, at 11 paces. The challenging party was satisfied after the first shot, the ball having passed through his hat and grazing the top of his head. The cause of this difficulty arose by the challenged party receiving from the other a correspondence, reflecting upon his character as a gentleman, which he resented by caning the writer in presence of a respectable company, on the steps of the Henrie House, which event took place on Monday just before the dinner bells rung. *Cin. Com.*

Horrible Murder in Boston.—On Wednesday night last, about 12 o'clock, a horrid murder was committed in Richmond street, Boston. Mr James Norton, in the employ of Mr Lull, (who keeps a stable and riding school in Mason street) got into an affray in a house in Richmond street, with a negro named Peter York. York first struck Norton with a stave, the latter then rushed into the street, followed by York, who afterwards stabbed him twice with a dirk knife, one of which blows reached deeply into the heart, the blade breaking in it and partly remaining there. Norton proceeded but a few steps before he fell dead.

York changed his clothes immediately, with a view of escaping the consequences of the deed; but he was recognized and arrested soon after, and acknowledged the deed. A colored woman named Elizabeth Clark has also been arrested as an accomplice. York is 25 years of age, and resided in that part of Ann street called the "Black Sea."—*Phila Times.*

☞The Knickerbocker tells the following humorous and amusing story:

'A gentleman from New York, who had been in Boston for the purpose of collecting some money due him in that city, was about returning when he found the one bill of one hundred dollars had been overlooked. His landlord, who knew the debtor, thought it a doubtful case; but added, that if it was collectable at all, a raw boned Yankee, then dunning a lodger in another part of the room would annoy it out of the man

Calling him up, therefore, he introduced him to the creditor, who showed the account.

'Wal, squire, 'taint much use trying, I guess. I *know* that critter. You might as well try to squeeze ile out of Bunker Hill monument as to collect a debt of him. But any how, what'll you give spos'n I do try?'

'Well, sir, the bill is one hundred dollars. I'll give you—yes, I'll give you half, if you collect it.'

'Greed, replied the collector; there's no harm in *tryin*, any way"

Some weeks after, the creditor chanced to be in Boston, and walking up Tremont street, encountered his enterprising friend.

"Look here!" said he, "I had considerable luck with that bill o' your'n. You see I stuck to him like a hog to a root. but for the first week or so it wan't no use—not a bit! If he wasn't at home, he was short; if he was at home I could get no satisfaction. But by and by, says I, after going sixteen times, I'll fix you; so I sot down on the door stoop, and sot all day and a part of the evenin; and began airly next mornin', but about ten o'clock he gin in. He paid me *my half*, and I gin up the note."

STICKNEY'S CIRCUS,

WILL OPEN THIS EVENING, IN FRONT OF BROADHURST'S, PENN STREET.

MR. S. P. STICKNEY, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh that this superb and extensive Equestrian establishment has been entirely refitted in the most splendid and costly manner for 1844, and is not to be surpassed, if equalled, by any other exhibition in the world.

The utmost attention to the comfort and convenience of the visitors has been held in view in the fitting up of this magnificent concern, and the manager flatters himself that the whole of the internal arrangements are of that superior order which will meet with the merited approbation of a liberal and enlightened community.

The following are the names of the talented artists attached to the company:

Mr. S. P. Stickney,	Mr. E. Stone,
La Forest,	A. Levi,
H. Long,	W. Worrell,
J. Booth,	W. Kelley,
W. Day,	J. Jones,
W. Chesnut,	D. W. Stone,

Miss Rosaline and Sarah Stickney and that Old Clown, Fred. Carson.

Mr. Coats' celebrated brass band, who bids defiance to all competition, accompanies the exhibition.

Price of admission—Boxes 50 cents, Pit 25 cents; Children under 12 years to the Boxes half price, no half price to the Pit. july 11

GAS WORKS.

ADAMS & GOLDTHORP,

GAS FITTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

61 *Third Street, opposite the Post Office.*

HAVING bought the principal part of the tools and stock of the Pittsburgh Gas works, we are prepared to fit up Churches, Stores, and private dwellings, on the most reasonable terms and in the neatest manner; and having worked a number of years in the Gas works, Pittsburgh, and in most of the Eastern cities, Philadelphia and New York, we feel confident of giving general satisfaction to all who may please to favor us with their patronage.

All kinds of Brass work made; Oil Lamps repaired, cleaned, and made the same as new.

Turning in general.

july 10—1m

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, held in the city of Pittsburgh and for said county, on the 8th day of July A D 1844; will be exposed to sale by public Vendue or Outcry, on Saturday the 3d day of August, A D 1844, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P M. of said day: Four certain contiguous lots or pieces of ground, situate on the south side of the Monongahela river, in St Clair township, Allegheny county aforesaid, in the town of Birmingham, marked in the general plan of said town No 94, 95, 101 and 102. Bounded by lots Nos. 87 and 88, by Neville street, by other ground and by the Monongahela river The said lots 95 and 102 containing together in breadth on Neville street aforesaid 120 feet, and in length 95 feet; the said lots 94 & 101 containing together in breadth 120 feet, and in length from said lots 95 & 102 to the Monongahela river, with the appurtenances, being part of the estate of James Patterson Sen'r, late of Allegheny county, aforesaid, deceased.

Terms of sale, one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance, one third in nine months from date of sale and the other one third in eighteen months from date of sale with interest, the said two thirds to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property so sold.

JAS. PATTERSON, jr. } Executors.
WM. O'LEARY, }

july 9-3ts w&w3t.

FRESH supply of THOMPSON'S EXTRA WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR, just received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO., jy10. Water st, between Wood and Smithfield.

Stray Dog.

CAME to the subscriber on or about the 5th of July, a large brown Terrier Dog.—The owner of said dog is requested to call, prove property, pay cherges and take him away.

East Liberty, july 10 3t N. CLEIS.

Pot Ash.

17 CASKS POT ASH, just received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO., jy10 Water st, between Wood and Smithfield.

FRESH TEAS, FRUIT, &c.

18 Catty Boxes Young Hyson Tea,
18 do do Gunpowder do.
6 do do Imperial do
6 do do Pouchong do
4 half chest "extra fine Chulan" Pouchong do.
10 boxes Prime Lemons,
5 do do Oranges,
2 baskets Olive Oil,
10 boxes scaled herring,
75 bbls No 1 Salt,
200 Boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
50 do 10 by 12 do.
2000 lbs Spanish Moss.

Received, and for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS, july 9. No 28 Fifth street.

Cotillion Party.

MR. BRADY, the celebrated performer on the Grand Union Pipes, lately from the city of Dublin, who has had the honor of performing to large audiences in the New York Theatres, respectfully informs the public that he will give a Cotillion Party at Concert Hall, Penn Street, on the evening of Monday, the 15th of July.

Mr B will exert his skill in playing some of the most popular Irish airs, and hopes to be able to give much pleasure and satisfaction to the lovers of the sweet music of the 'Green Isle"

☞Tickets can be had of Mr B and at the Washton Hotel july 9-td

A Rare Chance for Capitalists!

POPULAR AND VALUABLE EXHIBITION FOR SALE.

Hannington's Celebrated Moving Dioramas, now exhibiting at the Theatre, in 5th street.

H. HANNINGTON the sole proprietor of the above well kntown and extremely popular exhibition, having business which calls him to England, wishes to dispose of the same, to any one with sufficient capital. This offers a rare and enviable chance of making money.

Nothing would induce the Proprietor to part with the above, but the immergency of the case that calls him away—any encomium as to the merits of the exhibition is unnecessary, as it is too well known. Every instruction will be given and hands furnished if required. Apply by note to H. Hannington at the Theatre, or personally between the hours of 10 and 3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court, held at the City of Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the 17th day of June, A. D, 1844: Will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 15th day of July, A D. 1844, at the New Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, all those certain lots or parcels of ground, situate in the Manor of Pittsburgh, Pitt Township, Allegheny County, being part of out Lot number three (3) and known as Lots number seventy-three (73), seventy four (74), and seventy-five (75), of Scott's plan of Lots, Recorded in the office for Recording of Deeds, in and for the said County of Allegheny, in Book V 2d, page 395. &c., the property of James Dunlap, deceased, late of said Allegheny County.

Terms made known by the administrator on the day of sale.

JAMES DUNLAP.
Administrator.

june 21-d3w

Dividend.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co. }
Pittsburgh, July 1st 1844. }

THE President and Managers of the "Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," have this day declared *a Dividend of seven per cent* on the capital stock of said Company, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th inst.

JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

july 2-d10tw3t.

Cheese.

A PRIME lot of W R Cheese just received and for sale by BIRMINGHAM & TAYLER, m3 No 54, Water street.

INDIGO —2 ceroons indigo just received and for sale low by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO, my7 43, Wood street.

REMOVAL.

E. H. Heastings, County Surveyor and City Regulator,

HAS removed his office to the rooms occupied by John J Mitchel, Esq, on Smithfield, near Fifth treet my2

LOST,

A DIAMOND BREAST PIN. The finder will receive $5 by leaving it at this office. j4.

ESTEP'S Axes and Edge Tools, for sale by a4 GEO COCHRAN, No 26, Wood street.

Mackerel.

20 BBLS New No 3 Mackerel just received and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO., july 4 No 43 Wood street.

CASTOR OIL.

15 BBLS. Cold Pressed Castor Oil, for sale by j» 18 JAMES MAY.

Dissolution.

THE undersigned have from the 4th inst., mutually dissolved all connection which has heretofore existed between them in relation to the publication the "German Courier."

JOHN G BACKOFEN,
OTTO HOFFMAN.

july 10

TO CONTRACTORS.

"RESOLVED, That the Aqueduct Committee be instructed to invite proposals until the 22d day of July, for erecting a Wire Suspension Aqueduct over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, agreeably to the modified plan submitted by John A Roebling; the contractors to be bound in satisfactory security to complete the same on or before the first day of April 1845 provided the cost of said structure does not exceed fifty-six thousand dollars; to be paid in city bonds payable in fifteen years, bearing an interest of six per cent per annum payable semi-annually in Philadelphia."

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, sealed proposals will be received by the Aqueduct Committee; the plan and specifications are in the hands of said committee for the use of persons wishing to bid for the work.

R GALWAY, Chairman of Aqueduct Committee

july 8-d122dj

Consumption Curable.

DR. HALL, having returned to the city, may be consulted at the Monongahela House from 9 until three o'clock daily, Sundays excepted.

july 8-d&wtf

CHEAP New Temperance documents &c. Just received from the American Temperance Union, New York, a good assortment of their latest publications, amongst which, are 3050 Youth's Temperance Advocate, and Journals for July. About 500 Hymn books, Lyrics, Annual Reports, Dialogues; Harps, Washington do. Pic nic songs; trial of King Alcohol; cold water army exhibition; Deacon Giles' Distillery; 6000 assorted Youth's Advocate in bundles of 5, 6, 12 or 25 each. Gold plated medals and Temperance certificates, and a variety of American Tract Society's tracts in packages, and by retail. Also, a good supply of school books, writing, letter, and wrapping paper. Patent pens, Ink, quills, wafers, sand &c. For sale low for cash, in any quantity to suit customers.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Com Merchant, No 9, Fifth street.

july 6-d5tw1t.

WANTED—A place in a Dry Goods Store, for a clerk or salesman, with the best of reference; also for several boys, &c. in stores, warehouses &c. in the city. ☞ Wanted, several good laboring hands and farmers for the harvest in the country. Wanted, places in town or country for several boys as apprentices to trades—all kinds of agencies attended to for moderate charges, at HARRIS' General Agency and Intelligence Office. No 9 Fifth street.

july 3

McKENNA'S AUCTION MART,

CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STS.

THE undersigned very respectfully tenders his services to the public, and to Importers, Merchants and Manufacturers, as a general

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

He has taken out a license and entered into the securities required by law, for the transaction of PUBLIC SALES of all FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS AND FABRICS.

An experience of a series of years in commercial life has furnished the undersigned with some knowledge of business, nearly twenty years of which have been devoted *actively* to the auction business, which may be advantageous to those who confide to him the sales of property.

To the IMPORTER every facility will be offered in disposing of *Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware:* and to the *Home Manufacturer*, the most prompt attention will be paid in the sale of *American products.*

Sales of real and personal estate in town and country shall command the best services of the undersigned. Arrangements will be made whereby *liberal advances will be made on consignments*, and sales in every instance closed without delay. Business is now commenced and ready to receive consignments.

P McKENNA,
The Old Auctioneer.

By permission I am authorised to give the following references.

PITTSBURGH

Avery, Ogden & Co.	Wm. M'Knight & Co.
Tiernan & Jones,	Jame Murphy & Co.
James Park, Jr., & Co.	J. W. Burbridge & Co.
Wm. Bell & Sons,	D P. Morgan,
Waterman Palmer,	Bagaley & Smith,
E. A. Brown & Bro's.	Shea & Pennock,
Geo. R. White & Co.	S. W. Semple,
Samuel Spencer,	Robert Galway,
Bailey & Co.	Myers & Co.
J. Painter & Co.	Tasffe & O'Connor,
King & Holmes,	Johnston & Stockton,
Bailey, Brown & Co.	Geo. Cochran,
Thomas Bakewell,	Church & Carothers,
H. Childs & Co.	N. Holmes & Son,
Wm. E. Austin,	M'Candless & M'Clure,
H. S. Magraw.	C. M'Kibben,
Allen Brown,	J. M. D. Crossan,
H. P. Graff,	H Devine.

PHILADELPHIA.

John H. Brown & Co.	Smith, Bagaley & Co.
John S. Riddle.	Robert Dunlap.
James O'Connor,	H. Alexander.

july 2, 1844.

CITY FARM.

BY a Resolution of City Councils, the undersigned have been authorized to extend the time for receiving *written* proposals for selling to the City a Farm of not less than 200 nor more than 400 acres of land, and not exceeding twelve miles from the City, till the first of August next.

Proposals fully to designate location, improvements (if any) and terms.

E F PRATT,
I J ASHBRIDGE,
Overseers of the Poor, City of Pittsburgh,

jy 4-d & w till 1st aug.

PITTSBURGH INFIRMARY.

For the Removal of Deformities of the Human Frame and of Diseases of the Eye.

THE subscriber has returned to the city and intends to establish an INFIRMARY for the reception and treatment of deformed members, such as *Club or Reeled feet, contracted joints, wry-neck* and *Strabismus* or *Squinting*, and of *Diseases of the Eye.*

There is no Institution of this kind as yet in this country, though much needed.

Patients from a distance would find it to their advantage to be operated on and to be attended to in an establishment exclusively devoted to the restoration of the above named deformities and diseases

The easy access to Pittsburgh, one of the healthiest spots in the country, by river and canal, almost at any season of the year, would offer great facilities for those desirous of being relieved.

His ample experience and well known success give sufficient guaranty that the welfare of those entrusted to his care will be greatly promoted.

ALBERT G. WALTER, M. D.,
Liberty, near the corner of Fourth street.

july 3-d&w6m

100 BLS. Salt, just landed and for sale by HUEY & Co. july 3 1844.

25 KEGS "Gregory's" No 1 six twist tobacco, just received per steamer National, and for sale by [m4] POINDEXTER & CO.

James Callan, Attorney at Law.

OFFICE FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

june 13-1y

M. EGOLF,

WHOLESALE Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 133 Wood street, above Fifth. je26—1y.

ALCOHOL.—10 Bls. Alcohol, in store, and for sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD. jun 8

SUGARS.

4 BBLS Powdered and crushed Sugar, a beautiful article. Just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG. june 22 140 Liberty street.