it was about 103,000; in 1810 it was 111,527; in 1840 it was 89,736.

In 1830 more than one third of the colored population of the State was free, and in 1840 the proportion of free colored to the slaves was as 61 to 89—approximating to one half. The slaves in this State have diminished within the last ten years at the rate of 12½ per cent.

In 1790 there was about two white men to every colored one, and in 1840 the proportion had slightly increased in favor of the whites. The increase of free colored persons has been, within the last thirty years, at the rate of 900 per year, yet the entire colored population of the State has diminished at the rate of about 2 per cent. and during the same time, the white population has increased 8¾ per cent.

Thus it will be observed that while the white population is increasing, the free colored is also increasing 900 per annum. What is to be the consequence?—Is it desirable to have a mixed free population in our State? The high Southern prices will drain it of slaves, and what then is to be done in regard to the colored freemen? Are we to accord to them all the rights and privileges of whites? Are they to remain an oppressed and despised race, deprived of all countenance?—Or are we to rid the State of them, restoring them to liberty through the agency of colonization?

Our State, although crippled in its pecuniary resources, and although considerable effort has been made to prevent it, continues to appropriate $10,000 annually to extend the benefits of colonization. A considerable amount is also acquired for the same purpose from the liberal contributions of private citizens; and the Maryland Colonization Society have succeeded in planting a flourishing Colony at Cape Palmas, on the Western Coast of Africa. The Colony consists of some 3 or 4,000 persons, and affords a foundation for a more extensive system of colonization than has ever heretofore been attempted, and which, we hope, will one day entirely rid our State of a colored population, and enroll her with her sister States North of Mason & Dixon's line.

The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 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.

AN HONEST WHIG EDITOR.—It is gratifying to find amidst the mercenary idolatry with which the Clay leaders and Clay journals advocate the election of the man who "throttled the Tariff," an occasional exposition of truth from the federal press. It is true they are as rare as springs in the desert, but this fact makes them more valuable, and serves to show there is still some little spark of honesty among our opponents. The following paragraphs we copy from a leading coon organ, the editor of which is one of the most decided opponents of the democratic party of whom we have any knowledge:

"Where defeat in support of principle inevitably occurs, it is always dignified; but when it follows the determination to support a certain individual whose MORAL CHARACTER, AND PECULIAR POSITION IN RELATION TO A GREAT MORAL AND POLITICAL EVIL, RENDERS IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GOOD WHIGS TO SUPPORT HIM WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE, we cannot see its dignity. Were there no other men in the land fit for the office of President, free from the great objections which can be urged against Mr Clay, there would be some show of excuse for his nomination by the whig party, but we confess we cannot see the dignity of courting defeat in the cause of a man, and not of the country."

* * * * * * *

"That portion of the community who seek a candidate for the Presidency whom they can conscientiously support, are not a class that can be coerced into the traces or be led away by mere political enthusiasm. They are governed by higher motives. Arguments must be addressed to their reason, and not to their fears or passions. Their conscience, their moral feelings must be satisfied, not their secular interests alone. Many of these persons, though warmly attached to whig principles, and anxious for their success, cannot believe that Mr Clay is the proper man to be supported by the anti-locofoco party at the next election. They have STRONG MORAL and political objections to him, and these must be removed before they can conscientiously support him."

The same editor administers the following rebuke to the squatters who assume to lead the whig party in this part of the State. Its truth cannot be denied, and every one who has noticed the impudent officiousness of these interlopers must applaud the editor for the independent manner in which he rebukes them:

"Every party has its manworshippers, men of intemperate zeal and *small brains*. Mr Clay and the whig party have suffered much from these characters who throw up their caps and shout "CLAY forever," and when asked, they can give no good reason why they support him. Taking some peculiar fancy to the man, they hardly know why; having no principle at the foundation of their political faith, they go on headlong, producing more evil to the cause they are engaged in than benefit. Men of this class will sacrifice every other man in the country, however great their services, or distinguished their abilities, unless they will bow down and worship their idol. They can see only one object at a time, and they will prate on that, jackdaw like, incessantly."

If other whig papers had the independence of this editor, their party would never be forced to support a man who has been denounced for his opposition to a Tariff, and who, as we are informed by Mr. DENNY, deserted his Tariff friends and united with the Southern nullifiers. But all whig editors have not the honesty or independence of the one from whom we quote; their love for filthy lucre is too strong for their honesty, and fifteen whigs can buy up the best of them at any time they may deem it advantageous to the party.

FOR THE HARRISON MEN.—We commend the sentences below, to the attention of those who loved Gen HARRISON when living, and revere his memory now that he is dead. Can they sustain a man who is charged by their old friend with having acted so basely?

"I will do my duty, even if Mr Clay is to be benefited by it, from whom I have experienced only UNGENEROUS TREATMENT, IN REQUITAL for YEARS OF DEVOTED SERVICE. I have done him (Mr. Clay) many favors, but he has returned them all with the BLACKEST INGRATITUDE."—*Gen. Harrison's letter to Mr. Brent, in the winter of* 1841.

THE COURTEOUS WHIGS.—A card appeared in the whig papers yesterday, signed by Jos. Knox, R. E. Sellers, Wm. J. Howard, &c., challenging the "*Loco Foco party*" to a public discussion. It is well known to these persons that "Loco Foco" is an epithet applied to the democrats by the *decent* whigs, for the purpose of insulting them, and, if it has not been resented, it is because this species of opposition was considered too pitifully low to notice. We have been under the impression that Mr. Knox and some others of the committee were gentlemen, who would support their political opinions, without descending to use the slang and nicknames so common with the loafers of the party, and that they would combat the arguments of their opponents without resorting to the vulgarity that can be used by any scamp the whigs choose to purchase. But we are sorry to find that there is but little difference in the decency of whigs, and the REFINED gentlemen who signed this notice have as little repugnance to using the epithets of the rowdies of their party, as those who do not assume to be such very nice young men.

As to the discussion, whenever they put their banter in language of ordinary courtesy, and agree to discuss all the questions at issue in the contest, they will find the democrats nothing loath to meet them.

"FIVE THOUSAND WHIGS IN COUNCIL."—We quote this from the description of the federal organs of this city as it stands at the head of their notice of the meeting of Saturday evening last. We have more than once been shocked at the reckless mendacity of these prints, and have had frequent occasion to expose their atrocious falsehoods. A few moments will serve to show *any man*, we care not who or what he may be, that the statement of the number as given in the Gazette and American is grossly false.

In 1840, in the two cities, in Birmingham, Pitt Township, and Reserve, the districts from whence the meeting was made up, the *whole whig vote was but* 3,588! In the same districts the vote of both parties was but 5560! We suppose the federal organs would not dare to say that *all the whigs* and *all the democrats* in those districts were present at their meeting—yet if there were 5000 present at it, *all must have been there* but 560!

But the whole whig vote in 1840 in the places aforesaid was but 3,588! They never polled as many before, and have been diminishing in numbers ever since, as the returns of the elections show. Yet these unblushing falsifiers say there were 5000 whigs at the meeting of Saturday!

"A BANK LIKE THE OLD ONE."—This, according to the Georgia Journal, is the kind of a Bank the whigs want—the sort of an institution which Mr. CLAY will charter, if he is elected President. But we have more light on the subject. We have from Mr CLAY himself a clear indication of the kind of a Bank he wants. He wants a Bank, with power to establish branches, in other words, "just like the old one."

"I believe the ESTABLISHMENT of a BANK OF THE UNITED STATES IS REQUIRED by the common good of the whole country; and although I might be willing, if it were practicable, to adopt an existing bank as the basis of such an institution, under all circumstances, I think it MOST EXPEDIENT that a NEW BANK, with power to establish branches, be created and CHARTERED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS."—*Mr Clay's Speech in the Senate, May* 21, 1838.

TO BE RECONCILED.—It seems to us there is some little discrepancy in the following sentences, both quoted from Mr CLAY's letters in the Washington Spectator. It would be indecorous to charge so great a man as "Harry of the West" with uttering untruths, but we cannot help thinking his memory is defective. If a democrat had written so, the whig editors would have had many articles about it, headed "Barefaced Mendacity," "Atrocious Falsehood," &c.

I voted *for* the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and 1832.—*Mr. Clay's letter to Gen. Bledsoe, July* 28, 1843.

I did *not* vote for the tariffs of 1816 and 1824.—*Clay's letter to Mr Merriwether, of Georgia, October* 24, 1843.

☞ The New York Tribune looks to Rhode Island to give efficient aid to the whigs. We have no doubt it will. *Workingmen* are not permitted to vote there, and moreover, the Governor is as "true a whig as ever fluttered," for we understand he is under bail for pilfering the funds of a bank with which he was connected. If the laws should poke Governor *King* into the *Penitentiary* before the election, the Tribune's hopes will be somewhat dampened.

☞ The New York Courier publishes a letter written by Horace Greely, editor of the Tribune, in 1841, in which he boasts that previous to the nomination of Gen Harrison he traveled through New York, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania, preaching the doctrine that Mr CLAY *could not be elected*.

AN ELOPEMENT.—The Delhi (Ia.) Oracle, says:—"Our town was thrown into a considerable excitement on Wednesday, owing to a rumor that a negro man had ran off with a young white girl, on Tuesday night, which we are sorry to say was but too true. We decline giving any particulars, for several reasons."

EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI.—From a tabular statement in the Reformer, it appears that, of all the population in the State above the age of twenty years, exclusive of blacks, one in nine or 8,359 out of 73,932 can neither read nor write.

☞ Elijah P. Jester, who died on Tuesday last, of a wound received in the riot on Sunday night, it appears fell by the hands of his own associates. A correspondent of the Ledger, who has left his name with the editor, says:

"Jester was one of the rioters, and was seen with a quantity of spikes, about to charge a cannon against the soldiers. I was called, Messrs. Editors, to visit this man at the hospital, to draw his will. He stated in my presence that the soldiers were not at hand, when he was shot, and that the men with whom he was at the time "were firing pretty much among each other." The opinion was then expressed in his presence that he was shot by one of the rioters and he did not contradict it. *He died of a slug not a ball wound.* The slug has been taken from his body It is a piece of lead of irregular shape, apparently taken from the scuppers of a ship. Now the soldiers fired nothing but ball, and perhaps buckshot, and the cannon nothing but grape and cannister. The leaden slug was never fired by them; they had no such charge in their cartridges."

Terrific Storm.—The most terrific storm within the memory of man, visited the vicinity of Montreal last Sunday afternoon. Vast damage has been done to the growing crops by the hail, and in the basin of Chambly by the floods. At Long Point, the inn kept by Michael Archambult, was blown away; two of his infant children were buried in the ruins, himself seriously injured in attempting to save them, and all his property destroyed. In that part of the country, and to the north and east, trees were torn up by the roots, the spires from churches, and innumerable buildings blown away. At Longuevill, the residence of Capt. Charpentier is destroyed, and many other buildings damaged. In Boucherville, from fifteen to eighteen barns are destroyed. In Varennes there has been a great fire, extent of damage unknown. At Pointe au Trembles, the destruction has been very great, and an extensive tract of land has slipped into the water. At Long Point, the church spire was blown into the river, and, after floating some distance was recovered with but little damage. *Phil. Native American.*

FOR THE POST.

DUELLING.

On the 8th of March, 1838, a great meeting was held at the Court House, and a series of very strong Resolutions against Duelling were passed *unanimously*. A pure, pious, independent and honest spirit *appeared* to pervade the meeting; a deep sense of the atrocity of the offence of Duelling *seemed* to exist, and by-standers could not but be penetrated by a deep conviction that the members of that meeting could never wink at the offence or tolerate the offenders against the laws of God. The following is a portion of the Preamble:

"All history proves, that nations as well as individuals are under the government of the Supreme ruler; and that as nations conduct themselves with piety, justice and humanity, they are prosperous and happy; but as they give way to blasphemy, violence and cruelty, they are torn by internal dissensions. The crimes of the principal magistrates (when the people tolerate such crimes and adopt them *by their silence and submission*) are considered the crimes of the people themselves, and are chastised as such."

These sentiments are undoubtedly correct, and they suggest the following remark. If preserving *mere silence* as to the high offences of our magistrates is to be visited by divine wrath, what hope of escape could we have, if we not only in silence wink at the misconduct of Henry Clay, but actually elevate him to the highest and most honorable station in our gift? I address this question to the many good and pious men who attended that meeting and approved the proceedings by their *unanimous* vote.

Would it not be sheer folly and madness to attempt by mere worldly wisdom, such as Tariffs, Banks, Distribution, &c. to advance the happiness of our country, if we, at the same time, set our faces against the Divine will, and spurn at the law of God?

I ask the special attention of the officers of the meeting to this matter and subjoin the list:

Chairman—John M. Snowden,
Vice Presidents—Charles Avery,
William Bell,
William Hays,
Samuel Church,
Secretaries—C. J. Gilleland,
H. H. Van Amringe.

How many of these officers will spurn at their own deliberate opinions, I know not. Perhaps some merely regarded the meeting as a mere political manœuvre, and the resolutions as a little solemn, hypocritical humbuggery; surely however, this cannot be true as to the officers of the meeting. "The murderous spirit" of the duelist is not a fit subject for political humbuggery, and if any man voted for the resolutions of the meeting in March, 1838, for political effect, I ask his calm attention to an extract from a letter from the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency.

"The law of the duelist is an outrage upon every principle of order and humanity. It sets the laws of God and the institutions of a christian people at defiance; and *if this Murderous spirit be not met and firmly and fearlessly rebuked, by the frowns of public sentiment, on ourselves will abide much of the guilt of Murder.* It can be checked and effectually repressed, whenever the people, true to their high duties, shall rise in the majesty of public opinion, and frown upon these atrocious deeds of violence; and the blood of the murdered, the tears of the bereaved, and the commands of a righteous God, call upon them to speak, and bear their stern and indignant testimony against this heaven daring sin.

I hope, gentlemen, that your meeting and proceedings may exert a powerful influence, and with kindred demonstrations all over the land, prevail to crush this alarming evil. Very respectfully,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN."

I would now say to the reverend clergy and other pious men, to the friends of Mr Frelinghuysen, those who have admired his character, will you consent to aid in the election of Henry Clay, a man who has again and again set at defiance the laws of God by engaging in duels, and who, as is now admitted by his own partisans, wrote the challenge which resulted in the murder of Cilley. Or will you honestly and manfully bear your "testimony against the heaven daring sin?" The question is brought plainly and irrevocably to your consciences. Henry Clay, the present candidate for the highest office in the gift of freemen, has again and again been guilty of "the heaven daring sin of duelling," and in cold blood wrote the challenge for Graves, which was followed up by the murder of Cilley. Will you incur the sin of countenancing his misconduct and labor to bring down upon the country the chastisement of heaven, by elevating to a high office that "heaven daring" sinner?

MADISON.

ANOTHER WHIG FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

The Federal Whig papers finding themselves obliged to retract all the infamous charges which they have raked up against the character of James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, are now endeavoring to make it appear that his grandfather was a Tory. As a specimen of these outrageously false charges, we give the following extract from the Tribune:

"*Ezekiel Polk*, grandfather of the locofoco candidate for President, was a British Tory of the Revolution, and not a 'brave [base] old Tory' either, but a mean, cowardly, unprincipled one—not one of those who adhered to Great Britain through a mistaken loyalty, but one of those who sneaked over to her and took a British protection from Cornwallis, when he thought the whigs were likely to be conquered,"

Now we shall meet this falsehood by quoting the language of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, published at Charlotte, N. C., near the birth place of James K. Polk, and in the section where his grandfather resided at the time of the revolution. That paper says, in reference to this matter:

"We say that Ezekiel Polk was not a Tory during the revolution; that he did fight for independence; and that he did sign the Declaration of Independence made in Charlotte on the 20th May, 1775; and we can prove, by as good evidence as our opponents can prove the reverse, that at the time Cornwallis was in Mecklenburgh, Ezekiel Polk was in Pennsylvania, and therefore did not take protection under the Crown."

The editor of the Jeffersonian alleges that he stands ready to prove the above statement, and remarks further:

"The assertion of General Saunders, that James K. Polk is a descendant of a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration, is literally true, for we have at hand a copy of that Declaration, with *Ezekiel Polk's* name to it; and it was the first copy of the Declaration ever put in print."

So much for this last outragoous falsehood of the federal whig press.—*Plebeian.*

BANKING IN OHIO, &c.

The reduction in banking in Ohio has been immense during the past few years, and eight banks, with a capital of $2,117,428, are all that remain of 36 banks, with an aggregate capital of $10,507,521, which were in full operation in January 1840. A very large portion of the currency now circulating in Ohio, consists of paper issued by banks in the neighboring States, although the proportion of specie is increasing, and would to a greater extent were the foreign market for produce more active. In the present state of the produce markets, Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana successfully compete with Ohio in supplying all the consumption of the sea-board; and the agricultural products of Ohio sell to an amount nearly sufficient to supply the goods imported into that State, and to supply the dividends due the Eastern stockholders of the banks.—For instance, the aggregate capitals of the banks of Wooster, Columbus, and Massilon, is $729,000, of which is owned at the Eastward and in England, $260,000, or 35 per cent.

The operation of banking in an agricultural State, is usually to prevent any money coming into the State. Thus if a merchant wishes to buy produce, he draws on a house in New York at 90 days; when the bill is accepted, he gets it discounted at one of the Ohio banks, receives their circulating bills, which he pays out to the farmers for their produce. The latter is sent to New York to the merchant against whom the bill was drawn, who sells it, and takes up the draft sent on for collection to a city bank. The proceeds of the draft are then placed to the credit of the Ohio bank. In the meantime the farmers, circulating the Ohio bank bills from hand to hand, gradually pay them into the hands of the dealer, and by him they are returned to the bank in payment of its bill on New York, where he has payments to make for goods purchased and sold to farmers. The bank charged discount on the acceptance 1½ per cent., and then sold the bill at 1a1½ premium, realizing 3 per cent., in 90 days for furnishing its credit to the farmers to use as money in that period.

The transaction we have here described is of the most legitimate banking description, and repeating the operation throws upon the people an expense of 12 per cent. per annum, for the use of paper money, without counting failures or fraudulent issues. In 1836, the amount of this circulation in Ohio was $12,000,000, issued by banks mostly owned out of the State—12 per cent on that circulation was $1,200,000, paid by the Ohio farmers for the use of paper as money. The average circulation of the years 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1839, was $6,000,000 per annum, at an annual expense of $720,000; which for four years was $2,880,000, the cost of the honest paper money. Most of that large sum was paid in produce out of the State, in the shape of dividends. Had that sum been disbursed for a specie currency, to circulate among private bankers within the State, Ohio would now have had a sound currency 50 per cent larger than that which at present exists, and all her own, without annual charge.

Such a currency circulating in the hands of private houses will always be present for the discount of a draft or the purchase of a bill; and instead of a bank charge of 1½ per cent, a range of ½ to ¼ per cent would be the utmost, under the competition of individual houses. A great advantage attends such a currency, inasmuch as that as soon as it has passed into the hands of the people, its own intrinsic value adheres to it. Paper money, on the other hand, still depends upon the result of the produce speculation. For instance, if a bank like that of Wooster discounts $171,000, say one-half on pork, at its price 60 days since, and issued its bills, it would have represented 25,000 bbls., which are now not worth that amount by $37,000, or 15 per cent of the capital. Hence the ability to redeem the notes is seriously impaired, and the farmers, after having sold their produce, as they supposed, are still running the risk of loss from it. In fact, the people pay the expense, and run the risks of banking, without deriving any thing but harm therefrom.

[From the N. Y Republic's Money article.

HENRY CLAY AND AARON BURR.

The following letter is taken from Colman's New York Herald, of March 21, 1807. It presents "Harry of the West" in rather an awkward light, as espousing the cause of Aaron Burr We give it, however, rather as a historical curiosity, which may serve to call to mind the events to which it alludes.

Young Hickory.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 1, 1806.

SIR: I have no design, nor have I taken any measure to promote a dissolution of the Union, or a separation of any one or more States from the residue. I have neither published a line on this subject, nor has any one through my knowledge. I have no design to intermeddle with the Government, or disturb the tranquility of the United States, or of its territories, or of any part of them. I have neither issued, nor signed, nor promised a commission to any person, for any purpose. I do not own a musket, nor a bayonet, nor any single article of military store, nor does any person for me, by my authority, or with my knowledge.

My views have been fully explained to, and approved by, several principal officers of Government; and I believe are well understood by the administration, and seen by it with complacency; they are such as every man of honor and every good citizen must approve.

Considering the high station you now fill in our National Councils, I have thought these explanations proper, as well to counteract the chimerical tales which malevolent persons have so industriously circulated, as to satisfy you THAT YOU HAVE NOT ESPOUSED THE CAUSE of a man in any way unfriendly to the laws, the Government, or the interests of his country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON BURR.

To Hon HENRY CLAY.

☞ To all appearances whiggery is on the wane in that hot bed of antimasonry, the county of Adams. The coons of Gettysburg, to secure a respectable assembly at their barbacue on the 4th inst offered a FREE DINNER to all who would come. Notices were up in every part of the town for several days before, earnestly calling upon the hungry and thirsty to come—neatly printed circulars were directed to "Patriotic Whig ladies" respectfully requesting their presence to partake of a slice of old Coon—but after all their efforts, they numbered only about 70. After their dinner was over but 58 could be counted. Four of these were from the country. To add to their chagrin, on their return to town, they passed Thompson's Hotel just as three cheers were sent forth by the democrats for Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg; just then the staff of their banner—their only one—gave way, and the banner fell to the ground, breaking off one of the wings of the gilt spread eagle, with which it was capped.

[*Pennsylvanian.*

MASS MEETING!

There will be a Mass Meeting of the people of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the adjoining districts, friendly to the election of

POLK, DALLAS & MUHLENBERG,

On SATURDAY, THE 3d OF AUGUST, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M. AT BROADHURST'S, PENN ST.

All true friends of a Tariff, and all those who do not consider a National Bank superior in importance to that question are invited to attend.

All who are opposed to a National Bank, and who do not believe there ought to be one in this free country, merely "because England, France, Austria, Russia and all the great powers of Europe have their National Banks," are invited to attend.

All who are opposed to a National Debt for the benefit of speculators and stock-gamblers are invited to attend.

All who are in favor of the peculiar interests of the City of Pittsburgh, and the erection here of a National Armory, are invited to attend.

All who believe it is a vile slander injurious to Pittsburgh, to say that 'our rivers are frozen up one half the year and dry the other half,' are invited to attend.

All who are opposed to Henry Clay, the man who was twice defeated by the people, and once rejected by his own party, are invited to attend.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

and hear the glorious principles of genuine democracy sustained and vindicated.

The democrats in the different wards of the two cities, and in the adjoining districts, will make their own arrangements about attending the meeting.

After the speaking there will be a general PROCESSION through the city, with music and banners.

John Anderson,	John Birmingham,
H. Sproul,	Wm Kerr, M D
Thomas Farley,	Thomas Hamilton,
James P. Stuart,	I J Ashbridge,
James May,	George A Kurtz,
P. McKenna,	A Bonnafon,
C. S. Bickley,	John C Davitt,
John B. Butler,	Wm Kerr, Sr
John B. Guthrie,	James S Hoon,
George R Riddle,	Rody Patterson,
A. McIlwaine,	Otis Young
James K. Logan,	Thomas Phillips
Wm H Smith,	James Porter
James Watson,	William Reed
T B Graham,	D D Dickey
John McFarland	Wm Coleman
Wm J Anderson	L G Robinson
Edward Fenderich	John D McIlroy,
James McGargill	Robert Anderson
Thos Hoskinson, jr	Robert M Young
Samuel Morrow	Henry Cassiday
Wm C McKibbin	Thomas Kerr
J Lauman	Wm C Meredith
G Lauman	E A Kemberly
Jacob McCollister	A F A Hauptman
Thomas B Davitt	R Ellis
James Irvin	Wm Irvin
James P Barr	George Thompson
John S Kennedy	J B Johnson
John Wilson	James Salisbury
Adam Wilson	S McKee
James Herdman	R Holmes
James Holden	T H Duff
Jacob Allen	Wm Werner
Joseph Robb	Robert Barr
John Allen	James Barr, Sr
Wm B Wood	James Barr, Jr
P L Elms	John Beltzhooves
N P Taylor	Joseph Caldwell
Joseph Hoffman	John A Brooks
G J Wellbrecht	Edwd Ensell, Sr
James Gilland	Samuel Miller
John McGinniss	E Ensell
Alex Gochenor	James Wenott
Christopher Nasser	Isaac Wallace
Daniel Berg	T B Perkins
Bernhard Louth	Jacob Bleidenheser

JUST RECEIVED—100 lbs. Spanish Flies, at the wholesale and retail Drug Store of JON KIDD, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
ju 19.

Encourage Domestic Industry.

AMERICAN FILES AND RASPS.

THE subscriber having been appointed "Sole Agent" for the sale of Josiah Adkins & Sons' Files and Rasps, manufactured in this city, from steel prepared expressly for the purpose, is now ready to execute orders, and supply the article to Merchants, Machinists and consumers in general, at manufacturers prices, being much lower in price and warranted of equal quality to any imported Files heretofore sold in this market.

☞ Orders to any extent promptly executed by
JAMES M. COOPER,
jy 24-d1m No 58 Wood street.

J. R. Lambdin,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PAINTER,

MAY be found daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., until the first of September, at the Western University, Third street, above Smithfield.
Pittsburgh, July 24-3t

JUST Received at M'Kenna's Auction Mart, corner of Second & Wood streets. Invoice and bills of Lading of Hardware and fancy goods, received this day from the importers; due notice and further description will be given on receipt.
july 24 P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

To the Gentlemen of Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the gentlemen of this city and vicinity, that he has commenced the BOOT and SHOE making business in Fourth street, opposite the Mayor's office, at the stand lately occupied by P. Kerrigan. Having been foreman in some of the most fashionable boot shops in the Eastern cities; and having furnished himself with the best French and American calf skins, he hopes by his attention to business to merit a share of public patronage To those gentlemen who have kindly patronised him he returns his sincere thanks, and can with confidence appeal for the goodness of his work and knowledge of his business.
July 24-tf. A. TERNAN.

The Last Week's Notice.

GENTLEMEN who wish their Cards published in Harris' New Business Directory of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and the towns immediately around, or who wish to subscribe, or who expect to make changes in their firms very soon, will please call this week as early as convenient, and subscribe or leave their cards, address, &c.; and the editor respectfully solicits his friends and the public generally to patronize liberally, a work that he will strive to make as useful as possible, which will have quite a wide circulation east, west, north and south.

☞ Bank, Insurance, Law and Public Officers are respectfully requested to furnish very brief reports for the Directory.

☞ Clergymen, &c. will please give their Church, Bible and Missionary Societies, Sabbath Schools, &c., as brief as possible. ISAAC HARRIS,
jy 24-d3t&w1t No 9 Fifth st.

Single Milled Casimere Cloths.

A LIGHT and elegant article for summer wear, Tweed Coats of every variety and color, together with a large assortment of new style light pantaloon stuffs and vestings which we are prepared to cut and make to order, after the latest and most approved styles, at very moderate prices.

The principle on which this concern is conducted, is to consult the interest of our customers, as well as our own, by manufacturing a good article, and selling at prices that cannot fail to meet the approbation of every purchaser. We trust to realize our remuneration in ready sales and quick returns.

ALGEO & McGUIRE.

Fashionable Head Quarters, 251 Liberty st.
july 24

Agency, Notarial and Conveyancing Office,

E street, four doors east of the Globe office,

WASHINGTON CITY.

THE undersigned has removed his office and residence from the Northern Liberties to the above-named place being nearly equidistant between the War and Navy Departments and the Post Office and Patent Office Departments, where he will continue to attend to the business of

Mail Contractors,	Land Claimants,
Pensioners,	Patentees,
Army Contractors,	Navy Contractors, &c.

Before the different departments of Congress. Also, all business of an agency nature, whether public or private. Legalized copies of documents, with notarial certificates, furnished at any time.

The subscriber will also act as agent for non-resident property holders, in attending to their property, collecting rents, depositing or paying them to order, &c.

Having resided at the seat of government upwards of twenty years, and become familiar with the usages and forms of office, he is prepared to transact the business of non-residents promptly, and relieve them from the inconvenience and expense of personal attendance. Charges reasonable, and regulated by the amount of claims and services performed.

All letters, to insure attention, should be *free of postage*, and enclose a small *retaining fee* to aid in preliminary proceedings; as well as contain a correct description of the business.

All *confidential* communications will be so considered, and promptly attended to.

EDMUND F. BROWN,
Notary Public, General Agent, and Conveyancer.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. W. Crane & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Charles McKarraher, Esq., and Thos. C. Clarke, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
William M. Brown, Esq., New York city.
Rev Daniel Sharp, D D., and Rev. B. Stow, Boston, Mass.
Hon. J. W. Williams, Lancaster, N. H.
Hon. A. H. Sevier, Arkansas.
L. C. Paine Freer, Esq., and Dr. L. D. Boone, Chicago, Illinois.
Rev. I. T. Hinton, and C. W. Coots, Esq., St. Louis, Missouri.
Col. John H. Wheeler, Raleigh, N. C.
William McDaniel, Esq., and J. E. Blake, Esq., P. M., Cannonsburg, Pa.
Rev. J. F. Brown, Gainesville, Ala.
july 24

Wholesale Druggists, Grocers, &c.,

WOULD be consulting their own, and the interest of their customers, to a very great extent, by purchasing Spices, Drugs and Dye Wooods in the Eastern markets, whole and in sticks, and getting them ground and chipped at the Franklin Manufactory, Second street.

It is not generally known, but nevertheless true, that Drugs and spices sold in the East, are lower in price than whole, of course the profit and cost of grinding must be made up by adulteration; dye woods have at least 15 per cent, and in some cases 25 per cent. of water added to them. Now water, dust, cornmeal and flaxseed meal are plenty here, and we can eat them in their purity, if so it pleases us, without paying a *pepper* price with freight and premium added.

Cinnamon,	Allspice,
Nutmegs,	Gumeric, ground,
Ginger,	Gum Arabic,
Gum Aloes,	Gum Gamboge,
Pumice Stone,	Lac Dye,
Indigo,	Logwood,
Cloves and Mace,	Fustic,
Mustard,	Nicwood,
Gum Scamony,	Cam Wood,
Manganese,	Brazil Wood,
Nut Galls,	Lima Wood, chipped,
Pepper,	&c. &c. &c.

The Proprietor will not deal in any of the articles he grinds as a guaranty that all the articles intrusted to him shall remain as pure as when sent to him.

N. B.—Lard Oil constantly on hand.
july 8.-tf J. S. GWYNNE.

Patent Lever Watches.

JUST received direct from the Importers, an Invoice of Gold English Lever Watches, full jewell'd, anchor and parachute escapements; two Silver Levers, anchor escapement 13 holes jewelled, all of which will be warranted, for sale by
J K LOGAN & Co.,
jy18. No. 32 Fifth st.

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

THEATRE.

A CARD.

CHARLES LA FORREST respectfully announces to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the patrons of the Drama, that he has leased the Theatre for a short season, with the full determination of producing, in rapid succession, the most favored *dramatic spectacles*, with a pleasing variety of domestic and other Vaudevilles, at once instructive and entirely devoid of all obscene or objectionable matter.

The company will be carefully selected, and will include the names of Mr and Mrs La Forrest, Mr and Mrs Kent, and many others who will be announced as they arrive.

The Orchestra has been completed with especial care, and will be full and efficient, and every arrangement made that will conduce to the comfort of those who will honor him with their patronage and support.

☞ The Theatre will open on Wednesday evening, July 24, 1844. Full particulars in the bills of the day. july 23.

Bunting.

500 YDS. white, blue and red Bunting, a superior article, suitable for Flags and Banners, for sale by JNO. B. M'FADDEN & Co.,
july 23. 85 Market street.

Send it through the City,

THAT COOK, 85 4th St., has the largest and best assortment of cheap Literature in the west!! Just received by express, the following new works; Magazines

Graham's Magazine, for August, containing three splendid embellishments.
Lady's Book for August, with 3 engravings.
National Magazine, do do do
Monthly Mirror. do do do
Ladies Magazine, for August; beautifully embellished, latest publications.
Kohl's Scotland, Glasgow, the Clyde, Edinburgh, the Ferth, Stirling, Drummond Castle, Perth and Taymouth Castle, the Lakes, by S G Kohl, author of Russia and Russians, etc.
Temptation, or who is to blame? and the Hasty Marriage by the author of the Seamstress, &c.
Merton, or there's many a slip twix't the cup and the lip, by Theodore Hook.
Living Age, No 10.
The triumph of time, by the author of Two Old Men's Tales, Deformed Admiral's Daughter, etc. No person who has read the above thrilling tales, will need any urging to buy this new work, by the same talented authoress. Harper's edition.
A curious work entitled the Spoon, with upwards of 100 illustrations, Primitive, Egyptian, Roman, Medical and Modern. Harper's edition.
The autobiography of Heinrich Stilling, late Aulic Counsellor of the Grand Duke of Baden, etc, etc; translated from the German by S. Jackson.
This book is the most delightful in the whole course of German literature. Fraser's Magazine.
Neal's History of the Puritans, No 6.
For sale at Cook's Literary Depot, 85 4th st.
july 22.

DON'T MISTAKE THE PLACE.

REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty street, keeps constantly on hand, and are daily receiving, Fresh Supplies of choice Family Groceries, comprising an extensive assortment, among which are the following articles—

Mocha, Java and Rio Coffee, best quality;
Superior Green and Black Teas;
Spices of all kinds, ground and unground;
New Orleans Sugars and Molasses;
Assorted Loaf Sugars;
Crushed and Pulverized do;
Boston Syrup Molasses;
Fine Honeydew do;
Raisins, Figs, Currants, Prunes, Citron;
Tamarinds, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts;
Bitter Almonds, Ground Nuts;
Rice, Rice Flour, Sago, Tapioca;
Kentucky, Boston, French and London Mustard.
White Wine and Raspberry Vinegar;
Meat and Fish Sauces, and Catsups;
India Currie Powder, Anchovy Paste;
Underwood's Pickles, assorted,
do Preserves and Sauces;
Salmon, Mackarel, Shad, Lobsters;
Sardines, Anchovies, Herring;
Italian Maccaroni, and Vermicelli;
Superior Chocolate and Cocoa;
Olive Oil, Sarsaparilla Syrup;
Oil of Spruce, Oil of Lemon;
Jujube and Balsamicque Paste;
Isinglass, Liquorice, Rock Candy;
Caroway, Canary and Mustard Seeds;
Salæratus, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts;
Brimstone, Rotten Stone, Whiting;
Indigo, Coperas, Alum, Chalk;
Starch, Madder, Logwood;
Nicaragua and Camwood;
Castile, Toilet, and Rosin Soaps;
Sperm, Star, and Tallow Candles;
Fine Salina and Liverpool Salt;
Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Brushes;
Patent Buckets and Keelers;
Nails, assorted, Window Glass;
Corn Brooms, Tobacco, Segars;
Water Crackers, Butter Biscuit, &c.
All of which, and many other articles are offered at the lowest prices by
REINHART & STRONG,
july 23 140 Liberty street.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs,

July 18, 1844.

TO carry into effect that part of the act of Congress, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1845, which relates to the purchase of American water-rotted Hemp—

Proposals will be received at this Bureau, until 3 o'clock, P M, of the 29th day of August next, for delivering at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., two hundred tons of American water-rotted Hemp.

This Hemp must be equal in quality to the Riga Rein Hemp heretofore purchased for the Navy, samples of which are now in the said navy yard—must be delivered free of all expense to the United States, and be subject to the inspection and approval of persons who will be appointed by, and act under, instructions from the Navy Department.

Persons making offers must state the price asked per ton of 2240 pounds, delivered at the Navy Yard, and must forward with them the offers of persons of sufficient property to become sureties in one third the amount of the contract, for its performance, if the offer should be accepted.

Separate proposals will be received for quantities of not less than thirty tons, nor more than two hundred tons. To diminish the hazard to contractors of forwarding hemp from the Western States, which may not be of proper quality or sufficiently well prepared, the Secretary of the Navy has appointed two agents, who will, when requested, inspect that which may be prepared to fulfil contracts to be made under this advertisement. One of these agents will inspect the Hemp that may be sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and the other that which may be sent to St Louis, in Missouri. These agents will be furnished with samples of Riga Rein Hemp, and with the means of testing Hemp, and will be ready to give all information in their power, to enable contractors to have their hemp properly prepared, and to ascertain the strength and character of it, before the expense of sending it to the navy yard is incurred. It must be distinctly understood, however, that the inspection and opinion of these agents is merely to diminish the risk to contractors, by furnishing useful information. The only inspection by which the hemp can finally be received and paid for, will be that at the navy yard where it is to be delivered.

The whole quantity of the hemp embraced in any contract must be delivered at the navy yard Charlestown, Mass, on or before the first day of August, 1845.

In addition to the bonds which will be required for the faithful performance of contracts, ten per centum will be deducted from all bills for deliveries, and retained, until the completion of the contract, as additional security for its performance. The remaining ninety per centum will be paid within thirty days after the bills, duly approved, shall be presented to the Navy Agent at Boston. july 23—3tawt29aug.

Commercial Academy.

MR. STEWART would announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and vicinity, that he has opened, on Fourth street, near the corner of Market and 4th, a Commercial School in which are taught all the branches that constitute a mercantile education.

Hours of Attendance.—Gentlemen attend when it suits their convenience.

Female Writing Class, at 2 o'clock P M.
june 4.-tf