[illegible] his father stood [illegible]

God support you, boy—you're my true [son], an' I know you'll show them what the Lamh Laudher blood an' the Lamh Laudher blow is.

The young man looked about him for a moment, and appeared perplexed.

I am here alone, said he; is there any among you that will second me?

Hundreds immediately volunteered this office; but there was one who immediately sprung upon the stage, to the no small surprise of all present—it was Meehaul Neil. He approached Lamh Laudher and extended his hand, which was received with cordiality.

Meehaul, said O'Rorke, I thank you for this!

Do not, replied the other; no man has such a *right* to stand by you *now* as I have. I never knew till this mornin' why you did'nt strike me the last night we met.

The Dead Boxer stood with his arms folded sometimes looking upon the crowd, and occasionally glaring at his young and fearless antagonist. The latter immediately stripped, and when he stood out erect and undaunted upon the stage, although his proportions were perfect, and his frame active and massy, yet when measured with the Herculean size of the Dead Boxer, he appeared to have no chance.

Now, said he to the Black, by what rules are we to fight.

If you consult *me*, said the other, perhaps it is best that every man should fight as he pleases. You decide that. I am the challenger.

Take your own way, then, said O'Rorke but you have a secret, black, do you intend to use it?

Certainly, young fellow.

I have *my* secret, too, said Lamh Laudher, an' now I give you warning that I will put it in practice.

All fair—but we are losing time, replied the man of colour, putting himself in an attitude; Come on.

Their seconds stood back, and both advanced to the middle of the stage. The countenance of the black, and his huge chest, resembled rather a colossal statue of bronze, than the bust of a human being.—His eye gleamed on Lamh Laudher with baleful flashes of intense hatred. The spectators saw, however, that the dimensions of Lamh Laudher gained considerably by his approximation to the black.—The dusky color of the boxer added apparently to his size, whilst the healthful light which lay upon the figure of his opponent took away, as did his elegance, grace and symmetry, from the uncommon breadth and fulness of his bust.

Several feints were made by the black, and many blows aimed, which Lamh Laudher, by his natural science and activity, parried; at length a blow upon the temple, shot him to the boards with great violence, and the hearts of the spectators, which were all with him, became fearfully depressed.

Meehaul flew to his assistance, and O'Rorke having been raised; shook his head, as if to throw off the influence of the blow. Neil afterwards declared that when coming to the second round, resentment and a sense of having suffered in the opinion of the multitude by the blow which brought him down, had strung his muscular power into such a state of concentration, that his arms became as hard as oak. On meeting again, he bounded at the boxer, and by a single blow on the eyebrow felled him like an ox. So quickly was it sent home, that the black had no activity to guard against it; on seeing which, a shout and emulating cheer from the multitude. We are not now giving a detailed account of this battle, as if reporting for a newspaper; it must suffice to say, that Lamh Laudher was knocked down twice, and the Dead Boxer four times, in as many rounds. The black, on coming to the seventh round, laughed, whilst the blood trinkled down his face. His frame appeared actually agitated with inward glee, and indeed a more appalling species of mirth was never witnessed.

It was just when he approached Lamh Laudher, chuckling hideously, his black visage reddened with blood, that a voice from the crowd shouted:

He's laughing—the blow's coming—O'Rorke, remember your instructions.

The boxer advanced, and began a series of feints, with the intention of giving that murderous blow which he was never known to miss. He even threw out his foot in an attempt to kick Lamh Laudher's leg or knee, when the latter, availing himself of his secret, with all his force and might kicked him severely on the shin. The savage gave a yell, and stooped to rub the part, and at that moment Lamh Laudher struck him on the neck. The Dead Boxer fell, and from his ears, nostrils, and mouth, the clear blood sprung out, streaking in a fearful manner, his dusky neck and chest. His second ran to raise him, but his huge woolly head fell from side to side, with an appearance of utter lifelessness. In a few minutes, however, he rallied, and began to snort violently, throwing his arms and limbs about him with a quivering energy, such as, in strong men who die unwasted by disease, frequently marks the struggle of death. At length he opened his eyes, and after fastening them upon his triumphant opponent with one last glare of hatred, jealousy, and despair, he ground his teeth, clenched his gigantic hands, and stammered out—Fury of hell! I—I—damnation! This was his last exclamation; for he suddenly plunged again, extending his shut fist towards Lamh Laudher, as if he would have crushed him even in death, then becoming suddenly relaxed, his head fell [illegible] shoulder, and after one groan, he [illegible] the very spot where he had [illegible] the approach of death.

[illegible] country [illegible] of triumph they seized O'Rorke, placed him on their shoulders, and bore him in triumph through every street in town. All kinds of mad but good-humored excesses were committed. The public houses were filled with those who had witnessed the fight, songs were sung, healths drank, and blows given. The streets, during the remainder of the day, were paraded by groups of his townsmen belonging to both factions, who, on this occasion, buried their mutual animosity in exultations to his victory.

The worthy burgers of the corporation, who had been both frightened and disgusted at the dark display made by the Dead Boxer previous to the fight, put his body in the coffin that had been intended for Lamh Laudher, and without any scruple, took it up, and went in prossession with the black flag before them, the death-bell again tolling, and the musicians playing the dead march, until they deposited his body in the inn.

After Lamh Laudher had been chaired by the people, and borne through every nook of the town, he begged them to permit him to go home. With a fresh volley of shouts and hurras, they proceeded, still bearing him in triumph, towards his father's house, where they left him, after a last and deafening round of cheers. Our readers can easily fancy the pride of his parents and friends on receiving him.

Father, said he, my name's cleared. I hope I have the Lamh Laudher blood in me still. Mother, you never doubted me; but you wor forced to give way.

My son, my son, said the father, embracing him, my noble boy! there never was one of your name like you. You're the flower of us all!

The mother wept with joy, and pressed him repeatedly to her heart; and all his relations were as profuse as they were sincere in their congratulations.

One thing troubles us, observed his parents, what will become of his wife? John, dear, said his mother, my heart aches for her.

God knows, and so does mine, exclaimed the father; there is goodnes about her.

She is freed from a tyrant and a savage, replied their son, for he was both, and she ought to be thankful that she's rid of him. But you don't know that there was an attempt made on my life this mornin.'

On hearing this, they were all mute with astonishment.

In the name of heaven, how, John? they inquired with one voice.

A red haired man came to my aunt's, he continued, early this morin,' an', said if I wanted to hear something for my good, I would go with him. I did so; an' I observed that he eyed me closely as we went along. We took the way that turns up the Quarry, an' afther gettin' into one of the little fur groves off the road, he made a stab at my neck, as I stooped to tie my shoe that happened to be loose. As God would have it, he only tore the skin above my forehead. I pursued the villain on the spot, but he disappeared among the trees, as if the earth had swallowed him. I then went into Darby Kavannagh's, where I got my breakfast; an' as I was afraid that you might by pure force prevent me from meetin' the black, I didn't stir out of it till the proper time came.

This startling incident occasioned much discussion among his friends, who, of course, were ignorant alike of the person who had attempted his assassination and of the motives which could have impelled him to such a crime. Several opinions were advanced upon the circumstance, but as it had failed, his triumph over the Dead Boxer, as unexpected as it was complete, soon superseded it, and many a health was given to the best man that ever sprung from the blood of the Lamh Laudher! for so they termed him, and well had he earned the epithet. At this moment an incident occurred which considerably subdued their enjoyment. Breen, the constable, came to inform them that Nell M'Collum, now weltering in her blood, and on the point of death, desired instantly to see them.

Our readers have been, no doubt, somewhat surprised at the disappearance of Nell. This artful and vindictive woman had, as we have stated, been closely dogged through all her turnings and windings, by the emissaries Mr. Brookleigh. For this reason she judiciously kept aloof from the particular haunts where she was in the habit of meeting her private friends. The preparations, however, for the approaching fight, and the tumult it excited in the town, afforded her an opportunity of giving her spies the slip. She went, on the evening before the battle, to a small dark cabin in one of the most densely inhabited parts of the town, where, secure in their privacy, she found Nanse M'Collum, who had never left the town since the night of the robbery, together with the man called Rody, and another hardened ruffian with red hair.

(*To be Continued.*)

The Sub Treasury System.—The following resolution, adopted at the late Democratic State Convention in New Hampshire, embodies the opinion of the Democratic party generally, throughout the Union, in relation to the sub-treasury system:—

'Resolved, That the only constitutional and safe system for the collection and disbursement of the Government revenues, whose operation has, so far as tested, fully answered the ends of its institution, and which will stand the test of time and trial, whose speedy re-establishment, the people of the country, satisfied with the calamitous experiments of other systems, do as we believe, require and demand, IS THE SYSTEM OF THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.'

DAILY MORNING POST.

THO. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1842.

See First Page.

The Mutiny on board the Somers.

This melancholy affair is likely to absorb much of the attention of the public, at least until the conclusion of the inquiry which is now making by the Board of Naval Officers appointed at the request of Capt. M'Kenzie. From the imperfect and contradictory accounts which have been given of this transaction, it would be impossible to pronounce what share of blame should attach to Capt. M'Kenzie. We incline to the opinion that he will be acquitted, however. But still, the circumstances of the case should arouse public attention to the organization of our Navy, and to the inquiry whether the system which gives to officers such absolute control over the lives and actions of men, is not at variance with the humane spirit of the age, and in conflict with the liberal institutions under which we live. Our army and navy regulations are principally borrowed from those of Great Britain, many of which have been in existence for years, and were instituted at a time when those who acted for society had very different views of the rights of the mass from those which now prevail either here or in England. It is monstrous that the revolting and degrading practice of whipping should be permitted on board a ship manned and commanded by republicans—that the common sailor, whose stake in the government and whose control over its actions, is equal, when on shore, to his commander's, should have to bare his back to the lash, and even yield up his life at the whim of a tyrannical officer. We shall be told that such severe discipline is necessary to keep the common sailors in proper subjection—we don't believe it. It has scarcely been a hundred years since it was the general opinion that this same discipline of the whipping-post was deemed necessary to keep the common people in order upon land. The men of our revolution set principles in motion which have aided in the explosion of that false and cruel idea, and now we get along much better than we did when lashes were inflicted by order of every Court which sat to try criminal offences. Why is not this humane policy as practicable on board of our ships as it has been found to be in our civil arrangements? Why has the army and navy alone retained those relics of barbarism and kingly rule, when every other department of our government is experiencing liberal and humane reformation?

The system of dispensing offices in our army and navy, too, is at war with the spirit of our government, and is a stain upon our institutions. In England, where the aristocracy is conceded to have the right to all the honors and profits and high places in the land, and where the sons of the spiritual and temporal nobility have to be provided for, the system may be appropriate enough. But it is most unrighteous that all the incentives to honest exertion are repressed in the republican soldier and sailor; while every citizen may aspire to and reach the highest civil offices, the avenues to promotion are closed upon a man, if he enters our army or navy as a common soldier or sailor—he cannot rise above a sergeant or a boatswain.

Let not a blind prejudice in favor of old customs deter us from inquiring into those evils and abolishing them at once. What is there to alarm us or turn us from such an object? The doctrines advanced by our revolutionary sires were far more new and startling to the world, than the reforms now required in our navy and army, and were looked on as far more impracticable than these can now be deemed. Why should not our army and navy regulations be made to harmonise with our civil institutions?

We know that the reforms we desire will meet with great and violent opposition. The rich, the powerful, or those who hope to obtain power, will resist them, for it is a privilege which they exclusively enjoy, to billet their stupid or profligate progeny upon the nation, and they must and they will defend it strongly. But they must be attacked with vigor. The school at West Point should be closed, and midshipmen's warrants only granted to those who are proved to be deserving of them. Were this the case, we should be spared the pitiable exhibitions of weakness and cruelty which now disgrace our army and navy.

The landlords of Cincinnati are forming a club, with a view of protecting themselves against impositions of those who don't pay their rent promptly. They intend to publish the names of all who [illegible]

[illegible] by which [illegible] is the most [illegible] and annoying. A man to be successful in the business of "politics" must be a trickster and a hypocrite; he must be all things to all men; he must laud the beauty of ugly women and kiss dirty faced babies. The coal heaver is a happy man compared to the office hunter; he need practice no double dealing—need do nothing at which his conscience or his stomach can revolt. We say, again that it would be better to be dead than live by politics.

A New Science.

The Madisonian contains an account of some recent experiments in a new science which is called Radiography. They are made by Dr. Charles G. Page, of the Patent office, who has repeated, with perfect success, experiments relating to the interesting discoveries of Professor Moser, of Konigsburgh, in the production of pictures in total darkness.

A highly polished silver plate was placed at a very short distance (say one thirtieth part of an inch) above an ornamental design upon the cover of a book, and allowed to remain in this condition in a dark place about eight hours.

At the end of this time nothing was visible upon the plate, nor could any picture be perceived by breathing upon it. The plate was then iodized, as if for daguerreotype impression, and then submitted to the vapor of mercury, when the whole picture appeared with distinctness. The design was a stamped vignette upon the cover of a book, enclosing the words, 'Year Book of Facts, 1842,' all of which were legible upon the plate.

Images of seals and cameos were also obtained, perfect in their minutest details, and it was found, when the first condition of the plate was sufficiently prolonged, that simply breathing on the plate developed the picture, while the moisture remained upon the plate; but that the impression remained permanent by submitting it to the vapor of mercury.

The picture may be produced by mercury, without the intervention of iodine, or even by iodine without the mercury. By iodizing the plate in the dark and then exposing it to diffuse day-light, or still better, to direct sun-light, the image appears and is rendered permanent.

Dr. PAGE proposes to apply the term *Radiography*, or imprinting by rays, to this new art, as it involves no hypothesis, experiments having proved that the pictures are obtained in a manner in strict accordance with the law of radiation.

The most perfect pictures are produced by direct contact, and in the shortest time; while, as the distance increases between the plate and the object, the image becomes weak and diffused, and finally lost entirely when the distance is great.

Mark this.—When ever you see a fellow with a great deal of hair in the outside of his head, you may be sure that there is a precious small quantity of brains within. Hair don't grow well on a rich soil.

Wives.—Speaking of this essential to a man's comfort here below, a modern writer compares them to fire-arms, thus. 'A furious wife, like a musket, may do a great deal of execution in her house, but then she makes a great noise in it at the same time. A mild wife will, like an air gun, act with as much power without being heard.'

From the Reading, (Pa.) Journal.

Important Judicial decision.

The opinion of the Court in the case of Long vs. the Farmers Bank of Reading, was delivered by the Hon. John Banks, on the 20th inst. As the questions involved are of importance, and have excited much attention in the community, we give an abstract of the case, regretting that our limits will not permit us, this week, to give the opinion of the court at length. We may, however, remark that like all the opinion of Judge Banks, this is remarkably well written clear and conclusive.

It appeared from the testimony, that the complainant, after a number of ineffectual applications [as the bank was not then discounting] had his note for $200, payable in sixty days discounted at the Farmers' Bank, on the 9th of April, 1842, with the express understanding that the note was to be paid at maturity. When the note was due the complainant offered to pay $10 and have it renewed, which was refused, and finally suit was brought upon the note.—Long then brought suit against the bank, on several of its notes, and presented two $10 notes and demanded specie in payment The cashier replied that when he settled his old account it should be paid him.—These are the principal facts of the case.

The points decided by the court may be stated as follows:

1. An individual indebted to a bank on a note discounted at his instance, due and payable, has no right to demand of the bank gold or silver for an amount less than the note, and a refusal of the bank to pay the individual gold or silver under these circumstances, works no forfeiture of its charter under the 1st section of the act of 12th March, 1842.

[illegible]

[illegible] legislature shall have provided for the re-payment of the loan authorised in the 1st section of said act.

3d. The Act of 12th March, 1842, (the Resumption Act) does not embrace within its first and second sections, those banks which accepted of and complied with the provisions of the act of May 4th, 1841—the penalty, for their non-compliance is to be found in the 6th section; viz:—that they shall not have execution on judgment against their debtors.

As we have before intimated; the decision of the Court examines all the doctrines connected with the case, and meets the various questions fully and at considerable length. As the matter is one of general interest we shall endeavor to publish the whole opinion next week.

Robbing the United States Mail—Disclosures of Peter Halderman.

The Cumberland Alleghenian of the 5th inst., gives the following disclosures made by Peter Halderman, who has been convicted in Charleston, S. C. of the robbing the United States Mail.

Halderman says that during the latter part of the year 1841 Peter Sides made an application to him to aid in robbing the mail—that he declined from time to time. Sides eventually proposed to him that 'whenever there were no passengers in the mail he would inform him of the fact, and that he should then go on with him to the Shades of Death*—and then in that dark and dismal place, take him from the driver's box—tie him to a tree by the road side, and take the mail off and rob it.' That Sides when found in that condition, would say that 'three men came from the Shades with black faces, stopped the horses, tied him in that condition, and robbed the mail.'

This proposition Halderman also declined. But Sides not being intimidated, determined that the mail should be robbed if he had to do it entirely himself! Things went on in this way until Februry, 1842. At this time Halderman was staying at the tavern of his brother, when about 11 o'clock in the night the robbery took place. Sides drove up, stopped the stage before the door, and aroused Peter Halderman, under the pretence of getting something to drink; two persons were sleeping with Peter, and heard him say, 'I want grog.'—The drinking over, and the persons near the bar asleep Sides invited P. Halderman out to the coach. On arriving there, Sides opened the door and said, 'Now Pete is your time, I have no passengers.' Halderman declined, and said he could not have any thing to do with it. Sides replied, 'Well, sir, if you do not, I have another man who will—we will rob the mail this night.—By this time Sides had the mail out of the stage, and raising it up threw it upon the shoulders of Halderman, shut the door of the stage, cracked his whip and put off.

Halderman pondered the thing over in his head, and finally came to the conclusion that he would be blamed of the matter at all events, and that in asmuch as the mail had been given him, he would see its contents. He proceeded with it into the woods in the rear of the house, and there amidst the trees of the forest, he raised a fire, and opened the mail, and took from it a little upwards of *six thousand dollars* in money! All the checks, drafts, and halves of notes he burned, with the mail-bag and the balance of its contents. That of the money taken he gave Sides three thousand dollars in good money, and he kept the balance, it being in treasury notes and other funds not so current here. That he kept his money in the woods until last August, hoping to find an opportunity to return it, but the arrest of Sides cut off his hope; and alarm drove him to Canada, where he was arrested by Mr. Patterson. Sides says he had part of his money in the garden attached to the tavern of Mr. Fairall—that he put it in a bottle, and sunk the bottle in an old post hole, where the fence had been removed. These facts were gotten from Halderman himself, and are believed to be true.

*The Shades of Death consist of a deep and gloomy series of pine glade in the Allegheny Mountains, about one hundred and twenty miles west of Winchester, Virginia. The Cumberland Road Runs through them. They were formerly exceedingly wild and gloomy.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Sentence of Milton J. Alexander.

The prisoner appeared in court, between his counsel, apparently displaying more calmness than heretofore albeit the deep red rose complexion that is native with his cheek, had considerably subsided. This, however, might be attributed to a double cause, to wit:—an allaying of the excitement under which he had previously labored, coupled with that species of close confinement, uncongenial to the previous habits of the defendant. After the crowd in the court had been compelled into something like order, Judge Conrad (in lieu of Judge Barton, president Judge, who for some reason or other, declined the sentence,) proceeded as follows.—'Mr. Dallas, have you anything to offer to the court previous to the sentence of the law taking effect.'

Mr. Dallas—'Nothing, your honor.'

Judge Conrad—'Mr. Johnson, have you anything to offer to the court previous to the sentence.'

The Attorney General arose, and with a polite bow, responded in the negative.

Judge Conrad, (in a solemn tone)—'Milton J. Alexander, stand up.' (The prisoner arose firmly, and folding his arms across his breast, faced the bench.) 'Have you aught to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon you.'

Prisoner—'Nothing.'

Judge Conrad—'It is not the intention of the court, Milton J. Alexander, to say anything at this time [illegible]

[illegible] and it only remains my [illegible] out to you the judgment of the [illegible] in passing the present sentence [illegible] it is but due to candor [illegible] this place, that I was in favor [illegible] posed to pass upon you a severe [illegible] and the present conclusion of the [illegible] been arrived at by the most [illegible] eration of the judges who tried [illegible] The judgment of the court, the[illegible] that you pay a fine of one [illegible] Commonwealth, and undergo [illegible] sonment in the jail of the Eastern [illegible] of Pennsylvania, at separate [illegible] confinement at hard labor, for [illegible] four years.'

The prisoner then quietly [illegible] self between his counsel, evinci[illegible] paratively, considerable composure [illegible] less the exertions being [illegible] his numerous friends with [illegible] for the exercise of executive [illegible] tributed much to that state [illegible] None of the defendant's [illegible] present upon the occasion.

Advantages of Industry.—[illegible] hammer of a mechanic that [illegible] o'clock this morning. I'll [illegible] April.

I saw another yesterday aft[illegible] has plenty of work on hand, [illegible] the corner. I'll have him before [illegible] next week.

DIED.—On Thursday the 29th inst., [illegible]RY BAXTER, in the 60th year of his [illegible] friends and relations are requested to [illegible] funeral from his late residence in [illegible] this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Auction Sales.

Administrator's Sale of Personal Property.

ON Friday the 6th of January 1843, [illegible] order of the Administrator of the [illegible] Baird dec'd.

20 Shares of Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal [illegible]
34 do Firemen's Insurance Co. [illegible]
4 do Pittsburgh Theatre Stock
5 do Hand Street Bridge [illegible]
1 Barouche, Horse and Harness
1 Gold patent lever Watch
Sofa, Tables, Chairs, Wash [illegible] hold Furniture.
Also—A lot of valuable Books.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] Room, corner of Wood and 5th sts. [illegible] of sale—cash par money. J. B. GUTHRIE
dec 27

WILL be sold to-morrow morning, at [illegible] pay costs and charges of transportation [illegible] Clothing, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c. &c.
Also—at 2 o'clock, P. M., by order of [illegible] Bankruptcy:
1 Barrel Gin
1 " WHISKEY.
5 kegs WINE, BRANDY and GIN.
1 Bag COFFEE.
dec 30 J. B. GUTHRIE

CHEAP and useful presents for New Year [illegible] ceived from Philadelphia and New York [illegible] cellent assortment of the publications of the Temperance Union Tract and Sunday School [illegible] consisting of an excellent assortment of [illegible] papers at from 1 cent to $1,25 each, [illegible] Temperance Lecturer, Washington Temperance and Hymn Books, Temperance Lyre, Permanent Temperance documents, the Religious objection [illegible] ism, Six nights with the Washingtonians, [illegible] series of Temperance tales Family Christian [illegible] ance Almanac and about 5000 Youth's Temperance Advocates, &c. &c. for sale in any quantity [illegible] chers, from a cent's worth to any [illegible] classes of purchasers. ISAAC [illegible]
dec 31 Agent [illegible]

TO LET.—From the 1st of April [illegible] acres of land Pitt township, part [illegible] occupied by Mrs. Mary Spargo, on which [illegible] ling house with a well of water convenient [illegible] ing orchard adjoining the house.
This property is bounded by the Farm[illegible] les turnpike, by lands of Dr. E. D. G[illegible] Craft Esq., Wm. Arthurs Esq and others [illegible] apply to JOHN [illegible]
dec 30—1w.

FOR SALE.—The Store [illegible] occupied by M Dalzel, situated [illegible] Diamond alley and the Diamond [illegible] Pittsburgh For terms apply to M Dalzel [illegible] ses, or John Snyder, Cashier.

PROCLAMATION.

City of Pittsburgh, ss.

IN conformity with the Provisions of an act of [illegible] eral Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn[illegible] providing for the Incorporation of the City of [illegible] and for the supplement to the said act, I, ALEX[illegible] HAY, Mayor of said City, do issue this, my Proclamation, declaring that on the SECOND TUESDAY of [illegible] A. D. 1843, being the 10th day of that month, [illegible] men of each ward in said City, qualified to vote [illegible] bers of the House of Representatives of this [illegible] wealth," will meet together at the usual place [illegible] elections in their respective Wards, and then [illegible] One person in each and every Ward [illegible] as members of the House of Representatives [illegible] monwealth to be a member of the Select Council [illegible] five persons qualified as aforesaid, in each [illegible] Ward, to be members of the Common Council.

And that on the same day, the said W[illegible] the places aforesaid, elect by ballot, a citizen [illegible] City, qualified to be elected a member of the [illegible] Representatives of this Commonwealth, to [illegible] said City.

Given under my hand and the seal of the [illegible] Pittsburgh, this 28th day of December, [illegible] ALEXANDER HAY.
Dec 29—dte.

WANTED.—two or three travelling [illegible] licit subscriptions through the country [illegible] work—apply at this office.

MORE PROOF [illegible]
Of the Efficacy of Dr. Swayne's Compound [illegible] of Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry.

SIGNED OVER. SIGNED OVER TO [illegible] LESS ETERNITY by all who [illegible] pale and ghastly object caused by spitting [illegible] violent cough, with night sweats, [illegible] sound of the voice indicating an [illegible] case; my clergyman was plain with me [illegible] I had but a few days to live; my sister [illegible] condition, and was my anxious [illegible] ry where she would be likely to [illegible] relief; she was told if Dr. SWAYNE'S Compound [illegible] WILD CHERRY failed in the cure, [illegible] less. Dr. Swaine's Compound Syrup [illegible] was then procured, and the first bottle [illegible] by the time I had commenced on the [illegible] had left me and my strength so [illegible] was able to take the fresh air, [illegible] tirely recovered my former health. [illegible] of the truth of the above statement [illegible] sister who lives in Juniper street, [illegible] street, Philadelphia. Signed, Isaac [illegible]

Caution.—All preparations [illegible] except the above are fictitious and [illegible] For sale at the Drug Store of Wm. [illegible] Market st. Pittsburgh.
Dr. SWAYNE'S Office, No. 54 North [illegible] door below Arch, west side, Philada.

NOTICE.—The public are cautioned [illegible] person whatever on my account, as I [illegible] debts unless contracted by a verbal or written [illegible] myself.
dec 29—3t.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at [illegible] and upon accommodating terms, [illegible] Fifty-Seven Building Lots, situated on the [illegible] Road, adjoining land owned by the [illegible] and between said road and [illegible] bank of the Monongahela—the [illegible] cations of said Lots can be seen by reference [illegible] recorded on the 18th Nov, 1841, in the [illegible] of Allegheny county [illegible]

[illegible] 31, 184[illegible]

[illegible] Pleas.—Friday [illegible] Andrew Burke, Esq., Jno. [illegible] admitted to practice as an A[illegible]

[illegible] been promised so[illegible] our firemen which [illegible] New Year's treat in [illegible]

[illegible] been ascertained that of [illegible] in this city who have [illegible] Pledge, only five or six [illegible] to stick to it; and [illegible] have raised courage and [illegible] This speaks loudly [illegible] of the Temperance S[illegible] indefatigable lecturers.

A Question.

[illegible] answer it?—Last [illegible] Thomson duly declin[illegible] on account of bad he[illegible] of private business. Sin[illegible] has not improved, and [illegible] creased. Why does he [illegible] Mayor *now*? Can any [illegible]

[illegible]—Yesterday morning [illegible] a fire broke out in an old [illegible] in Liberty street, back [illegible] the House, which, with th[illegible] owner and the indulgence [illegible] destroyed three small fr[illegible] extinguished. These [illegible] red a nuisance, and the[illegible] themselves only to s[illegible] buildings, while some [illegible] them in different plac[illegible] destroyed the sooner [illegible] but seldom that we hea[illegible] eficial; but this is o[illegible] have cost the owner [illegible] have had them torn [illegible] would have been use[illegible] the job well for noth[illegible]

[illegible] true—That Mr. Jam[illegible] Antimasonic candidate, [illegible] now receives *three dolla*[illegible] intending some part of [illegible] of the Iron steam Ship [illegible] informed that such is th[illegible] (and we believe it,) [illegible] would have the emolumen[illegible] Mayor of the city of Pitts[illegible] him, while he is sucki[illegible] General Government [illegible] we hope that our [illegible] a like opinion on th[illegible]

[illegible] Thomson now pos[illegible] amount of the treasure[illegible] tain him comfortably [illegible] of his natural life; [illegible] lucrative business, and [illegible] to his already ample [illegible] three dollars per day [illegible] vice to the general [illegible] now asks to be elect[illegible] exclusion of other good [illegible] make efficient officers [illegible] and needy. [illegible] however, is in char[illegible] who urges this electio[illegible] to make the rich ric[illegible] poorer.

[illegible]CUS AND TH[illegible]
[illegible] of Captain Bro[illegible]
On Penn Street.
[illegible] NIGHT THIS WEEK, The [illegible] various new and splendid act[illegible] superior Scenes in the Circ[illegible] ic Feats, &c., and a succession [illegible] the Stage. [illegible] see small bills.

MAYORALT[illegible]

[illegible] of a call, the friends o[illegible] mass meeting in the M[illegible] in the city of Pittsburg[illegible] 29th inst. The meeting [illegible] Otis Young to the Chair [illegible] Vice President; Richard [illegible]

[illegible]