contrast, and its decorations light as a fairy's wing.

In short, the whole establishment was noble and genteel, without the glare of tinsel finery or the inconsistency of bad taste. His style of living was in unison with his house and furniture, always elegant, easy and comfortable. The arrangement of the grounds was equally complete, the famous shrubbery was a mimic wilderness, with labyrinth walks bordered with flowers, and interspersed with arbors and grottos. The extensive pastures in front with its flocks and herds, was separated from the park by an invisible fence; and the view of the Ohio was unobstructed for miles. But the whole scene requires the pen of a poet. The description of Wirt is nearer the reality than is generally believed, and his sketch of Mrs. Blannerhasset is equally true to nature. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, of a dignified appearance and manners; affable, friendly, without the least affectation, yet with all her elegance, she was a notable house-wife, and devoted to her needle; not in the production of flowers and flounces, but of garments for her children and servants. The miserable slanders which have been reported of her, are without the least foundation. Burr did not seduce Blannerhasset, through the medium of his wife, as has often been stated, his only visit to the Island did not exceed three days, and no woman of Mrs. B.'s mind and character, could be corrupted on so brief an acquaintance. Blannerhasset was an open and unguarded man, easily imposed upon, and enthusiastic in all his impulses. Burr approached him the most artful and insiduous manner. Descending the river in a batteaux, he landed as a passing stranger merely to see and admire the far-famed Island. Mr. Blannerhasset hearing that a stranger was on his lawn, sent a servant to invite him to the house; the wiley serpent sent his card with an apology, but Mr. B. with his usual hospitality, walked out and insisted on his remaining a day or two. Burr very modestly acquiesced, and during that unfortunate interview, infused the poison of ambition into the unwary mind of his visionary host. Mrs. B. endeavored to dissuade her husband from the enterprise, but finding his soul enlisted in it, her sense of duty compelled her to acquiesce in his views, which resulted in the ruin of his family.

'Years have gone by, and the tale at last
Is told as a sorrowful scene long past.'

The steamboat passenger looks on the deserted Island for some vestige of its former embellishment; but he looks in vain. The mansion was destroyed by fire, its beautiful appendages are obliterated, its hospitality, the soul of music, and the refinement of taste and intellect, have all departed. On my last visit to the scene of many happy hours, the only memento of my early associations I could find was, R. W. 1805,' carved on the bark of an old beech tree.

'I felt like one who treads alone,
Some banquet hall deserted;
Whose lights are fled, whose garland's dead,
And all but he departed!'

The Somers Affair.

The following is a synopsis of the report of Capt. McKenzie furnished to the Navy Department and read before the Court of Inquiry on the 30th ult.

Captain Mackenzie produced a correct copy of his report to the Secretary, which was read by the Judge Advocate. After going over the same ground as that contained in yesterday's report—the date, however, on which the plot was first disclosed, being stated to be the 26th of November—it went on to state, that Captain M'Kenzie had observed Spencer to have little conversation with the officers, and much with the crew, and had observed also his general behavior and demeanor, and he determined to secure his person. Captain Mackenzie then made his arrangement and taxed Spencer with having made the communication to Mr. Wales, which he admitted; but said it was a joke; and, after some conversation, he was confined, and put in double irons, with orders to the guard to take his life if he attempted to speak to any of the crew.

The lockers of Mr. Spencer were searched, and a razor case found, with a paper in it with Greek characters thereon, which were translated by Midshipman H. Rogers. It was a list of the crew; those certain and uncertain; those to be retained and those to be destroyed; those to keep watch and those who were to commit the murder; with many other particulars. The appearance of Cromwell and Small was strictly observed. Cromwell appeared cool and collected, but Small ill at ease; the former being very pale, but apparently very determined; and the latter very ghastly in appearance. On Sunday, the appearance of the crew at Divine service was narrowly observed, but nothing seen to alarm the commander. After service, by the management of Cromwell, the top gallant-mast was carried away; and it was observed that those men mentioned most particularly in Spencer's manuscript, wherever stationed, collected at the top-mast. It was not considered safe to leave Cromwell at large during the night; and he was arrested. Being asked what the conversation was which he had with Spencer the night previous, he said: 'It was not me, sir; it was Small. The suspicion concerning Small being thus confirmed by an associate, he was likewise arrested; and both were put in irons. Cromwell was the tallest man on board, and Small the least. The next morning two crimes of theft appeared on the report of the master-at-arms; and after they had been investigated, and the men punished, Captain Mackenzie thought he would see what effect he could produce on the crew, and proceeded to detail such an account as he thought best of the conspiracy which he had discovered:

This produced various effects on the men; some wept, some appeared horror-struck, and suppressed their emotions in various ways. Observing Spencer endeavoring to communicate with the crew, he ordered the crew to be turned with their faces aft. He afterward ordered that Spencer and the two others should be deprived of tobacco; and the next day Spencer appeared much depressed. On Tuesday, the 29th of November, the men apparently most deeply implicated appeared to be gathering together in knots, and to be contemplating some blow to be struck; and some, who had been thought to be less implicated, appeared to be as much so as the others. Several of the principal men in the conspiracy missed their master, apparently by concert; and never having done so before, it was supposed they intended to collect round the officer when sent for, and commence an attack. Everything seemed to be growing worse. With every fresh arrest, there appeared to be an addition to the ranks of the conspirators; and it was suspected that a rescue was intended. In this state, Capt. M. addressed a letter to the officers, calling for their opinion. Before sending this letter, quarters were called on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, the 30th November. At this, Mason Wilson came forward, made a lame confession, and requested not to be put in irons. He was arrested and ironed, with McKinley and Green. On Wilson was found a knife of a peculiar form, sharpened, and evidently intended for killing. It was also ascertained that he had been secretly sharpening his battle-axe. The officers called on, then assembled and took testimony—swearing the witnesses, keeping an accurate record of the testimony, and each witness signing it. On the 1st December, the officers presented a communication to Capt. MacKenzie, stating that they were convinced that Spencer, Small, and Cromwell were engaged in a mutiny; that it would be impossible to convey them safely to the United States, and that they were of opinion that a due regard to the safety of the vessel, and their own lives, required that those three should be put to death. This opinion they gave, they said, after due consideration and regard to their duty to their God, their country, and themselves. In this Captain Mackenzie coincided, and also in the opinion they expressed that the other prisoners could be carried to the United States—as the three chief conspirators alone were capable of navigating the vessel. The men were then armed, and Capt. Mackenzie addressed them.

Preparations were then made for hanging the three conspirators at the main-yard arm. Captain Mackenzie then put on his full uniform, and communicated to Spencer his fate, giving him ten minutes to write any communication he might please, for any of his relations. He then told Cromwell and Small their fate. Cromwell protested his innocence, and called on the name of his wife. Spencer also said so at first; but on another communication taking place, he said no more of his innocence, it having been told him that it was ascertained Cromwell had only intended to make use of him, perhaps, as a secretary, or otherwise dispose of him if he found him refractory. Spencer refused to write any letter; but said he wished his father and mother all happiness. He said, also, it would kill his poor mother; and this (Capt. M. said) was the first time he knew Spencer had a mother. He said that he was afraid it would injure his father. Capt. M. said it would have injured him more if he had succeeded; and, in a long conversation, said it was better he should die then, as, if he went to the United States, he would escape, as *there was no justice for those who had friends and money in the United States*. He also confessed that he had had the same project on board the John Adams and Potomac. After further conversation, he asked how he was to die; and objected to being hung, and wished to be shot. He also wished to be allowed a hour, and was not hurried. He was furnished, at his own request, with a Bible and Prayer-book; and, after upwards of an hour had elapsed, they were led out.

Spencer asked Mr. Wales to forgive him for having attempted to seduce him, which was granted. He asked forgiveness also from Small; on which Small drew back with horror, and refused, with an exclamation, saying they should meet at the bar of God. Afterwards, however, on the solicitation of Captain Mackenzie, Small did forgive Spencer; and Captain M. asked Small to forgive him if he had done any thing to him which he ought not; on which Small said that Captain M. was right, and was doing his duty;" and he then requested that his topmates would give him a quick and easy death. Spencer also asked to be allowed to give the word to fire the gun which was to be the signal of his death. This was acceded to. Small also asked to address the crew, which was granted. He then protested that he had never been a pirate, that he had never killed a man, and was to suffer for having intended to do so; and that he was brought to this end by having been in a Guinea ship, asking them to beware of a Gainesman. When he had done, and the word was expected from Spencer, he said he could not do it, and requested the commander to do so. He did so, and the execution took place.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

THURSDAY JANUARY 5, 1843

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR:

THOMAS DICKSON.

See First Page.

Canal Commerce.

The following statement, presenting a comparative view of trade on our Improvement for the years 1841-'42, will no doubt prove interesting to the business community. They have been prepared for the "Post" by the Collector of Tolls at this place, and may be relied upon as strictly accurate.

On examining these statements we find that the freights from the West, amount to between five and six thousand tons, in 1842, *more* than they did in the preceding year, while those from the East (excluding the items of Salt and Blooms) are between eight and nine thousand tons *less*.

However this may affect the revenue from that quarter for the present, the deficiency must be more than made up during the ensuing year—the heavy shipments of Western produce and light purchases during the past season, cannot fail, with the abundant crops now on hand, to place our Western Merchants on better footing, in the Eastern market, than they have been for years pas'.

Under such circumstance, it would seem that the introduction of the Portable Boat System, and the regulation of freight by the active competition inseparable from individual enterprise, is alone necessary to secure to our Canals and Rail Roads a brisk and profitable trade next season.

But the course of trade between the East and West, as indicated by these statements, is, to us, the most pleasing item of information they afford. Here we have undoubted evidence that, instead of increasing our liabilities to the East, as has been our custom, we have been diminishing them, materially—that instead of surplus purchases on a foreign credit, we have been sending the fruits of our industry in exchange for the mercantile commodities we require.

We already experience the good effects of this wholesome state of trade, for we can see no other cause to which the present extremely low rates of Eastern Exchange, as quoted in the Post of the 29th ult., can be justly ascribed. And if the great West with her vast and rapidly increasing resources will only adhere to this course—if she will estimate her expenditures by her ample means, and guard against the certain and blighting effects of bank inflations, and a false credit system; her present depressed condition will soon be lost sight of and forgotten, in a state of sound and enduring prosperity.

CANAL COMMERCE.

Comparative statement of the principal articles shipped East from Pittsburgh on the Pa. Improvements during the fiscal years, ending Nov. 30th 1841 '42.

	1841.	1842.
Flour, bbls.	109 878	114 103½
Corn and Oats bbls.	3,042	66 417
Pork bbls.	2 266	2,658
Whiskey, galls.	118,086	65,076
Oil, do	2,244	10 130
W. Glass boxes	9,901	9,123½
Bacon lbs.	9,691,832	13,286,223
Butter and Cheese	598,318	956,454
Lard and Tallow	825,369	1,362 685
Provisions not specified and sun dries	1 578,070	1,651,789
Feathers	207,913	482 247
Wool	1,476,.61	1,248 733
Cotton	689,856	952 985
Hemp	14,407	147,806
Leaf Tobacco	11,501 846	13,998 348
Leather	75 225	108,958
Raw Hides	103,260	221,710
Furs and Peltry	237,507	56,535
Merchandize	429 517	611,585
Groceries	951,777	1,263,006
Drugs and Dye stuffs	18,629	117,834
Furniture	327,375	416,820
Rags	270,663	194,599
Lead in Pigs and Bars	113,961	250,722

NOTE.—Previous to 1841, the fiscal year began on the 1st of Nov. and ended Oct. 1st. Hence the above tonnage for 1841 includes that of Nov. 1840; whereas the tonnage for the past year—1842 was carried (with the exception of a few items in Dec. 1841) between the opening and closing of the Canal. Taking this fact in view, the above statement exhibits a very flattering increase of trade on our public works.

Statement of the principal articles of property arrived from the East at Pittsburgh by the Pennsylvania Improvements, in the fiscal years ending Nov. 30th 1841 1842.

	1841.	1842.
Fish bbls.	5387	6 759
Salt	240,621	188,508
Clay and Gypsum tons	485	196½
Oil of all kinds galls	75,860	16,353
Foreign Liquors do.	116 096	43,081
Hardware lbs.	4 505 555	2,324 519
Queensware	2 678,165	1,080 175
Hemp	511,749	103,217
Man. Tobacco	777,331	363,618
Leather	239,142	30,642
Raw Hides	16,608	27,532
Merchandise	18,547 603	14 549,412
Groceries inclu coffee	11,104,818	4,952 577
Furniture	1,637 856	956,484
Drugs and Dye Stuffs	920 121	182,193
Rags	15,280	28,430
Blooms	22,468 706	14,106,698
Copper and Tin	706,193	180 676
Marble	337,982	235 302

NOTE.—Pigs, blasting Iron and Nails, are omitted in both statements. The aggregate tonnage under those heads, consisting chiefly of the large amount of these articles carried between this city and the works of Messrs Spang & Son at Pine Creek, a distance of only 4 or 5 miles—its publication could furnish no useful data to the Merchant, Manufacturer or Transportor.

It is also worthy of remark that the tolls received at Pittsburgh during the business months of 1842 exceed the amount received in 1841, notwithstanding the reduction of rates last winter, of about 20 per cent.

M. J. Alexander, gives the following account of the manner in which he killed Mr. Lougee. He says he went into the office of Mr. Lougee to get some Western money changed: and after the exchange had been effected, Mr. L. suspected the note to be bad; that a dispute consequently a dispute arose between them; the lie passed from both parties across the counter; the prisoner was ordered to quit the office but feeling his dignity wounded, he refused; upon which Mr. L. came round the counter and was about to seize him, when he clutched the dagger, made a pass with it, and how or where he struck him, or with what degree of force he did not know, until after it was done.

More Facilities for the Accommodation of Pittsburgh.

The "National Road Stage Co." has sent to this place three elegant windowed coaches, which with others is employed in the formation of a *separate and distinct* Pittsburgh and Cumberland *mail line* via Washington Pa, and thence by the National Road—giving us the mails from Baltimore and Washington City in thirty-six and 38 hours.

One of them is called the "Old Ironsides," and well she presents the Guns staring through their ports, cables streached along, &c.: another is called the "United States," the company having already one coach named after each state, they now combine them, by the name of this splendid coach; a third coach is named "South Carolina," and is a fine specimen of the work done at the Company factory at Uniontown Pa. The "United States" coach presents a combination of emblems; which we will attempt to describe. The Crest panel shews the 26 stars as there are 26 states, the large star in the centre also represents *the great Central stage route*, in the quarter panels appears the letters N E W S showing the duty upon which the coach is employed (carrying news) as well as the four cardinal points of the compass.

On the front of the main panels, appears in bold relief the Olive branch as the first offering *to all*, and on the hind part of said panels may be seen the arrows showing that *peace is preferred, but that war is not feared*; the dagger on the other quarter, presented hilt foremost, shows how reluctantly force would be used, but for self preservation its position could soon be changed. The spokes on each side number 26 as there are 26 states, and the spokes are wood and iron-bound, which adds to their strength—so the states are doubly strengthened by *the bond of Union*, as implied by the name of this coach. The inside finish is excellent, and on the head lining appears a large star fanciifully wrought with a cord of green braid, for the double purpose of holding canes and umbrellas &c. as well as representing the desire of the company to add lustre to their stage lines. The emblems are nearly all National, no party or sectional allusions, and the company owning these lines, claim no other badge of distinction except such as are represented by their cognomen, the "National road stage Company."

Millerism.—Programme of Performance.—A believer has furnished the world with the following information on the subject of the great event which is to come off on the 23 of April: On the 15th of February, 1843, the Saints are to be taken up to meet the Lord, and to remain suspended on a sea of glass, between the heavens and the earth, for the space of forty-seven days; during which time the earth is to undergo a change. After which, the Saints, with Jesus at their head, will descend and take possession, when the new administration will commence and continue one thousand years.

Our exchanges notice numerous accidents caused by shooting crackers in the street. We have heard of several cases in this city during the holidays, when persons have been injured by these squibs. There is a law against selling them, we believe, but the imperious demands of our juvenile sportsmen cause it to be evaded.

They had roasting ears on Christmas in Maine

An unsuccessful attempt was made last week to rob the Weltham bank.

Two poor peasants in Saint Thelo, near Londeac, in France, have just found themselves heirs to a property of 500,000 francs.

☞Woman's love is a beautiful flower, that purifies by its sweetest fragrance the tainted air of man's existence.—*Ex. Paper.*

Woman's love is a barrel of flour, that revivifies a man by its wholesome substance after a hard day's work. This is better.

The sailors at Baltimore are on a "strike" for higher wages.

The Merchant's and ship masters are holding a convention at Boston.

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun has been nominated for the Presidency by the Legislature of Virginia.

The Sugar crop for 1841 in the United States, amounts to 106,240 hogsheads.

The Harbor at Buffalo is closed with ice.

A Ride in Mid-air.—A Calabrian paper records a whirlwind which lifted a wagon and two oxen into the air, carried them a great distance from the spot, and then set them down again all safe and sound!

Lattimer, the slave, is now used in Boston, to draw customers to fancy fairs.

Something for ladies.—The following is from the Boston Bulletin, which we consider pretty good, considering that the editor is a most incorrigible bachelor: 'It is often remarked that, with women the greatest business of life is love; and they generally make a mistake in it. They consult neither the heart nor the head, but are led away by mere humor and fancy. If instead of a partner for life they had to choose a partner in a country dance, or to trifle away an hour with, their mode of calculation would be tight.'

Gen. Gaines declines a nomination to the presidency. He was recommended for the office by a public meeting held somewhere in this state, we believe. Gen. Scott, who recently said that his earnest prayer was for the overthrow of Tylerism—and the elevation of himself, we suppose—would evince some prudence if he would follow Gen Gaines' examples.

Among the private claims on the U. S. Government which have been passed upon by the House of Representatives, is one for John McColgan, of Baltimore, for money advanced to American seamen in distress, in Ireland, in 1823. An effort was made to defeat it, but the justice of the claim was made so apparent by Mr. Kennedy, the Baltimore representative in Congress, that it passed by a large majority.

Judge Barton retired from the bench of the Gen. Sessions on Saturday last.—Who will succeed him?

Coal is selling at Louisville at 9 cents per bushel.

They have had a meeting in Louisville for the purpose of memorializing Congress on the subject of the improvement of the Western Rivers.

Mr. Thomson's Claviam.—We look with some anxiety for the American's answer to the charge that Mr. T. is a Clay man and that his election, if accomplished, is to be heralded as a Clay triumph.

Mr. Clay arrived at New Orleans on the 22nd ult.

Five negroes were drowned in the Kentucky river on the 26th ult.

'The 'Grace Darling' is the name of a new steam boat built at Louisville.

FOR THE POST.

Whig Council Ticket.

As J. W. Biddle insinuates that some of Mr. Thomson's enemies charge him with infidelism, will he just say whether any one of his Clay friends on the South Ward Council ticket is obnoxious to that charge? OWEN.

MR. THOMPSON AND THE MAYORALTY.

As Biddle of the American professes to be the *special* defender and advocate of Mr. Thomson, (having an eye no doubt on the city printing) will he be kind enough to inform a number of Antimasons whether Mr. Thomson is a Clay man or not, and whether arrangements have not been made by him and other Clay men to trumpet forth his election as a Clay victory in the city of Pittsburgh? Come up to the scratch, Jim, no backing out, *alamode* de Biddle?

AN ANTI MASON.

The people of the "Queen city," alias "pig tail city," are much delighted with the competition of 28 miles of the Little Miami Railroad, and the editors who happen to get a ride on it, announce the fact as a matter of much importance to the country. We once had a jaunt on a portion of this road, and we conscientiously aver, that we would much rather take a gallop on the roughest kind of a "corduroy" than a *pleasure trip* on the Little Miami Railroad.

Capt. Shreve's snag boats, it is said, draws too much water to answer the purpose for which they were intended. It is thought, however, that boats can be built on the same principle, free from the objection made to those now in use.

Messrs. Smith & Phillips:—I have waited for some time, expecting to see the official account of the *primary* meeting of the Mayor-makers, but as the actors have not seen proper to publish them, I have concluded—for the benefit of the public—to give an unofficial one. "PAUL PRY."

Scene.—The Custom House, (Bay Wig's office.) Swaddy in the chair assisted by Wet Andy with a toby segar in his mouth, Pipe-layer leaning against the mantelpiece, and Copperhead standing with his back to the fire—both coat tails under his arms.

Present—Calf-kin, King-damus, Jack Bowers, Copperhead, Lazy Box maker, Swaddy, &c. &c. &c.

Enter—Federal Sam. I want to know what you fellows are going to do about the next Mayor; you'd better look out, if you dont take Hay up again—I'm d—d if I don't blow you to the devil.

Jack Bowers—Why Sam, what's the matter with you, what's broke loose now?

Federal Sam—There's matter enough, and I'll let you d—d Antimasons know it too, if you undertake to put Hay down, and take up Thompson.

Wet Andy—Why see here Sam: Hay can't be elected, for you know that there Mandamus Case killed him.

Federal Sam—Yes, you fellows, King-damus at the head, got him into that scrape, to save them infernal Constables about the Mayor's office, and now you have bought them all over to Thompson, with a promise, that he will keep them in office. I'll expose the whole of you. (Exit Sam, in a rage flourishing his stick.)

Copperhead—That's a rub at you King-damus; but Sam won't say much, he'll be afraid of losing his office at the Weigh Scales.

King-damus—The fact is, you had as much to do with that business Copperhead, as I had, but you kept in the dark, and the whole brunt of the matter was on my shoulders.

Swaddy—It makes no difference about Sam; I hate these Clay whigs anyhow, and as far as I'm concerned, I'll never vote for one of them as long as I live.

Pipe Layer—O, I know a good many whigs who are good Antimasons, and always vote with us.

Swaddy—Yes, very good Antimasons, if you give them all the offices; for my part, from this time out, I go for *distinctive* Antimasonry, out and out, and no Whig or Shinn man, shall be nominated for Councils, in my ward.

Copper head—Go ahead Swaddy, I'll back you in that, We'll take up Thompson for Mayor, and then we can organize the old Antimasonic guard, what do you think Bay Wig?

Bay Wig—Gentlemen, you all know I'm an office hunter under the General Government and can't take any part in political electioneering; Capt. Tyler says, its unconstitutional. All I can say is that I concur in the above.

Calf-kin—Mr. Thompson is a very excellent man, and I have no objection to him (only he would much rather be the Mayor himself.) But I doubt whether he can be elected, if Hay dont go in for him

Wet Andy—(his toby nearly burnt out) We can *make* Hay go in for Thompson, because you know Thompson gave way for him.

Copper-head—We have Cook, Hague, McGinnis, and the Watchmen all for Thompson now; they always find out the strong side.

Pipe Layer—King-damus, do you think Thomson can be nominated? Hay has a good many friends, and will make a hard struggle for a nomination.

King-damus—O there's no danger, Swaddy and Copperhead can carry the South Ward; you, Bay Wig, and Lazy box maker can fix the West Ward; I can fix the East Ward, if not, M'Ginnis and Cook can carry the Fifth Ward, so there's no difficulty.

Swaddy—Yes, I'll answer for the South Ward and not one Shinn Whig shall get on the Ticket there

Copperhead—That's a fact Swad. we must kick Fortune and Singer off there, for you know they *Shinned* me off last winter: who will we put on in place of Singer?

Swaddy—Take Mosey Boreland; it will tickle Mosey and he'll try his best to be elected; he was very much cut down after his defeat last winter.

Lazy box maker—O yes by the powers, we must take up Mosey. That Fortune and Singer, went dead against me for Collector last winter, and I am determined to have satisfaction for it.

Copper-head.—That's a fact, Lazy. Fortune and Singer went for that Clay whig Graham, for Collector, just because you were too lazy—I mean—too true an antimason.

Lazy box maker.—It's truth, gentlemen: the collection of county Taxes alone ain't worth attending to, and Dave McClelland says, if I don't get both this year, I shan't attend to it at all. He says it's just spending time for nothing.

Wet Andy—Well but Lazy, I don't think you'l get the county collecting next year, Morrison won't go in for any Anti Mason again.

Lazy boxer—Its no use to any body to have one without the other. I can't do any thing else, the days are so short now, after breakfast. By the time I go over to George Weyman's and warm myself a little, its dinner time; after dinner I generally go down to Hartley's shop to talk over matters, (sometimes I slip over to King-damus') but before I know what I'm about, its dark, and I have to go to supper.

Jack Brown who had got tired of Lazy's lamentations and on motion of Wet Andy, having finished his toby—the meeting dissolved.

Reported by PAUL PRY,
Who had his ear at the key hole.

FIRST WARD.

We are requested to notice that the place of holding elections in this Ward is changed. It is now held at Little's tavern, corner of Ferry and Fourth streets. Jan. 8. 3t.

INFORMATION WANTED.—On the 27th of Decl last, a man calling himself Lefever, from the Kiskeminitas, stopped at the house of Solomon Lightcap, 2 mile Lane, near Pittsburgh—having with him a dark brown horse, about 8 or 9 years old; both legs white, with collar marks, the individual left on the morning of the 28th leaving his horse, saddle and bridle, and has not since been heard of. Any information concerning him, will be attended to by the subscriber, and unless called for soon, will be disposed of according to law.

If not called for before the 10th inst. the horse will be sold to pay charges. S. LIGHTCAP.

jan 4.1843.

(Greensburg Rep. please copy.)

DEC. 30th, 1842. Cornelius Darragh appointed by the Orphans Court to audit the account of Philip Shepler and Peter Shepler, guardians of Washington Flowers and Elizabeth Flowers, minor children of David Flowers dec'd. and to report the same to the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county. THOS. FARLEY, Cl'k.

All persons interested will take notice that the auditor above named will attend for the purpose of his appointment at the office of Reade Washington, in Bear's Law Chambers, 4th street Pittburgh, on Tuesday the 7th of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day.

jan 4—3t. C. DARRAGH.

8 hhds. N. O. Sugar, this day received per steamer New York, and for sale by J. C. & A. GORDON.
dec 10. No. 12 Water st

MAYORALTY.

In pursuance of a call, the friends of I. J. Ashbridge assembled in mass meeting in the Market place, at the old court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday afternoon the 29th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Major Otis Young to the Chair, and appointing J. S. Morehead Vice President; Richard Hughes and Wm. Flinn Secretaries.

The call of the meeting was read, and in a few brief remarks its objects stated by the Chairman; after which it was moved by Mr. A. Milliken, that Capt. I. J. Ashbridge be nominated as the citizen's candidate for the office of Mayor; the motion being seconded, it was then put, and carried unanimously. The following preamble and resolutions were read to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, This meeting believe that the interests of our city has been greatly retarded by its municipal affairs being placed in the hands of party politicians, Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this meeting believe that in the event of the election of Capt. I. J. Ashbridge, as the citizen's candidate to the office of Mayor, he will faithfully discharge every duty belonging to said office, without regard to party politics.

Resolved, That this meeting have full confidence in the ability and firmness of their candidate to discharge the duties of the office of Mayor; Therefore, we recommend him to all parties, as deservedly worthy of their suffrage.

Resolved, That, although we do not admit that military services should constitute a claim to civil office, yet we feel that his faithful discharge of duty under Gen's. Brown Scott, Ripley and Gaines, in the memorable battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Fort Erie, gave him additional claims to the support of his fellow citizens.

A committee was appointed to procure a suitable place to hold meetings to further the election of the citizen's candidate On motion, the meeting adjourned.

OTIS YOUNG, Pres't.
J. S. MOREHEAD, V. Pres't.
William Flinn, Richard Hughes, } Secy's.

dec 24—1t.

Auction Sales.

Administrator's Sale of Personal Property.

ON Friday the 6th of January 1843, will be sold by order of the Administrator of the estate of John D. Baird dec'd.

20 Shares of Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Stock.
34 do Firemen's Insurance Co do.
4 do Pittsburgh Theatre Stock.
5 do Hand Street Bridge do.
1 Barouche, Horse and Harness.
1 Gold patent lever Watch.
Sofa, Tables, Chairs, Wash Stands and other Household Furniture.

Also—A lot of valuable Books.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. at my Auction Room, corner of Wood and 5th sts. Pittsburgh. Terms of sale—cash pay money. J. B. GUTHRIE,
dec 27 Auctioneer.

WILL be sold, Saturday, January 7, at 10 o'clock to pay costs and charges of transportation, 6 cases Clothing, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c. &c.

Also—at 2 o'clock, P. M., by order of Assignee in Bankruptcy:

1 Barrel Gin
1 " WHISKEY.
5 kegs WINE, BRANDY and GIN.
1 Bag COFFEE.

dec 30 J. B. GUTHRIE, Auct.

CHEAP and useful presents for New Years: just received from Philadelphia and New York—an excellent assortment of the publications of the American Temperance Union Tract and Sunday School Societies, consisting of an excellent assortment of small books and papers at from 1 cent to $1.25 each, consisting of the Temperance Lecturer, Washington Temperance Song and Hymn Books, Temperance Lyre, Permanent Temperance documents, the Religious objection to Tee totalism, Six nights with the Washingtonians, Arthur's new series of Temperance tales, Family Christian Temperance Almanac and about 5000 Youth's Temperance Advocates, &c. &c. for sale in any quantity to suit purchasers, from a cent's worth to any size bill, and suit all classes of purchasers. ISAAC HARRIS,
dec 31 Agent and Com. Merchant.

FOR SALE.—The Storehouse and Lot now occupied by M Dalzel, situate at the corner of Diamond alley and the Diamond, in the city of Pittsburgh. For terms apply to M Dalzel on the premises, or John Snyder, Cashier. dec 30—1m.

PITTSBURGH LARD OIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and their vicinities, that he has commenced manufacturing the article of Lard Oil and Candles. He intends making but one quality, which will equal the best made in the Union and not surpassed by the best winter strained sperm oil either for machinery or burning, without its offensive properties, and one-third cheaper. *THE ABOVE IS WARRANTED TO BURN IN ANY TEMPERATURE.* The subscriber wishes to impress distinctly on the public mind that it is not necessary to purchase any new fangled lamps that are daily palmed upon them as being requisite to burn the lard oil in. Persons wishing a pure and brilliant light can obtain it by calling at the old stand, 3d street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

M. C. EDEY.

The attention of Wholesale dealers, Churches and Machinists respectfully solicited.

N. B.—All the barrels will bear the manufacturer's name. Jan 2; 1343—tf.

BLOOMS.—25 tons Blooms in Store and for sale by J. W BURBRIDGE,
Jan 2, 1843. Water between Wood & Smith

Pittsburgh Lard Oil Manufactory.

CONSTANTLY on hand a superior article of Lard Oil, warranted to burn at any temperature, and equal to the best winter strained Sperm Oil, without its offensive qualities, and one third cheaper, manufactured by the subscriber at the old stand, Third st., nearly opposite the Post Office. M. C. EDEY.
Jan 4.1843

ELECTION.—The members of the Association of the Board of Trade, are hereby notified that an election will be holden in the Rooms of the Institution, on Thursday evening the 5th inst. at 6½ o'clock, for One President, two Vice Presidents, one Treasurer, one Secretary and twenty one Directors to serve for the present year.

Punctuality in attendance is requested as matters of importance will be laid before the Board.

jan 4. JOSIAH KING, Sec'y.

TO LET.—From the 1st of April next, about eighty acres of land Pitt township, part of which is now occupied by Mrs. Mary Spargo, on which is a brick dwelling house with a well of water convenient, a good bearing orchard adjoining the house.

This property is bounded by the Farmer's and Mechanics turnpike, the lands of Dr. E. D. Gazzam, James Craft Esq., Wm. Arthurs' Esq. and others. For terms apply to JOHN ANDERSON,
dec 30—1w. Iron Founder.

PROCLAMATION.

City of Pittsburgh, ss.

IN conformity with the Provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and for the supplement to the said act, I, ALEXANDER HAY, Mayor of said City, do issue this, my Proclamation declaring that on the SECOND TUESDAY of January, A. D. 1843, being the 10th day of that month, "the freemen of each ward in said City, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth," will meet together at the usual places of holding elections in their respective Wards, and elect by ballot, One person in each and every Ward qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth to be a member of the Select Council; and five persons qualified as aforesaid, in each and every Ward, to be members of the Common Council.

And that on the same day, the said Wards will, at the places aforesaid, elect by ballot, a citizen of the said City, qualified to be elected a member of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to be Mayor of said City.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said City of Pittsburgh, this 28th day of December, A. D., 1842.

Dec 29—dis. ALEXANDER HAY, Mayor.

R. Fee's Writing Academy,

SMITHFIELD St. between Fourth st. and Diamond alley, and nearly opposite Mr. Barker's warehouse.

Ladies Class from 2 to 4 P. M.
Gentlemen's Class from 6 to 8 at night.
Terms reduced to suit the times—Persons wishing to enter will please call during Class hours. jan 4—