From the Bay State Democrat.

WHAT IS REPEAL?

Of late, public attention, both in this country and in England, is strongly directed, towards Ireland. The recent Parliamentary declaration of the British ministry, that they were determined, if necessary, to employ force to put down the agitation of the repeal question, has caused a sensation in the public mind, not unlike an electic shock. For the very first time, almost, many persons have asked themselves, What is repeal? and how stands the case in Ireland? We woul'd say a few words on this subject at this time; for it is destined to be, ere long, if it is not at this moment, the most important question in European politics.

We notice that some journals in this country, whose eyes have, as it were, for the first time been open to the existence of such a question in Ireland, very complacently tell their readers that repeal is a dismemberment of the British empire, and consequently, treason. This is absolutely false, and the authorities of such statements should blush for their ignorance.—If repeal were a dismemberment of the British empire, then has that empire existed for a long series of years in a dismembered state; for until within about forty years past, the very state of affairs existed between England and Ireland, that repeal now proposes to bring about. If it were treason, then have the king, lords, and commons, and every official functionary in the British empire, been guilty of treason; for during the long period alluded to, they have countenanced and upheld the very relations between the two countries that repeal would now institute.

At about the commencement of the present century, a legislative act was passed by the Parliaments of England and Ireland, by which the latter was abolished, and the whole powers of legislation vested in the Imperial Parliament, as it is called. This is called the act of union; and to repeal this, would restore to Ireland her domestic legislature. This is the whole scope of repeal; it is nothing more than a simple repeal of that legislative act, and a consequent revival of the Irish Parliament.—The integrity of the British Empire would not be disturbed by repealing the act of union; nor is there, nor can there be, any more treason in agitating the question of such repeal, than there is favouring the repeal of the corn laws or the poor laws of Great Britain. We have said that the empire would not be dismembered by repeal; and we may go farther, and say, with the utmost truth, that repeal is probably the only measure that will prevent dismemberment! The state of feeling is such in Ireland, and such is its extent at the present time, that there is little probability of her remaining a member of the British Empire unless her claims to legislative independence are granted. Such is the opinion of eminent statesmen in England and Ireland; and, among the rest O'Connell himself—than whom no man is more loyal to the crown of Great Britain.

Ireland claims the restoration of her domestic legislature on the grounds of right and interest. She stands upon the great principle, that the act of union could not have been legally passed by the Irish Parliament, because it was a surrender of power by its members, which they were only delegated to exercise for the good of their constituents, not destroy. No man, we think, in this county will deny the truth of this position; as well might he say that the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts could, by an act of their own dissolve themselves, and surreder all their powers to the Congress of the United States. It is furthermore notorious, that the passage of the act of union through the Irish Parliament was procured by the most base and tyrannical means. Martial law was in force at the time; and every good man opposed to the union was in danger of being seized and imprisoned under its arbitrary sway. The island was filled with English troops, and meetings of citizens to remonstrate against the proposed act were dispersed at the point of the bayonet. Those members of the Irish legislature who were venal, were plied with the gold and honors of the English Government; and the blackness of their memories in the hearts of the Irish people is to this day the damning evidence of their guilt and treachery. By such means as these was it that the unconstitutional act was consummated; and this is another ground upon which Ireland relies for sustaining the call for repeal. From the day when the iniquitous act of union was passed, to the present time, the Irish people have never agreed to, nor even acquiesced in it; but have constantly manifested their open opposition to it—formerly by hostile array against it, which was crushed by the hired hordes of England; and latterly by repeated expressions of their disapproval in all public ways.

But the great moving cause to agitate the question of repeal, and that which gives the foregoing reasons present force, is the disastrous effects upon the nation's prosperity which have followed from the union, and the beneficial results anticipated from a domestic legislature. At the period of the union, the affairs of Ireland were in a prosperous state; manufactures flourished to a great extent; agriculture was widely extended, and its enriching results were expended among her inhabitants in in making them comfortable and happy.

The owners of land, nobility and gentry having duties and interests to attend to within the nation, spent their time and their income at home, among their own people; & the evils of absenteeism, which have since contributed to drain Ireland of her wealth, were comparatively unknown. The burdens and expenses of Government were light, and the people were left to follow those pursuits which were most conducive to their prosperity, whether manufacturing, trading, or agriculture. Since the day when the Union took place, the condition of the country has been gradually changing for the worse, until the population are suffering from want; trade has fallen off greatly; agriculture, instead of proving a blessing to people, is a curse; and the manufactures have dwindled away to almost nothing. These are the blighting effects of the union—the results of the selfish, grasping, inhuman, legislation of England for Ireland.

Ireland, at the present moment occupies a peculiar and commendable position.—The whole nation, as it were, is alive to, and enlisted in, the repeal cause; and yet not an act of violence has been committed—not a word of treason spoken by its advocates. Reason and appeals to the better feelings, thus far, are the only weapons with which the battle has been fought. They are the arms before which the British Government is yet to surrender, in its acknowledgement of the rights of Ireland: Yet a most perfect and widely extended organization exists throughout the island, rendered a hundred times as enduring and effective by the glorious temperance reformation, and the moral force resulting from this organization will have a mighty influence upon the minds of ministers and Parliament in the treatment of this question, and in the final triumph of the repeal.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1843.

See First Page.

The Times.

From all parts of the country, news of a revival of business comes in a continued stream. The paper speculators do not prosper as they did in 1836, and corner lots in projected cities are not now making people rich. But exchanges are cheap and readily negotiated without the aid of a monster Bank—men are gradually assuming an air of cheerfulness and hope—the demand and the rewards for labor are slowly, but steadily increasing—the prices of produce are improving, and, at this moment, we believe the country is in a more healthy and prosperous state than it was in the much vaunted "good times" of 1835 and 1836. And if it were not for the wild excesses of 1840, and the wilder hopes excited by the false and delusive arguments of the coon campaign of that year, matters would, by this time, have been settled on a basis of prosperity such as the country has seldom or never seen.

It will be asked, how is this accounted for? We answer, simply from the circumstance that the accession of Mr Tyler prevented the whigs from legislating for the people, as they call it, by chartering a great bank, and perfecting their other grand schemes. It was soon found that, if there was any thing to hope from Whig legislation, their dangerous experiments would not be tried. And the people, becoming sick of waiting for the redemption of federal promises, and disgusted with the vileness of the federal Congress, determined to rely on Providence and their own exertions to better their condition. Behold the result! The Whig majority of Congress were unable to pass but a single one of their favorite measures—and this they repealed—and yet the people are triumphing over their difficulties and see the dawn of better times.

We hope now that it is demonstrated that public prosperity cannot be made nor marred by legislation, that the people will decree an eternal separation of business and politics—and that men will never again remit efforts to help themselves, as in 1840, nor turn their eyes to Washington anxiously and vainly waiting for Congress to pass laws that will make every body rich.

Dr. Hagan.

Yesterday we published an account of the *murder of Dr. Hagan*, the fearless editor of the Vicksburgh Sentinel. We regret to see that in announcing this melancholy event, the Chronicle and Gazette of this city accompany it with remarks, calculated to blacken the memory of the deceased, and to leave the impression on the public mind that he was a ruthless desperado, who to gratify his evil passions would not hesitate to trample on the rights and feelings of his fellow citizens. In this we believe that great injustice has been done to Dr. Hagan. He was, perhaps, passionate and rash, but certainly not a "man of blood," as the Gazette has described him. While editor of the Sentinel, he waged an unceasing war against the stock-gamblers that plundered the people of Mississippi, and destroyed the credit of the State. He searched out their plots; exposed their schemes of plunder, and whenever their plans of villany were discovered, he gave them to the public without the fear of personal or political vengeance. In exposing dishonesty he was no respecter of persons. He was the enemy of all who attempted to wrong the people, whether they were his political opponents or not, and we think those who now malign him, cannot refer to one instance where any individual was unjustly made the object of his censure.

The state of Mississippi was for years the victim of the most unprincipled gang of swindlers that was ever permitted to roam beyond the limits of prison walls. They had possession of every department of the state government, and had thus the means in their own hands to legalize schemes of plunder, the audacity of which would cause a highwayman to pause before he would put them into operation.

It was in exposing the schemes and doings of these men that Dr. Hagan obtained his wide spread notoriety. He had a bold and desperate band to deal with, and felt that nothing but the most fearless exposure of all their frauds would check them in their career of plunder. He undertook the task, and he performed it. In all his controversies, however, he was never guilty of an act that would justify the appellation, "a man of blood," and in any personal difficulties that grew out of the exposures he made, he was never the assailant. The account published by the Gazette and Chronicle says that he was *unarmed* when the unfortunate encounter took place between him and Adams, and we cannot believe that such would have been the case if he were the ruffian these papers describe him to have been.

The writings of Dr. Hagan have had a powerful influence in the regeneration of the credit of Mississippi and the purification of her public offices, and we have no doubt but the people, whose champion he was will long and deeply regret his untimely end.

Col. B. B. Taylor, of Norwalk, Licking Co. Ohio, is announced as a candidate for Congress, in Norwalk district, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. Col. Taylor, it will be remembered by many of our citizens, delivered a lecture before the Keystone Association about a year since, which evinced great research and depth of thought, and great oratorical ability. During the few days he sojourned in our city, he made many friends, who would be gratified to see him obtain a seat in the national councils. He is a Democrat of the right stamp—and it would be for the benefit of the nation if her legislature were wholly made up of men as talented, faithful and fearless as Col. Taylor.

Stabbing.—The New Orleans Bee of the 8th inst. says:—Yesterday, about noon, Dr Samuel Kennedy, while passing in front of the City Marshal's office, in Orleans street, was assaulted by an individual named Wm Dawson, armed with a bowie-knife, and stabbed in no less than five places. Dr K walked as far as the passage leading to the Criminal Court Room, and leaned against the balustrade, where he was found by one of the Deputy Sheriffs. He stated that as he was passing into the street, Dawson came behind him and tapped him on the shoulder, and as he turned to ascertain who it was, Dawson stabbed him twice in the abdomen, twice in the back, and once in the neck. Dr K was immediately conveyed in a carriage to his residence in Dauphine street. His wounds are considered severe, but not dangerous. The assassin succeeded in effecting his escape; but, it is hoped, will not long evade the pursuit of justice.

It appears that, some time since, Dawson and Kennedy had an altercation, in which the former was wounded. Dr Kennedy was prosecuted, but the jury did not agree. Subsequently, Mrs Dawson sued her husband for a divorce, in consequence of complaints of ill treatment, and summoned Dr Kennedy as a witness in her behalf. It is supposed that the latter was on his way to the Court, when he was assailed and wounded by Dawson.

Col. Johnson will be present at the Oregon Convention on the 3d of July. In his letter to the committee, he says: Every day that we postpone the assertion, vindication and exercise of our rights to the invaluable Territory of Oregon, we increase the difficulty of an amicable adjustment. So far as our claim is just to Oregon, I am for a quick step; I am for working by the job. I am, therefore, for adopting such measures as may seem most conducive to its immediate occupation, whether the Government acts or not, having due regard for laws and constitution. Our outlet to the Pacific, by the occupation of the Oregon, is only second in importance to our outlet to the Atlantic by the Mississippi. His arm is strong whose cause is just. In this enlightened age, I hope nothing will be required but reason and the manifestations of justice. I would not recommend or join in a rash measure; but in the vindication of our rights, perseverance and firmness are necessary.

Accident in the Theatre.—While the performances were going on at the National Theatre Cincinnati on Tuesday evening last, a boy about ten or twelve years of age, fell from the 'flies,' a distance of about 26 feet, to the stage, and was injured so seriously that he died on the following morning.

The Nat. Int. says there has been no pick-pockets in Washington city, since the adjournment of Congress!

CUBA.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Havanna to the 27th May, inclusive. A war steamer left that port on the 24th ult, with a company of soldiers and some pieces of artillery, for the purpose of surveying and fortifying certain points on the eastern coast of Cuba. The Noticisco says that this movement has nothing to do with the public tranquility, which remains unchanged.—The commercial and agricultural interests of this beautiful Island are in the most flourishing condition. On the 26th ult, alone, eleven thousand arrobes of coffee were entered at the Custom House for exportation; and the last six months upwards of two million and a half pounds of the same article were despatched from the port of Matanzas.

Ærial Voyage across the Ocean.—Wise the aeronaut, has published in the Lancaster Intelligencer, a card in which he announces his purpose to make an air voyage by balloon, across the Atlantic, in the summer of 1844. He says, 'Having from a long experience in aerostatics, been convinced that a regular current of air is blowing at all times, from West to East, with a velocity of from 20 to 40 miles per hour, according to its height from the earth; and having discovered a composition which will render silk or muslin impervious to hydrogen gas, so that a balloon may be kept afloat for many weeks. I feel confident, with these advantages, that a trip across the Atlantic will not be attended with as much real danger as by the common mode of transition.

The balloon is to be 100 feet in diameter, which will give a net ascending power of 25,000 pounds—being amply sufficient to make every thing safe and comfortable. A seaworthy boat is to be used for the car, which is to be depended on, in case the balloon should happen to fail in accomplishing the voyage. The boat would also be calculated upon in case the regular current of wind should be diverted from the course by the influence of the Ocean, or through other causes. The crew to consist of three persons, viz: an Æronaut, a Navigator, and a Scientific Landsman.'

The ladies of Philadelphia have held a Convention to take into consideration the fashion for summer *bustles*. The great desideratum seems to be the substitution of *ice*, in some form, in place of the divers winter articles now used. It was resolved that Indian rubber life preservers, of the proper length, to surround the body, should be adopted, and made to contain 35 gallons of ice water.

Mr E. W. HUTTER.—We see it announced that this gentleman is to be employed in the editorial department of the "Democratic Union" at Harrisburgh, is highly approved by the democratic papers throughout the State. From what we know of Mr H as an editor, we have no doubt but he will be a valuable aid to the gentlemen of the Union.

A Good practice Spreading.—The Governor of Alabama has set apart the third Friday of this month, to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer throughout that Commonwealth.

Window Shades.—Mr W. C. Watt of this city, is engaged in printing window shades of various patterns and qualities. He has succeeded in getting up a very beautiful and useful article, and as the prices are graduated to suit the pecuniary means of all, we have no doubt this new and handsome article of furniture, will soon come into general use.

For the Post.

STATE OF SOCIETY AND MORALS IN ARTHURSVILLE AND DENNY'S FIELD NEAR THE NEW BASIN.

Pitt Township, Allegheny co., Pa.

Messrs. Editors:—Considering it the imperative duty of every good citizen of our Country, to expose existing abuses and manifest immoralities of society, I feel myself called upon on the present occasion to give to the moral part of the community, a candid, faithful, and true statement of facts in relation to the state of society and morals of that part of Pitt Township familiarly called Hayn and Denny's field. In exposing the crimes and public scandals of a community, I will probably affect the fanatical principles and misplaced philanthropy of abolitionists, but I hold that a public grievance and public immoralities are not to be winked at and concealed to please the taste and gratify the feelings and avarice of individuals, or a body of men acting ignorantly or dishonestly.

In laying before the public a history of matters as they stand, I will confine myself to such facts as have come to my knowledge by many years experience, and therefore challenge contradiction.—From the city line to Arthursville inclusive, being East of the city, may be approached by a good and well made road, gently ascending through a thickly settled population, along the face of the hill and from the top a most delightful and commanding view is had of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the three rivers, with boats ascending and descending in continued succession, and the location may justly be praised for its health, and pure water and would be one of the most desirable location for industrious and respectable citizens in the Union, affording all the advantages of a city and country life, where men may retire with their families, and at the same time be within sight and within ten minutes walk of their business.

It is now about fifteen years since some of the fields were laid out into building lots for the accommodation of the increasing population, and affording at a low price a home for the industrious and meritorious citizens, but most unfortunately a few lots fell into the hands of colored families, not that these few families were considered of themselves any inconvenience to their neighbors, but from the well known practice amongst these people, there are always a great many followers, and where they are suffered to congregate in bodies together, it has been universally found that the greatest crimes and immoralities are practised; and I will venture to say, that no part of the civilized world can produce, according to their numbers, a more infamous disorderly set of vagrants, thieves, gamblers, drunkards, licentious in every sense of the word, than that ruined and disgraced neighborhood. The idle and disorderly negroes from both cities visit that neighborhood, both male and female, to dance, tipple, gamble, steal, &c., and can be seen and heard at all hours of the night from dark to day-light, in common conversation, which is always in the loudest tone, cursing, swearing, using the most profane language, and scarcely a man amongst them without being armed with a pistol, dirk, knife, leaden ball or club, impudent and insulting in the extreme; and the practice is of very frequent occurrence that respectable white ladies are compelled to leave the foot-walk for colored women, or receive the unmeasured abuse of their tongues. These violators of all laws and morality, are well known for their improvidence, as experience has fully tested its truth, that whilst their money lasts they live much more extravagant than honest and prudent white people, and when their money is spent, their neighbor's coal houses, hen roosts, and pig sties are robbed, gardens and fields plundered and properly carried away even before the owners' face, who is informed in no very courteous language that they will take it in spite of them.

Open houses are kept by idlers for the accommodation of negroes who follow the river. In those houses tables may be seen set for gambling and occupied day and night, publicly; a regular bar kept and whiskey sold without license—not unfrequently as many as fifty may be seen crowded together, some gambling, others drinking, cursing, swearing fighting in the houses and in the streets, to the great dismay and evil example of peaceable citizens and their families.—Should any of these wretches, who are a disgrace to the human family, fall sick, as a matter of course, and as in their opinion a matter of right, application is immediately made to have them supported under the poor laws of the Township, and should any of them die, it is almost the invariable rule that they must be interred at the expense of the township, as they make no exertions among themselves to raise money by subscription or otherwise to bury them. Would that I could conclude this black history, so disgraceful and degrading to the community, but the story is but half told; however loathing to the feelings of morality, I must continue the history.

A NEIGHBOR

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editors of the Morning Post:

GENTLEMEN: At such an eventful period in the destinies of poor misgoverned and oppressed Ireland, when wily Peel throws off the mask of habitual caution to proclaim to the world she shall not be free, and her own recreant son, the Iron Duke, ever forgetful of the gallant hands that placed the laurels on his brow, seems now intent on the murderous exercise of British bayonets in his native land, to perpetuate her slavery: when the friends of Ireland around us are fearlessly raising their united voice against this accursed policy—when New York, Philadelphia and Boston, Detroit, St. Louis and New Orleans are all gloriously arrayed in defence of the great cause of human rights, will Pittsburgh alone be silent? Oh let Irishmen shake off this shameful apathy, let them come forward as one man, free from the trammels of political creed or party, a united by the pure spirit of patriotism, let their sole motive be the regeneration of their Fatherland, and they will find Americans here as elsewhere ready and willing to afford that generous sympathy and support which no contest struggling for liberty ever asked from them in vain—we pause for a reply.

June 19 PHILANTHROPY.

Commercial News.

PITTSBURGH, June 19, 1843.

7 feet water in the channel.

All Boats marked thus (*) are provided with Evans's Safety Guard.

Reported by SAMUEL & MITCHELL, General S. B. Agents, No 5, Market street.

ARRIVED.

*Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
*Cleveland, Hemphill, do.
*Cicero, May, St Louis.
*Clipper, Crooks, Cin.
*Greig water, Clark, Wheeling.
*Messenger, Baldwin, St Louis.
*Alps, Foth, Cin.
Belmont, Poe, Wheeling.
A pine, Cookson, Beaversville.

DEPARTED.

Belmont, Poe, Wheeling.
*Cleveland, Hemphill, Beaver.
*Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Delta, Barnard, Brownsville.
Republic, Johnson, N Orleans.
Westpoint, Grace Cin.
Paola, Vandegrift Sandfish.
Mail, Logan, do.
*Clipper, Crooks.
Falcon, Forsyth, St Louis.

The steamer Ben Franklin arrived at our port yesterday afternoon, in four days and twenty-two hours from New Orleans. She made the trip to and from the latter city in ten days and twenty three hours.—This, the Republican says, is the quickest trip ever made. That our readers may comprehend something of the improvement which our go ahead mechanics have made in boat and engine building, &c., let them refer to the publications of 1821, in one of which we find a declaration to the effect that steam power, as applied to boats, had been brought to such perfection as to enable vessels to make upwards of *four* miles an hour against the current of the Mississippi.—*St Louis Gaz.*

FLOUR MARKET.—Our door business at the canal yesterday was quite inactive throughout the day. In consequence of news from below, various kinds of produce underwent some change.—The arrivals all told, were 528 bbls. flour; 188 do whiskey; 50 do pork; 20 kegs lard; 15,134 lbs bacon; 2 bbls linseed oil; 348 lbs leaf tobacco; 2000 lbs cotton yarn.

The sales of flour were rather dull. The amounts sold brought $4,40. Of whiskey there were no sales and prices nominal. Last sales at 19½—which is something higher than it will bring to-day.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The following should have appeared yesterday, but was accidentally omitted:

BUSINESS ON THE CANAL.

Cleared Eastward 2nd week in June.

	1843.	1842.
Flour,	7,895 bbls	2,461 bbls
Bacon,	1,558,959 lbs	237,342 lbs
Lard,	44,505 "	
Hemp,	57 678 "	
Tobacco,	1,031,597 "	696,621 "
Wool,	43,577 "	
Whiskey,	5 561 "	

Amount of Tolls received at Pittsburgh during the above periods—

In 1843,	1921,29
" 1842,	1020,10
In favor of 1843	$901,19

It is rather amusing to observe that of late in the Canada papers, on the occasion of recent appointments to office, several of the fortunate ones publish letters, very warmly written, denying the charges brought against them by the disappointed, of having been "patriotic" in 1837, and of having encouraged insurrection at that period.—Had the result of the rebellion been different—had it been so adroitly planned and so ably carried on as to reach the dignity of successful revolution, it is most likely that the imputation which the same parties would bring against each other, would be that of having been "loyal" in 1837, and that, instead of the utterance of sneers about having been the friends of the martyrs, Lount and Matthews, men would try to win popular favor by almost defying the memory of those murdered patriots. Circumstances, however, make all the difference. The same actions which would have been the highest degree of virtue, had the rebels triumphed, are now regarded as the worst of crimes, and it may be that changes are yet to come in Canada, which will raise statues to the so called 'traitors' who perished on the scaffold, and cause children to rejoice that their fathers struck a blow for liberty in 1837. Lount, Matthews, Von Shoultz, and the other intrepid men who sealed their sincerity with their blood, may be loaded with obloquy now, but their names will be hereafter bright with honor in the pages of Canadian history.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A Mystery Solved.—John R Downing, whose disappearance from New Orleans some months ago caused suspicion that he had been made way with, was, it has been ascertained, seen subsequently in Mobile, whither he said he went, *incog.*, in pursuit of a man who had robbed him of $2,700. Downing was Sheriff of Washington county, Mississippi, and Collector of State and County taxes. In this last capacity his accounts are in arrears some $10,000. A satisfactory solution of his absence.

A new Disease.—The Baltimore Republican states that a dreadful disease, called "*we can't come it*," has broken out in the Whig ranks, and that large doses of Clay have been administered, but the patients grow daily worse. It is thought to be incurable.

THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR R. RUSSELL.

3rd Night of MR KIRBY'S engagement.

BENEFIT of Mr Russell.

This Evening, May 20, will be performed the IRON CHEST.

Sir Edward Mortimer;—Mr Kirby.

A great variety of songs and Dances.

To be followed by CHARLES THE SECOND.

To conclude with KATE KEARNEY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, Performance to commence at half past 7

Lower Boxes,	50 cents	Second Tier,	37½ cents.
Pit,	25 "	Gallery	12½ cents.

TO CABINET MAKERS.

As the subscriber intends leaving the city, he offers to sell his stock of Mahogany Veneers, *during the present week*, for Pittsburgh manufactures. He may be found at his office 93 Wood street) at any time during business hours.

June 20-3t SIMEON B. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTANT LECTURES.

A course of Lectures on the Philosophy of Present Happiness and Present Misery, will commence this evening at the Washington Temperance Hall, Smithfield street.

The first Lecture will explain the doctrine of the *Governing Principle*, a doctrine that has become new with age and very interesting; inasmuch as it furnishes a short, easy and true method of reasoning upon all subjects—a method of reasoning in perfect accordance with the word of God, and of a direct revolutionary tendency.

By a Professor who has but one article in his creed.

june 20.

LAST NOTICE.

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise are hereby notified to call at the office of the City Treasurer, No. 25 Wood street, and pay their licenses without delay, otherwise suits will be brought against all delinquents forthwith.

JAS. A. BARTRAM, City Treasurer.

june 20—1t

Messrs Phillips & Smith:

GENT:—Please announce WM. McMURTRIE, Esq., of Findlay township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, and oblige *Many Democrats.*

June 20

PROTHONOTARY.

I RESPECTFULY offer myself a candidate for the office of *Prothonotary* of Allegheny county, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention which meets on the 30th August next. GEO. R. RIDDLE.

Allegheny City, May 31—td&w.

SHERIFFALTY.

I RESPECTFULLY present myself to the citizens of Allegheny county, as a candidate for the Sheriffalty, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention, which meets on the 30th of August next.

june 9.—d&wtc. ELIJAH TROVILLO.

COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce Dr WILLIAM KERR as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

june 19 —tc.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company are hereby notified that the annual election for one President, ten Managers, one Treasurer, and a clerk to conduct the business of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday the 3d of July next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., at the rooms belonging to said Company, north end of the Hand Street Bridge.

JOHN TASSEY, President.

june 17—tc.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Voters of Allegheny County:—I respectfully offer myself to your consideration as a candidate (*independent of parties*) for the office of PROTHONOTARY of Allegheny county, at the ensuing election. As I do not come before you recommended by a *Convention*, those of you to whom I am not personally known will please examine into my qualifications, &c.; and if so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, I shall endeavor by strict attention to the duties of the office, to satisfy you with your choice.

ALEX. MILLAR, Of Pittsburgh.

may 10—tE*

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

AT the solicitation of a number of friends of all political parties, I respectfully offer myself to the consideration of my fellow citizens for the office of County Commissioner. That my sentiments may not be misunderstood, either as to political or private affairs, I make free to say that I have been all my life a consistent Republican, in the true sense of the word. As the county is somewhat embarrassed in its financial affairs, and the reduction of salaries of public officers has received the approbation of large majorities of the people, the undersigned would not should he be so fortunate as to be elected, in any manner attempt to resist this salutary reform; should it reach the office of County Commissioner.

apr 6: SAMUEL HUBLEY.

PROTHONOTARY.

Clear the course for the Volunteers.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Esq. of Allegheny city will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary of Allegheny county, at the October election. june 4.

FOR SALE.

2 BUILDING LOTS, on Hand street, between Penn st., and Duquesne way, Pittsburgh, at Auction without reserve.

The above Lots will be sold on the premises, on Saturday, June 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Terms made known at sale.

June 15 tc. WM. McGOWAN, JOHN D. DAVIS, Aucts.