

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.
DAILY MORNING POST.
THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1845.
See First Page.

The editor of the Advocate has written nearly a column about an article of ours, published a day or two since, headed "The Times," which seems to indicate that the non-committal, grumbling policy pursued by the whigs in 1840, is again to be practised at the coming Presidential election. Exception is taken to our denunciation of the measures of the whig party, yet the editor will not commit himself for any one of them.

The Advocate says that the Bankrupt law was "demanded" by "the crushed spirit of national enterprise, borne down by hopeless pressure of incumbrant debts, caused by the experiments" of Jackson and Van Buren. This is the stereotyped complaint of almost every man who, by extravagance or mismanagement, has been brought to bankruptcy within the last few years; but we wonder to find it so boldly set forth in the editorial of a leading whig journal. It is a well known fact that very many of those who resorted to the bankrupt act were of the Advocate's own party—men who constantly denounced Gen. Jackson, and what they were pleased to term his "experiments." Does the Advocate expect people to believe, that, knowing as they pretend to know, the pernicious and dangerous results which would follow upon Gen. Jackson's policy, these men could not fortify themselves against danger from that quarter? Or will he say, while they denounced the "experiments," they relied on them to relieve their difficulties, and were deceived. If the latter, he must admit that they are at least as much to blame for their misfortunes as Gen. Jackson. But, the editor says, after enumerating all the advantages of the Bankrupt law, that does not defend the measure. Very well—we do not attack it, we do not see how he is aggrieved by our remarks. For our own part, we do not care how soon Congress may pass a Bankrupt law, which shall include corporations.

The editor says that the reason of our present property is the "Whig Tariff." It is probable the Tariff has assisted to produce these good effects, but who gave the Advocate a right to call it the "Whig Tariff." It is because John Quincy Adams, John Minor Botts, Wm. Cost Johnson, and seventeen other prominent and devoted Whigs, voted against the Bill. Will the Advocate assert that the Tariff could have passed either House of Congress without the Democratic votes it received? Yet the editor, in the vain hope to make the Tariff instrumental in helping Clay into power, calls it a Whig Tariff! The attempt is utterly futile and vain. The Democratic party in Congress have passed, if we mistake not, nearly all the Tariff bills that ever were passed—they passed the act of 1832, which E. Clay destroyed. And now, after his special friends failed to kill the late Bill, the Advocate modestly wishes to use it as a stepping stone for him to arrive at power. At this time, when men of all opinions are willing that the Tariff should no longer be a party question—when politicians of both parties, Clay, Buchanan, Van Buren, all agree that a Tariff for Revenue, with incidental Protection, should be permanently maintained—it is time wasted for the Advocate to attempt to claim the Tariff as a Whig measure.

The editor asks us to "fix upon a single principle of the whig creed that deserves condemnation." Why if he intends to go on disavowing whig measures as he is now doing, it would be in vain to attempt such a thing. He says he won't defend the Bankrupt law, and that the Bank is an "obnoxious agent." This sort of evasion will evidently leave his party like they were in 1840, with no principles for the public eye. As to the new principles of the whigs, adopted at their late convention—their antislavery principles we mean—we don't believe they intend to keep them long. Therefore we won't charge them with really holding such notions. Besides, the editor is not sufficiently versed in the

mythology of Antislavery to discuss the subject properly. The Gazette, having signed longer in the ranks of the blessed spirit, knows more about the matter, and is ready for fight in its vindication any day. We therefore despair of "fixing upon any principle" which the Advocate will acknowledge is held by its party.

Melancholy effects of Carelessness.—A poor fellow named Wise, in Clearfield county, has got himself into a very foolish matrimonial difficulty. He attended a militia training, and at a "kissing party," he was married "in fun" to an interesting lady named Martha Stage. After the party, Mr. Wise thought that Miss Martha had no further claims upon him, but she thought otherwise, and acting on the remark in the play of "Oats, peas, beans and barley grows," which runs, "I'll hold you to your bargain and won't let you go," she has instituted proceedings against the poor fellow to make him acknowledge her as his lawful wife. This should admonish all young fellows, before they attend such parties, to be careful who they have for their partners while playing "O's, sister Phoebe," or any of the other intellectual amusements common on such occasions, in which "marrying in fun" is a part of the performance.

The editor of the "Barwick Enquirer" won't publish Pill advertisements. He thinks that they would encourage and contaminate his readers. Friend Tate's notion may be a good one when it can be carried out; but we think he, or any other editor who undertakes to reject advertisements simply because they do not suit his tastes, will get "stuck in it" about the time he has paper bills to pay. Take the pills, brother Tate, for although they may not effect all the wonderful cures set forth in the advertisement, the price of publication has a very healthy effect on the pockets of the printers.

"The Aurora."—This new paper made its appearance yesterday. It is neatly printed on a medium sheet, and contains much interesting matter, including the Constitution of the United States, which the editors patriotically term the "charter of our liberty." We are happy to have there several other worthy men in the country who entertain the same exalted opinion of that important document.

We are especially pleased to find the editor, disclaiming all intentions of following the course which the Gazette and its correspondents would adopt by the Aurora. It is true, they do not distinctly contradict the public opinion in its advance by Decatur White and his correspondents, but we suppose we may consider their general disclaimer as an assurance that they exclude every thing like religious persecution from their columns. This is right. Nothing is so deserving of the censure of an honest democrat as an attempt to excite public prejudice against any class of citizens on account of their religious opinions. The Gazette and its correspondents have indulged in this reprehensible conduct for a long time, and for some weeks past have been flattering themselves with the hope that the Aurora would follow in their illiberal course. But it appears they will be disappointed. Messrs. Finn & Kaine not only believe it unconstitutional to prescribe men for their religious opinions, but they are "wontly opposed to any meddling of clerical with political affairs."

We heartily agree with them in this opinion, and hope that no religious will induce them to depart from it hereafter.

Washington, while President, made two visits to the Eastern States—the first in the autumn of 1787, after the adjournment of Congress; the second, the following year. He travelled (says the New York Express) on the former occasion in a post chaise with four horses, in company with Major Jackson and Mr. Lear, a gentleman of his own family; and passing through Connecticut and Massachusetts, as far as Portsmouth in New Hampshire, he returned by a different route to New York, where he arrived on the 14th November, having been absent nearly a month. He went into Boston on horseback, dressed in his old continental uniform, with his hat off.

He dismounted at the Old State House, State street, and went out on a temporary balcony at the west end; a long procession passed before him, whose salutations he occasionally returned. A triumphal arch was erected across the street at that place, and a choir of singers were stationed there.

When Washington came within hearing, he was saluted by the voices of the choir, his leader commencing the ode prepared for the occasion—"The Conquering Hero comes."

The President remained in Boston about a week, and partook of various public entertainments. On his departure for Portsmouth, he showed his regard for punctuality. He gave notice that he should depart at eight o'clock in the morning. He left the door at the moment. The escort not being ready, he went without them, they followed, and finally overtook him on the way.

In the fall of 1760, the President visited Rhode Island, and returned to New York in a sloop.

Church, the editor of the Providence Chronicle, has been used for a libel on the Rev. Mr. Balch.—A Church libel a clergyman!—preposterous.—[Ex.]

The workmen at Brest, France, had a "strike" because 700 of their comrades were dismissed.

The Throne of Ireland.—It is very doubtful whether Sir Augustus d'Este, son of the late Duke of Sussex, is not the next lawful heir to the throne of Ireland after the descendants of the late Duke of Kent and the present King of Hanover, and to the throne of Hanover after the present Royal Family. Mr. O'Connell, whose opinion as an Irish lawyer is entitled to great respect, has given it as his opinion that Sir Augustus d'Este is legitimate in Ireland, the Royal Marriage Act having never received the assent of the Irish Parliament, and there is every reason to believe that he is equally so in Hanover.

It is a curious fact that there is not a 5th regiment of light dragoons in the British army. The reason is, that, in the Irish rebellion, about fifty years ago, the 5th regiment, almost to a man, deserted and joined the insurgents. This was a disgraceful event, and the 5th regiment of dragoons was not reformed until 1801, when it was reformed as the 5th regiment of dragoons, and from that time the number of those regiments jumps from 4 to 6.

Flogging in Schools.—The following resolutions were adopted at a convention of the Deputy Superintendants of the N. York Common Schools held at Albany recently:

Resolved, That Order is indispensable to the utility and efficiency of schools, and must in all cases be enforced.

Resolved, That Physical Force and Corporal Punishment never to be applied to quell all high appeals have been tried in vain.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the necessity of physical coercion will decline in exact proportion as the intellectual and moral nature of children is properly developed, and that humane teachers will find in this consideration a strong incentive to renewed zeal in the discharge of their duties.

Progress of the Drama.—We learn from the Bangor Democrat that the soldiers composing the garrison at Houlton, Me., have fitted up a little theatre, which during the past winter afforded much amusement to the inhabitants in that vicinity. The principal actors are Messrs. Hyatt and Edwards, formerly of the New York theatres, both educated men, and of some celebrity. Mrs. Skilling, the wife of an old soldier at the garrison, has performed with much approbation.

Suitors.—Mr. Gordon, a highly respectable farmer of Greenup county, Ky., during last week, in a paroxysm of insanity, set fire to a corn crib containing some hemp, threw himself into the flames, against the efforts of his wife and sister who were struggling to prevent him, and was burned to death.

Sale of State Stocks.—The Commissioners for the sale of State Stocks, closed their first sale at Philadelphia on Saturday last. The amount sold for the State was \$165,515.75. There was sold 3665 shares of the Bank of Pennsylvania. The whole amount was bought by 98 purchasers.

Common Rights in New York.—Under this head the Express gives the following:—A man smoking a cigar with a woman on his arm (course naturally would walk with such a lady) but what is worse yet, men smoking cigars in a public place.

Riot on the Canada Canal.—Several Men from the Montreal Transcript of Tuesday, that the laborers evinced a very riotous disposition the day previous which terminated in a terrible loss of life. They went to the house of Mr. Elliott, contractor, attacked him in his bed, and split his skull, and deprived of their limbs. Mr. W. H. Demas, another of the contractors, who probably would have been treated in the same manner, but having a swift horse, he got off with only a few bruises. They have threatened the lives of all the contractors if their demand of \$25 a day is not complied with. A small detachment of the 74th Regiment, and about 30 men of the Queen's Light Dragoons were called out, when the Riot Act was read, and the rioters still refusing to disperse, the troops fired, and several persons were killed and wounded, the number of which is not ascertained. They then scattered in all directions in the woods, and among the troops, who were only a mere handful in comparison to the great numbers of the rioters. The troops were preparing to attack them in the woods. A reinforcement of troops will be sent out.

The Murder of Mr. Lincoln.—The Boston Post of Saturday, in speaking of the Murder of the Warden of the State Prison, says:

"For several years Mr. Lincoln had disapproved of the wearing of weapons by the officers in the various workshops, and made it his study to operate on the minds of the convicts by moral influences, and notwithstanding the dreadful catastrophe by which he lost his life, he had not labored wholly in vain, as was proved by the conduct of the prisoners when he fell under the knife of the murderer. Like so many children, they rushed to his rescue, and caught him in their arms as he fell breathing his last. While one set seized and disarmed the assassin, another portion, with every manifestation of sincere grief, bore the body of their benefactor to his residence, and performed towards it those last duties which man can render with filial tenderness. Having discharged these duties, they returned quietly to their places of employment, and by their deportment gave silent yet eloquent evidence of the depth of their affliction."

Shaving.—Shaving is one of the evils which civil life has subjected man to, and we have now become so accustomed to it, that we regard the wearing of a long beard as a very strong evidence of a man's insanity, or at least a very great eccentricity. And yet if a new edition of the Bible were to come out with elegant engravings, representing the patriarchs and the prophets, and the Evangelists, without a beard, we should all be much shocked at the seeming sacrilege. Every intelligent mind that reflects on the subject must soon be convinced that the true and full dignity of the male form in the human species requires the presence of the full grown beard, and

He is a native of Newbury, and is about 30 years of age. In 1832, he was sent to the State Prison for passing counterfeit money. In 1833, he was again sent there for burglary, and in March last he was re-sentenced as a second comer for six months. Since the last sentence, his conduct had been refractory, and he was subjected to the usual punishments—the shower bath, short allowances, &c. On Thursday afternoon, he violated the rules by making repeated noises, and was showered at the dinner hour. From something which he said to one of the contractors after dinner, it would seem that he expected still further discipline, but he far from this expectation had any connexion with his crime is not known. But as soon as Mr. Lincoln entered the shoemaker's shop, he left the bench at which he was at work—obtained a knife from a drawer, and placed himself in the position to commit the fatal deed, when Mr. L., came within his reach.—He struck with such lightning-like swiftness, that it was impossible for any one to interfere till he had accomplished his purpose. All the day companies under command of Col. Bigelow. He was welcomed, in behalf of the inhabitants of the city, by the mayor, Martin Birmer, Esq., in a brief and pertinent address, to which he made an appropriate reply. He then took his seat with the mayor in a beautiful barouche drawn by six horses, and the procession, under the direction of Henderson Inches, Jr., moved on in the order which has been already published, through Washington and Boylston streets to the common, where the pupils and instructors of the public schools were drawn up in line for the President's inspection. It then passed down Winter into Washington street, to the head of State street; then, passing around the old State House, it proceeded up Court and Tremont streets to the Tremont House, where apartments had been drawn by the city for the reception of the President and his suite.

The President reached the Tremont House a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and was received by the Independent company of Cadets, which were ordered out by Gov. Morton as a quartet; and the procession passed were gaily decorated with flags and banners of every description, and notwithstanding a cold rain which fell in profusion nearly the whole time the procession was in motion, the streets, windows, balconies, and even houses, were crowded with thousands of citizens, who were anxious to see the chief magistrate of the nation, and tender to him the respect which his station must always command while the people are worthy of their freedom.

The decorations at the Democratic Reading Room, in State street, were as brilliant as at any other point passed by the procession, and were such as might be expected from the enlarged liberality of the gentlemen who control that establishment. At five o'clock in the afternoon, the President and suite dined with our city authorities at the Tremont House. The entertainment was planned with excellent taste, and passed off delightfully. In the evening he partook of the hospitality of Gen. W. Gordon, Esq., the postmaster of the city, and made a brief visit to several places of amusement to which he had been invited.—*Bost. Post.*

The Great Land Claims at New Orleans.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that the statement that "Maison Rouge property" is the estate successfully claimed by Gen. Gaines, is a mistake. The suit of E. P. Gaines et ux., vs. Richard Reif, Beverly Chew, Charles Patterson, et al., in which the heirs of Mrs. M. C. Gaines to the estate of her father, the late Daniel Clark, was tried, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs in the court below, from which an appeal was taken by the defendants to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case lies already argued and ready to be decided at the next regular term. Mrs. G.'s heirship once established, and her right to the whole of the Clark estate follows. The "Maison Rouge property," known as the "Maison Rouge grant," was part of that estate at the time of Mr. Clark's death. So far from this being the estate unsuccessfully claimed by Major General Gaines, it is but a portion of the estate thus far successfully claimed by him.

Myrtleau.—Alexander Swagton, of De Soto county, Mississippi, lately drowned himself in the Mississippi river, about twelve miles below Randolph. An inquest was held on the body, when the verdict returned was—"Drowned in a fit of mania potu." The deceased appears to have committed the act with great coolness and deliberation. He divested himself of his coat, waistcoat, hat, stock and boots, and plunged into the water. After rising to the surface, he bathed himself in his pocket book, which was supposed to have been in the pockets of his pantaloons. This he threw on shore, and requested a bystander to take charge of it. Efforts were made to rescue him, all of which he resolutely and steadily resisted. The pocket book contained \$310 in Tennessee and New Orleans bank notes, besides a few dollars in specie. The only paper in his pocket book by which he could be at all identified, was a receipt for payment of subscription to the Memphis Appeal.

Important Discovery.—On the road between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, near the village of Weiden, a beautiful Roman tomb, probably that of a centurion of the highest rank, was recently dug up in making excavations for a new road. The sarcophagus contained some well preserved coins of the reign of Vespasian, 70 years after Christ, and the whole is surrounded by four marble statues, which, from their great beauty are considered to be of Grecian workmanship.

Commercial News.
NEW YORK.
5 1/2 feet water in the channel.
All boats marked with (*) are provided with Evans' Safety Guard.
Reported by Smeals & Mearns, General S. B. Agents, Water street, Late Custom House office, Peterson's Building.

ARRIVED.
*Michigan, Bucks, Beaver,
*Cleveland, Hemphill, do,
*Savannah, Barday, do,
*Eveline, Jack, do,
*Zainville, David, Marietta,
*Columbiana, Murdock, Wheeling,
*Troy, Mason, Louisville,
*Shirley, Patterson, do,
*Olla, Bernard, Brownsville,
*North Queen, McLain, Wellsville,
*Alpine, Cochran, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.
*Cleveland, Hemphill, Beaver,
*Michigan, Bucks, Beaver,
*Volter, Hanging Rock,
*Lehigh, Price, do,
*Columbiana, Murdock, Wheeling,
*Moxahala, Parkinson, Monongahela City.

THEATRE.
Last night but two of the Season.
—
BENEFIT OF MRS. AND MISS L. GANN.
MR. KIRBY has kindly volunteered his services on the occasion.
This evening, Thursday, June 22, will be presented
WM. TELL;
OR,
THE SWISS PATRIOT.
MR. TELL. MR. KIRBY.
—
SONGS AND DANCES.
The whole to conclude with the
RED MURDERERS;
BILLY STICKERS BEWARE.
MR. W. STICKERS. MR. FINN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at half past 7.
Lower Boxes, 50 cents | Second Tier, 37 1/2 cents
Pat. 25 | Gallery 12 1/2 cents

NOTICE TO DR. BRANDRETH'S AGENTS:
The office in Pittsburgh which was established for the purpose of constituting agents in the west, having accomplished that object, is now closed, and Mr. G. H. LEE is the sole and exclusive agent for the sale of Pills and Liniments. All Dr. Brandreth's agents will therefore understand, that Dr. B. will send a travelling agent through the country once a year to collect money for sales made and to supply agents. The said traveller will be provided with a power of attorney, duly prepared before the Clerk of the city and county of New York, together with all necessary vouchers and papers. Agents are requested to call on Dr. Brandreth, N. B. Rosemeyer Mr. G. H. Lee, in rear of the Market, New York, June 14th, 1845.

THE TRUE WAY TO RECOVER HEALTH.
An individual only wishes to know the right way to pursue it; and therefore, more than any other, he would know how long it will be prolonged and how long he would not adopt the plan. Evidence is required that the right way is discovered. This is what those suffering from sickness want to be satisfied about. Who is so foolish as not to enjoy all the health his body is capable of? Who is there that would not live when his experience can so much benefit himself and family? It is a melancholy fact that a very large proportion of the most useful members of society die, between the ages of thirty and forty. How many widows and helpless orphans have been the consequence of man kind not leaving to their own power the means of restoring health when lost.
Now all these dangers and difficulties can be prevented and the long and certain sickness, and by assisting Nature, in the outset, with a good dose of Brandreth's Pills. This is a fact, well understood to be so by thousands of our citizens. This medicine, if taken so as to purge freely, will surely cure any curable disease. There is no form or kind of sickness that does not exert a curative influence upon. Thus, by their power in restoring perfection, they cure measles, small pox, worms, and all contagious fevers. There is not a medicine in the world so able to purify the mass of blood and restore it to healthy action as the Brandreth Pills.
The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them in all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.
The same may be said of Brandreth's External Remedy, an outward application in all external pains, or swellings, or sores, it greatly assists the cure. It will used where the skin is very tender or broken. It should be mixed with one or two pins of water.
A case of Dr. Brandreth's Pills.—Emanuel, who engaged date must be within the year, which every authorized agent must possess; if the three labels on the box agree with the label below on the certificate, the Pills are genuine, and are not to be taken from any other source, 241 Broadway, New York, June 16.

County Commissioner.
We are authorized to announce GEO. F. RIDDLE as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention, June 21—1845.

PROTHONOTARY.
RESPECTFULLY present myself as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary of Allegheny county, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention, which meets on the 26th August next. GEO. R. RIDDLE, Allegheny City, May 31—1845.

SHERIFFALTY.
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 26th August next. ELIJAH TRUVILLO, June 9—1845.

COUNTY TREASURER.
We are authorized to announce Dr. WILLIAM REBER as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, June 19—1845.

PROTHONOTARY.
The State of Allegheny County—respectfully offer myself to your consideration as a candidate (dependent on the action of the Democratic Convention) for the office of PROTHONOTARY of Allegheny county, at the ensuing election. I feel that I have been all my life a constant laborer in the vineyard of the word. As the county in some what embarrassed in its financial affairs, and the reduction of salaries of public officers has relieved the population of large portions of the people, the undersigned would not should be so fortunate as to be selected, 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 Prothonotary.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Esq., of Allegheny city will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary of Allegheny county, at the October election. June 4.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
The Annual of the Western University of Pennsylvania are required to meet in the Hall of the University on Thursday the 25th day of June next at 10 o'clock P. M., to take order in reference to the election of their President, Rev. JOSEPH R. KANE. June 22—1845.

NOTICE.
The next regular meeting of the Young Men's Association of this city, will be held at Liberty Hall, corner of 5th and Wood streets, on Thursday, evening the 22nd inst, at 8 o'clock P. M. Mr. Rogers, and several young men will address the association. The proceedings of the meeting to be applied to the payment of debts due for the Church, the ladies respectfully invite the generous public to give them a call. By order, W. H. KIRBY, Secy.

LADIES' FAIR.
The Ladies of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, having made and obtained a grant of privilege of a hall for the purpose of exhibiting for sale, on No. 65 Market street, commencing at half past 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening the 25th inst. All the proceeds of the sale to be applied to the payment of debts due for the Church, the ladies respectfully invite the generous public to give them a call. June 22.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
MANY are now suffering with the above complaints. To cure them, and prevent their return, use Dr. Brandreth's Catarrh Remedy, which gives universal satisfaction to all who use it. To be had only at TUFFLES, 26 Fourth street. June 22.

SHOE THREAD.
399 LBS. TWENTY FOUR AND WALKER'S green thread and half green thread, imported and for sale, very low, by JOHN K. ROBERT, at No. 65 Wood street, June 22—1845.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
Messrs. Editors: Please announce Major JAMES B. RITZIE, of Robinson, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the County Convention, and office. MANY DEMOS, June 22—1845.

PIG LEAD.
FLOUR—30 lbs Family Flour, just received and for sale by J. W. HUBBARD & CO., June 22. Water, between Wood and Railroad.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.
ON Friday, June 23rd inst, at 12 o'clock, A. M., will be sold a large assortment of reasonable Dry Goods, and 2 o'clock P. M.
Second hand Decatur, 1 Mahogany Dressing Bureau, 1 Bird's eye maple, 2 Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, &c. 30 Rema Writing Paper, 25 boxes Malaga Raisins, &c. The above can be seen any time previous to the sale at the Auction Room, of No. 5th and Wood st. B. H. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Auctioneers.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
The most safe and certain remedy ever known to the world for various chronic diseases, after they have reached a state, and assumed a character, which cannot be cured by any other means. It is a powerful remedy for the disease for which calomel has been invariably used. Old sores or ulcers, or any chronic affections; and for the catarrh disease it is an infallible remedy. This remedy is perfectly vegetable, mild, agreeable, and safe for persons of any age, either sex, or of any condition; acknowledged by those who have tried it, to be the best known family medicine.
The most celebrated Tincture creates a craving appetite, and the patient is left at liberty to indulge in food as he pleases, and is particularly adapted to a child in a fine blooming age. After using this Tincture for weeks, a person of any age may eat any thing that a child of ten years of age, in full health, could eat without the least inconvenience.
A large number of certificates from the citizens of Lexington, Ky., whose responsibility is vouched for by Hon. A. M. MANLY, Esq., of Lexington, as well as by Hon. John P. BROWN, Esq., of Washington, D. C., can be seen on application to the proprietor at Richmond, Va.
Price, One Dollar per bottle. June 21—1845.

IMPORTANT LECTURES.
A course of Lectures on the Philosophy of Frencis Hutcheson and James Mill, will be given on Wednesday evening at the Washington Temperance Hall, Smithfield street.

The first Lecture will explain the doctrine of the *Great First Cause*, a doctrine that has become new with age and very interesting. It is a thorough and complete method of creating new ideas, every day and every hour, and every thing that a child of ten years of age, in full health, could eat without the least inconvenience.
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Price, One Dollar per bottle. June 21—1845.

So Smith, the celebrated actor, is presiding at St. Louis, or if it is not him, it must be two So Smith.

The S. B. Napoleon is completely under water in Little River, Arkansas, owing to the recent rise in the Mississippi.

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LADIES' FAIR.
The Ladies of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, having made and obtained a grant of privilege of a hall for the purpose of exhibiting for sale, on No. 65 Market street, commencing at half past 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening the 25th inst. All the proceeds of the sale to be applied to the payment of debts due for the Church, the ladies respectfully invite the generous public to give them a call. June 22.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
MANY are now suffering with the above complaints. To cure them, and prevent their return, use Dr. Brandreth's Catarrh Remedy, which gives universal satisfaction to all who use it. To be had only at TUFFLES, 26 Fourth street. June 22.

SHOE THREAD.
399 LBS. TWENTY FOUR AND WALKER'S green thread and half green thread, imported and for sale, very low, by JOHN K. ROBERT, at No. 65 Wood street, June 22—1845.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
Messrs. Editors: Please announce Major JAMES B. RITZIE, of Robinson, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the County Convention, and office. MANY DEMOS, June 22—1845.

PIG LEAD.
FLOUR—30 lbs Family Flour, just received and for sale by J. W. HUBBARD & CO., June 22. Water, between Wood and Railroad.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.
ON Friday, June 23rd inst, at 12 o'clock, A. M., will be sold a large assortment of reasonable Dry Goods, and 2 o'clock P. M.
Second hand Decatur, 1 Mahogany Dressing Bureau, 1 Bird's eye maple, 2 Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, &c. 30 Rema Writing Paper, 25 boxes Malaga Raisins, &c. The above can be seen any time previous to the sale at the Auction Room, of No. 5th and Wood st. B. H. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Auctioneers.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
The most safe and certain remedy ever known to the world for various chronic diseases, after they have reached a state, and assumed a character, which cannot be cured by any other means. It is a powerful remedy for the disease for which calomel has been invariably used. Old sores or ulcers, or any chronic affections; and for the catarrh disease it is an infallible remedy. This remedy is perfectly vegetable, mild, agreeable, and safe for persons of any age, either sex, or of any condition; acknowledged by those who have tried it, to be the best known family medicine.
The most celebrated Tincture creates a craving appetite, and the patient is left at liberty to indulge in food as he pleases, and is particularly adapted to a child in a fine blooming age. After using this Tincture for weeks, a person of any age may eat any thing that a child of ten years of age, in full health, could eat without the least inconvenience.
A large number of certificates from the citizens of Lexington, Ky., whose responsibility is vouched for by Hon. A. M. MANLY, Esq., of Lexington, as well as by Hon. John P. BROWN, Esq., of Washington, D. C., can be seen on application to the proprietor at Richmond, Va.
Price, One Dollar per bottle. June 21—1845.

IMPORTANT LECTURES.
A course of Lectures on the Philosophy of Frencis Hutcheson and James Mill, will be given on Wednesday evening at the Washington Temperance Hall, Smithfield street.

The first Lecture will explain the doctrine of the *Great First Cause*, a doctrine that has become new with age and very interesting. It is a thorough and complete method of creating new ideas, every day and every hour, and every thing that a child of ten years of age, in full health, could eat without the least inconvenience.
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