mendous expenses attending a civil war.—Much reliance is evidently placed upon the Queen's forthcoming visit to Ireland, to soothe and soften down the asperities of the people; but whether such will be the effect, depends upon circumstances which time alone can develope.

Notwithstanding the absence of Mr O'Connell in the country, where he has been attending various meetings, the Corn Exchange, Dublin, at the weekly meeting on the 22d ult. was densely crowded, and there was fully as much excitement as at any previous meeting. The amount of 'Repeal rent' was the largest weekly return yet announced, having been £709 18s 6d. This included several English returns, and £133 from Clones, County Monaghan, where the meeting of the Repealers was recently interrupted by the Orange party, and as a poor man named M'Caffray was murdered. The meeting did not terminate until nearly six, but the large room was crowded.

All the Irish forts, castles and battlements have been inspected by a government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect utility.—Indeed the preparations of government are such as would indicate that a civil war is not far distant.

The latest Irish papers contain an account of a melee betwen a party of Orangemen and a body of Repealers, at Dungannon, on the 30th of May. A house was razed, and many persons beaten, but no lives were lost.

The departure of the coal coaches from Dublin, at 9 o'clock on Monday night, was preceded by the usual mob assemblage with an accompainment of yellings, gronings, &c. Some rioting subsequently took place. Stones were thrown at the, police, and the crowds were dispersad by the blue coats, who used their batons lustily.

The Riband System has latterly been spreading to a great extent in parts of the counties of Dublin, Meath, Longford, Cavan, and Monaghan.

Earl de Grey has officially intimated that, in the present juncture of affairs in Ireland, his lordship has, for the present, abandoned his intention of quitting the seat of government.

Dr Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has published a letter, disclaiming having taken any part in the repeal movement such as has been ascribed to the whole of his brethren by Dr Higgins.

The Dublin Evening Post announces that five more magistrates have been superseded—namely: Sir Michael Dillon Bellow, Bart, (Galway,) Alexander Sherlock (Waterford,) Pierse Somerset Butler (Kilkenny,) Dan. Clancy (of Charleville,) and John Barter, Esq. also of the county of Cork. The total number of magistrates superseded, on account of mixing with the repeal agitation, is thirteen: Mr R D Browne, M D. has addressed a letter to the Lord Chancellor, resigning his commission, in order to enjoy the right of public discussion.

At the Dublin Corn Exchange, on Monday, as a set-off against the supersedeases issued by the Chancellor, ten barristers, headed by Sir Colman O'Leghlen, son of the late master of the rolls, subscribed to the funds of the Repeal Association, and were by acclamation admitted as members. This bar-motion caused a great sensation. Mr O'Connell read for the meeting the correspondence with the Chancellor, which preceded his dismissal from the magisterial bench. Mr O'Connell has announced to Sir Edward Sugden his determination to impeach him thereupon. The rent for the week was £2,225.

The batteries at Tarbert have, unexpectedly, been reinforced by four additional pieces of artillery, and an additional force of one officer and fifteen men is expected daily. Letters have been received inquiring how many men all the forts would contain; all the guns to be mounted without delay. A man of war steamer went up the Shannon, on Friday week; with two thousand stand of arms for Limerick. Four other steamers were despatched from the Tower for Ireland with arms. We understand that two men of war steamers will be stationed in the Shannon—one at Tarbert, and the other at Grass Island.

The repeal affair in Cork was very brilliant. It is said that upwards of 500,000 persons were congregated on this occasion. A Cork paper says—

"The procession alone occupied exactly three hours and five minutes in passing the Liberator's carriage, from the higher to the lower road, when tremendous cheers were given for the Liberator. When the procession passed, the Liberator's carriage immediately followed: the roads throughout were lined with horsemen, cars, and carriages; the fields and heights were occupied by countless thousands, whose enthusiastic shouts rent the air, the Liberator echoing them by cries of 'Repeal!' 'Old Ireland!'

Would that the 'Iron Duke' or Sir Robert Peel had beheld the sight, which no language at our command can possibly give the most distant conception of. One of the most cheering features in the trades' processions was the circumstance that, as far as the trades were concerned, it brought together persons of all politics and persuasions, to join in the thrilling cry for Ireland's nationality. The carriages then followed, with a train of cars, divisions of equestrians, &c. which occupied several miles of the road. At Glanmare the window frames were all removed. Well-dressed ladies occupied the windows, and cheered and waved handkerchiefs as the procession passed. The procession reached the Chamber of Commerce at seven o'clock."

In the evening a grand banquet took place at Batty's Circus. 900 persons sat down at dinner. The Right Rev Dr Murphy, Bishop of Cork, sent a letter, stating that he was unable to attend, because of his health; but in it he expressed no opinion, favorable or otherwise, as to the repeal movement. Not so with the Right Rev Dr Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, who sent a strong pro-repeal address, as he was not able to appear personally. The Right Rev Dr Crotty, in a letter, expressed his doubts whether a repeal of the union would prove a panacea for the nation's sufferings. We subjoin a portion of Mr O'Connell's after-dinner oration, and it is in substance the same as he has declared at the various densely thronged meetings during the last fortnight or three weeks in the various parts of Ireland.

The British Parliament.—The day after the sailing of the last steamer, Lord Stanley introduced certain resolutions into the House of Commons, based on the long-talked-of measure for the introduction of Canadian flour and wheat at a fixed duty of 1s per quarter. An apple of discord this measure has proved to the minister; hundreds of his followers were in open rebellion against it, and the *on dit* of the day is, that Sir Robert Peel emphatically declared, that unless the 'country gentlemen' swallowed this bolus, he would resign.

The Cabinet staked their existence upon it, and the agricultural party had no alternative but to gulp the medicine with wry faces, or sacrifice their favorite minister. They preferred the former, as a choice of evils, and throwing their consistency to the winds, and without a thought of their vaporing out of doors, voted for the measure of all others which they most profess to abhor. No question has been brought before Parliament for years, which has so completely disorganized, broken, in fact, uprooted party manœvering as this Canadian Corn Bill. Some argued that it was a free trade measure in disguise, between England and the U. States—that the country would be drudged with the produce of the Western States, smuggled into Canada.

India.—The India Mail has arrived with accounts from India to the 2d of May; from China to the 12th of March. The affairs of the Scinde were tranquil, though some troubles had taken place at Sirhind, and a serious engagement had been fought at Khytul.

China.—The death of Commissioner Elepoo was the only news at Canton—but fresh attacks were expected on the factories. On Major Malcom's arrival, Sir H. Pottinger was to go to Canton with the ratification of the treaty.

The Smyrna Journal of the 28th ult, mentions that a fire broke out at Magnesia on the 20th, which consumed 2,000 shops of the grand bazaar. Most of the goods were saved, but the losses were nevertheless estimated at several millions of piastres.

Spain.—Two Ministeries have fallen in Spain since the meeting of the Cortes—that of Rodel and that of Lopez. The latter was forced upon the Regent, and presuming too much upon his forbearance or his embarrassment, insisted upon the dismissal of one or two of his own immediate and personal friends, against which his pride revolted. Finding the impossibility of sailing together, Espartero has again dissolved the Cortes, and in doing so has run the risk of another revolt in the Northern provinces.

Russia.—The Augsburg Gazette and Austrian Observer announce that serious disturbances have broken out in Bosnia. The rebels attempted to get possession of the fortress of Ostroschavitz, but they were beaten off. They then surrounded the three fortresses of Ostroschavitz, Bukovitzto and Kraska, hoping to starve them out. On the 12th the governor of the province assembled troops at Behacz for the purpose of operating against the rebels, but the river Klotot overflowed its banks, and his movements were nevertheless paralysed.

Peace in Yucatan.—The N. O. Bulletin says: "The schooner Glide, Capt. Swain, arrived in port last evening, brings advices to the 1st inst. The news *Peace.* An armistice has been concluded by the Yucatan Government and General Ampudia, and Commissioners are to be dispatched to Mexico to agree upon the basis of a general peace. Commodore Moore was to sail with the Texan squadron in about a week."

A Mr Evans, an artist, at New Orleans, has painted the battle between Commodore Moore and the Mexican war steamers, which is said to be so well executed that it is considered imminently dangerous to approach within gun-shot of it—indeed the citizens of New Orleans find it impossible to sleep at night, for the incessant roar of the artillery.

This is the same artist, we suppose, who, being angered at the captain of a ship lying in the port of New Orleans, went on board the vessel and painted the anchors so perfectly like cork that they never could be got afterwards to sink, and had to be sold to a bottling establishment, to be cut up. They have rare geniuses in New Orleans.—[Balt. Pat.

Eggs—as a Remedy.—The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish-bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone very easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which it will do very well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs, taken immediately, will neutralise the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

Affray.—The N. O. Tropic of the 10th says: "An affray occurred last evening at the Arcade between H. B. Wood, auctioneer, and two persons, one named Horton, in the course of which Wood stabbed Horton slightly with a pen-knife, and Wood was severely wounded. Horton and his companion were arrested."

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1843.

See First Page.

The Whigs and Repudiation.

The whig organs and orators, let no occasion pass when they can give vent to their patriotic indignation against the principle of Repudiation. It is true, they were the ardent advocates of the partial Bankrupt Law, which enabled thousands of dishonest speculations to repudiate their debts, and to defraud the honest men who confided in them. They are always ready to defend the fraudulent conduct of Banks when they repudiate their promises to pay, and with the most unblushing impudence cheat the people for the benefit of the "business comunity," as they allege. In fact every species of fraud that can be accomplished by combinations or corporations, can always find its advocates and defenders among the leading federal politicians.

Their last grand project is the assumption of the debts of the states by the General Government. They are horrified at the thought that any of the states should think for a moment of repudiating liabilities that were forced upon them for the exclusive benefit of speculators, and from which the people never realized the slightest advantage. They deem it infamous for the indebted states to even postpone the payment of such claims, and the General Government is forthwith called upon to assume the indebtedness, and to pick the pockets of those states that are not in debt to pay for the extravagance or mismanagement of the others. In a late number of the New York Post, this matter is discussed in a forcible manner, and we believe we cannot do better than give its arguments to our readers. It places the question in its proper light, and every honest man will agree with it in the view it takes of the subject.

"There is always a good understanding, in pecuniary matters, between thieves and those who harbor them. The fellows who open our doors by night, with such silent dexterity, and steal our spoons, are no doubt particular to pay their tavern bills. If any of their hosts, their worthy hosts, who furnish the necessary places of concealment, and receivers at their banquets were to hint that he feared they entertained the vice of repudiation, they would become magnificently indignant at the offence to their honor. 'Let us get the money, and pay off the fellow immediately,' they would say with one voice. 'Above all shall we rob to-night.'

Governor Bigger of Indiana has been making a speech after this model at Richmond in his state.—The Governor, according to the report of his friends, the whig journalists, broke into a fit of sublime anger at the very idea of repudiation.—'Let us convince the world of our honesty,' said he, 'by paying the debt of Indiana. Let us take the money from the treasury of the United States.' We give the substance of Gov Bigger's address, as we find it in the newspapers.

'Gov. Bigger, in indignant and eloquent language, denounced the idea of repudiation as unworthy the character of Indiana; and every man present, however deep his mind may be imbued with the principles of local economy, must have admired the elevated and honorable position he occupied in regard to the fame of the state over which he presides. Gov. Bigger said he did not attribute to Mr Wright the disgrace of being a repudiator, but that he was entirely unable to say what Mr Wright's position was in regard to that subject, which is now of far greater importance to Indiana than any other subject—her state debt; as he believed Mr Wright had studiously avoided, and had positively declined to 'define his position' at this time, and until after the election in regard to it. Mr Bigger stated the bonded indebtedness of the State to be about $12,000,000. A little more than $2,000,000 of this sum was on account of the Wabash and Erie Canal. A fraction less than $2 000,000 on account of the State Bank. The payment of the interest, and ultimately, the principal of the canal debt, is doubtless secured in the growing importance of that work. The bank has uniformly paid her interest on her debt, and there can be no doubt of the final payment of its debts when due. Thus will be, or is now secured, the payment of $1,000,000 of our foreign debt. If the General Government were to adopt a plan similar to that recommended by Wm Cost Johnson, for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the States to which they rightfully belong, Indiana would receive something over $6,000,000. This would secure the payment of that amount of our indebtedness, leaving a balance of $2,000,000 to be provided for by a direct tax, which could be raised by an assessment of 10 cents on the one hundred dollars on the value of the property of the citizens of the State, and at a rate of tax of one half that which is now paid.'

Gov. Bigger goes farther than the young spendthrift, who when told that he ought to pay his debts, replied that he was ready if he only knew where to borrow the money. The Governor knows where the money is to come from. He proposes that the states which are in debt shall combine to rob the states which are not. He would take the money from the federal treasury, and tax the people of the United States to make up the deficiency.

This is a very easy sort of opposition to repudiation. Let Indiana pay her debt, by all means, says Gov. Bigger, his stature dilitating with a grand resentment at the base idea of disowning a just obligation; let her pay it out of the pockets of her sister states, and hold up her head in the pride of honesty. It may seem strange to some that those who swagger in this manner about repudiating a debt should have no scruples at repudiating the constitution; that those who are so anxious to pay a bond should not hesitate to commit a robbery. The explanation of this inconsistency, however, is easy. There is a want of honesty and sincerity in these declamations about repudiation. They are simply a party manœuvre, a convenient clamor to help forward the election of certain candidates. They recognize, it is true, a sense of honesty in the people, and are addressed to that sense, but there is no real regard for honesty in those who make them. If there were, it would withhold them from the gross violation of the constitution which their project contemplates, and from the palpable injutice of paying their debt with the money of the unindebted states.

Howard street flour in Baltimore, $4 87 and $5.

Foreign News.—We publish this morning a full and interesting report of the news brought by the Columbia. The accounts from Ireland show that the country is in a state of the greatest excitement, and that a crisis is approaching, that will, most probably, make that unhappy land once more the scene of a bloody civil war. The Government is alarmed at the bold aspect the Repeal question has assumed, and it is actively making preparations to silence the complaints of the people by the means that were used in '98. But if the oppressed people of Ireland are driven to the adoption of force in their efforts to obtain a redress of grievances, they will go into contest under very different auspices from those that attended their ill devised efforts at a former period. The Irish are now a thoroughly *united* people; the question is one of *national* importance, in which all classes and creeds are interested, and on the success of which the commercial importance of the country depends. The Repeal is led by men whose prudence, honesty, and indomitable perseverance, are the best assurance that the cause will not be abandoned until every means within the reach of human power has been tried for its accomplishment.

In this struggle, Ireland has the sympathies of the whole civilized world, and should her haughty oppressor ultimately resort to force to silence her complainings, there is not a doubt but she would receive aid from every land that now condemns the tyranny and injustice under which her warm hearted people have groaned so long.

The excitement that the late foreign news has created in the eastern cities, indicates the powerful interest that is felt for her sufferings in the United States, and it will give the Irish people an assurance that whatever aspect their struggle for Repeal may assume, they may look with confidence to the American people for encouragement and support.

We were sorry to see the unjust manner in which our friend of the Butler Herald referred to the official conduct of the present Board of Canal Commissioners, in his paper of the 21st inst. The editor of the Herald readily admits that under their management, the public works have done a more prosperous business than while in the hands of any former Board, but at the same time, makes the excellence of their official conduct the ground for preferring a charge of the basest motives against them. This is unjust.—What inducement has a public officer for attempting to discharge the duties of his office in such a manner as to save hundreds of thousands to the people annually, if his best actions are to be attributed to the dishonest motives.

If our Butler friend will consider the matter for a moment, he must admit that the present prosperous condition of our public works, is all owing to the untiring efforts of the present Board of Commissioners. After they came into office, they gave the affairs of the whole line a complete overhauling, and wherever an expenditure could be lopped off, it was done at once. They broke up a powerful combination that had for years monopolized the carrying business on our improvements, and that had by its ill liberal policy driven an immense portion of the business to other channels. They introduced a system by which men who are able to buy a single boat, could enter into successful competition with the large lines, and they made such a judicious reduction in tolls as has secured to the Pennsylvania improvements almost the entire carrying trade between the east and the west. Many intelligent men supposed that the Commissioners would be unable to carry through all the improvements they had undertaken; but under the most unfavorable circumstances—with a bitter and malignant opposition, not only from our political opponents, but from those who should have aided them in their efforts at retrenchment and reform, they have succeeded in making an immense reduction in the expenditures of the works, and in organizing such a system of management, as will, in a short time, if persevered in, yield sufficient revenue to pay the entire interest on the state debt.

No Board since the completion of our improvements has done as much for the benefit of the state, as the one now in power, nor has any suffered a tenth part of the malignant persecution that it had to endure.

We have paid some attention to the manner in which our public works have been conducted for the last few years; we have noted the efforts of combinations to grasp all their advantages, & to crush public officers for daring to interfere with their conspiracy; and we have a perfect reliance in the honesty of the motives that impelled the Commissioners to introduce a new system of transacting business on the main line.

Having watched their course narrowly and found that the discharge of their official duty has in every instance resulted to the benefit of the people and the state, we believe that we do nothing more than justice to faithful officers in defending them against such charges as have been made by our Butler friend, and which we think he would not have written if he had fully considered the subject.

As regards our state politics, it is probable that we are as strongly opposed to the opinions and wishes of the Canal Commissioners as the editor of the Herald, but that shall not deter us from doing them justice as public officers when we find them misrepresented.

Messrs Editors.—I observe that you notice in an approving manner, the fact that the editors of the 'Aurora,' are in favor of the Constitution of the United States, but I regret, gentlemen, that you did not state at the same time whether that invaluable document meets with your own approbation. Please enlighten on this subject, or some quibblers may suppose that they have good grounds to doubt the purity of your republicanism. A ROARER.

Although we think "A Roarer's" fears of our 'republicanism' being doubted, are groundless, we will answer distinctly that we *are* in favor of the Constitution of the United States; and we will add that we are likewise in favor of the reformed Constitution of Pennsylvania. To leave no doubt on the mind of our correspondent, we will inform him that we are also decidedly in favor of the Declaration of Independence, and if there should be a democratic celebration of the coming 4th of July, we sincerely hope it may be read for the edification of the company. We may state moreover, to clear all doubt on the subject, that we are unconditionally in favor of the Bunker Hill Monument. We presume this answer will be satisfactory.

A Picture.—Bennett of the New York Herald hits off the great Coonleaders to the life in the following picture. Speaking of the federal papers that have abused the President in the most low and scurrilous manner, the Herald says:

"They are the organ of the "political leaders," and represent the "salt herring aristocracy—the codfish *haunt ton*—the pickled hackeral *elite*—a class of social life composed of certified bankrupts, Wall st. swindlers, paper financiers, gaping stock-jobbers with some few bankers and capitalists, for them to prey upon and deceive. They are composed of that class of society, who plunder and rob the widow and orphan of their property—who cheat the finest artizan and tradesman, and then take the benefit of the act, to give them standing in Wall street. They are the coarse and vulgar imitators of the European aristocracy—but, with the natural instincts of ignorance and impudence, they copy their vices—not their virtues."

Commercial News.

RIVER.

5 feet water in the channel.

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

Reported by SHEBLE & MITCHEL, General S. B. Agents, Water street, Late Custom House office, Peterson's Building.

ARRIVED.

*Michigan, Boies, Beaver,
*Cleveland, Hemphill, do.
Belmont, Poe, Wheeling.
Arcade, Bennet, Cin.
Pinta, Vandegriff, Sunfish.
Lancaster, Klinefelter, Louisville.
Oella, Barnard, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.

Swiftsure, Barday, Cin.
North Queen, McLain, Wellsville,
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville.
Herald, Douson, St Louis.
Zainsville, Duval, Marietta.
*Cleveland, Hemphill, Beaver,
*Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Balmont, Poe, Wheeling.
*Alps, Tod, Cin.

BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Bicknell's Reporter of the 20th says;—'As summer recedes, the business world grows more inactive. The great event of the last week was an immense sale of stocks at our Exchange, the property of the state and the Girard Bank. The prices obtained were very fair.

'Money may be obtained at the present time at about 5 per cent. per annum, for first rate paper, of which, however, there is very little in market. The Banks cannot get as much of the right kind of paper as they want.

'Relief money has improved since our last. The rates at present vary from 3½ to 4 per ct. discount.

'Specie continues abundant. Country paper of all kinds has also improved, and the currency generally is getting better.

'Treasury notes of the recent issue, are 1 per ct. premium.

'It will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals for a new loan.

'We annex the rates of discount at the close of the week.'

River at Cincinnati—Is in good navigable order, there being in the channel something like 20 feet of water. Throughout the week the usual number of boats arrived and departed to all ports, above and below, with the exception of New Orleans. The latest dates from Pittsburgh reports about 6½ ft. water in the channel, and falling.

Flour and Whiskey Markets.—The arrivals during the day and up to Saturday night at 6 o'clock, amounted only to 243 bbls. Flour, and 54 do Whiskey.—[Enq.

The Repealers of New York sent over £500, and the Repealers of Philadelphia £400, sterling, by the Steamer which left Boston on Friday.

Drowned.—A man named Ahlcorn, by falling from the steamer Lady of Lyons, while she was lying at Memphis, on the 6th inst.

THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF

MR. A. BLACK.

This evening, Friday, June 23, will be presented the favorite Drama of

ROBERT MACAIRE;

OR,

THE TWO MURDERERS.

Robt. Macaire, Mr. Pickering.
Jacques Strop, Mr. Black.

SONGS AND DANCES.

The whole to conclude with

A LOAN OF A LOVER.

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.

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—1c d&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.

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,
may 10—tE* Of Pittsburgh.

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.

SPANISH TOBACCO—13 bales Cuba Leaf Tobacco, this day received and for sale by

J. G. & A. GORDEN,
12 Water street.

june 22.

LADIES' WRITING SCHOOL,

By R. Fee,

From 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M.,

THIRD house east of Whitaker's Clothing establishment, Second street, between Grant and Ross sts. ☞ Those willing to enter, will please call during class hours.

june 23—wtf.

FOR SALE, low in lots to suit and on accommodating terms, for cash or good barter, or on time to suit consignees;—300 doz assorted window sash and glass to suit, if wanted. 30 reams writing, wrapping and letter paper. 25 doz good sickles. 25 doz corn brooms and wisps. 100 gros matches. 250 gross suspender buttons. 500 cuts of 4 and five double, purple and yellow carpet chain. 50 boxes Burlington smoked Herring. A good supply of Louisville Lime. 20 doz two sizes Buckets.

ISAAC HARRIS,
June 23 Agent and Com Mer., No 9, 5th st.

PIG LEAD.

1200 PIGS LEAD, just received and for sale by

june 21. JAMES MAY.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.

ON Friday, June 23d inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold a large assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, and at 2 o'clock P. M.,

2 second hand Pianos, 1 Mahogany Dressing Bureau, 1 Bird-eye (spring seat) Sofa, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, &c. 50 Reams Writing Paper, 25 boxes Malaga Raisins.

The above can be seen any time previous to sale at the Auction Room, corner of 5th and Wood sts.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO.
June 21 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, hitherto considered desperate and incurable.

Scrofula; King's Evil, attended with swellings, and ulcers, Sore Eyes and Loss of Sight, to a frightful extent has been cured. Females pining away by reason of secretions, broken calculations, and obstructed menses, (monthly courses, even when attended by spasms or fits, have been readily relieved.

Dyspepsia yields without a struggle to its mild yet powerful action upon the stomach. In Catarrh, or Cough, Rheumatism and Fistula it never fails to cure, as we have fully proved.

The tincture tends directly to excite a healthy action in the stomach, liver, lungs and kidneys—to purify the blood and other fluids, by expelling every particle of morbid matter from the system, and therefore never fails, (with its accompaniments,) to prove a valuable remedy for the diseases for which calomel has been invariably used. Old sores or ulcers, or any chronic affection; and for the calomel disease it is an infallible remedy.

This remedy is perfectly vegetable, mild, agreeable, and safe for persons of any age, either sex, or in any condition; acknowledged by those who have tried it, to be the best known family medicine.

The justly celebrated Tincture creates a craving appetite, and the patient is left at liberty to indulge it—indeed he is particularly requested to do so. The use of this medicine will change his complexion from a pallid to a fine blooming one. 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 respectability is vouched for by Hons. *R. M. Johnson* and *Henry Clay*, as well as a number taken in Alexandria and Washington, D. C., can be seen on application to the room of the proprietor at Exchange Hotel.

Price, *One Dollar* per bottle.

June 21—d2w

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.