ed unwise. It is true I approved the bill for the re-union of the Delaware Canal Company, substantially the same as this bill, but I did it that more in accordance with the apparent wishes of the people, announced by the vote of their representatives in the Legislature than in accordance with my own prior opinions, or those entertained at the time. Had Nothing occurred in the attempt of the Commissioners to procure subscriptions to that stock, to induce the belief that it was not likely to operate to the advantage of the public interest, I should probably have waived my scruples, and, for the same reason, have approved this bill also. But I should ill discharge my duty if I should shut my eyes to that proceeding.

When we see a most unexampled scramble for the stock—hired men forcing their way into the room of the Commissioners—not a man subscribing *bona fide* for himself, but all wearing the aspect of bold and unblushing speculation—persons who took an active part in the passage of the bill in the Legislature, congregating from remote parts of the State, and witnessing the transactions with more intense anxiety than mere patriotism usually produces—and the Commissioners finally compelled to disperse hastily and close the books, without completing the task confided in them by the Legislature—it is well calculated to induce us to pause; to retrace our steps, if we have acted without due caution, and to proceed only upon the clearest convictions of duty and of sound policy. In this condition do I find myself placed. I would most gladly avoid it, but that is impossible. I will discharge my duty as I understand it, at all hazards.

In my last annual message to the Legislature, I adverted to the subject of selling the public improvements, and as what I then said still is, and has been invariably my opinion, I beg leave to refer you to the following paragraph, to show that I am assuming no new position:

'You will observe, by a report accompanying this message, that, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed for that purpose, on the 27th day of July last, proposals were invited for the sale of the public improvements of the Commonwealth.—No bid for the same, that can possibly be accepted, was received. This measure was suggested in my last annual message, believing that, in our embarrassed condition, it was an experiment which might be productive of relief worth trying. It has been tried, and has utterly failed. The truth is, the amount of money necessary for the purchase of any considerable portion of our improvements, is far greater than any citizens of our country, are able to raise for that purpose. Were they to be sold at all, they would necessarily, either directly or indirectly, fall into the hands of foreign capitalists. The people must in a great measure lose the control over their management, and they would necessarily become private monopolies.—This would seem to be a measure as dangerous to the public interest, as it would be humiliating to the public pride.'

Whether this view of the subject is erroneous or true, I cheerfully submit to the representatives of the people to decide. I have no doubt about it myself.

The income from the main line of improvements this year, will very considerably exceed that of the last year. During the two first months of the business season, under great disadvantages, it is upwards of thirty thousand dollars beyond the corresponding months of last year. This is surely no cause for desponding, but for confidence and hope in the future value of these improvements.

At all events, if they are to be sold or disposed of, let it be on the most advantageous terms to the State. If, instead of confining the Commissioners to taking subscriptions of stock on the terms mentioned, they were allowed to sell the stock at public auction to the highest and best bidders, in amount to suit purchasers, an advance would probably be realized beyond the simple subscription. Had this power been given to the Commissioners to procure subscription to the Delaware Canal stock, much of the difficulty encountered would have been obviated, however ill it would have suited the wishes of those who seem to have had a desire to monopolize the subscriptions. The power can be added hereafter, if you deem it advisable to transfer the public improvements to private companies. The whole matter is submitted to you. It seems to me proper to correct a mistaken opinion, which prevails to a great extent in regard to the immediate operation of this measure. It is taken for granted that to dispose of sixteen or more millions of the public debt, will at once relieve the people from the burden of taxation under which they now labor. This is not so. After deducting $17,500,000 for Delaware division, and the Main line, the balance of *the funded* debt of the Commonwealth would be about $23 000,000

To which add the other debts amounting to about 2,000,000

Making an aggregate of $25,000,000

The interest semi-annually accruing on which, must be provided for exclusively by taxation; for the tolls on the remaining portions of the canal will not more than defray the repairs and incidental expenses. The prospect of the immediate relief which is to grow out of this measure, is therefore by no means so encouraging as has been generally supposed.

I deem it right to remark that I ordered this message to be filed at an early period, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the double purpose of settling in the public mind the course I have thought proper to pursue on the subject, and also to give the people timely notice of the most interesting question that will probably come before the Legislature, so that they can, if they see fit, select their representatives with reference to its final disposition. Under any circumstance, a subject of such magnitude as this, ought not to be absolutely determined by any single Legislature.

You will therefore take such action in relation to this subject, as you in your wisdom may think the best interests of the people require.

DAVID R PORTER.

Executive Chamber, 20th June, 1843.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE REPEAL AGITATION.—The *National*, publishes a summary of the proceedings of a late meeting of the Repeal Association, in Dublin, and observes that though Mr O'Connell is pacifically inclined, the enemies of Ireland are not so. England is a jealous conqueror, which will not suffer that her victims should break her chain. She conquered Ireland, and she holds her oppressed poor, attached to her power by the heaviest chains. She has imposed on Ireland her laws, her aristocracy, her territorial constitution, and the dominion of her clergy.—It is in this atmosphere, without air, and without sun, that Ireland is condemned to exist, always destitute, and always indigent; and if her heart revolts, if her valiant population endeavor to break their chains, the cannon are ready, and the war of extermination will not long be delayed. Such at present is her situation. It must lead, sooner or later, to a dreadful crisis.—Let Ireland prepare for it! Justice, right, and Europe are on her side. Nations will join in the contest, and wherever humanity is respected, ardent prayers will be offered for the success of the cause of Ireland, which is the cause of all oppressed people. Such is the opinion of Frenchmen.

A SERIOUS AFFAIR.—Between twelve and twenty laborers have been shot, and thirty or forty wounded in the canal riots near Montreal.

The cost of entertaining the President and his suite at Howard's Hotel, in N. Y. amounted to $1200.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1843.

See First Page.

THE VETO.

It will no doubt be gratifying to every friend of the interests of Pennsylvania to learn that the Governor has vetoed the bill passed at the last session, for the sale of the Main Line of our State improvements. His reasons for declining to sign the bill, will be found in our paper this morning.

When the bill was first brought forward in the Legislature, we expressed our strong disapprobation of the measure, and have since, on all proper occasions, condemned it. We thought that it would be the means of delivering into the hands of speculators all the vast improvements of Pennsylvania, just at a time when they are becoming profitable, for not over half what it cost the people to construct them, and to permit these speculators to pay for the works in state stock at i*s par value*, which they have purchased at a discount of from fifty to sixty per cent.

Besides the manifest iniquity of taking from the state the main line of improvements, at a time when they are becoming a source of revenue, their sale to a company would establish a monopoly in our state, more dangerous, and wielding more power than any with which we have heretofore been burthened. The twenty-first section of the bill confers almost unlimited powers on the company, and the twenty-third gives it a total immunity from all responsibility, and places it beyond the reach of legislation. In fact, every section of the bill appears to have been framed with a special view to placing the state in the power of the company, and if the people should ever wish to regain control of the works, it was only to be accomplished by permitting the company to realize *nine or ten millions* on what the works actually cost them.

The reader will find the infamous character of the bill clearly set forth in the Governor's Veto, and, whatever difference may exist on other questions between him and the democratic party, we should all approve the decided manner in which the Executive has condemned this scheme to sell the state and her works to rascally speculators.

THE FLANAGANS.—The Harrisburg Union of the 21st inst. has the following in relation to these men:—'It will be remembered, that some months since, two brothers, named *Bernard* and *Patrick Flanagan*, were convicted in Cambria county of the murder of quite an aged and highly respected lady, named Elizabeth Holden. They were sentenced to be hung on Friday, 3d March last, but a few days before the period assigned for the execution had arrived, were respited by Governor Porter until Friday, April 21, for the alleged reason that new and important testimony, calculated to throw doubt upon the guilt of the accused, had been discovered.

On the 5th of April an act passed both branches of the Legislature, and was approved by the Governor, authorizing and requiring the court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria county, if requested by the defendants, to enter a rule to shew cause why the sentence of the court and verdict of the jury should not be set aside and a new trial granted. In case the court should, on hearing, be satisfied that a new trial was justly due the condemned, authority was conferred upon them to make the rule absolute; and if a new trial be thus granted, the case was to be again proceeded in to another trial and final judgment. In consequence of the passage of this act, the Flanagans were again reprieved, we believe, until sometime next fall. It is now stated in the papers, that Judge Woodward refuses to take cognizance of the act of Assembly referred to, on the ground of *unconstitutionality*. What the next step will be in this unpleasant case, involving the lives of two human beings, it is difficult to say. Most probably the Governor will grant them another respite.'

Dull Times at New Orleans.—The Picayune complains dreadfully of the sterility of the good city of New Orleans, in local news and says:—Will no one kick up a shine here, just for the fun of the thing?—The Recorders have a perfect sinecure of it, Police-men might be put to planting cabbages, for all they have to do in their own immediate line, and the workhouses may be turned into a menagerie, unless the supply of inmates be increased. The times are dull, and that's a fact."

St. Louis is full of great men. Benton, Crittenden, J. Philips Phenix, and others are there.

Who raised the report that Marshall, of the Kentuckian, had been appointed P. M. of Louisville? It's got true, any how.

The Aurora complains that we did not notice its "debut" in a kind manner, and attributes our conduct to "jealousy," or a "contemptible idolatry of a *fip*." It is entirely mistaken in its conjectures; we cannot believe that there is any ground for us to be jealous of the Aurora, and if a "fip" was what it realized at its "debut," the editors may enjoy all the luxuries it can purchase without any fear that we will envy their magnificent success.

But we have the best reason to believe that Messrs. Flinn and Kaine's paper was not started for the honorable purpose of fair competition. We know that one of the editors snatched up the misrepresentations of the Gazette against our paper, and held them up as an inducement to members of the party to bestow patronage on the Aurora. When their paper was first spoken of, we were stopped on the street by their principal backers, and informed that we were about to be "tripped up." We were told at the same time, that personal hostility to one of the editors of the Post was the motive that induced him to desire another paper, and of course we could only infer from such remarks that those who would sell themselves for such a purpose, were entitled to no more courtesy at our hands, than the persons who employed them. If the Aurora had been started on the just and fair principles of competition, we would have received and welcomed it as we do all our cotemporaries; but knowing the facts stated above, we could not, from a feeling of self respect, commend to honorable notice a journal that was backed by the "poney purse" of a few discontented individuals who did not find us as pliable as they desired, and who boasted that they would "trip us up." Added to this, the suspicious character given to the Aurora in advance by the Gazette and its correspondents, and the fact that one of the editors used the arguments of Deacon White to commend his journal to the democratic party, we did not consider it entitled to any favor from us, and we gave it such a welcome as we believed it deserved.

With this notice we will let the Aurora pass. We have twice distinctly stated that we were willing to take the word of the editors that they do not now intend to assist the Gazette in religious persecution. Knowing what we do of the motives and feelings of its founders, we think that this no slight concession.

Wm. Karns, Esq.—The Democratic Union, in noticing the appointment of Mr Karns to be Post master in Allegheny, says that "all of a sudden, he became metamorphosed into a most devoted friend of the Governor," and intimates that this office is his reward. Justice to Mr K. requires us to say that he never was an "original enemy of Gov. Porter," as the Union asserts, but has always been ranked among the friends of that officer.

Craniological.—A schoolmaster somewhere down east recommends to his scholars a very *fine* edition of *Combs* on the *head*. He says they have the organ of *inhabitiveness* very strongly developed.

Stop the Rascals!!—Our city has been thrown into some considerable excitement, (says the Jeffersonian Republican, of the 10th inst.,) by the ringing of the Penitentiary alarm bell. Citizens who have hastened there and returned, report that 20 convicts have made their escape by knocking down the guard and passing out at the back gate. Among this number is the notorious Johnson.

Buffalo Bill, who was wounded in attempting to escape from the Missouri Penitentiary, is not dead as was reported. The other rascals have escaped clear.

How to Mesmerize Yourself.—Take a piece of charcoal and make a round black spot on a white wall, then take your seat in a chair about six feet off, and fix your eyes steadfastly on the spot. If you are of a nervous, excitable temperament, you will fall into what is called the mesmeric sleep in about the same time that a magnetizer would require to produce the same effect. —*Ex. Paper.*

We give the above for the benefit of those who are fond of novelties. It may be that a black mark on the wall will put a person into a mesmeric slumber, but how they are to wake up is the question. Try it, any how.

It is said to be quite common in N. York for *gentlemen* to smoke 'long nines' while in the company of ladies.

The Ravel Family are in Providence.

Horace Greely, editor of the New York Tribune, has been named by several whig papers as a candidate for Vice President. We hope he may not be nominated, for we should be sorry to see him defeated, as he inevitably would be.

Poisonous Cheese.—Several cases of sudden illness have been occasioned in Philadelphia, by eating cheese which contained some poisonous ingredient.

An Alligator 14 feet long was recently seen eight miles below Cincinnati.

THE CRISIS.—A London correspondent of the New York Commercial writes,—'The Ministers do not deny that the repeal question is fraught with danger to the public peace, and the immense numbers who attend these meetings give an air of universality to the movement which is is very ominous. The removal and resignation of magistrates, both Protestant and Catholic, is another indication of the general feeling in Ireland, and it is possible that the Irish arms bill passed on Tuesday in the House of Commons, may by the enforcement of its provisions bring about the dreadful collision.'

QUEER TASTES.—Geo. Selwyn, a man of fashion of the last century in London and Paris, whose memoirs have just been published, had a morbid taste to see death or the dead. Not an exception escaped him, and he is said to have made a journey to Paris to see Damien broken on the wheel. This last propensity was the subject of many a joke among his intimates; of which the first Lord Holland's was the best. When on his death-bed, he was told that Selwyn had called to inquire after him: 'The next time Mr Selwyn calls,' said he, 'show him up: if I am alive I shall be delighted to see him, and if I am dead he will be glad to see me.'

A MAN HUNG IN MISTAKE.—An anonymous correspondent of the Macon (Geo.) Messenger says that some time since a gentleman from Alabama, who put up at the Union Hotel, in Forsyth, said that a negro was recently arrested for an outrage, when he confessed that he some time since nearly killed and then hung a white female near Milledgeville. He said that he choked her first, and finding she was so near gone, he concluded to hang her, in which situation the body was discovered. The negro also stated, that Mr Johnston was executed for the supposed murder, and that he was an innocent man: that he himself had committed the murder, and that no person was concerned with him.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—In 1842 there were 183 persons struck by lightning, in the U. S. This is a fact of painful interest, when we contemplate that for a very trifling expense nine tenths of this number might have averted their fearful doom, and been forever secure from lightning. If an equal number are struck in 1843, according to the doctrine of chances, several of our readers will be among the sufferers.—Delay not, then, in having your dwellings supplied with conductors. The next thunder storm will, in all human probability, number several among its victims, and the fated seal of destiny may be upon those who least anticipate it.

"Hops, although indigenous to England' were little attended to, and never employed in brewing until the sixteenth century; an then, when they began to be more used, the citizens of London petitioned Parliament to prevent them as a nuisance. 'It is not many years since,' says Walter Blith, writing in the year 1653, 'the famous city of London petitioned against two nuisances, and these were Newcastle coals, in regard to their stench, &c., and hops, in regard they would spoil the taste of drink and endanger the people."

The Wealth of Antiquity.

We find in antiquity some instances of splendid wealth. While writing magnificent treatises upon the contempt for riches, Seneca had contrived to accumulate a little fortune of $5.000.000 francs. An astrologer named Lentulus was content with 56.000·000 francs. When Tiberius died, 642,000.000 francs were found in his coffers—not a franc less. In less than a year good Caligula spent the whole of it; there remained not an *as*—not a *quadrans*.—The debts of Milo amounted to 120.000.000 francs. Cæsar had not 49.000.000 francs, 49.000.000 creditors, before he obtained any public office; the poor fellow was soon enabled to present Curio with 12 000.000 francs, and Lucius Paulus with 7 500.000, in order to detach them from the party opposed to him; he one day begged Servillia (the mother of Brutus) to accept a trifle in the shape of a pearl worth 550 000.000 francs. Mark Antony's house was sold to Messalla for the sum of 10,000 000 francs. A fire destroyed Scaurus's villa; the loss was reckoned at 22 000.000 francs. When Crassus supped with Lucullus, the cost of a *sans ceremonie* meal amounted to between 90.000 and 100,000 francs! and, after the death of that refined connoisseur, the fishes that swam in the pond of his country-house were sold for the trifle of 700,000 francs.

Otho spent 26.000.000 francs on the finishing of a wing of a palace commenced by Nero. One of Caligula's dinners cost 1.800.000 francs. Heliogabalus was more parsimonious, one of his breakfasts only required 500.000 francs—a gastronomic example also set by Cleopatra. The Æsopus we advert to (his son, by-the-by, melted precious stones to drink at his entertainments!) was not, as you may well suppose, the jolly fabulist and Greek hunchback whom every body is acquainted with; but Claudius Æsopus, an actor on the Roman stage, very intimate with Cicero; this opulent histrion earned, in one day, more than eight hundred Stoic, Pythagoric, or Peripatetician philosophers could pocket in a year. Apicius, the most celebrated gourmand of the "eternal city," devoured (we use the proper word) 14,000.000 francs; he then examined his financial situation, when the poor creature found that all that remained was 1,650.000 francs, foreseeing that he must die of hunger, he committed suicide. Crassus, when he went to fight the Parthians and be killed by them, was the possessor of landed estates worth 40.000,000 francs; his slaves, furniture, and trinkets were, fortunately, of a little more value.—*Sears' Family Magazine.*

The water in the Hudson has for several days been four or five feet above high water mark. So says the Albany Citizen.

Indignation Ladies.—The President, during his sojourn in New York, received the ladies who formed the celebrated indignation procession last fall. He shook hands with each lady and expressed his gratification at the pleasure of making her acquaintance.

Long Imprisonment.—A man named Mulford, in Goshon, N. Y., has been sentenced to 25 years imprisonment, on five indictments for burglary.

An attempt was made last week, according to the Tompkins Democrat to rob the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Ithica. The robbers were alarmed at seeing a light inside, and ran off, leaving their tools behind them.

White lead is made in Buffalo, N. Y., equal to the best English.

Another Border Outrage.—The Calais (Me.) Journal records a recent outrage at St. Stephen. A young man named Tobin, falsely suspected of having informed at the Custom House against some leather belonging to W. E. Colwell, a shoemaker in Milltown, was seized, carried across the border into New Brunswick, stripped of his clothing, and tarred and feathered.—The Journal says the probabilities are that the outrage was perpetrated by citizens of the Province. No grounds for this belief are stated.

Commercial News.

RIVER.

4½ feet water in the channel.

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

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

ARRIVED.

*Michigan, Boies, Beaver,
*Cleveland, Hemphill, do.
*Columbians, Murdock, Wheeling
North Queen, McLean, Wellsville
Moxahala, Parkinson, Monong City
*Valley Forge, Baird, St Louis
Little Mail, Gaskill, Louisville
Belmont, Poe, Wheeling,
Clipper, Crooks, Cincinnati
Hershel, Allen, Cincinnati
Belle of Nashville, Newcomb, Cincinnati

DEPARTED.

*Cleveland, Hemphill, Beaver,
*Michigan, Boies, Beaver
*Cutter, Collins, Cincinnati.
*Montgomery, Bennet, Cincinnati,
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville,
*Columbians, Murdock, Wheeling
North, Queen McLean, Wellsville
Tioga, Mason, St Louis
Moxahala, Parkinson, Monongahela City
*Messenger, Baldwin, St Louis
Manhattan, King, St Louis
Lancaster, Kleneleiter, Louisville

THEATRE.

☞LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.☜

BENEFIT OF

MR. FLINN.

This evening, June 26 will be presented the Nautical Drama of the

OLD COMMODORE;

OR,

THE SAILOR'S FIRESIDE,

Jack Junk, MR. FLYNN.

SONGS AND DANCES.

After which the Drama of

THE DAUGHTER.

Caroline, MRS. FLINN.

To conclude with the

DEAD SHOT.

Hector Timid, MR. FLINN.

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.

TYPE AT REDUCED PRICES.

GEORGE BRUCE & CO.

AT No 13, CHAMBERS STREET, near the Post Office, New York have on hand an unusually large stock of their well known Printing Type, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c. of the best metal, cast on original Matrices, and very accurately finished, all of which they have determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Placing the Book and Newspaper Fonts as follow8:

Pica, at	32 cents a lb.
Small Pica,	34 "
Long Primer,	36 "
Bourgeois,	40 "
Brevier,	46 "
Minion	54 "
Nonpareil	66 "
Agate	86 "
Pearl	120 "

For approved paper at 6 months, or 6 per cent less for cash. Wood Type, Printing Ink, Presses, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other Printing materials furnished with promptitude, and at the lowest prices.

Printers of Newspapers who publish this advertisement with this note three times, and send one of the papers to the foundry, will be entitled to payment of their bill on buying four times the amount of it.

June 26, 1843.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PA.

☞The annual public examination of the students of this Institution will commence *This Day* (Monday, June 26,) and be continued as follows:

Monday, A. M.	9 to 10	o'clock,—Algebra.
	10 to 11	" do.
	11 to 12	" do.
P. M.	3 to 4	" Comy & Trigon'y.
	4 to 5	" Fluxions & Nat Phil'y.
Tuesday, A. M.	9 to 10	" Latin, (Cic. Di Orat.)
	10 to 10½	" Mental Philosophy.
	10½ to 11¼	" Latin (Cicero Ora.)
	11¼ to 12	" " (Virgil.)
P. M.	3 to 4	" Algebra.
	4 to 5	" Chronology & Hist'y.
Wedn'y, A. M.	9 to 10	" Latin (L Rea'r Cæsar.)
	10 to 10½	" Moral Science.
	10½ to 11¼	" Greek, (Homer.)
	11¼ to 12¼	" Latin, (Ovid.)
P. M.	3 to 4	" do. (L Reade.)
	4 to 5	" Arithmetic.
Thurs'y, A. M.	9 to 10	" Greek, (G Reader.)
	10 to 11	" Ev Chris & Pol. Ec'y
	11 to 12	" Greek, (G. Rea'r, Ex'n)
P. M.	3 to 4	" Modern Languages.
	4 to 5¼	" Rhe'ic, Logic, N. Ph'y.

On Friday, at 9 A. M., the annual commencement will be held in the Hall of the University; and after the usual exercises of the graduating class and declamations, and the Reading of Original Essays, by members of the other classes, an Address will be delivered by WALTER H. LOWRIE, Esq., the Professor of Law.

GEORGE UFFOLD,
D. H. RIDDLE,
A. W. BLACK,
J. ROGERS,
THOMAS F. DALE,
Committee on Education.

June 26—4t.

TAKE NOTICE

MR. ESTEE will open an evening class at his Writing Institute, on Monday, to accommodate a number of gentlemen who cannot receive lessons at any other hour. Gentlemen, will you give Mr. E. a call? jy 26.

COUNTY TREASURER.

I am a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. The support of my fellow citizens will be duly appreciated. JOHN FLEMING,

June 26, Of Allegheny city.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce Mr. RODY PATTERSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, subject to the nomination of the county Democratic Convention.

June 24—tc

☞ At the solicitation of a number of my democratic friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. ROBT. GLASS.

June 24.

PROTHONOTARY.

I RESPECTFUL Y 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—te 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.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT,

CUTLER and Surgical Instrument Manufacturer, corner of 5th and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. N B.—Always on hand an extensive assortment of *Surgical and Dental instruments, Barber's, Tailor's, Hatters', Hair Dressers' and Tanners' Patent Shears, Saddlers' Tools, Trusses, &c.* je 24.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE books of McIlroy and Slaughterback have been left with me for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to them, will please call and settle before the 23d of July next, and save costs.

ALEX. MILLAR, Alderman,

June 24—d3t w3t. Smithfield, near 3d.

DOMESTIC QUEENSWARE.

NOTICE.—Whereas, a quantity of worthless ware is painted on the cottages of Pittsburgh and vicinity, purporting to be made by Bennett & Brother, I take this method of informing the public how they may detect such imposition for the future. All Bennett and Bro.'s dishes are stamped on the bottom of each dish, "Bennett & Bro. Liverpool, Onio," and all ware not of a correspondent quality with said dishes are not genuine. Sold wholesale and retail by Thos Hogan, Robinson st. near Blackstock's Cotton Factory, Allegheny city, who is sole agent for the manufacturers. June 24—3mw 1wd.

NEW GOODS COMING!

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

THREE BIG DOORS,

No. 151, Liberty street, Pittsburgh,

IS now in the eastern markets purchasing the largest and most varied stock of seasonable Goods that has ever been brought to this city, and in a few days he will be able to furnish his customers, and the public at large, with every article in the Clothing line, of a quality and style unequalled by any other establishment in the city.

The public are respectfully invited to call, as above, and examine his splendid stock.

June 24—3t JOHN McCLOSKEY.

Washington Examiner and Beaver Patriot copy three times and charge advertiser.

SPANISH TOBACCO.—18 bales Cuba Leaf Tobacco, this day received and for sale by

June 22. J. G. & A. GORDEN,

12 Water street.

LADIES' WRITING SCHOOL,

By R. Fee,

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

THIRD house east of Whittaker's Clothing establishment, Second street, between Grant and Ross sts.

☞Those willing to enter, will please call during class hours.

june 21—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 goose pickles. 25 doz corn brooms and wisps. 1100 gross 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. 50 doz two sides Buckets.

June 23 ISAAC HARRIS.

Agent and Com Mer., No 9, 5th st.

PIG LEAD.

1200 PIGS LEAD, just received and for sale by

june 21. JAMES MAY.

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 catenations, 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 Phtisis 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, 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. *J. 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