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

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1843.

See First Page.

☞ The Advocate charges us with having misrepresented the Whigs in saying that they had "no principles for the public eye" in the campaign of 1840. We cannot refute this accusation more effectually than by once more referring to the official refusal of the Cincinnati committee.—The people had looked in vain to the Whig Conventions for some definite declaration of the course to be pursued, in case the federal party should obtain possession of the administration. It has always been the custom, since the formation of parties in this country, for Democratic Conventions to re-assert the standard principles of their party in the resolutions passed by them, and to embody therein their views upon the engrossing political topics of the day. And the people, referring to this practice, had a right to expect the same candid course would be pursued by those who sought, in the person of Gen. Harrison, to obtain government, and as they loudly asserted, to "change" its course for the better. In this reasonable expectation they were disappointed. As their last, and only alternative, numbers of them addressed letters to General Harrison, to learn his political views and intentions.—To these inquiries *he* made no answer, but a committee, claiming power to act in the business, returned the same stereotyped, supercilious answer that the General "would make no farther disclosures of principle for the public eye." That he approved this answer, he gave unquestionable evidence in every speech he made subsequent to its publication. He declined up to the very day of his inauguration to make any "promises" as to his policy—and denounced such pledges and promises as derogatory to a candidate. Have we not, then, undeniable authority for saying that the Whigs of 1840 had "no principles for the public eye.

There can be no doubt but that some newspapers and many individuals of the Whig party, made candid avowals of principle. But these were merely isolated opinions; they had no binding effect whatever on the action of the party when it should triumph. They had positively refused to enlighten the public or commit themselves on any question, through the best medium which a party can employ:its conventions or its candidates. They vehemently threatened to tear down, but did not vouchafe to say how they meant to rebuild the fabric.

The Advocate, however, is willing to change the subject, and come to present matters—the editor asks if we see nothing "tangible" in a quotation from Henry Clay, (indicating the means by which we may return to prosperity) which *now* stands under the head of almost every Clay paper. We admit that it is much more "tangible" than no principles at all, but still not sufficiently explicit. It is a great improvement on the non-committal system of 1840, and proves that the whigs have learned something by sad experience. But how does the Advocate know that that quotation is approved by the whole whig party, or how does it know that Henry Clay will be the candidate of that political body. We commend Mr. C's candor, certainly, but then Mr. Clay is not yet nominated, and his nomination, we rather think, will meet with considerable opposition. And when he is nominated, what assurance has the Advocate that the Convention will adopt Mr. C's programme of principles. Perhaps it may make him change it materially. Who knows what device they may employ to obtain victory.

We observe that the Advocate has made an alteration in the order of the words "revenue and protection;" it places revenue first, as Mr Clay has it, but insists that protection must be more than a mere "incident:" We are pleased to see this—it brings us another step nearer a general agreement on this momentuous question; and gives hope that it will soon be withdrawn from party politics. Whenever politicians cease to use it as a hobby, it can be settled, permanently and satisfactorily; and not till then.

ANTIMASONRY TOTTERING.—The events of every day make it more apparent that Antimasonry is on its 'last legs,' and that in a little time it will be spoken of as among the things that were. To judge from the floundering of the leading blue noses for the last few months, it would seem that they are conscious of their approaching dissolution, and they are busily engaged in attempting to originate a new humbug to take the place of dead, fetid Antimasonry. Abolitionism was first snatched up, with the hope that it would enable them to hold together as a party, but with characteristic treachery, they attempted to betray the abolitionists, and the Liberty men declined to have any fellowship with them. The next 'happy thought' of the miserable squad who control the organ of the blue noses, was to get up a religious excitement against a portion of the community, and to persecute every one who would not join in the proscription. For such a business, their innate baseness well qualified them; the labour of persecution could not be confided to more appropriate hands.

But even in this they appear to be doubtful of success, as they have received no indication that their proscription is approved by the community, and for some time, the Gazette and its correspondents have shewn evident signs of starting on a new tack.—The last project is an effort to get up an *anti-Morning-Post* party. Our success, and the frequent exposures we have been compelled to make of the vile course of the Deacon, has excited his mortal enmity, and as neither anti-masonry nor anti-catholicism will do, he appears determined to try what he can effect by *anti-Morning Post-ism*. In this, the poor little creature will find himself more disappointed than in any of his former projects. He might get some easy credulous souls to believe his horrid stories about Masonry, particularly when he informs them that he was once a member of the Lodge, and possibly his fanaticism and intolerance might pass unrebuked but it is labor lost to attempt to injure the Morning Post—no body in this community will tolerate such unparalleled effrontery as *that*,—even though it be backed by the 'glorious spirit' of his new ally.

This is the end of antimasonry; what little strength it has left will be expended in its ridiculous attack on the Post, and when that folly explodes its epitaph may be written. Poor antimasonry!

For the Post.

Messrs. Editors—In my recent communications published in your valuable paper, I endeavored to lay before the public a candid and general view of the state of society and morals of that portion of Pitt Township, embraced within what is generally denominated Arthursville and Denny's field, near the new basin, without any allusion whatever to the remainder of the Township. The whole of my remarks in said communications, I reiterate are substantially true and beyond contradiction in truth, notwithstanding the false coloring that an article in your paper of the 26th inst. under the signature of 'Nitram' has endeavored to give them, by endeavoring to lead your readers to construe them so as to embrace the whole of the Township or District as he terms it, and indeed the citizens of other parts with the position I have embraced. This misconstruction will at once appear a dishonest subterfuge or preference in the caption of each of my communications in which the bounds are plainly set forth, and to which I had allusion.

If Nitram, alias Martin, alias Doctor Martin D ——, is in the laudable pursuit of endeavoring to correct the morals of his brethren, I most sincerely wish him more extensive success than he has heretofore met with, and shall most heartily co-operate with him and all others engaged in the like good cause to eradicate the overwhelming evils, but at the same time, he should not by false statements endeavor to screen their scandalous actions and thus encourage them in their cause. As I said before, I had no allusion to other parts of the Township, as the citizens in the rest are as moral and orderly as any other community in the county; nay, will bear comparison in every respect with any community in our state; there are a few colored families residing amongst them who are well behaved as it is the case in every instance where colored people are divided and scattered amongst the whites, they generally conduct themselves as they see their white neighbors do, and participate in the general tone given to society, or, are more or less influenced by it; but on the contrary in every instance where they are congregated in considerable bodies they do not nor never did conduct themselves in an orderly or moral manner, and their pestilential influence, as a matter of course, has the inevitable effect of blighting the morals of youth. Such has been the effect in that portion of the Township of which I have spoken.

Nitram admits that there are some very immoral characters in the parts to which I have alluded, but denies that they are anything near the majority of residents of the neighborhood, or that they belong to the place at all, or even the county.—Now, I again assert that out of the body of colored people to be found there, there is not more than about five out of every hundred that is not a common nuisance to society, and if, as Doctor Nitram says, the majority of them are not residents of the place, and not even belonging to the county, why do the residents receive, entertain, accommodate, countenance and harbor them? Surely if these vagabonds had no harbor or entertainment they would not be found there this at once settles the question as to the morality of the place. As to his assertions about the colored tree holders of the places I have alluded to, I can assure him that in Denny's field there is not a free holder white or black in it, unless they hold real estate elsewhere: and as to Arthursville, the number of blacks, free holders, would probably not exceed a dozen who are residents. That there are idlers, rogues, gamblers, vagabonds, &c. among the whites, as he asserts is true, only so far as relates to the youth of the place: and their corrupt morals is the inevitable result of long continued bad examples set before them by the great circle of the blacks; that some of these have found a home in the penitentiary, some are ripe for the same place, and others prominent candidates for the same, cannot be denied, and all their misfortunes can only be attributed to the bad example set before them.

It is not true, that there are as many lowd houses kept by whites as there are by blacks; as there is but one lewd white woman known in Arthursville, and if there be *any* in Denny's field, it is but *one*, and that *one*, the wife of a negro; to enumerate the colored lewd women I will not undertake the job, it is sufficient to know that the number is not small, and enough to draw the attention of crowds of negroes and colored dandies of the city, who pass through the day for well behaved young men, but are found passing and repassing up and down the road at all hours, from dark to daylight. The Doctor says that he knew of but three public houses kept by colored persons on the hill, two of which they succeeded in breaking up, and the third they so far routed as to cause them to move their quarters. Pray, how could he have overlooked the one kept with a barber's pole for a sign, the keeper of which was convicted only a week ago, and is now in prison, and from whose shop respectable white citizens of the city had to drag their youthful sons home; and the frame house at the turn of the road where a bar was openly and publicly kept and liquor sold, three gambling tables set day and night, and always from thirty to fifty negroes engaged in gambling, drinking, cursing, swearing and fighting at all hours, and the keeper of which was convicted only a week ago for other offences, and sent to the penitentiary, But Nitram asserts that all the public tippling houses are now kept by whites, and if the blacks sell any at all they conceal it. Now the fact is, if he is engaged in the moral and laudable enterprise of correcting the evils, why does he neglect to give information against the keepers of these tippling houses and abate the nuisances as he possesses the information? Why not carry out the moral principle as a good citizen should do? But the fact is, I do know that there has not been a licensed house kept on the hill for a very considerable length of time, but one, and that one does not, nor never did suffer any improper conduct in or about his premises, yet without license liquors are, and can be sold by the gallon, and buy as small a measure as a quart, and it is in this way colored people purchase it and privately retail it.

It is true, as Nitram remarks, that "some of the most respectable, worthy and wealthy citizens reside there, yes, some of the first talent, of the pulpit and the bar." Yes, and some of them had their houses broken open and robbed too, and others have their families so annoyed by the indecent exhibitions of negroes, that they have justly and loudly complained and sought protection.

But Nitram seriously complains that I should have selected this period to come out with my communications exposing these vices when the most successful efforts were making to put down the existing evils, and flatters himself that they had almost *succeeded* in neutralizing the evil. I have no objection that Nitram should believe so, and if he is confident that he has partially met with success, I hope he may not relax in his laudable exertions to accomplish his object, but I can inform him of a little more than he may be aware of, that he has not yet succeeded in putting a stop to negro balls made and given for the express purpose of making money, instead of pursuing industry for a living; that eight of these balls have taken place within the last two weeks, and eight robberies were committed in the immediate neighborhood of these public dance houses, the most of which, if not all of said robberies were committed on the same nights the balls were held. These facts, together with the appearance of an unusual number of strange and ferocious looking negroes infesting the neighborhood, does not savor much of a serious change of morals in that unfortunate section of country. With the knowledge of these facts and an observer for fifteen years of these evils, I would not expose them to the public, still believing that ultimately the morality, patience and good example of the good citizens and the laws of the country would triumph, but seeing no longer a glimmering hope. I consider it my duty to direct the attention of the public to the evils, with the hope of their aid to finally put down these scandalous immoralities, and if that failed, to call for legislative aid, which I fear will be the only and effectual remedy.

A NEIGHBOR.

Commercial News.

Boat Building.—There are seventeen new boats now on the stocks, at the shipyards, in Cincinnati. Seven boats have been completed since January and negotiations are going on for several more. If the Cincinnatians persevere, they may possibly in course of time, be able to compete even with Pittsburgh herself in this branch of business.

"The Lancet."—A new boat bearing this name arrived at our landing on Sunday. She is intended, we believe, to ply between this city and Saint Louis, and is quite a neat pretty and comfortable craft. Her dimensions are as follows: 157 feet, length of Keel; 164 feet, length on deck; 27 feet beam, and 5½ feet hold. She measures 154 tons, but will carry 300, with ease—has 4 31 inch Boilers, and 1 Engine. She was built at Cincinnati, and is under the command of that experienced waterman, Capt. *Wm. Hicks*. In the main, immediately adjoining the Ladies' Cabin, four or five state rooms are set apart for families, and furnished with all things necessary for comfort and pleasure. This is a great improvement on the old plan, and will soon come into general use.

Mr Gray, Clerk of the Allegheny, has our thanks for late Cincinnati papers. The Allegheny leaves at 10 o'clock to-day, *per* for the Queen City.

Flour is selling in Cincinnati at $4,00, inspected. Whiskey at 19c.

The last accounts from New Orleans report; Flour at $4,50 to 4,62. Whiskey 17½ to 18. The stock of this article had been much reduced in consequence of a large shipment to New York. Pork, Bacon and Barrel Lard were dull, but Lard in Kegs was selling at 6 to 6½ and 7c.

MANIFESTS.

Steamer *Belmont*, Poe, from Wheeling, 149 Hhds. Tobacco, 2 Boxes Bacon, 3 Sacks Wool, 269 Bls. Flour, 4 sacks rags, 11 sacks wool, to W. Bingham, D. Leech & Co., John A. Roe, Poindexter, Rhey, & Co., Thomas Bell, Wallingford & Taylor, R. Stillman, John McFadden & Co. and James M'Culley.

12 Cabin Passengers.

Belle of Nashville, Newcomb, from Nashville, 14 sacks wool, 70 casks Bacon, 228 ps. Iron, 7 casks Beeswax, 1 barrel Mdse. 186 Bales Cotton, 25 tons Pig Iron.—H. & P. Graff, Capt. M. Sterling, W. & J. F. Kelly, James M. Cooper, P. M'Cormick, M. Allen & Son.

31 Cabin, and 31 way Cabin, and 153 Deck Passengers.

Lancet, Hicks, from Cincinnati, 1 box Mdse., 11 Hhds. Bacon, 2 Casks do., 3 Hhds. and 2 Bls. D. Peaches, 14 sacks do., 193 casks Bacon, 1 box Specie,—Atwood Jones, & Co., Watt & King, Joseph Jordon, D. Leech & Co., N. Holmes & Son, Abram Winson.

50 way Cabin, and 60 Deck Passengers.

Allegheny, Dean, from Cincinnati; 21 Hhds. Tobacco, 5 bbls. Lard Oil, 1 do. Hams, 19 hhds. Bacon, 44 casks do. 83 bbls. Hams, 22 bags Rags. 1 bbl. Blue Lick water—Wallingford & Taylor, Divines & M'Anulty, Joseph Jordan, D. Leech & Co. J. M'Cullough.

30 Cabin, 25 way Cabin, and 64 Deck Passengers.

RIVER.

3½ 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.

Belmont, Poe, Wheeling.
*Clipper, Crooks, Cincinnati.
Herschel, Allen, Nashville.
Little Mail, Gaskill, Louisville.
Lancet, Hicks, Cincinnati.
Kittaning, Goff, Arkansas.
Belle of Nashville, Newcomb, Nashville.
Ocila, Bowman, Brownsville.
Allegheny, Dean, Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Manhattan, King, St Louis.
Lancaster, Kinefelter, Cincinnati.
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville.
Tioga, Mason, St Louis.
*Clipper, Crooks, Cincinnati.
*Valley Forge, Baird, St Louis.
Belmont, Poe, Wheeling.

A Modern Heroine.—We see announced in our exchanges the death of Mrs *Sarah Wait*, wife of Benjaman Wait, one of the Canadians insergents in 1837 and '38. She was a most extraordinary woman. Her exertions in behalf of her husband and his fellow prisoners, while under sentence of death, seem almost superhuman. After having procured a commutation of the sentence from death to perpetual banishment to Vandeman's Land, she went to London, where she continued ten months her unwearied exertions for their final release.

She was most kindly received by the Queen—the heads of department and all the officers of the Crown. Through her exertions, the freedom of the island was extended to them, and all the liberty they could enjoy in the land of their exile—and but for their escape, she soon would have procured their final pardon. Her trials and sufferings during this period of incessant toil and anxiety are most affectingly and graphically described in her letters to a friend, published in her husband's narative.

The McKenzie Case.—The vote of the Court Martial stood nine for acquittal and three against. This fact has been elicited in the libel suit instituted by McKenzie against the Journal of Commerce to find out the truth.

All the large manufacturing establishments, in Norristown, Pa., are in full operation: giving employment to upwards of seven hundred workmen.

The fire companies of Lancaster, Pa., are making preparations for a splendid parade on the Fourth of July.

The year 1843 began, and will end on Sunday—making fifty three days of rest for all except printers, mail-carriers, and the wicked.

Benefit of Mrs Eaton.—Last Friday evening the widow of the late C. H. Eaton, had a benefit at the National Theatre Cincinnati.

Rochester, N. Y. is improving very fast. About 250 buildings are now in progress of erection.

FOR ST. LOUIS.
The splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Bennett, Master, will depart for the above and intermediate ports, on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, a. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BIRMINGHAM & CO.
June 27 60 Water street.

BACON.—11 Casks Prime Hams.
5 do Shoulders.
Rec'd per "Little Mail" on consignment, and for sale by HAULMAN, JENNINGS & CO
June 27 43, Wood street.

FOURTH OF JULY.
☞ The Washington T. A. Society of Pittsburgh will celebrate the approaching 4th of July, about six miles up the Monongahela, on West's place, where the Methodists held their camp meeting last fall. The conveyance by the steamboats will be convenient and reasonable. The total abstinence societies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, are respectfully invited to join in the celebration. The society will start from the Hall precisely at 8 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Executive Com J. 27.

CHEAP MEDICINES for the Sick.—For sale, in bottles to suit all classes, Dr Brodie's Antibilious and Aperient Pills; Dr Evans' Camomile Pills; Wards' cure for Corns; Balm of Life, Castor Oil and a variety of cheap Family Medicines for sale cheap.
June 27. ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Com. Mer't, 5 Fifth st.

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 follows:

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	"	Com'ny & Trigon'y.
	4 to 5	"	Fluxion's Nat Phil'y.
Tuesday, A. M.	9 to 10	"	Latin, (Cic. Di Orat.)
	10 to 10½	"	Mental Philosophy.
	10½ to 11½	"	Latin (Cicero Orat.)
	11½ to 12	"	" (Virgil.)
P. M.	3 to 4	"	Algebra.
	4 to 5	"	Chronology & Hist'y.
Wedns'y, A. M.	9 to 10	"	Latin (L Rea'r Cæsar)
	10 to 10½	"	Moral Science.
	10½ to 11½	"	Greek, (Homer.)
	11½ to 12½	"	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 5½	"	Rhe'ic, Logic, N. Phi'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,
June 26—4t. Committee on Education.

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 streets.
☞ Those willing to enter, will please call during class hours. June 23—wtd.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION.
THIS morning at 10 o'clock, an assortment of Dry Goods.
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.
20 boxes Raisins,
2 Mahogany Pianos,
1 do Centre Table,
1 superior Sofa,
8 boxes Window Glass,
Chairs, Tables, and a variety of new and second hand Furniture. S. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
June 27. Auctioneers, corner of Wood & 5th st.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of the law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the Territory of WISKONSAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:
At the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:
North of the base line and West of the fourth principal meridian.
Township eight, of range five.
North of the base line and East of the fourth principal meridian, and North of the Wiskonsan river.
Fractional Townships eight and nine, of range one.
Fractional Township eight, including parts of islands in sections eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, and township nine, of range two.
Fractional township eight, including parts of islands in section eighteen, of range three.
Fractional township eight, of range four.
Fractional township eight, including the island in section nine, and township nine, of range five.
Fractional townships nine and ten, of range six.
Fractional townships nine, ten and eleven, of range seven.
Fractional township eleven, of range eight.
At the Land Office at GREEN BAY, commencing on Monday, the second day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:
North of the base line and East of the fourth principal meridian.
Fractional township eleven, (including the island) on the north side of the Wiskonsan river, range nine.
Sections four, five, six, seven, eight seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty two and thirty-three, lying west of the Winnebago Lake and Fox River, in township twenty, of range seventeen.
At the Land Office at MILWAUKIE, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, viz:
North of the base line and East of the fourth principal meridian.
Township ten, of range ten.
The west half of the southwest quarter of section three, of township two, of range nineteen.
The east half of section twenty-six, in township ten, of range twenty-one.
The lot number five of the southwest fractional quarter of section nine, in township three, of range twenty-three.
The southeast fractional quarter of section nineteen, and the lots one and two, or northeast fractional quarter of section twenty, in township two, of range twenty-three.
Lands appropriated for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.
The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.
JOHN TYLER.
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.
Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
June 27—tds.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES
IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:
At the Land Office of GENESSEE, commencing on Monday the ninth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:
North of the base line and east of the meridian.
Townships thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty three and thirty-four, and fractional township thirty-five, bordering on Lake Huron, of range six.
Townships thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty three, and fractional township thirty four, bordering on Lake Huron, of range seven.
Fractional townships thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four, bordering on Lake Huron and Thunder Bay, of range eight.
Fractional townships thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three, bordering on Lake Huron, of range nine.
Fractional township thirty, of range ten.
North of the base line and West of the meridian.
Township thirty-five, and fractional townships thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, bordering on Lake Huron and Mollet's Bay, of range one.
Townships thirty-five, thirty-six and thirty-seven, and fractional townships thirty-eight and thirty-nine, bordering on Lake Huron, of range two.
At the Land Office at DETROIT, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of September next for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the following detached tracts, viz:
The lot number one in section eight; lot number nine in section nine; lots three, four and five in section seventeen, and lot number one in section eighteen, which have recently been surveyed in township six, South of range ten, East of the meridian.
Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.
The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.
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Commissioner of the General Land Office.
June 27—tds.

PROTHONOTARY:
I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. WM. G. HAWKINS.
Wilkins Township, June 27—te

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 PATERSON, 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—te

☞ 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 RESPECTFULY offer myself a candidate for the office of *Prothonotary* of Allegheny county, subject to the decision 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—te.

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.
SAMUEL HUBLEY.
apr 6:

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 6th 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.
The business will be continued at the old stand by J. D. McILROY.

DOMESTIC QUEENSWARE.
NOTICE.—Whereas, a quantity of worthless ware is palmed on the citizens 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 goods are stamped on the bottom of each dish, "Bennett & Bro., Liverpool, Onio," and all ware not of a corresponding quality with said dishes are not genuine. Sold wholesale and retail by Thos Bogzan, 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
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.—13 bales Cuba Leaf Tobacco, this day received and for sale by J. G. & A. GORDEN,
June 22. 12 Water street.

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 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. 20 doz tubs 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.

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

SHOE THREAD.
393 LBS. TITLY, TATHAM & WALKER'S Best and half b'ch'd Shoe Thread, just received and for sale, very low, by JOHN KENNEDY & CO
je 22—w2t d2t. No. 68 Wood st row