ou, you have sat near three months, you ave passed divers bills into laws and I presume some contrary to ye Great Charter of England, and believe you have not a precedent in America.

I have only seen your fiftieth law as yet: perhaps it would have been much better to joined your power and strength together to pull down wickedness and debauchery and looseness and vanity, which flows in this place like a mighty stream; but perhaps you were chosen and picked for a purpose, and now you have accomplished it, it now remains ye next sitting you take care for a vote of ye House and Warrant from the Speaker for your pay; but you should also remember that ye oldest debts ought to be paid first: it might not be amiss for you to consider ye scandal upon this place by keeping your courts and doing your publicke business in ale houses, where perhaps some ye sit in ye chair of justice as well as some of ye Jurors may sip too freely of ye juice of grape and other intoxicating fumes: there need not be much told you ye on this head, you know enough but I think you are greatly to blame yf you will not lay out some of your masters ye people's money in publick building for ye use aforesaid, especially since they they have so often desired it, perhaps it is not too late since your hand is in well. I have this to say you have offended your masters more yn any in your station these twice seven years: you might do well to review your fiftieth Bill, and well consider what you have done, and amend some of it if not too late: perhaps some of yourselves may come to be sufferers by it as well as your neighbors.'

**The Brotherhood of Mercy.**

Sometimes, at Florence, in the midst of a cavatina, or a pas de deux, a bell with a sharp, shrill, excoriating sound, will be heard; it is the bell della misericordia.—Listen! if it sound but once, it is for some ordinary accident; if twice for one of a serious nature; if it sound three times, it is a case of death. If you look around, you will see a slight stir in some of the boxes; and it will often happen that the person you have been speaking to, if a Florentine, will excuse himself for leaving you, quietly take his hat and depart. You inquire what the bell means, and why it produces so strange an effect. You are told it is the bell della misericordia, and that he with whom you were speaking is a brother of the order. This brotherhood of mercy is one of the noblest institutions in the world. It was founded in 1244, on occasions of frequent pestilence which at that period desolated the town; and it has been perpetuated to the present day, without any alteration, except in its details—with none in its purely charitable spirit. It is composed of seventy two brothers, called chiefs of the watch, who are each in service four months in the year. Of these seventy two brothers, thirty are priests, fourteen gentlemen and twenty eight artists. To these, who represent the aristocratic classes and the liberal arts, are added five hundred laborers and workmen, who may be said to represent the people. The seat of the brotherhood is in the place del Duomo. Each brother has here, marked with his own name, a box enclosing a black robe like that of the penitents, with openings only for the eyes and mouth, in order that his good actions may have the further merit of being performed in secret. Immediately that the news of any accident or disaster is brought to the brother who is on guard, the bell sounds its alarm, once, twice or thrice, according to the gravity of the case, and at the sound of the bell, every brother, wherever he may be, is bound to retire at the instant, and hasten to the rendezvous.—There he learns what misfortune or what suffering has claimed his pious offices; he puts on his black robe and broad hat, takes the taper in his hand, and goes forth where the voice of misery calls him. If it is some wounded man, they bear him to the hospital; if the man is dead, to a chapel; the nobleman and the day laborer, clothed with the same robe, support together the same litter, and the link which unites these two extremes of society, is some sick pauper, who knowing neither, is praying equally for both. And when these brothers of mercy have quitted the house, the children whose father they have carried out, or the wife whose husband they have borne away, have but to look around them, and always, on some worm eaten piece of furniture, there will be found a piece of alms, deposited by an unknown hand.—The Grand Duke himself is a member of this fraternity, and I have been assured that more than once, at the sound of that melancholy bell, he has clothed himself in the uniform of charity, and penetrated unknown side by side, with a day laborer, to the bed's head of some dying wretch, and that his presence had afterwards been detected only by the alms he had left behind.—[Dumas in Italy.

*Force of Imagination.*—The Cambridge (Mass.) Palladium, relates the case of a farmer who, being in the field with his reapers, helped them to kill a rattlesnake, and soon after having occasion to go home, took up his son's jacket and put it on; his son was a young man, and both their jackets were made of the same piece of cloth. The old man being warm, did not button the jacket until he got to the house, and then found it too little for him; he imagined that he was grown too big for his jacket, and that the snake had bit him and poisoned him; he therefore grew suddenly very ill, and was put to bed. All the people about him were alarmed. Doctors assembled from far and near, the man grew worse and worse, and had like to have died. At length the son came home with a jacket to big for him, and grumbled for his own. This proved an effectual remedy; the father recovered in a moment.

*The Boundary Commissioners* on the part of the United States and Great Britain have commenced operations at Grand Falls, on the St. John river.

**Errors of Sedentary Breathing.**

They whose misfortune it is to live a sedentary life, and to lean over their work, habituate themselves, by the constant doubling together of the trunk, to do with a smaller quantity of resident air in their chests than is natural or proper. In them, then, the air is at once introduced to a deeper region of the lungs than it ought. Though it is impossible, in any case, to exist with so little resident air in the chest as that the air of the breath should flow unmixed into the air cells themselves, for the residual air which cannot be expelled is bulky enough to dilute it considerably; yet, when the quantity of resident air is materially reduced, it is plain the air of the breath goes in too far, and proves exciting to tubes too delicate to receive it, on account of its full quantity of oxygen, and also, no doubt, of its temperament and other qualities. The distress which the presence of pure air produces in tubes intended to receive only mixed air, leads such persons to accustom themselves to do with less breath than is natural. It is quite an error to think that their chests, at the time will not contain more air on account of their position, for, if they were to breathe out still more of the resident air, they might leave more for breath than the volume of the breath ever requires, and yet keep their chests within the confined limits they had been reduced to. The truth or this may be noticed whenever a man of friend remonstrates with a girl on account of her tight lacing. One whose folly has nearly reduced her figure to that of an insect, and whose countenance betrays the state of her lungs, will yet be able to show that her stays are 'quite loose,' by thrusting her hand between them and her body. Many a friend is deceived, as well as the self destroyer, by this demonstration. All it proves is, that there is yet some supplementary air in the lungs, which, breathed out at the moment of the demonstration, leaves quite enough of room for a respiration of a full amount to be carried on for the time, and even for the stays all the while to be made to appear loose about the chest.—*Jeffrey's Statistics of the Human Chest.*

From the Boston Atlas.

A venerable friend of ours, who is curious in such matters, informs us that the remnants which yet remain of the once powerful tribes of Indians in our vicinity, have letters which were addressed to them prior to and during our revolutionary struggle—and which letters they keep sacred, as among the most cherished relics of their tribes—and which they now adduce as evidence of the weight and consequence which they once held in the scale of human affairs. The Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes have several of these interesting documents, and our friend has furnished us with a copy of one of them—a letter written by Gen. Washington to their tribe, early in the war. We do not recollect that Mr Sparks, in his excellent and remarkably thorough collection of the writings of Washington, has adverted to the existence of any such letters.

'By his Excellency George Washington Esq., General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of North America:

'Friends and Brothers: It gives me great pleasure to hear that you are determined to keep fast hold of the chain of friendship which has so long existed between you and your brothers who inhabit this country.

'You are our brothers and countrymen. Let us keep the chain bright forever.—Our fathers who live over the great water want to take from us our land and our houses, our wives and our children. We are grown up to manhood. We are strong, and will not let hurt you nor ourselves.—We don't want you to take up the hatchet for us, except you choose it; but we desire that you will not assist our enemies, who want to destroy us and you.

'We will protect you, and we will assist you; for you are our brothers.

'Your brothers of Massachusetts Bay have, to serve you, established a truckhouse and truck master at Machias who will supply you with every thing you want. He will be reasonable, and will not impose upon you.

'Given under my hand at head quarters, Cambridge, this 20th of February, 1776.

'G. WASHINGTON.

'To our friends and brothers of the Passamaquoddy tribe, Machias.'

From the New Orleans Picayune.

**General Gaines.**

The following paragraph appeared in this paper not long after General Gaines's assignment to his present military division:

General Gaines has been assigned to the third military division, with his headquarters at St. Louis, instead of his former command, in compliance with his own request, he preferring St Louis for his residence.

Upon this announcement, the Memphis Enquirer of the 30th ult. makes certain comments, which we copy as its request:

The statement contained in the latter part of the above paragraph we have reason to believe is entirely erroneous. Gen Gaines was ordered to the third department by Gen Winfield Scott, in the absence of the Secretary of War, *contrary* to Gen Gaines's wishes, and in the very face of an express remonstrance to the proper authorities against his being sent to that department. The circumstances under which this order was made render it an *aggravation* of the injuries and mortifications which it would seem to have been the study of the "General-in-Chief," ever since his undeserved promotion to the head of the army, to inflict upon the gallant "Defenders of Fort Erie." Gen Gaines takes command of the third department because he has been *ordered* to do so by the consititued authorities, and *not* "in compliance with his own request," or because he prefers St Louis as a residence. The Picayune, therefore, and such other papers as have copied its paragraph will, as an act of justice, copy this contradiction. There is more in this assignment of Gen Gaines to the third department than meets the public eye, which we shall take occasion to refer to at a convenient season.

We know nothing personally of the accuracy of the Enquirer's statement, or the justice of its insinuations against General Scott. We do not recollect now the authority upon which we made the assertion, that it was in compliance with his own request that General Gaines was transferred; but our impression is, that it was an article which we saw in a respectable journal in St Louis.—*Pennsylvanian.*

FOR PRESIDENT,

**JAMES BUCHANAN,**

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.


# DAILY MORNING POST.

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

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1843.


See First Page.

To the gross personal attacks of the Aurora we shall not reply here. In regard to the attempt of one of the editors to avail himself of the ill feeling created by the Gazette against a certain body of christians, to obtain patronage for the Aurora, we reiterate the charge and stand ready prove it when called on in a proper manner, by the editor or his backers.

It is proper to state here, that Mr Poindexter, a *whig*, who is now concerned in the Aurora, as printer, comes out in a card to say that he does not mean to share in the editorship of the paper. He is *only* the printer and principal owner. He, of course, will have the first evails of the patronage of the democratic party that may be bestowed on the Aurora. Mr P. does not, and dare not deny that he is, and has always been a *whig*, and recently the conductor of a whig paper.

*Glorious News for Farmers.*—In Ohio, where Bank paper has decreased in amount, and Banks themselves have gone out of existence, it appears that despite the fearful forebodings of the Whig politicians, the price of the Farmers' produce is rising even higher than the most sanguine hard money man promised in the event of a return to the true standard of value. We condense the following from Ohio papers, and would here take occasion to call the attention of the universal Whig party to these facts, which are said to be worth more than arguments.—We notice the articles of Flour and Wheat:

In Cleveland Flour was sold for $5,00 per bbl.

In Sandusky Wheat has sold for $1.03 per bushel.

In Akron Wheat has sold for $1,03 cts. per bushel.

In Massillon, Fulton and other places on the canal, Wheat has sold for one dollar and upwards.

This is sufficient. Compare it with hard times.

*Disappearance of Crime.*—We frequently see it noticed in our exchanges from country towns that their jails are empty, and that the criminal calendars of the Courts are without a case. This improvement in public morals can be attributed only to the wonderful reformation effected by the march of Temperance. Nine tenths of those who are usually the tenants of country prisons, are those whose crimes and misdemeanors have been preceded by intemperate habits, and who had violated the laws while under effects of liquor, or under its influence had been reduced to a state of moral degradation that rendered them unfit for any other habitation than a prison. But with the temperance reform they received many of the other blessings and virtues that renders life comfortable and respected, and large numbers of those who were formerly the pests of society are now among its most industrious members, and by their lives and actions are reclaiming others from the road to ruin.—We believe this to be the true explanation of empty jails, and the receptacles of crime will always be found tenantless where the cause of temperance is encouraged.

*Too Good to be Lost.*—The following fable, attributed to the reformed inebriate, is designed to illustrate the folly and faithlessness of drunken promises:

A mouse ranging about a brewery by accident fell into one of the vats of beer, and was in eminent danger of drowning, and appealed to a cat to help him out; the cat replied, 'it is a foolish request, for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you.'—The mouse piteously replied, 'that fate would be better than to be drowned in beer.' The cat lifted him out, but the fumes of the beer set poor puss a sneezing, and dropping the mouse he immediately took refuge in his hole. The cat, as soon as she could recover herself, called upon the mouse to come out. 'You rascal, did you not promise that I should eat you?' 'Oh!' replied the mouse, 'but you know that I was in liquor at the time.'

☞An oyster shell kept in a tea kettle will prevent a crust from forming, where timing has melted, which is injurious to health.

*Joe Smith—Fun in Prospect.*—We learn from the St Louis Republican of the 23d inst, that Joe Smith was lately indicted in some of the upper counties in Missouri, for treason and and murder, growing out of the Mormon war. Immediately thereafter a writ was issued and a messenger despatched to Springfield, Ill, with a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, on the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and delivery of Smith. It was intended to keep the whole proceedings a secret, to secure Joe's arrest; but in some way or other the Mormons at Springfield got wind of what was going on, and despatched a messenger to Smith at Nauvoo. Smith has left for parts unknown, or at least keeps himself so concealed that he cannot be arrested. It is reported that Rockwell, who is in jail at Independence for the attempted assassination of Governor Boggs, has signified a willingness to turn State's evidence and reveal the whole plot and actors. If this be true, it probably furnishes an additional motive for Smith to keep out of the clutches of the law.

*Governor Polk.*—Our readers may form some idea of the energy with which this Mr Polk is pushing his federal opponent, that for the month of July, his appointments are to address the people at twenty four different places in twenty one counties, travelling on an average thirty miles a day; and speaking about two hours at each place—and all this in addition to what attention he has to give his private affairs, and the movements of his adversaries.—Stumping in Tennessee for the office of Governor is no trifling undertaking.

*Deaths in High Life.*—Never (says the Phila. U. S. Gazette,) since the organization of the Government, has the *administration* presented such a remarkable aspect as it does at present.

Gen Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler left the duties of Vice President to become the Acting President.

Mr Southard, who succeeded Mr. Tyler in his ex-officio duties in the Senate, died, and Mr Mangum was elected to act in his place.

Mr. Webster resigned, and Mr. Legare was appointed in his place acting Secretary of State.

The death of Mr. Legare leaves entirely vacant the office of Attorney General.

The Presidency, the Vice Presidency, (or) and the Department of State, have acting incumbents and the Attorney Generalship is entirely vacant.

*Three Gotham Graces.*—Early on Sunday morning, the watchmen near the Park New York, saw three men divested of all their clothing, disposing themselves in the fountain and performing all sorts of droll capers. He attempted to nab them, but each seizing his bundle of clothes under his arm started off at a full run thro' Broadway. Several other watchmen tried to seize them, but there were no collars or coat tails to catch, and the fellows got off clear enough, producing an immense excitement among the early promenaders on their route.

From Yucatan.

The schooner Magnet, arrived at New Orleans, brings accounts from Merida of the 16th, and from Campeachy to the 14th ultimo. The Mexicans had finally evacuated the heights of Campeachy, and had proceeded to Laguna, whence they were to embark on board the fleet and transport vessels (forming altogether sixteen sail) to be conveyed to Tampico and Vera Cruz. The Yucatan Commissioners for settling a definite treaty of peace with Mexico had not yet sailed for Vera Cruz, but only as waiting the final departure of the Mexican forces from Lerma.

The Texan squadron still remained at Campeachy. The Mexican steamers were at Laguna.

**Wheat—Market Brisk.**

The Canton Democrat says that great quantities of wheat were sold in that town on Tuesday at ninety cents per bushel.—We are told that Massillon, Fulton, Bethlehem, Navarre, Rochester, and other towns along the canal are literally jammed with wheat wagons. This wheat is the old crop going off, which the farmers would not sell at the bank prices; but since thirteen banks have gone to pot, wheat is up at fair prices, and raising. On Wednesday a dollar a bushel was freely paid in our market. Huzza for the coming good times and high prices for wheat.

*Vermont State Whig Convention.*—The convention for the nomination of State officers assembled at Rutland on Wednesday last.—John Mattocks, of Pecham, was nominated for Governor; Hon. Horace Eaton, of Enosburg, for Lieutenant Governor; and Hon John Spaulding, of Montpelier, for treasurer.

*Short Passage.*—The steamship Neptune performed the passage between New Orleans and New York recently, in six days and ten and a half hours, making stops at North-east Pass, Key West and Charleston—being the shortest passage on record.

**Supreme J. Court—Boston.**

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN, WHOSE PARENTS LIVE SEPARATE.—Ivory K. Maxwell, of Lincoln, Me., relator, against Mary H. Maxwell, respondent, on habeas corpus, to show why she kept and concealed from her husband their two children, one an infant, the other 4 years old. She justified herself upon the ground, that Maxwell had proved himself to an unsuitable person to have the care of children, and she furnished evidence to show that while his family lived with him in Lincoln, he neglected to provide for them sufficient food, proper clothing, fuel, or a comfortable dwelling; that when his wife's relations sent her money to supply the family with necessities, he would appropriate it to his own personal purposes, and that, on one occasion when her brother sent her forty dollars to help the family through the approaching winter, Maxwell took the money, bought an entire new suit of clothes, and a pair of boots, out of it, and handed over to his wife less than $5 of the $40. Such having been his general conduct for a number of years, Mrs. Maxwell at length concluded to accept of an invitation tendered to her by her brother, Dr. Daniel Mann, who offered to support her and her two children in his own family in this city, until such time as Maxwell should abandon his improvident habits, and give satisfactory evidence of a determination to perform his duty towards his wife and family.

On the other hand, Maxwell furnished some testimony, that he was an industrious man; a good carpenter, in good credit, and his witnesses had never heard that he had neglected his family, or failed to provide for them.

On Saturday the opinion of the whole court was delivered by his honor Judge Wilde, to the effect, that either through culpable neglect, or improvidence, Maxwell had hitherto shown himself unqualified for the duty of taking suitable care of his children, and therefore it was ordered and decreed that they should remain in the care and custody of the mother until otherwise ordered by the court, and also that he be prohibited from taking any measures to repossess himself of the children, other than by moving the court in that behalf.

For the Post.

The description of the new county of Elk, taken from the Clarion Republican, and copied into the Post of Friday, is mostly true, but from that description a stranger would infer that although there was some good land, some good fishing and hunting, yet it must be in reality a Wild-Cat district and not susceptible to cultivation.

The people of Armstrong, Clarion, and Allegheny counties, are probably as well acquainted with Cochin-China as that section of our Commonwealth; for the information of those who take an interest in our new counties, their settlement and resources, a brief and correct statement is now made. It is true that the new county of Elk is large, quite large enough, and its geographical centre by Ridgeway is forty miles from the nearest county town. A Turnpike runs through the whole length of it, two others cut across it at nearly right angles, besides numerous other roads. It contains about 350 Taxables—is populating fast, and contains Iron ore and Coal in abundance. The Lumber trade which goes down the Allegheny and Susquehanna Rivers, is already large in amount, and can be extended at leisure.—Capital and men only being required, the pine trees are plenty.

There are many sections of good farming land, and as it is cheap the attention of "Associations" is directed to that quarter. One is commencing in Elk County, and another just "across the line," in McKean County, has been in successful and flourishing condition for two years past.

On the whole, this new county affords a fine prospect for good farmers, mechanics or any class of working men. Dandies and Lawyers will not do as well just yet.

AN ADVOCATE FOR NEW COUNTIES.

DIED—On Sunday, the 2d instant, Mrs. CATHARINE ROUSH, (daughter of John and Martha McCausland) aged upwards of seventy years. She was born in the county Derry, Ireland, but emigrated to this country in early life, and was a resident of Philadelphia for fifty years, and of this city more than five.

Her funeral was attended on Monday from the residence of her son, Mr John Kane, on Tenth street.—*Washington Globe.*

A CARD.

☞The members of the Neptune Fire Company return their thanks to Mrs Verner and Messrs Algeo & McGuire for the liberal supply of refreshments furnished them at the late fire.

By order,

July 10 DAVID CAMPBELL, Sec'ry.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent, Plane No. 2, Allegheny Portage Rail Road, on Saturday, the 28th day of July, for furnishing EIGHT ROPES for the inclined Planes on this road—The ropes are to be made out of the best Russian Hemp, and to be delivered at Johnstown or Hollidaysburg, before the close of the navigation this season. The dimensions of the ropes, and any other necessary information will be given on the day of letting.

JOHN SNODGRASS,

July 10—4td&w. Superintendant, M. P.

*In the District Court of Allegheny County of April Term, 1843, No 273.*

Samuel Kingston,

vs.

Samuel Conner, James Conner, Jesse Conner, Wm Conner, John Conner, Catharine Couch, formerly Catharine Conner, heirs and legal representatives of John Conner, deceased.

And now, July 3, 1843, proof of service having been shown in this case, agreeably to the order of the Court, On motion, the Court appoint Robert Morrow, Esq. commissioner to take testimony in this case, notice to be given of the time and place of taking the same, by publication in the Daily Post three times, the last of which shall be at least three days before the day of taking the depositions.

From the Record

A. SUTTON, Pro.

To the Defendants above named:

You are hereby notified that the depositions of witnesses to be perpetuated in the above case will be taken before Robt Morrow, Esq., at his office, on Fifth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 28th day of July inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, at which time and place you may attend and cross examine.

THOS HAMILTON,

July 8,—3t. Att'y for Pl'ff.

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Allegheny city on the 1st day of July, a bay horse with a bald face, and one glass eye, and one half do. Right fore foot and left hind foot white; between six and seven years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law.

H. SWEENY.

July 10—3t.*


**New Literary Depot!**

*Fresh Arrivals! Cheap Literature!!*

*Ladies' National Magazine.* 1st No. The most beautiful periodical of the day, at 18¾ cts per No. July Nos. Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, Ladies' Companion; Musical Library, Literary Casket, Lady's World, Miss Leslie's Magazine, Sargent's New Monthly, etc. etc.

American Family Magazine, 3000 engravings, 25 cts. per No.

Brande's Encyclopedia, Allison's Europe, D'Aubigne's Reformation. Shakspeare's works, complete in 8 Nos. Miss Bremer's work's, Arthur's Tales. Illustrated book of Com. Prayer, 700 engravings, and all the popular Literature of the day at eastern prices.

*Price's Hoarhound Candy.*

Cologne, Essences, Macassar and Bears' Oil, Bandoline, Fancy Toilet Soaps, Brushes, &c.

*Spanish Cigars and Tobacco.*

New York and Philadelphia Weeklies received regularly. The above together with all the new and popular works of the day, (as soon as issued from the Press) can be had at

*W. M. FOSTER'S UNIVERSAL AGENCY,*

AND

LITERARY DEPOT,

St Clair street, opposite Exchange Building, Pittsburgh.

July 10—1w

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. DAVID PREW, of Lower St. Clair tp., as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, which meets in August next. July 10—td

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

*To the Voters of Allegheny county:*

I offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the approaching Democratic Convention. In the event of an election, all I can offer is a pledge of my character, for the faithful performance of my official duties.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

July 8.—td* JOHN CHENEY, of Ross.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY, AT THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of this Institution will be opened at the Monongahela House, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst. between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of each day, or until at least 1000 shares shall have been subscribed.

☞Capital Stock $200 000, in shares of 50 each, on which $5 is to be paid at the time of subscribing.

Act approved 31st day of May, 1841; Supplement thereto approved the 2d day of March, 1842.

☞*Commissioners*—R. Miller, Jr., R. W. Poindexter, W. B. Holmes, William Blackstock, Geo. H. Taylor, C. F. Spang, Jas Millengar, W. Lippencott. jy8—12th.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY.

LUKE LOOMIS, Agent, Publisher, Bookseller and Binder, No 89 Wood st. Pittsburgh, has also on hand a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATIONARY.

Job Printing and Binding done at short notice.

☞The highest prices allowed for Rags, Tanners' Scraps and Beeswax. jy 8—1f.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

☞The "Irish Emigrant Society of Philadelphia," having opened an office at No. 62 Deck street, between 2nd and 3d streets south side, is ready to afford to Irish Emigrants free of charge, information as to where employment of every description may be had—lands of good quality purchased—the most eligible places for permanent settlements in the United States found, and all other subjects connected with their future prosperity and happiness.

Persons in the city or at a distance, who may want hands in any of the branches of Scientific, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Commercial or Domestic industry will please address the undersigned, (post paid) at this office.

Also, those who can aid the benevolent efforts of the Society in promoting the social and moral condition of the Emigrants, either by donations in money, or in any other manner, are requested to do so.

Such of the newspaper press throughout the country, which may feel an interest in a varieing the object of this Society will oblige by giving the foregoing a notice in their columns, for such time as convenience will allow.

THOMAS FITNAM, Registrar.

jy 8.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1843.

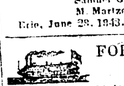
ERIE CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of the Erie Canal Company that a meeting of the stockholders is appointed to be holden in the Reed House in the Borough of Erie, state of Pennsylvania, on the 23d day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organizing said company by the election of seven managers, treasurer, secretary and such other officers as may be necessary, and for other purposes, as is directed by law.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Kelly, | John Galbraith, |
| Chas. M. Reed, | Hugh Brawley, |
| John M'Namara, | M. B. Lowry, |
| David Kirk, | Horace Callum, |
| James M. Power, | Wm. S. Rankin, |
| John Reynolds, | Samuel Kerr, |
| Samuel Goodwin, | Wm Beatty, |
| M. Martzell, | *Commissioners.* |

Erie, June 28, 1843. (July 6—td)

FOR ST. LOUIS AND GALENA.



The light draught steamer CECILIA, Geo. W. Clark master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Saturday, next, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. positively. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

JAMES MAY.

July 7.

☞The Cecilia is furnished with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent explosions of boilers.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANNISEED.—This sure and effectual cure for the INFLUENZA, Coughs and Colds can now be procured, at wholesale and retail, at TUTTLE'S, 86 Fourth street. jy 6.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court, held at Pittsburgh on the 1st day of July, A. D., 1843, will be exposed at public sale on the 31st day of July, 1843, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh: All that certain lot of ground with a tenement thereon, situate in Allegheny city, beginning at a post on the corner of Federal street and Margaretta alley, thence along said alley westwardly sixty feet to a five foot alley, thence by said alley westwardly twenty-four feet, thence south sixty feet to Federal street, thence south by said street to the place of beginning, being lot No. in Dr E. Henderson's plan of lots in said city. Terms, cash per money.

MARY JANE KIRK,

Administrator of Robt Kirk, deceased.

July 6—law 4td*

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE LADIES' CLASS in Mr. Estee's Writing Institute, will hereafter receive lessons at 10 o'clock a. m. In addition to the present Class, a new one will be organized on Wednesday the 5th inst. at the above hour. The Ladies' and Gentlemen's class will receive lessons every evening at 8 o'clock. A new evening Class will also be organized on the 5th inst. Mr E. will be at Liberty during the afternoon to give lessons at the residences of those who wish. All who wish to become adepts in the art of wielding the pen, will make immediate application for a series of lessons, and your best wishes will be more than realized, as

"Those now can write who never wrote before,
And those who always wrote, can write the more."

N. B.—A class of gentlemen will receive lessons at the Institute every morning at 8½ o'clock. jy 4

SITUATION WANTED.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY of respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Housekeeper in an establishment where servants are employed. She feels confident of being able to render entire satisfaction in the superintendance of a well regulated household. The applicant would not object to go a short distance from the city. For further information apply at this office.

RICE.

22 TIERCES RICE, on hand and for sale by

J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.

June 29 Water street, between Wood and Smithfield

DR. STARKWETHER'S HEPATIC ELIXIR.

*Case of Liver Complaint of 25 years standing.*

This may certify that for twenty five years I was afflicted with pain in my side, which was frequently so severe as to entirely incapacitate me from labor. I have been under the care and treatment of various physicians without any permanent benefit. Hearing of the many cures effected by the Hepatic Elixir prepared by Dr. Starkweather, I was induced to give it a trial, and am happy to say that it has entirely removed. *I have felt no symptoms of it for more than a year past.*

AMOS WHITE.

Northbridge, June 26 30, 1841

The genuine to be had at TUTTLE'S Medical Agency, Fourth street.