From the Boston Pilot.

The New Aspect of Repeal.

In the midst of the whirlwind of enthusiasm which the present aspect of affairs in Ireland has produced in this country, the questions are constantly asked, What will be the result, how is the Repeal to be carried, by civil war or by agitation? No man without the gift of prophecy, can undertake positively to answer queries, which in their relations go to the interests and prejudices of an immense and powerful empire: We all know that a few months ago, with what mocking scorn the English people received the declaration of O'Connell that this was to be the 'Repeal Year,' we know, too, with what doubt we ourselves regarded that prophetic boast. And yet but a few months have swept along, and what a prodigious advance has Ireland made to make good that boast,—indeed, has she not put motion the elements of a movement which will make it certain as revelation? No one will now doubt that this *must* be the Repeal Year; that some great change will be made in the political condition of Ireland, which will be a triumph to her patriotism, or sink her still deeper in the meshes of the cold and heartless policy of England. The struggle cannot be protracted, as every hour of the present state of things, is pregnant with mischief to English commerce, manufactures and trade. The empire is now vibrating on the verge of a civil war, and until this tremendous agitation is brought to a close, there can be no tranquility, safety or security in English markets. The more serious the aspect of things, the more perilous is it to British interests, and if it were possible for it to go on year after year, nearing the boundaries of revolution, yet keeping within the law, it is not extravagant to say, that the cost to the British Empire would be more than the present entire revenue of Ireland. All the ramifications of British Trade, and more particularly her vast monetary interests, would be convulsed and enfeebled by the feverish uncertainty of how the great issue should be settled. These are considerations which appeal with unanswerable power to an Englishman, and knowing, as every clear, reasoning mind must, that such a state of things exists in an eminent degree *now*, and must go on increasing,—it requires no prophetic prescience to pronounce this agitation nearing its close. The great struggle is now attempted to be disguised by some paltry removals of the nominal magistracy of Ireland, as if the British Cabinet thought this question one that could be silenced by a policy so contemptible; as if the three millions of iron nerved peasantry who fill no offices and care for none, are to be intimidated in their united efforts for their country's liberation, by the dismissal of their friends from the magistracy. Indeed, the very measure resorted to by the government for the suppression of Repeal, has worked a most glorious influence on its progress. The gentry of Ireland who usually fill the offices of county magistrates, have hitherto done little else than give a passive adhesion to the cause, but now the government have roused them into fierce opposition, and a mark of disgrace will be put upon any man who dares hereafter to accept the office of magistrate under the shameful and humiliating conditions prescribed by the Peel Ministry.—There is in this proceeding, as well as in the intemperate threats and windy braggadocio of Peel and Wellington, a fatality and blindness that seems providential; it bears a marked and most exciting resemblance to the headlong and imperious policy that preceded the divorce between the American colonies and the British crown, and like that, if persisted in, will result in a farther dismemberment of that corrupt and crumbling empire. Not all the eloquence and wisdom of O'Connell, nor all the influence of that matchless effort of political sagacity—the Loyal Association of Dublin, could have bequeathed to this cause the enthusiasm, unanimity and potential energy which two false and haughty steps of the English Ministry has effected.

It is to us, then clear, that two causes brought into life by the Cabinet of Great Britain, have hastened the settlement of this question, at least five years. The first is, that their own threatening has frightened English capitalists and depressed English trade; the second is, that it has roused the whole Irish people into an attitude which no menaces can intimidate, or coercion repress. The result must be, that the English themselves must look forward with intense interest to the adjustment of this question, and it then comes, whether the mercantile influence in England is not sufficiently controlling to prevent the peril of civil war by an early secession to the popular resolution of Ireland. Commerce is the god of the English mind, and it must be manifest to the commonest capacity of the English people, that a civil war forced upon Ireland with the unjust purpose of fixing their tyranic rule upon her, would shake their staple wealth to its foundations. After some ineffectual blustering, and a repetition of their threats, the strong necessity of appeasing the popular rage of the Irish patriot, will extort the great hope of that people,—Repeal. Voiceless and ineffectual as has been the intrinsic justice of this cause, the hour has at last arrived, when it becomes the imperious necessity of England to grant Repeal, for her own honor, commercial stability, and, in fine, for her own safety.

We have looked this question coolly and calmly in its face, and it is our conviction that the Irish people, by keeping up the present high degree of excitement, and preserving the alternative of *civil war*, will be the most certain means of Repeal.—Whatever of bluster may be in the proceedings of the English Parliament, and to whatever height they may carry their boast of coercion, it will rebound back upon English commerce,—it will shake the confidence of business, and keep the English merchants in a state of nervous fear, that the foolish Ministry who could threaten, may carry their folly so far as to force the country into civil war. The experiment of frightening the Irish people, has worked ruinously for the Tories; it will be carried, doubtless, a little farther, similar effects will follow, and then the *English merchants* will demand Repeal, in self-defence.

SUICIDE.—The Skowhegan Clarion states that Mr Gustavus Drew of that town, some time since was arrested for stealing and bound over to the District Court, used the time previous to the sitting of the Court last week, in settling up his affains and preparing, as he said, to commit suicide.—He was committed to prison at Norridgewock on Thursday, when he immediately wrote several letters, all of a strongly religious cast and then took arsenic, creosote and laudanum. He was taken into Court where he vomited & confessed what he had done. He lingered until Friday morning and then died, leaving a feeble wife and four little children. The following letter was written to his wife:—

To my Wife: When you get this, I shall be through with my troubles; you believe in God and the Bible; you are there told that he will be the Widow's God and Judge, and a father to the fatherless. Get the Children good places; send for your brother; forget me as soon as you can.—

GUSTAVIUS DREW.

I wish you to pray with them every night as long as they are with you, and enjoin them to pray when they are away from you. Tell them I began in small things first—tell them never to wrong their consciences on any account, and if they are led to wrong any one else, to immediately confess to God and to those they have wronged, and they will find mercy.

G. DREW.

Bangor Whig.

The Chinese Mission.

Mr Cushing arrived at the Astor House on Saturday, and left on Sunday afternoon for Washington. His arrangements for his departure are nearly completed, but the precise day of his sailing from Norfolk, the port of embarkation, has not yet been determined. He must, however, reach Suez on the 22d of September next, in order to meet the members of the suite, who have already sailed, and go on board the Brandywine, the vessel which will convey the embassy to China. The linguist, physician, draughtsman, and two *attaches*, who accompany the mission, sailed some time since from Norfolk. Mr John Tyler, jr. does not accompany Mr Cushing. The proprietor and editor of the 'Canton Register,' who are fully competent, will discharge the duties of interpreters to the mission.

Mr Cushing's suite will consist of ten persons. The official costume of the Minister will be the uniform of a Major General, with some slight additions in the way of embroideries. The costume recommended by the department, consists of a blue coat with guilt buttons, and very richly embroidered, a white vest, also embroidered, white pantaloons, with a gold stripe down the seam, and a *chapeau* with white plume. But as it was impossible to have the embroideries executed in time, Mr Cushing adopted the alternative allowed by the department, and chose the military costume we have described.—*N Y Herald.*

The Mineral Lands of Lake Superior.—We were not a little astonished, the other day, at reading an extract from the Mineral Point Free Press, that Mr John D. Ansly, had obtained a permit from the Government of the United States to locate twenty seven sections of land in the copper region about Lake Superior—these 27 sections embrace a tract of country twenty seven miles square! We were not aware that the Government had the power to grant a permit of such magnitude; and even if the power is conferred by the Constitution or in any other way, the impolicy of asserting it in such cases as the one in question, must certainly manifest itself to every reflecting mind. The copper region around Lake Superior, is represented by scientific gentlemen to be of immense value; and we know that a very large number of people, many of whom are experienced miners, have made extensive preparations to explore that country, with the view of locating there and developing its mineral resources. But the Government, by conferring this prodigious monopoly upon a single individual, has, as we conceive, completely blasted all their hopes and prospects, and opposed an irresistible barrier to their industry and enterprise. We have not learned upon what terms this permit was given, nor is there any period designated, as we can see, at which the lease expires; from which fact we presume, it is to continue the natural lifetime of Mr Ansly; if so, the evil will be doubly great, as it will virtually debar all persons of the right of going upon any portion of the immense domain thus ceded, without the express permission of the individual upon whom all its wealth, real and prospective, has been recklessly showered.

Mr Ansly advertises that he will proceed in a short time to Lake Superior, and offers to adventurers and miners, who may feel disposed to accompany him, grants of land in his mining districts upon the most reasonable terms.

The Government may yet regret this transaction.—*Dubuque Express.*

NEW ORLEANS, 30th June—The Sacred Music Society gave a splendid Concert last evening, which was enjoyed by hundreds of our citizens. Judge Morgan has resigned the inspectorship of the Customs. Wm White was arrested yesterday for deserting from U S ship Ontario—Clara, the slave who received stolen goods from another negro, was placed in the public pillory for two hours yesterday, and afterwards received twenty-five lashes.—Two burglars were arrested on Wednesday, in the outskirts, for demanding the purse or the life of a pedestrian.—The pilot of the steamer Gov Yell was also arrested for stabbing a slave with intent to kill.—Two deck hands on steamer Inda had a fight yesterday. One of them was thrown into the hold, and taken out almost lifeless.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1843.

See First Page.

THE LAST KICK.

The antimasons are certainly in a most forlorn condition, and they know not to what quarter to turn, or what humbug to originate that may bring them a little comfort. A few days since they tried to make themselves believe that the reason of the apathy among their former friends in the country, was the fact that the farmers were busy taking in their harvest. This would not do, for it happens that the harvest is not yet ripe, and if the people had any inclination to befriend antimasonry, they have as much leisure to do it now as they will have at any time before the election. But the fact is, and the blue noses will not venture a serious denial to the statement, that antimasonry is done for in Allegheny county, and that it is not the want of time but the want of feeling that prevents the people of the country from giving it their aid. The old blue nose leaders, in most of the townships, are now with the whigs, and this the city clique know full well.

This being the case, the only formidable opponent we have, is that portion of the federal party that organized under the management of the whig and antimasonic Convention. It is *the* party, and all our efforts should be directed against it. We cannot see, however, that there is the slightest chance of electing a single candidate on the whig ticket, even if they should eventually receive the aid of the small squad who now adhere to the desperate fortunes of Antimasonry, as we feel certain that the democratic Convention will nominate such a ticket as will be able to beat their combined forces. But we think it well that the democrats should be on the alert, and prepared to meet the only party that can make any thing like a struggle in the contest.

As we predicted some time since, the whigs are sweeping all before them, and the Gazette clique, we are informed, desire to capitulate, and for a very small share of the loaves and fishes, are willing to become menial servitors to their former followers. Antimasonry being thus floored, we must now look to the whigs, and use the utmost vigilance to counteract their schemes. Let but a ticket be nominated that will command the confidence and call forth the energies of the party, and victory is certain.

We are extremely sorry to notice that a system of warfare, entirely novel in the democratic party, has been commenced upon several of the candidates for nomination before the August Convention, by certain correspondents of the Aurora. The two last numbers of that paper contain articles of this nature, which cannot fail to produce disastrous effects in the democratic ranks. We do not know what course the gentlemen assailed mean to pursue, in regard to these inflammatory articles, nor shall we presume to advise them. But we do hope, for the sake of the party, that publications of this dangerous tendency will be stopped at once. No good can possibly result from them, and they may do irreparable harm; they may create ill-feelings and bickerings which cannot be allayed, even after the candidates are nominated. The men before the party for the various offices, are all deserving of its confidence and support, and all, we presume, have warm and strenuous friends. The examples we have seen in the Aurora show conclusively, that no matter how fair men stand with the party, some objections can be raised to them—something may be raked up, the publication of which, whether true or false, might excite enmity, for a time, in the minds of some. Why, then, venture on a course which may perhaps annoy and confuse the candidates, and which will inevitably produce evil consequences to the party. These publications cannot alter nor influence the result of the Convention in the slightest degree. Men's preferences are not so easily surrendered, and we venture the assertion that the opinion of every democrat who intends to take part in the primary meetings or convention, is now fully made up, and cannot be changed by these assaults. We once more express the earnest hope, that for the sake of 'union and harmony,' such attempts to engender strife and contention, will be frowned on by all who wish the party well.

A Western editor says, that a girl lately sent him word that if he did'nt shut his mouth about bishops, she'd wrap him up in a rag and make a *bustle of him.*

☞ Once more, and for the last time, we tell the Aurora that the proof of the charge that one of the editors did intend to urn to his own account the unworthy efforts of the Gazette to create a prejudice against a certain body of Christians, will be forthcoming to his utter confusion, whenever he and his "backers" shall call upon us in person to produce it. We are the more anxious to settle this question, because it is probable that the backers did not know the vile uses to which their bounty was to be applied. Let them come on, then—why should they hesitate? There is surely nothing criminal in starting a new democratic paper that has nothing but the good of the party in view? Why not openly avow their connection with the Aurora, if such is its purpose? They may mean well, although they did contribute their money or credit to furnish Mr Poindexter, *a whig printer*, with means to print a paper for democrats.

An Alligator Storm—Charleston against the world.—A late Charleston Mercury gives the following account of the thunder storm which brought down an alligator:—"The thunder storm of Sunday night—the winding up of one of the most oppressive days ever inflicted on mortal man—was really terrific. The whole firmament growled thunder and shot lightning. It was blinding to look out, and at frequent intervals the thunderbolts burst overhead with a power that shook the solidest structures—then rolled with angry growlings along the wings of the storm. St. Paul's church was struck, but not seriously injured. Beyond this we have heard of no casualty, unless we may account as such the raining down of an alligator about two feet long, at the corner of Wentworth and Anson streets. We have not been lucky enough to find any one who saw him come down, but the important fact that he was there, is incontestible—and as he could'nt have got there any other way it was decided unanimously that he rained down. Besides, the beast had a look of wonder and bewilderment about him, that showed plainly enough that he must have gone through a remarkable experience.—By the last account she was doing as well as any alligator could be expected to do after sailing through the air in such bad weather.

The Corn Law and Farm Laborers.—In a speech recently made by Mr. Cobden, he said that it was contended by some, that the Corn Laws were for the benefi of the farm laborer; but his experience enabled him to state most positively, that the agricultural laborer recieved the lowest wages of all, and that the very lowest wages were received in purely agricultural districts, the wages of agricultural laborers increasing in proportion to their proximity to manufacturing towns. He himself employed 600 people, and the lowest wages he paid were 12s. a week for such work as an agricultural laborer was competent to. Skilled workmen earned from 20s. to 30s., or more.

A Thrilling Scene.

At Wallace's Concert recently given in Baltimore about 1000 persons were present. The applause of the audience was so tremendous that it came near producing a fatal result. The plastering of the ceiling was loosened by one "round," and the stucco work around one of the chandeliers giving way, it fell to the floor with a report like that of artillery among the ladies, missing every one, however, in its fall!—The bench from which Wallace had just an instant before risen was broken in two; a moment, and he would have been killed upon the spot! Strange.

"Soft.—The Phila. Mercury heads an article in praise of the President, "*honest* John Tyler." Is the editor joking or does he think the people gullible enough to believe JOHN TYLER *honest.*"—*Gazette.*

The language that the Gazette now condemns in the Phila. Mercury, is the same that was used by it and every federal paper in the country towards President Tyler in 1840. The Gazette, perhaps has no objection to a *candidate's* having a reputation for honesty to recommend him to the people; but it appears to think it highly censurable in them when elected to strive to preserve a character for honesty by pursuing an honest course. "*Honest* John Tyler," as a candidate, answered the whigs well enough, but "honest John Tyler" as a public officer, don't suit them t all.

The Cut Worm.—The Germantown Telegraph states that Mr Isaac Newton, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, has discovered what is considered a certain remedy for the ravages of the cut worm. He has tried it several seasons, and in all cases with entire success. It is simply by mixing fine salt with plaster, in the proportion of one quart of salt to four quarts of plaster, and applying it to the corn after it has come up. Care must be taken not to sprinkle the plant itself with the mixture.

Sale at the Tremont Theatre—Last Act of the Drama.—On last Friday morning, an Auctioneer made his 'first appearance upon any stage,' at the Tremont Theatre, Boston. The doors were open at the usual hour, and in a few moments there was a 'full house.' Ex-Managers, ex-treasurers, ex-actors, reporters, idlers, theatre-goers and loafers rushed in and scattered themselves, some up stairs, some in the saloon and some in the '3d row!' 'All were anxious,' says the Bulletin, 'to look at the splendid scenery, or the mysterious paraphernalia used by actors and actresses, ghosts and hobgoblins, or other curious things that once astonished the frequenters of the pit and dress-circle. But the magic and clap-trap—the splendor and pomp of the melo-drama had departed, and stuffed lions, and white washed ghosts, and crowns and sceptres, and goblets and poinards, had lost all the glory, the power that once surrounded them. Heaped in a corner, and covered with dust, those relics were examined with painful interest by one, and eager curiosity and pleasure by another.—We do not intend to mention the prices at which chairs, tables, sofas, and carpets were knocked down—for every article was sold at an enormous sacrifice, and the whole amount of sales did not probably exceed five hundred dollars. The '*Auctioneer*,' was the last production on the Tremont Stage—the curtain is now down, and the glory of the old Tremont is departed. 'Sic transit gloria mundi.'"

Love Affair.—The Richmond Star relates the following, in illustration of the old saying that 'the course of true love never did run smooth:—'A correspondent sends an account of a love affair in Henrico—in which the lovers found a spirited opponent in the person of the girl's mother. As lovers will, however, they met in secret, vowed eternal constancy, and one day ran off. The mother pursued the couple, caught them, and cowhided the lover in style, and then took her daughter home. But when a girl will she will—and so in this case; the lovers formed their plans in secret again, and a few days ago they once more fled, and although the mother has been travelling to and fro, with earnest zeal, she has, as yet, failed to find the whereabouts of the fugitives; who doubtless have already put the question of the 'rights of person' beyond her control. Such is, substantially, the account furnished by our correspondent.'

Silk Buckingham, the lecturer and pamphleteer has lost 15,000 dollars by investments in this country. An exchange paper makes the following remarks on the subject:—'We are sorry to hear that Mr. Buckingham has lost anything by broken banks, but if the money spoken of as lost, was really only what he *earned* by his aforesaid lectures, he and the country leave off about square, after all; for we are not of opinion that his labors are worth fifteen thousand dollars, or worth anything, for that matter, to those who went to hear him; though we dare say, *he* entertains a very different opinion. He always appeared to put an immense estimate upon himself and upon every thing he did or uttered.'

Fish Dinners.

It is a custom in New England to dine on fish one day in the week. It was instituted originally doubtless, for the purpose of encouraging the fisheries on the coast, which employ a great number of men, and there is no reason why this good old custom should be abandoned. Saturday is the day which, by common consent, seems to be set apart for a fish dinner—and foreigners and southerners, on visiting the Yankee States, marvel greatly at the enormous quantity of fish which is cooked and eagerly devoured by the Yankees every Saturday!

Dr Beecher, in his sermon in the Tremont theatre, thus describes Fanny Ellsler:—'Her *pants* were in such close imitation of nature as baffled discrimination between costume and flesh—with her short over-dress, rising as she whirled around amid shouts of applause which might have made the devil blush, and female virtue, had it been there, burn with indignation, and hang her head in shame!'

Queer Proclamation.—In the Phila. Court of Quarter Sessions, the crier made a proclamation that all persons who did not want to be tried this term should come forward and renew their recognizances before Wednesday next. This indicates a great degree of leniency on the part of the Court: Those who don't want to be tried at all, may have leave on Wednesday next to go to Texas.

☞ Willis says that the new and clever novel, 'Kate in search of a Husband,' was written by a young girl out of 17, of remarkable beauty, the daughter of a celebrated artist of New York.

Cheap Enough.—It is stated that a person can go from Philadelphia to Niagara Falls for eight dollars and fifty cents.

The St. Louis Organ says that Joe Smith who was captured a few days since, is stated to have been rescued by his legion—and is now in Nauvoo. Rumor says that those who assisted in his capture, have been arrested on complaint of the prophet, and imprisoned for want of bail.

☞ Governor Roberts, of the Colony of Liberia, is a young man of color, who left Virginia when a boy, some twelve years ago. He is said to be intelligent, energetic and affable in an eminent degree.

☞ Some of the citizens of Selma, Ala., being called upon to contribute the wherewithal to get up a celebration for the Fourth of July, one man very sensibly put his name down for 'one shoat.'

The Bay State Democrat thinks Mr. Miller's postponement of the 'end' until after the 'autumnal equinox,' a very good move—it will enable people to wear out their summer clothing:

☞ The New York Express says, that the very idea of a new daily paper in that city, edited by ladies 'is a transparent absurdity—a ridiculous humbug.' 'What is the world coming to?'

The 'last best gift' of Victoria, to her husband, is said to be rather ugly in feature. One of the Court Journals, however, labors hard to make a beauty of the 'little dear,' as follows:

'Her royal highness is a remarkably fine infant but not so delicately formed as her sister. She has eyes bordering on the light blue—a nose small but beautifully rounded—and hair which promises to be flaxen.'

If it belonged to 'common folks,' we presume the above might be rendered thus: 'A homely little squab, with cat's eyes, pug nose, and tow-head.' *St. Louis Organ.*

Western Fourier Convention.—We have been requested to suggest to the friends of Association here and elsewhere, the propriety of holding a Convention in some of the Western cities this fall, with a view to organize a grand phalanx, instead of the numerous local Associations which are now about being organized in the country. The "Trades Union" of this city desire to know the feelings of their friends in the West on this subject.

☞ The Government of France and the citizens of Paris have contributed jointly about a million of dollars, for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Guadaloupe.

☞ A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, speaking of the scarcity of sleeping places in Boston, on the night preceding the monumental celebration, says one man offered ten dollars to *get put* in the watchhouse, but was told the place was full.

☞ A fragment of a tusk, six feet one and a half inches long, and one foot eight inches broad at one end, was recently dug up at the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. Two grinders were also found imbedded with the tusk—one eight and the other six inches in breadth.

☞ A recent number of the London Illustrated News contains an admirable engraving of the sword of Washington, and the staff of Franklin.

☞ The U S Circuit Court, Judge McLean presiding, commenced its session on the 3d inst. at Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ About 161 persons, of above 100 years of age, die yearly in France.

The Coal Trade.—The amount of coal shipped from the Schuylkill region, up to Thursday evening last, is as follows:—By canal, 161,038 tons; by railroad, 63,451. Total, 224,489 tons.

Florida.—Gen Worth was to leave St. Augustine on Saturday of last week, in the steamer Col Harney, for Tampa, to hold a 'talk' with some of Sam Jones' tribe, now at that place.

Pillory and Whipping.—A slave in N. Orleans named Stephen, who stole some money from Lambeth & Thompson, was lately tried under the black code, and sentenced to be confined in the pillory and exposed in the public square, and to receive twenty five lashes on the same day, and twenty five on the Wednesday following.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

The Connellsville Rail Road for a time excited the enterprize and hopes of many of our citizens and it may be regarded as the best proof of their sound judgment that this Road has found the grave it so richly merited.

For the people of Pittsburgh to invest their funds in a Rail Road to Connellsville in order to reach Baltimore seems to me, to say the least of it, short sighted, when by making a Rail Road to Columbia they would unite with the Columbia and Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Roads and have a continuous Rail Road not only to Baltimore, but to Philadelphia and New York. That would enable us to draw the trade of Baltimore a the Penna. route instead of playing a second fiddle to Baltimore.

During four months, when our canal is closed, we have one thousand Rail Road Cars and one hundred Portable Boats idle, with a continuous Rail Road to our eastern cities, these Cars and Boats could be employed and an uninterrupted stream of transportation and travel preserved.

With our Canal and a continuous Rail Road, Pittsburgh would become the toll-gate for the travel between the eastern and western slope of the Alleghenies and competition in the carrying trade would fly from her. The vexatious detention produce and merchandize are subject to every spring, would be avoided—entire confidence would be given to the "Penna. Route," thousands of tons of freight and thousands of busy travellers that now shun us as if we had the plague, would pour into the lap of our Iron City. Think on it.

July 14, 1843. A TRANSPORTER.

MAX BOHRER'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

WILL be given this evening at Concert Hall; Tickets can be had at the Music Stores, Monongahela House and Exchange Hotel, Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. july 14.

EXECUTORS' SALE AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the house of the Revd. Joseph R. Kerr, on Wylie street, in the city of Pittsburgh, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, comprising in part the following:

Superior Ingrain Carpeting and Oil Cloths,
1 pr superior Hearth Rugs,
1 Mahogany Sofa,
1 pr " Card Tables,
1 " Hair Seat Rocking Chair,
1 " Dining Tables, Bureaux,
Large and Small Looking Glasses,
1 doz. superior Cane seat Chairs,
1 full set superior China ware,
1 Cooking Stove,
Venitian Blinds, Ash Boxes, Fenders, Shovel and Tongs, Liverpool ware, Lamps, Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Chairs, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also 1 Bay Horse, Saddle and Bridle. Terms at sale.

By order of Executors,
S. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
Auctioneers.

july 14.

Wanted Immediately.

200 JOURNEYMAN TAYLORS: Persons at a distance may rely that plenty of work can be obtained in this city, for which good wages, *cash payments*, will be given. For further information apply at the "Three Big Doors" No. 151, Liberty street.

July 14.—3t. Sun copy.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Snee, late of the city Pittsburgh, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. And having claims against the said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement to either of us.

SAMUEL SNEE,
PETER RATIGAN,
Executors.

July 14—6t

ICE! ICE! ICE!!

ANY quantity of clean, first rate Allegheny Ice, may be had at HUGH DUFFY'S, corner of Second and Grant streets. july 13—1f.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Messrs Editors:—Please announce the name of Genl. JOHN M. DAVIS, of Peebles, for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county Convention, to be held in August next.

July 13—4$ wtr. *Many Democrats.*