there is a narrow lane leading to the gate, and to make a clean turn through it, it is necessary to keep to the right, near the fence; John knows it, and stops at the proper point: I got out, open the gate and pass through. He wheels short round, describing a quarter circle, and sees all is right before him—the gate is narrow, there being but five or six inches to spare between the wheel and the post. John knows it, and in more than five hundred times passing through that gate, he has not touched the post more than three or four times; but when he happens to do so he will immediately back, sheer off of his own accord, and pass through—never failing in his second attempt. There are many instances of his having locked his wheels with other carriages, when endeavoring to get a good shade, and disengaging himself in a similar manner, and which have been noticed by Gen T D W and others. But for the oddity of it, I certainly should not use either rein or bridle. In going to the city or back, but especially at night, I would trust him sooner than a professed coachman. Not the slightest injury has ever occurred to the carriage by any fault of his.

But he has also a mode of communicating his wishes and wants, by signs, looks and actions, which are as perfectly comprehensible by me, as if expressed in the clearest language spoken by man. He not only *uses* a language to express his ideas, emotions, &c, but he has clearly *invented* that language himself, as I think I shall prove. A portion of the year, the stable being left open for that purpose, John is allowed to come to the house and kitchen when he likes. About twelve o'clock one night night, I heard a very heavy knocking at the kitchen door. The knocking continued so long and so loud, that I got up and went to the window, when I found that it was John creating the disturbance. His hind feet were on the ground and his fore feet on the upper step. Lifting his hoof, he would strike the point of his hoof against the door ten or fifteen times, repeating it every few minutes.—From many other feats of his sagacity, I was well convinced of his object. I called up the servant and charged him with neglecting to feed the horse, but he stoutly denied the charge. It is certain I did not believe him. But the same thing happened several times afterwards, and I had as often called up the servant, who still asserted the horse had been fed. One day I happened to hear the old negro talking to the servants in the kitchen, laughing heartily and repeating, 'John won't lie, and master knows it.' A laugh. 'He believes John and won't believe me.' Another laugh. 'I won't tell any more lies about feeding John. It's no use.' They all laugh; and I laugh! When he wants water, he will go to the well, and knock against the curb or the water tub in the same manner.

earnest knocking, for he knows that no sleep is to be had on the premises until John's demands are complied with. I often direct that he should not be fed in the morning, for the purpose of inducing him to adopt some other mode of communicating his wishes. After exhausting his patience in his usual efforts, he would come to the house and walk by the door, stepping short and quick, and wheeling abruptly round. After practising in this manner for some time, he would give one of the queerest squeals I ever heard, as much resembling the yell of a Choctow, as anything else, although he can, if he likes, squeal in very good English! In November last, Mr. H. of C., who was at my house, desired to witness some of John's performances. After performing several feats I have related, and we had gone into the house, the house servant came to me and said John would not let her go to the kitchen. We went out on the gallery and saw that John had planted his heels directly opposite the kitchen door, looking very savagely. I ordered the girl to drive him away, which she attempted to do with a stick. But no, John would not move an inch. With his head near the ground, his ears backed, stamping violently, and shaking his head, he bid defiance. All this I knew was merely for effect. I knew he would not have injured the least of living things. I then told the girl to go to the well and draw him water. As soon as she started in that direction, he threw off his theatrical character and followed her, looking pleased and highly gratified at the success of his ingenious experiment. I will relate one feat of a different character. A year or two ago, when I came to the city one morning, I left John at a shop in Church street to be shod, requesting the smith after he had done so, to put the horse in the buggy and let him go; a practice I have pursued at that and other shops for several years. An hour or two after, I was standing on the sidewalk opposite the Mansion House, when I saw John coming down Government street, and then up royal, in a fast trot, stopping within a few feet of me. He soon commenced stamping violently with his fore foot, which continued for a minute or two. The West Ward omnibus was standing some thirty or forty feet in front of him. Walking up to it, he put his foot on the upper step, and commenced biting it. After relieving himself of the fly (as I supposed it was,) he backed the buggy to his old position. Although John *knew*, and his reason, why he went to the omnibus, yet it is proper the *learned* public should be informed that as his check rein would not allow his *head* to be bro't down to his *foot*, he went to the omnibus to bring up his *foot* to his *head*. Mr. P. then and now of this city, and a number of other gentlemen, were amused spectators of this performance.

If I have stated a few facts which may tend to throw some light on an abstract subject, which of late has elicited some attention, in the meantime, I shall have redeemed a promise made to many friends, at their solicitation, to give some of the arts doings, and *character* of my horse John.—He is a northern horse, finely formed, and without a blemish; and although in his twelfth year, he has the playfulness and elasticity of a colt. H. W. TAYLOR.

Mobile, Ala., April 4, 1843.

More Riots in Canada.

The Canadian papers are fond of asserting that riots are the product of republicanism only. They will have a chance now to mend their notions. In addition to the riots thay have recently had, another one occurred at Kensington on the 12th July. The Orange Lodges of Irishmen attempted to celebrate the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, but got up no public procession. Towards evening the hotel was surrounded by a mob. Soon afterwards several guns were fired into the crowd from the foundation of the new Catholic Church and from the windows of some cottages.—A lad named Robt. Morrison was instantly killed by two balls, and several others were wounded. The Mayor called out a strong military force. The troops were fired upon, and one or two wounded. Ten persons have been arrested.

The Montreal Courier mentions another interesting incident which occurred on the Beuharnois Canal, when Hon Mr. Daly and Killaby went to arrest a desperate character named Martin Caffrey. For some reason the military were directed to withdraw, and the police officer with two men to make the arrest. Caffrey resisted, and a number of women who were present fell upon the officers, and reinforced by a number of men, beat the police, and rescued the prisoner! After he had escaped, the military came up—but were of course too late.

So much for loyal Canada!—*Philada. Times.*

The Oregon Convention.—It appears that ninety six delegates, representing nine of the United States, were present at the Convention held in Cincinnati, on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst., Col. Richard M. Johnson presided. In the course of the proceedings a letter was read from Gen. Cass, insisting strongly upon the right of this country to the territory on the Pacific, and the necessity of maintaining that right against the claims of Great Britian, "come what may." The resolutions passed are much to the same effect, and urge upon Congress the duty of establishing a line of posts from the Missouri River to the Ocean, and providing a naval force for the protection of emigrants and settlers. A declaration of the opinions of the convention was prepared and has been published.

☞ The Dublin Evening Packet says: "We have been apprized by a gentleman from the county of Down, of the important fact that French officers, disguised as priests, have been organizing and drilling the Belfast Newsletter adds: "One" of these disguised military officers is understood to have been in Belfast within the last eight days. Disguised French officers, of course without the concurrence of the French Government, are said to be now perambulating the rural districts, for purposes which cannot be mistaken."

Domestic Yeast.—Persons in the habit of making domestic bread, cake, &c., can easily manufacture their Yeast, by attending to the following directions:—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour, when milk warm, bottle and cork it close, it will be fit for use in twenty four hours. One pint of this Yeast, will make eighteen pounds of bread. Try it.

Mexico.—The brig Lime Rock, Capt. Auld, arrived at New Orleans on the 12th instant, from Matamoras, which place she left on the 7th instant. Gen. Woll, commander-in-chief of the army on the frontier, reached Matamoras on Monday, the 3rd instant, from Gerro, bringing about $30,000 to pay the troops stationed at Matamoras.

Gen. Don Jose Ignacio Gutierrez has been appointed by the President Governor of the state of Tamaulipas.

Yucatan.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Sisal to the 4th instant. Commodore Moore with the Texan squadron was at Sisal, having arrived there on the 2d instant, and was to sail for Galveston on the 7th. The Yucatan commissioners left Merida on the 3rd instant, to embark on board of the City of Dublin steamer for Vera Cruz, on their way to Mexico city, there to negotiate a treaty of peace.

Peculiarities of the Age.—A chap in Boston, by the name of Cutler, applied to the Boston Police Court for a warrant to search the apartments of his own mother, whom he accused of theft; and a mother in New York brought her own daughter before the Court charging her with robbery! What are the morals of the country coming to if thieves cannot refrain from stealing from their relations.

The $800,000 Dinner.

The Baltimore Sun states that John Potter, the gentleman who divided the $800,000 at dinner, between his four children on the 4th of July last, is a native of Ireland, and commenced business in Charleston, South Carolina, where he subsequently became, through a long course of prudent and punctual dealing, one of the wealthiest merchants and capitalists of the place. About twenty-two years ago he removed to New Jersey, bringing with him the avails of his industry, probity and thrift. He married in early life into one of the most respectable families of South Carolina. One of his sons has long been the proprietor of a splendid plantation on the Savannah river; Mr P.'s liberal policy having been to enjoy his wealth with his children, and not leave to them, like too many parents, the sense of sudden independence, to assuage the pangs of nature at his grave.

Very sensible was all this in Mr. Potter. We only regret that *our* relation to him partakes so much of the Adamic distance.

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

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1843.

Nomination for Congress.

At the solicitation of a democrat for whose character and consistency in support of democratic principles, we have the highest respect, we insert, to-day, a communication on this subject. And we here take occasion to reiterate the doubts we expressed to him of the propriety of giving it to the public. It may be the origin of newspaper discussion, from which we fear no good can come to the democratic party, and may possibly excite feelings that, if suffered to slumber, would soon die and be forgotten, and never be recalled to work to the injury of our cause.

We think it possible to arrange the whole of our nominations, without engaging in a newspaper war before the meeting of the Convention. The candidates and their friends are as busy as men can be, in canvassing for the various nominations. Surely they can as well press their pretensions by *talking* as by *writing*, and we believe that the first named mode of electioneering is much the best, and that those who adopt it will be in a much better humor with themselves, when the whole business is finished.

Without seeking in the slightest degree to disparage the claims of any candidate for nomination; or to advance the pretensions of any, we think it proper here to express the opinion that the nomination for Congress made last year, can not be held over, and is not valid now. We predicate this opinion on the belief that the selections of candidates last year were made with reference to the elections of last year only, and that a Convention called to act for 1842, cannot act for 1843—and on the fact that the committee, having full power to act in the premises, met in May last and ordered the nomination of a candidate for Congress.

We still entertain a perfect confidence that the whole matter can be satisfactorily settled. We can see nothing to prevent it. The nominee of last year, Judge Wilkins, has given no intimation (that we are aware of,) that he desires to hold on to the nomination then made.

Until he does so, there is no room for dispute in the matter. We think, considering his well known popularity, should have no hesitation, if they wish him to be a candidate again, in submitting his name, with those of others who desire to be nominated, to the approaching convention. Again, we repeat, that no serious difficulty can grow out of this business. The aspirants for the congressional nomination are all too much devoted to the cause of democracy—too generous and disinterested in their feelings, to permit any dispute about the matter to put the success of our cause in jeopardy.

Judgment of Heaven.

A French paper mentions a curious case which has excited a lively sensation in the dominions of the Pope:—A wealthy merchant of Ferrara was recently assassinated. The assassins avowed their crime, but declared that they committed it at the instigation of a lady distinguished as well for her beauty as her wit and cleverness. Improbable as was the charge, she was tried, found guilty and condemned to suffer death with her two accomplices. The lady appealed to the court of Bolegna. The proof of her guilt on the first trial consisted of the testimony of four witnesses, and to all appearances the same evidence would induce a second condemnation. But some hours only before the opening of the court two of these witnesses died of disease; a third, upon his way to court, fell and was killed. The fourth gave his testimony against the lady as before, but being accused of bearing false witness, he exclaimed,—'May I die this moment if I am not telling the truth.' He had scarcely uttered the words before he fell with a shock of apoplexy, and immediately expired. The Court at once acquitted the defendant, but the public minister ordered the fair lady to be detained for six months, to give opportunity to produce new evidence against her.

Milk.—We observe by an advertisement in the N. Y. Sun, that milk from the farm of the Messrs. *Bull*, is sold in that city at four cents a quart. That may be cheap enough for Bull's milk in New York, but in Pittsburgh we can get *cows'* milk for the same price.

D. A. Robertson, Esq., has left the editorial department of the Mount Vernon Banner, for the reason that he and the publisher cannot agree. The Cincinnati Enquirer says;—"From what we know of Mr Robertson, we are of opinion that his is not the fault."

Pigeon.—The Spirit of the Times and the Philadelphia Chronicle, have got up a most interesting controversy, which bids fair to end in a fist fight or suit for libel,—The Chronicle must have a particular liking for such controversies as it has only just got its hands clear of a fight with the Ledger.

☞ The people of New Bedford contributed $1,581 89, for the relief of the Fall River sufferers, at a town meeting on Thursday last.

State debt of Kentucky.—This state is determined to be clear of what the Whig States can deem a public blessing—a public debt. She has, by a wise negotiation with her banks, corrected the old mistake of giving State bonds for bank shares, and exchanged back the shares for the bonds, getting both parties out of debt. Her debt is, by this operation, reduced to about three millions; and to pay off this, the Legislature have imposed heavier taxes than are paid in any other State. Most of the circulating bonds for four, five, and six dollars, issued in 1841 to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, have been funded in thousand dollar new bonds.

The Hon. DAVID HENSHAW, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived at Washington on Friday last, and has entered on the duties of his office.

☞ Major Noah has a out of an Ark at the head of his paper. The Phila. Ledger suggests that instead of the "Messenger" it should be called "*Noah's Ark:*"

☞ The women of Nauvoo are busily engaged in making ball cartridges.

☞ The Boston Times has a long editorial in every day puffing Parr's Life Pills. We warrant he has an interest in them.

☞ Peaches have appeared in the Philadelphia market.

☞ The Boston Atlas speaks of the Battle of New Orleans, as "*an ignoble butchery of unprotected soldiery by safely ensconced riflemen.*"

☞ The New York American says, the dullness of the times is just now in season—albeit the weather is not so hot as to make the city or business, if there were any, wearisome. Yet Wall street shows little or no abimation, and the Broadway promenade is but little thronged.

☞ The Boston Bulletin is to come out for Webster for the Presidency at some future time, provided its services may be required How much is bid?

☞ Hield, the actor, is not dead, as has been reported.

☞ The Sun has got a new hoad—and a good one it is—giving a view of the new Court House, &c., engraved by Gillespie.

☞ We clip the following items, all about [illegible] Cincinnati Sun. What a great place our papers will make of the "Iron City" if they continue in their laudable exertions:

Miller Sights.—A sight was seen in the sky lately at Pittsburgh. It was an eagle, a cloud below representing an inkstand with a pen in it.—Bah!

Shot.—A hog in a perfectly rabid state in Pittsburgh this week. The symptoms of the disease were remarkably developed.

☞ The steamer Hibernia which left Boston on Sunday last, for Liverpool, carried out 9,500 letters, and an immense number of newspapers.

☞ One Mr Brown, at Boston, has engaged to walk, with Ellsworth, the celebrated pedestrian, one thousand miles in as many hours. If he accomplishes the feat he is to receive, $5,50 per day. If unsuccessful, nothing.

☞ Letters by the Caledonia speak of the prevalence of Influenza in London. Whole families were down. The disease appears to be the same as in this country.

☞ The statement of the arrival of the Countess of Blessington and Count D'Orsay, in the Caledonia, was a silly hoax, got up by a Boston paper. We thought so.

☞ The heat was so great in Georgia on the 12th of July, that the great mail line between Madison and Montgomery, seven of the horses gave out entirely, two of them dying before they could be taken from the harness.

☞ The fare between New York and Boston has been reduced by opposition to one dollar and fifty cents.

☞ At Galesville, N. Y, on the 14th inst., while bathing in the Battenkill, Mr Joseph King, who was not a swimmer, got beyond his depth, and was upon the point of drowning when Mr Jonathan Bennet going to his rescue, was seized upon by the former, and both sunk to rise no more. They were young men aged 19 years.

☞ Macready, the great theatrical manager, is coming to the United States next autumn.

☞ The gold and silver plate belonging to the late Duke of Sussex, which was recently sold in London, exceeded in weight 40,000 ounces.

Life in Tennessee.—In Fentress county, Tenn., they have shooting matches for wives. A recent match came off there between two men who put up their "better halves" to be shot for. The forfeit was seventy-five dollars. The result was that one man got both women. We didn't learn the fact, but we presume the "lucky shot" *paid forfeit!* So says the N. Y. American.

Head Work vs. Hand Work.—A Bangor (Me.) paper says:

"We noticed a week or two since that in an important case before the Supreme Court, a document of about forty large foolscap pages, written in the Danish language was introduced. The counsel in the cause had applied to two learned Professors to translate this document without success, when it was sent to Mr Elihu Burritt the Worcester Blacksmith. He labored upon it twelve full days and gave an accurate translation, although it contained many technical, legal, and medical terms. The skill displayed in the translation excited the admiration of the Court and all capable of judging of its merits. For this service Mr Burritt charged eighteen dollars, remarking that this sum would not be deemed an unreasonable compensation for the twelve days spent, as that would be "about what any other blacksmith would charge provided he could do it with hammer and tongs."

For the Morning Post.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY:

The letter of Judge Shaler respecting the Democratic nomination for Congress, having been published for your information, it is proper that it should be respectfully and dispassionately considered:—It its doctrines and tendencies, however plausibly set forth, are found to be really anti-democratic and hostile to the free action of the people's will, they should be set aside by the people—who in political matters are the supreme tribunal—competent to reverse the decision of the most learned judges. A preliminary remark on the spirit in which the letter is written will not, however, be out of place—Judge Shaler declares that he should be "extremely reluctant under any circumstances to accept a nomination for Congress;" while with an apparent want of courtesy which a feverish anxiety to be nominated alone can palliate, he, in the same sentence, imputes to "others" the very anxiety which he disclaims. In support of this ungracious imputation he offers no proof whatever. It is a mere dictum and that not from the bench, but from a political aspirant, and such it will be considered by a discerning public, more especially as they will probably advert to the fact that of all the candidates for the democrtic nomination, Mr. Shaler is the very first who has taken the trouble to write an elaborate letter on that subject. Judge S. assumes that because the Democratic Convention of last year placed Judge Wilkins in nomination, the "faith" of the party is still pledged to that gentleman—or in other words that a nomination of Judge W. as a candidate at an election to be held *last* October, gives him a *vested* right in the Democratic nomination at the election to be held next October. He further alleges, in support of this novel doctrine, that there has been no public action rescinding the nomination of Judge W. I should suppose that no action were necessary to rescind that which expired last October *by its own limitation.* But if any public action or official act *were* necessary to notify all parties that the nomination of last year was considered by the democrats as *defunct*, that very thing, as I shall presently show, has taken place by the action of the Delegates to the convention which placed Judge Wilkins in nomination. But even without this notice, how could a nomination by the delegates of the party last year bind the people or their delegates this year—either according to the usages of the party or the principles of Democracy. How many young men are there, who, last year being under twenty-one could not with propriety participate in the choice of delegates, but who have since become of age, and how many democrats may have been naturalized within the last twelvemonth? Let Mr. Shaler's opinion prevail, and all these are for this year in effect disfranchised and denied a voice in the selection of the party candidate. Again, the Democrats who supported Judge Wilkins as a nominee for Congress last year, may many of them be now in his favour for *Governor*, for which office he has been named by his friends, and there being "no public announcement by Judge W. himself, declining the (Gubernatorial) nomination, "the democracy may consider it improper to support the same person at the same time for two different and distinct offices—or again they may have heard in a public announcement, that Judge W. and his particular friends had give it out that he would not be a candidate for Congress—and though the friends of Judge W. should again change their minds and AFFECT to consider him a candidate for the Congressional nomination, many democrats might feel indisposed to join in the game of fast and loose with the feelings and rights of the Democratic party.

For the foregoing, or various other reasons, the party might change *their* minds, without being chargeable with a breach of faith.

If there had been an election last fall, the Democracy would have supported Judge W.; but that there was *no* election was not their fault, but one of those political accidents to which the nomination of any candidate is liable. Suppose that by a continued neglect of duty on the part of the legislature [illegible] instead of one had elapsed without an election, would Judge Shaler still claim for his friend Judge Wilkins the nomination as a matter of right, which the people *must* concede, or suffer the imputation of bad faith? (the friends of the Judge should be particularly careful how they make this charge) The principle in the two cases is precisely the same, and when such anti-democratic doctrines are openly avowed, not by our political opponents, but by a *candidate* of the democratic party, it is time for every Democrat to rouse from his lethargy, and ask himself if the *people's will* is any longer an ingredient in our party principles, or if it, like the doctrine of *rotation in office*, is to be totally disregarded. Let such doctrines be established now, and let the validity of such claims be acknowledged, and ere long the democrats of Allegheny will be asked to adopt *all* the servile doctrines of the Rotten Borough System of England—where public offices and even seats in parliament, have for generations been demanded and obtained for a particular family whose claims were based on their ancestry, "their country and knowledge of legislative forms & the elevated stations that they filled, and which are so well calculated to inspire confidence and command respect." This statement is in the very words of Judge Shaler, while claiming the nomination of his friend Wilkins.—Admit the binding force of such reasoning now, and we may expect, notwithstanding the theory of our Government, that the practical working of our System, at least in *Allegheny county*, will be this: *once* an office-holder and always an office-holder. If this be a Republican sentiment what has become of the opposite maxim, the democratic principle of *rotation of office*? Have *you* repudiated it, fellow democrats, or do *you* consider it an obsolete idea—or believe that it signifies the rotation of one man or one set of men out of one office into another! If the *habit* of holding offices until it has become a second nature is a valid claim on your suffrages, and no one is to be selected as your Representative but some recipient of Executive bounty in the State or national Government, then indeed is the Democratic nomination a mere "ball at the foot" of political leaders or inveterate office-holders, and they must play the game "very badly if they do not" hole the ball for any candidate *they* may select.

As to the assertion so formally made by Judge Shaler, that there has been no public action rescinding the nomination of Judge Wilkins, it is as shown a mere piece of surplusage having nothing to do with the question of this year's nomination. But if by it the Judge would have it understood that there has been no public action which justifies the selection of another Democratic Candidate in 1843, it is a palpable and surprising error; the whole body of delegates to the convention of last year, the *very men* who then placed Judge W. in nomination, were called together on the 26th of May, 1843, and in their capacity as corresponding committee of the democratic party, they, after free and full deliberation, issued a call from which the following is an extract:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet in their several election districts at their usual places of meeting, on *Saturday, the 26th day of August*, and select two delegates in each, to meet in County Convention at the new Court House, on the succeeding Wednesday (30th of August) at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating

One person for *Congress*,
Four persons for Assembly,
One person for Sheriff. &c."

Is not this a public action; is it not an official act of the representatives of the party?—and with it staring us in the face does not even the *technical* argument on which the anti-democratic influences contained in Judge Shaler's letter depend, fall to the ground?

A FRIEND TO REFORM.

Counterfeiting.—John Hartman has been arrested in Cincinnati, for having in his possession counterfeit notes, with intent to pass the same.

Ohio—The Crops.—From almost every part of the State, we perceive that the wheat crop turns out much better than it was expected. The grain being very full and heavy, will make up considerably for the loss of straw. The resources of Ohio are so great, and the improvement so rapid, that a very few of our own people can estimate them. The failure of a few fields of wheat or corn is so small in amount compared with the whole, that it is very easy to make false estimates by partial observation. The immensity of wheat now raised annually in Ohio, on a soil scarcely equalled in the whole globe, a failure must be very general indeed, to not leave a great surplus, after supplying our own people.

Notwithstanding the failure of wheat in some regions, our surplus cannot be less, this year, than *twenty millions of bushels*, we should suppose, judging from what we have seen, and from information derived from others. Yet with this immense amount now, the resources of our State are really just developing themselves. Lands once supposed to be wholly unproductive for wheat are, from tillage and draining, becoming most valuable and important.—No estimate can be made of the rapid strides our State is making in agricultural improvements and resources.

[*Ohio Statesman.*

A Precious Bold Manouvre.—The late fire at Sing Sing Prison has occasioned a damage valued at over $60,000. The prisoners tried to escape by jumping in the river. The muskets of the guards had to bring them back. After the fire was got under, the convicts were all re-assembled and marched back to their cells, and as if by preconcerted plan, they came forward to the door and gave nine loud cheers for the Whigs! It is said that the building shook with the loud huzzas, and the citizens were alarmed for the safety of the keepers. They were good Whig voters, we suppose.—*Sp. Times.*

RIVER.

MANIFESTS.

New Haven, Page, from Louisville—24 bbls Lard Oil, 3 box Candles, ½ box Tobacco, 1 barrel Hams, 10 bales Moss, 1 hhd Sugar, 2 bags Coffee, 3 boxes and 2 bbls merchandize, 26 boxes and 40 kegs Tobacco, 9 hhds and 43 bales Tobacco, 40 hhds Bacon, 33 bags Feathers, 5 bags Ginseng, 3 casks Beeswax, 1 bale Buffalo Robes, 45 Dry Hides, 1 box Specie, 6 bbls Lard, 3½ do Lard, 4 boxes and 2 bbls Merchandize to—Atwood, James & Co., Avery Ogden & Co., John McFadden & Co., N Holmes & Son, Samuel Church, W Campbell & Co, Poindexter, Rhey & Co., Cooper & Young, Traffe & O'Conner, J Marshall, J Coyle.

Mingo Chief, Devenny, from Wheeling—100 sacks wool, 8 bundles Leather, 2 Trunks 46 bundles Paper, 9 casks Bacon, 1 box Merchandize, 150 bbls Flour, 1 keg Butter, 6 bbls Copperas, 300 lbs bulk Bacon, to—John Irwin & Co., Hanna & Gordon, Saml Church, W Bingham, E Jones & Co., H H Taylor, H & P Graff, James McCully, J McFaden & Co., Jos Jordan, Holdship & Brown, Luke Loomis, W Barker, Mr Wheeler.—46 Passengers.

25 inches water in the channel.

Reported by Sheble and Mitchell, Steamboat agents, Water street, near Wood.

All Boats marked * are provided with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent explosions.

ARRIVED.

Daily Packets to Beaver and Brownsville.
Mingo Chief, Devinney, Wheeling.
*Ida, Dennison, Allegheny River.

DEPARTED.

Daily Packets to Beaver and Elizabeth Packets.
*North Bend, May, St Louis,
*Marquette, Turpin, do.
*Bridgewater, Clark, Wheeling.

CONGRESS.

Messrs Editors:—Many friends of the Independent Treasury Law, and who are opposed to Bank suspensions, desire to state through the medium of your paper, that Dr. Edw. D. Gazzam, an early advocate of the Sub Treasury system, has consented to become a *candidate for Congress*, if nominated by the Democratic Convention.

The political and private character of this gentleman is known to the Democrats of Allegheny county, who have already manifested their confidence in his ability and sound political principles; and his devotion to the interests of the district is acknowledged by citizens of all parties. Now that there is a fair prospect of the success of the Democratic ticket, many of the party earnestly desire the opportunity of voting for a tried Democrat, whom they so warmly, and as regards Allegheny county, so successfully supported when struggling against heavy odds.

If nominated, Dr. Gazzam's election by a decided majority may be confidently anticipated, and will be a substantial triumph to the cause of

ANTI-BANK DEMOCRACY.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT for two or three married men with small families, and who are good clerks, and wish to engage as Book keepers. Also, wanted soda, pins &c for several young men and boys in Dry Goods, Grocery, or wholesale and retail stores. Also, for several good coachmen, Waiters, Hostlers, Laborers and Boys. Wanted, a good Coal digger to go down the river, about 60 miles. Wanted, employment for a good wet nurse, and several good cooks wanted for respectable families, at HARRIS' Intelligence Office, No 9, Fifth st. jy 25.

LOCUST POSTS.

250 LARGE and small Locust Posts received and for sale by F. SELLERS,
jy 25—3t. Corner of Hand and Liberty sts.

MOORE & LOUGHREY,

SADDLE, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers, 122 Wood street, between Sixth and Liberty, next door to McCully's Flour store, Pittsburgh. jy 25—3y

APPRENTICES WANTED,

AT the Cast Steel File Manufactory, one to learn to harden and one to learn to forge Files. A splendid chance for a good boy who have previously wrought at the smith's fire and had some practice in working steel will be preferred. None but such as can give undoubted testimonials of sober and industrious habits need apply.

Corner of Liberty and O'Hara sts., 5th Ward,
jy 25.

IRELAND.

BY Daniel O'Connell, M. P. Price only 25 cts.; can be had of W. M. FOSTER, at his Universal Agency and Literary Depot, St. Clair st. july 24—3t.

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, to continue till 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 2rd day of March, 1842.

☞ Commissioners—R. Miller, Jr., R W Poindexter, W. B Holmes, William Blackstock, Geo. R. Taylor, C F. Spang, Jas Millengar, W. Lippencott. jy8—27th.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANNIARED.—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 4.

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—tf.