ingenius of a Yankee, but the sequel is still "cuter." The wrecker sued the captain for the $30 which was to be paid if the gun was lost, (actually having the article in his possession) recovered the amount with costs, and obtained the money!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1843.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—Under our commercial head will be found a statement of the Receipts and Expenses on the Columbia Rail Road during the month of July—and also the Receipts and Expenses of that Road for the four months beginning March 1, 1843, and ending June 30, 1843.

We are glad to have it in our power to present this statement to our readers, not only because it evidences a most flourishing state of affairs on the Columbia Rail Road, but because it is the best possible answer we can give to the unfounded statement that in publishing accounts of Tolls received on our public works, we have purposely forborne to publish returns from *all* the offices on the main line.

This statement will invalidate the pretence that the prosperity of the public works is confined to the Western Division, and will convince all who take an interest in the success of our improvements, that the pleasing results shown by these reports, are the consequence of a radical and judicious change in the policy of the Canal Board, and do not arise from transient or accidental causes. It also gives the most positive assurance that if the same course of policy is persevered in, the state will reap permanent advantages from it.

It will be seen that the CLEAR PROFITS of the Columbia Rail Road for the month of July amount to more than 20,000 DOLLARS! While the whole profits of the road for the season amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS! Under the old system, the loss on that road amounted to about that sum in the course of the year.

Here, then, is a difference in favor of the new system of over $200,000, and the season is but half over.

Is any thing wanting to prove the entire superiority of the present mode of doing business on the canal? Every impartial reader must answer, *No!* And every man who wishes well to the Commonwealth, whatever may be his predilections for men, will insist that, let the Board to be elected this fall, be who they may, they should be required by the people to pledge themselves to continue the existing system. Once more we urge it upon our fellow-citizens to keep this matter in mind. Let no man be nominated for Canal Commissioner who is opposed to the Truck system—let no man be sent to the Legislature who would consent to abandon or change that system.

THE GAZETTE won't confess its trenchery, and that of the clique that control it, to the country Antimasons. We have *prodded* it, time after time, to make a defence of its conduct, or to deny in plain terms that it desired a union with the whigs; but it carefully evades the question, and gets off by complaining that we evince more sympathy for the whigs than for the blue noses! In the present forlorn condition of the antimasonic party we admit they stand in great need of the sympathy of all charitable men, for never was a party in a more pitiable plight. But even though we should extend to it a little commiseration, in what way would that apologize for the conduct of the Gazette in neglecting to denounce a conspiracy to sell the party to the whigs. Let that paper account for this suspicious proceeding, and inform the public why it is now silent on the subject, and has not ventured a word in commendation of Mr. Craig for the manly manner in which he rejected the overtures for a union. We call on the Gazette now to define its position, and to state whether there is not now a scheme in contemplation to unite with the whigs, (although it will scarcely be credited after the recent developements) and that the conspirators wait but for Mr. Craig's absence to Virginia, to commence the negotiations? Speak out, and no dodging.

☞ A handbill was issued this morning, headed "*To the Democrats of Allegheny County,*" calculated to convey the impression that the Hon. CHARLES SHALER is not a candidate for Congress. We are requested by the friends of that gentleman to state that he is still a candidate for nomination, and that his claims will be fairly and honorably urged before the people and the Convention.

A HEROINE—STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCES.—We learn from the Cattaraugus (N. Y.) Whig, that there has been a series of depredations committed upon a family residing in the town of Machias, in that county, by the name of Andrews, which are unaccountable, disgraceful and villainous. Early in the spring, there were several petty thefts committed by entering the house in the night, carrying away provisions, &c. Their barn was set on fire and burned to the ground, and two attempts have been made to burn the house. Who the desperadoes are, it has been impossible to find out, as they would come in the night, in disguise, painted black, and every effort at detection has proved unavailing. A few weeks since, a shingle was found in the house, on which was written a warning to the family to leave the house, or they would be murdered, or their house burned. On Thursday the 27th ult., about midnight, a noise was heard by the family on the outside of the house; Mrs. Andrews got up, and upon looking out saw a man fixing a sort of scaffold to get up to the window, the window being high up from the ground. She got an axe and stood near the window as sentinel, the window being partially fastened on the inside. The thief mounted the scaffold and commenced raising the window, and finding, after raising it three or four inches, that it was fastened, thrust his arm under to unfasten it, when Mrs. Andrews raised the axe, and nearly severed his arm from his body. The thief, with a loud groan, fell back, was seized by his comrades, and carried to their wagon, which stood a few rods distant, and the horse was driven off at the top of his speed. An arm was immediately given by the family, and the whole neighborhood was aroused in search of the desperadoes. Blood was found on the window sill, traced to the road, and they were traced by the blood as far as the village of Sandusky, in the town of Freedom, a distance of some ten or twelve miles, when all trace of them was lost. There was a rumor that Dr. Colgrove, living near that section of the country, had been called to dress a wound in the arm of an individual living in the vicinity of Sandusky.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE.—Some suspicions are excited in Bridgeton, New Jersey, respecting the cause of the death of Enos Seeley, Esq., who died on the 21st ult. The result of the investigation has been the apprehension and commitment of a colored servant girl, charged with poisoning Mr. Seeley, and attempting to poison Mrs. Seeley. We understand, says the Bridgeton Chronicle, that a few doubts can be entertained that she is guilty of the alleged crime.

INFORMATION FOR FARMERS.—The author of the "Irish Sketch Book," writing of a fine farm of four hundred acres which he visited in Kildare, Ireland, remarks that he saw thereon several experiments in manuring. An acre of turnips prepared with bone-dust; another with "Murray's Composition," of which he does not tell the ingredients, and another with the new substance GUANO. "As far as turnips and a first year's crop went," he says, "the Guano carried the day. The plants on the Guano acre looked to be three weeks in advance of their neighbors, and extremely plentiful and healthy." He went to see the field two months after his first observation, and relates that the Guano still kept the lead, the bone-dust run Guano very hard; and the "Composition was completely distanced."

☞ In looking over the old Annals, says the Cincinnati Chronicle, we find that the common idea that the first Bank was established in Philadelphia, is a total mistake. A bank was established seventy years before the period which is assigned as that of the first bank in Philadelphia. In 1712, the Legislature of South Carolina established a Public Bank, and issued forty-eight thousand pounds in bills of trust. These bills were called Bank Bills, and the establishment was called a Public Bank. These were lent out on interest, or loaned on personal security.

MURDER.—A negro man, named Wesley Green, living upon the land of Edgar Snowden, Esq., in Howard District, Md. and belonging to Mr. John Holland, murdered his wife, a free woman, a few days ago, by deliberately splitting open her her head with an axe.—He will be hung—no doubt. If he was a white and respectable he might *pass* for insane.

THE LAST NAME FOR SAUSAGES.—*Dog*-errotypes is now the meaning name given an *un*-certain sort of sausages.

ALMOST A DUEL.—The Philadelphia Mercury says, that two young men, the one a student of medicine named Dickens, and the other a midshipman named Ennis, were about proceeding to the vicinity of the Point House this morning, in order to settle some difficulty which occurred, by endeavoring to spill each other's blood, by fighting a duel. The police, however, got wind of it yesterday, and after a great effort they succeeded in arresting one of the seconds, and had him bound him over. The officers at the time appointed by the parties, were promptly on the ground, and prevented this *affair of honor*. The name of the second nor the origin of the challenge we could not ascertain.

For the Morning Post.

Messrs. Editors:—By the Aurora of this morning, I perceive that the editors of that paper continue their charge against me, without furnishing any proof, notwithstanding my plain and positive denial of it. The article I allude to is the following: "As to Riddle, *he knows* that we have asserted but the simple truth against him. He is too wise to attempt to push us to the wall for PROOF." I again pronounce the charge *false* and *malicious*, without the least shadow of truth, and again *demand* their PROOF. GEO. R. RIDDLE.

Allegheny, August 15, 1843.

☞ They have had another outrageous riot among the Firemen in the city of "brotherly love." The Mercury gives the following account of it:

"At about eight o'clock last night, the fire bells in the upper part of the city sounded an alarm in a S. Western direction, the firemen turned out in great numbers and proceeded in the direction indicated by the striking of the bells; at the corner of Broad and Arch streets the two belligerent companies met, the Fairmount Engine and the Good Will Hose. At this point a scene was presented which baffles all description, stones flew in all directions, bludgeons were brandished, and pistols fired, several persons were much injured; for a time the property in the vicinity and the lives of the persons there assembled were placed in great jeopardy; at length the members of the Fairmount obtained possession of the carriage of the other company and bore her off in triumph with all possible expedition. The Good Will Hose members rallied and pursued them, uttering the most ferocious yells, and manifesting the intention of visiting their foes with vengeance. The Commissioners of Spring Garden, in conjunction with Alderman Reese and the police of the district, interposed their authority, and thus prevented them from proceeding to the house to recover their apparatus by hostile measures. The hose carriage was then sent back, but it was not accepted. The Commissioners took it into their keeping, and had it placed in their yard, where it remained. The excitement during the prevalence of these occurrences was immense, and did not subside until morning."

☞ An assignee, notice in the Washington (N. C.) Whig, announces for sale, among other articles, "an interest in a negro man, named Peter, it being one third of one eighth of said negro."

☞ In the libel suit brought by J. Fennimore Cooper against Horace Greely, the editor of the New York Tribune, ex-Governor Seward is retained as counsel for the defendant.

THE SCOTTISH MURDER CASE.

The following are the documents received by the U. S. Marshal, in the city of New York, directing him to surrender Christina Cochran, or Gilmour, to the British authorities:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 9th August, 1843.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas, Henry S. Fox, Esq., the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, hath made requisition in conformity with the provision of the 10th article of the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 9th day of August, 1842, for the delivering up to justice of Christina Cochran, alias Gilmour, charged with the crime of murder alledged to have been committed within the jurisdiction of Great Britain; and whereas, the said Christina Cochran, alias Gilmour, hath been found in the state of New York, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and hath by proper affidavit, and in due form of law, been brought before S. Rapelje, U. S. Commissioner, for the Southern district of New York, upon the said charge of murder; and whereas the said S. Rapelje hath deemed the evidence sufficient to authorize or require her commitment, and hath accordingly committed her to the Jail of New York; all which appears by a certified copy of the proceedings transmitted to this department:

Now, these presents are to require the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the District Attorney of the United States for said District, and any other public officer, having the charge and custody of the said Christina Cochran, alias Gilmour, to surrender and deliver her up to George McKay, an officer of the Government duly authorised by her Britannic Majesty's said Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to receive her into custody.

Given under my hand and seal of the office of the Secretary of State of the United States (L. S.) on the day and year aforesaid.

A. P. UPSHUR.

The following letter accompanied the Warrant.—They were both enclosed to the Marshal of the District:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 9th August, 1843.

SILAS M. STILLWELL, Esq., Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York:

SIR:—I transmit to you herewith a warrant issued in conformity with the provisions of the 10th article of the Treaty of Washington, directing the surrender and delivery of Christina Cochran, alias Gilmour, a fugitive from justice, charged with the crime of murder, alleged to have been committed within the jurisdiction of Great Britain, to George McKay, or any other officer of Her Britannic Majesty's Government duly authorised to receive her into custody.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
A. P. UPSHUR.

Commercial Matters, &c.

COLUMBIA AND PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditures on the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road, from the 1st to the 31st of July, 1843:

Receipts as per Reports of Collectors:	
Motive Power,	$17,312 95
Road Tolls,	18,601 89
	$35,914 84
Expenses of Motive Power and Repairs of Road during the same time, including all liabilities.	$14,947 46
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures,	$20,967 38
Add excess of Receipts from March 1st to June 30th, 1843,	87,081 57
Total excess of Receipts from March 1st to July 31st, five months,	108,048 95

J. B. MOORHEAD,
Supt. &c.

TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

One of our packet ships, now loading for Liverpool, has on board the following articles, which compose her cargo so far—viz:

200 bbls. flour,
650 bbls. lard,
500 firkins butter,
600 casks and boxes of cheese,
50 tons spermaceti oil,
2 invoices (about 20 tons measure) of clocks.

Port of Pittsburgh.

Reported by Sheble and Mitchell, General Steam Boat Agents, Water street.

TWENTY INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL,
According to Copper Mark, at the Wood street Sewer

ARRIVED.

Muskingum Valley, Hazlett, Dock,
Warren, McDonald, Beaver,
Keel B. Statesman, from Wheeling with Tobacco.
Do. Brazil, do do do.

DEPARTED.

Clarion, Hutchison, Cincinnati,
Warren McDonald, Beaver.

MORE OF SNIVELY AND WARFIELD'S BANDS.

We have given a condensed account from the St. Louis New Era, derived from official sources, of the dispersion, disbanding and partial disarming of the Texan bands that interfered with the Santa Fé trade, by Capt. Cooke, of the U. S. Army. We have since seen, in the same paper, a letter from Samuel Huffner, one of the Texans under Snively, dated "on board the steamer Tobacco Plant, July 28." His narrative corresponds in all its main features with that of Captain Cooke, but as it adds a few facts not before published, we make several extracts from his communication.—Huffner says;

"On the 19th of June we came in contact with the advance of Gov. Armijo's army, (about 100 Mexicans,) under Chavelers. About 100 Texians engaged in the attack upon them. After firing three rounds we broke their ranks, killed 25, wounded 23, and took all the rest prisoners—without having a Texan hurt."

The Texans numbered about 190 men. He adds:

"We sent the prisoners homeward, and eighty-four men of our party started on the 20th of June, from our camp on Owl creek, a branch of the Semirone, to return to Texas. The remainder, being 106 men, marched over to the south bank of the Arkansas River, about twenty miles below the Santa Fé crossing, and, as we supposed, upon Texan soil.

"Next day, however, Capt. Cooke took us by surprise, as we had no spies out, and one-half of our men were out buffalo hunting. That officer contended that we were east of the 100th degree of longitude, and demanded our arms, giving us full liberty otherwise; which terms we accepted, it being the most politic, both as regarded ourselves and our Government. Cols. Snively and Warfield, with 70 men, started to return, with five guns, to Texas. The Cumanche Indians took advantage of their defenceless state, killed four of their men, and drove off sixty horses and mules. Warfield pursued them with five men, intending to retake the horses, but he was surrounded by about 150 Indians. Warfield repelled the attack, killed seven Indians, and returned to camp without having a man hurt.

"This expedition was commanded by Col. Jacob Snively, and was divided into four companies.

"Previous to our breaking up, Ambrose Spencer, son of J. C. Spencer, present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was our Judge Advocate."

☞ "My name is Norval!" said a runnaway youth who was playing that character in a small theatre at Annapolis some years since. "You lie you dog!" said an officer in the crowd—"your name is Bill Brown, and you owes Mrs. Knipper three dollars and a half for board, washing and lodging—and here's a writ, so, "come along my darling."

HARD WORK

The New York Courier and Enquirer labors industriously to prove that there is great want of Union and harmony in the Democratic ranks, and when the Convention for nominating candidates for President and Vice President assembles, he felicitates himself upon the hope, that there will be a "burst up." It is not Mr. Clay's "great personal popularity" that they now rely upon—nor is it the "principles of which he is the embodyment," that they depend upon for the success of their party in the contest. Their hopes have already been blasted, and the only one left them is the slender one, that the democratic party will commit political suicide by their predilections for men. Vain hope.

The following from the Richmond Enquirer, is a true exponent of the sentiments which will govern the democratic party when the proper time arrives to select an individual as the candidate who is to represent their principles:—

"We have no idea that the prognostications of the Courier will be realized, viz: that it will result in breaking up the harmony and unity of the party. They have a little too much discretion, too much principle, for THAT. Henry Clay himself, the roaring lion, stands in our path—and we are too much in danger from the Whigs to think of breaking up our party, in a pertinacious and insane preference of any one candidate of our own. Give us Van Buren—give us Calhoun—give us Buchanan—give us Cass—give us Johnson—give us any honest, staunch Republican, even though we take him from the ranks, like Abdalonimus of Sidon—rather than fasten "Harry of the West—"the Mill boy of the Slashes"—"the Father of the American System," around our necks. We will *not* repeat with Cowley though Mr. Clay did once prefer "plague, pestilence and famine" to General Jackson:—

"Come the eleventh Plague, rather than this should be;
Come sink us rather in the sea;
Come rather Pestilence; and reap us down;
Come God's sword rather than our own."

But we will go on with the same beautiful Poet, and say of Mr. Clay in comparison with other candidates:

"Let rather *Roman* come again,
Or *Sazon, Norman* or the *Dane;*
In all the bonds we ever bore,
We griev'd, we sighed, we wept; *we never blushed before.*"

No, no, *Monsieur Courier*, we are not quite *soft.*"

ELECTION NEWS.

KENTUCKY.—The Cincinnati Chronicle says that the delegation in the next Congress will stand 5 dems to 5 whigs, where it formerly stood 1 dem to 12 whigs.

INDIANA.—Whitcomb is elected Governor by about 300 maj.

We have very little additional news in relation to the Congressional election, except the rumored defeat of Owen.

TENNESSEE.—Five democrats and four whigs are elected to Congress.

DIED—August 15th, MARY ELLEN, infant daughter of J. W. and C. E. Boyle, aged 5 months.

The funeral will take place from their residence in Birmingham, this, Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Their friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Communications.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors:—In your paper of yesterday, where you notice the Weavers' turn-out in Philadelphia, you express regret that workmen should be *forced* to resort to such means—turn-outs, assaults, &c., and you say, that while attended with violence these "will always generate a spirit of bitterness that is certain to settle in a feeling of hatred between two classes (employer and employed) whose *mutual* interests require that they should live on the best of terms." You no doubt intended, honestly, to deprecate among men the existence of bad feeling, hostility, &c., but did you not know that the circumstances in which they are placed make them what they are? If so, then your remark stops short of the exposition of the cause which forced the Weavers into collision with their employers, who, while promoting their partial individual interests have also been *forced* by the love of gain to continue their exertions; which again have *forced* the slaves of poverty into open violation of the law against committing assault and battery, by inflicting personal chastisement on those whom they ignorantly believed the producing cause of their poverty and misery.

The interests of the employer and employed are irreconcilable in their hostility, and must remain so under the present unjust arrangement of society, and this truth should be known to all classes, because not knowing it is the cause of the spirit of bitterness which settles in a feeling of hatred between two classes whose interests are necessarily discordant, and must be so, while to buy labor cheap is the interest and object of one class, and to sell it dear the interest of the other class. That which is life to the employer is death to the employed. The parties should know their relative positions in society as it is; they should be honestly told the fact; a vast majority of both classes are uninformed on the subject; yet the interests of society demand its investigation and exposition, in order that good men controlled by circumstances which give them hostile interests, should patiently bear their evils and prudently take the necessary steps for removing, speedily as possible, whatever stimulates to hatred and collision, by substituting therefor a system of mutual interests, the effect of which would be peace and good will.

It is a shameful fact that in Pennsylvania the poor man has no means of legal redress to secure payment for his labor. His employer, in reality his master for the time being, can discharge him and defer payment for his earnings as he pleases, or until the law as made by his class for their own purposes will require payment; which can be and often is deferred to a period exceeding nine months, and it is very common to compel a great reduction in the honest demand or submit to this alternative. Society is unjust in its construction, and in its workings villany gets a bonus. The successful plunderer of honest industry is called a smart man; he parades the streets with his head erect, and it is not an uncommon thing to find him leading the van in some professed philanthropic society, abolition, temperance, &c. If he possesses wealth, he has secured a character for wisdom, and that is a sufficient passport to public approbation. The toilers whom his schemes have impoverished and sunk into vice, what of them? Why they are *free and enlightened*, and in the poor house or in jail. Surely it is time to examine the producing causes of these turn-outs and outbreaks of the useful classes—the Weavers and others, wealth producers. But a few days back and we had here our exhibition of the beautiful system of labor. Our respectable, because useful females, the power-loom weavers and tailoresses, were compelled to openly protest against the monstrous frauds perpetrated under the system of truck payment, which they designated an ingenious device of avarice; and although they partially succeeded in their just demands, let none be deceived by present appearances. Unless energetic measures be taken by the tailors themselves, their evils must increase; there is no hope for them from any other source, let them begin in their primary meetings and instruct their servants and their delegates. Nor should capitalists, usurers, or employers expect to peaceably continue reducing wages, and aggravating the evils which already encompass the employed. Laws may be enacted to subserve their purposes for the time being, but the present system cannot continue. It must be changed. Either by increased intelligence in all classes, the only source of permanent beneficial change, or at length human suffering will cause re-action and physical redress will be attempted. Straws show how the wind blows. The obstruction of canal navigation by the plundered boatmen on the Lehigh navigation, and the Philadelphia weavers, movements indicate what approaches. A change is inevitable; unite working-men, on you depends its character. A PROLETARY.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors:—I am glad to find that the notices of willingness given by the several Congressional candidates to accept nominations from the Democratic Convention shortly to assemble, are beginning to attract the attention of our friends. Indeed the condescension and anxious solicitude of some of them, in throwing aside claims so strangely and unceremoniously overlooked by the committee of correspondence, and in counseling the people against the disastrous consequences which might at this *particular junction* follow the selection of any one who has not taken practical lessons on Sutherland's Manual, are matters of themselves eminently calculated to awaken the dormant energies of the party. Alas, for our County, if she should happen to be represented by one deficient in the *abstruse* branch of political science during that terrible commotion, that "momentous struggle" which is to shake the Union from its centre to a thousand miles beyond its circumference. The next Congress—no, no, the risk would be too great, however well known and frankly acknowledged by the learned and honorable a man's "talents and patriotism" may be, to send him to such a Congress as that, unless he is an *old hand*. That was a shrewd and saving piece of advice which the man gave his son, when he warned him never go into the water until he *first learned to swim*. What think you, fellow Democrats, of adopting a similar political rule for this City and County? There is no telling what casualties might befal us, and some of our best men, should their "talents and patriotism" prompt them to aspire to important stations which they had *never filled before*, and above all to the *next Congress*.

AN OLD SCHOOL DEMOCRAT.

☞ "The Handkerchief!—The Handkerchief!" cried Othello—"D—n it," said a sailor in the pit—"blow your nose with your fingers, and go on with the play!"

MARRIED.—On Tuesday morning, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Heyden, Mr. JAMES MAGEHAN, jr. of Saint Louis, to Miss ANNA R. PHILLIPS, of this city.

LEASE OF WATER POWER.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' ROOM.
Harrisburg, August 9, 1843.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 11th of September next, for the use of the surplus water at dams numbers 2 and 3, of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, on leases not exceeding a period of fifty years. By order.

THOMAS L. WILSON,
Secretary.

aug 16–d3twtd

SHOE PEGS.—47 bushels best quality shoe pegs, just received, together with every description of shoe findings, by JOHN W. BLAIR,
aug 16–1w 120, Wood street.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce JOHN CALHOUN, Esq., of Elizabeth, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. aug 16–tc

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, August 15, 1843. Persons calling for letters whose names are on this list will please say advertised.

A

Agnes Mary Jane
Abbottson George F.
Amberson Silas 2
Alexander Miss Mary
Allen Sylvester
Anderson Rosanna
Anderson Rebecca
Anderson Louisa
Anderson James
Antonett Mary
Appler Marcus
Armstrong Miss Rebecca
Armstrong Martha
Arthur Mr., jr.
Arthurs Robert
Arbogust Ignatius
Ashton Isaac M.

B

Baker George M. C.
Baker Doct. E.
Baker Henry
Bailey Mrs. Mary Ann
Bailey Miss Elizabeth
Bailey John (coloured)
Baldwin Louis
Baldwin Owen
Ball Alexander
Beuring Frederick
Beesley George
Bean Samuel
Berger Jacob
Beal F.
Bingham Miss Ann
Bicking George H.
Blake P. H.
Blake Edward S.
Balsely H. B.
Bannister N. A.
Bard Richard 2
Barclay William
Bates Robert
Bates Jacob
Bell George 2
Bell Samuel
Beaty Elizabeth
Beggs Andrew
Bennett Mrs. Sarah
Brown Hiram
Brown Daniel
Brigham F. W.
Brannon Thomas
Buchanan Mrs. Lucy
Burk James
Burns James
Burr Lewis
Black William
Black A. H.
Black David
Black Miss Mary
Black Mrs. Eliza
Black Jane
Boland Miss Agnes
Berret Daniel
Bowman Alexander
Brown Rev. Allen H.
Brown Francise
Burton Miss Sarah
Burk William
Burniston William
Burnside James
Butler W.
Butler John
Butt Martin
Byrne Thomas

C

Cameron James
Carothers Capt., U. S. A.
Carnahan Alexander
Carney Henry
Carr Harvey
Carbis Samuel
Carothers T. P.
Carey Simon
Casley Robert
Campbell Mary
Campbell Robert
Campbell Albert B.
Chambers William
Chapman Martha P.
Chamel John
Claridy Cyrus
Clemmer Solomon
Clark Alanson
Clark John
Clark Ann
Crawford Daniel
Critchlow John
Culva James
Cinnamond David
Cooper Samuel
Cooper Robert W.
Cogswell Wm
Coffinan Mrs. Charlotte
Cook Miss Mary Ann
Cockcroft John
Cook John
Cook E.
Coles Mrs Elizabeth
Cole Rufus
Collins Thomas J.
Collins Mrs. Caroline C.
Collins Samuel
Collins W. W.
Constable E.
Corns Elizabeth
Coulston William
Coyle John
Creasy Tristam
Culver Lewis
Cunningham William
Curtis N. B.

D

Dales John S.
Dangerfield Willis
Dain James
Daubeny Mrs. Polly
Davis Wm.
Davis Daniel
Davis Susannah
Davis T. J.
Devall Tillingast
Decoursey Mrs. or Merigan
Devenny John
Denys Miss
Dell Wm
Dennison W. M.
Donnel Miss Fanny
Douglass Ezekiel
Dodge C
Dolbeare Mrs. Eliza
Dravo Peter
Dunn John
Dunbar Daniel
Duff Miss Sarah
Duffind James
Dunlap John
Dunlap David
Duvall D. P.
Dunn Wm
Dunn James
Downie John
Donaghue Mrs. Eleanor

E

Ewing G. T.
Ewing Rachael
Ewing John
Evans Ellis
Ewalt Henry

F

Fagarty Thomas
Fairfield, widow of H. W.
Fagans Minerva
Farrell John
Fairchild Saml. W.
Ferguson Robert
Ferguson Samuel
Flinn Robert
Fletcher John
Fleming Thornton
Flood Dennis
Forrester and Campbell
Fox Amos
Fruit William
Francis Henry
Frisbee Charles S
Franklin Alexander
Frew William
Forsyth John
Fulton Miss Ann
Fulton Mrs. Matilda
Fox Nicholas
Ford George E.
Forcht John
Fream L. P.

G

Gamble John W.
Gann C. F.
Gaul John
Gant Mrs. Fanny
Gallagher John
Glass B. F.
Gallagher John
Gallagher William
Gaghegen John
Gillespie Mrs. Sarah
Graham John
Garrison George W.
Gummey J.
Gibson James A.
Griffiths Miss Marg't A.
Green Mrs. Hannah
Greenewald F.
Grant John
Gildersleeve J. B.
Gillespy Mrs. Nancy

H

Hamilton Ann Jane
Hamilton Miss Jane
Hamilton James
Hamilton William
Halfpenny Mrs. Sarah
Harney William A
Hamnett John
Hart Scudder
Hart George W.
Hart Miss Elizabeth
Hart Thomas S.
Harrison J.
Harrison A. W.
Harrison William
Harris Capt. J. 2
Hare Samuel
Hastings W. M.
Haskin Alexander M
Hathon Margaret
Hatch N. B.
Hay Mrs. Eliza
Hayden Benjamin
Heath Levi
Hearts William K.
Herron Samuel
Helly James
Heckman George L.
Irwin Robert
Irwin Miss Caroline
Irwin Samuel
Irwin Osula
Irwin Andrew
Jackson George
Jackson Mr.
James William
Jarbor Rev. John R.
Janney Stephen
Jack John
Jeffrey Mrs. Margaret
Jeffries Mrs. Elizabeth
Jones T. P.
Jones Jacob C
Hall Miss Mary
Hulihy Timothy
Hulty Hiram
Hurst Miss Nancy A
Hunter Miss Susan
Hunter John 3
Hunter P. E.
Hunt Miss Ann
Hutcheson S.
Hoffman Samuel
Hopkins H 3
Horn Miss Nancy F.
Howe W. Tracy
Howells David
Hostetter Abraham
Houseman James
Hindman Miss Nancy
Holmes William W.
Holmes John 2
Holmes John C.
Holmes J. J.
Hoge A. H.
Henry James
Higby Mrs. Hannah
Hills Miss Louisa J.
Higgins J.
Irwin Miss Mary
Irwin John W.
Ingalls Mrs. Harriet
Ingals Margaret
Judson L. C.
Jenkins Rev.
Johnston Andrew
Johnston Mrs. Elizabeth
Johnston Andrew
Johnston Rev.
Johnston David
Jones Mrs. Robert
Jones William 2
Jones Evan
K
King James T.
King Mr. A.
Kirk Charles A
Kite Benjamin
Kiddoo Thomas
Kingston S.
Knox Mrs. Jacob
Kruitzman Edward
Konigmacher Charles 2
Kreps Samuel C
Kale William
Keenan Lawrence
Keil John
Kay James
Keefe Patrick
Kiser Joseph
Kerr William
Kerr Rev. D. R.
Kerr John
King Capt. John L.
King John N.
L
Lady Margaret
Lady Maria
Loughead John
Lockart Frederick
Lord William's Widow
Lowry Robert
Lowman Jacob
Lyons Lyman
Love John
Long Abraham
Loughman Aurelia
Lyon John
Lafferty M. A.
Lanigan Mrs. Elizabeth
Large J
Laughrine Mrs. Rose
Larkin Bernard
Lewis C. H.
Leite E. Allen
Lefevour J. B.
Lindsey Miss Margaret
Lytchfulle John
Little Elias
Little Mrs. Margaret G.
Londergain Walter
M
Mandel William
Malby C S.
Mackey Thomas
Mansfield Catharine
Mahan Captain M.
Mackey Samuel
Maxwell James K
Marshall Mrs. Mary
Marshall Hugh
Martin David
Martin James P.
Mason Col. Samuel D.
Merwin M. T. 2
Meriam Marshall
Meighan James
Mellon T.
Millholland Wm
Miller Robert
Miller Mrs. Maria
Mitchell Miriam
Mowry Daniel
Moon William
Morty Lucy Jane
Montgomery Robert
Morrow R. R.
Mullen Edward
Munn David
Murrick John
Murdock Miss M
Murphy Thomas
Murry John
Mc
Magill Robert B.
McGreggor John, Rev.
McGee Lewis
McGowan R. E. 2
McCunighan Hugh
McFarling James
McCauley Patrick
McDonel Susan
McDonald Henderson
McCormick John N.
McCay Samuel
McCosker Michael
McCracken John
McCrea David
McIlwain E. Esq.
McKirly Samuel
McKerahan & Co.
McKean Robert
McNite David
McKee James E
McCune John
McCorce Andrew T
McCullough Patrick
McFaden James
McGredd Mrs.
McCormick Wm
McDonald Miss
McLarey John
McMeans Alexander
McMillen Joseph
McRoberts Jane Miss
McMurry Bernard
McNealis John
McNeil John
N
Nixon Jane M.
Nutt James 2
Noble George
Norton Jacob
Neill W. S.
Nisbit Nancy A.
Neely John
Newcombe Seth C.
O
Orr James
O'Connor Thomas H.
Owens Thomas
Owen Joseph.
O'Brien John
O'Reilly Rev H,
O'Daniel Patrick
Owston William
P
Phelps Louisa
Presley Nathan T.
Pyle George
Porter Rev. W. S.
Prescott Oscar F.
Powell Catherine
Price Ellen
Portzer Michael
Pittock Mr.
Phillips Isaac H.
Phillips Robert
Phillips Isaac J
Phillips James M.
Plough David
Pottson Elizabeth M.
Palmer Catharine
Packston George
Pagan George
Packer James
Patterson James A.
Patterson Thomas H.
Patterson James
Patterson Almana 2
Patterson Thomas B
Patterson George R
Parker Margaret
Penny Thomas
Platt W.
Phimree George
R
Ross George
Roseman J. H.
Robinson J. Q.
Ross P.
Rogers George 2
Rogers John
Rutter Joseph.
Rinehart Sarah
Rowland Margaret
Renough Nicholas
Reno Mrs. K.
Rees Sarah Ann
Reed William
Reynolds O. P.
Reynolds L. O.
Riley Thomas
Richardson Thomas
Rice Malachus
Rittenhouse John
S
Sandel Simon Rev.
Sanders E.
Scantling Matthew
Seymour Sylvester
Sees George
Seitz Frederick
Seely William
Shaffer John
Shaw David
Sherdan William
Smith Mary Ann
Smith Susan
Sprague George
Snider Maria
Spencer Wesley
Spencer John
Soland John
Spratt Joseph
Spencer C.
Snee Francis
Stevenson Alexander
Stubbs Robert
Steoble Augustin
Simpson William B.
Simpson Thomas
Small Simon
Smith John
Smith Levi
Smith James M.
Smith Rosella
Short Henry
Shirles Charlotte
Simpson John
Sproul Matthew
Spengo Peter
Stevens Albert
Stevens B.
Stevens William
Stevens Stephens
Steele Joseph
Sterling M.
Sterling Mark Capt.
Stewart Miss
Sutton Edward
Swinaman Phillip
T
Taggert, Charles M.
Talbot William
Tatents George
Tagart John & Co.
Taylor Rachael Miss
Thompson John W.
Thompson Samuel C.
Thompson James
Thompson Maria
Thomas Caroline 2
Thornley Eliza Mrs.
Tower David B.
Tobin Michael
Trimmel Isaac
Truman Jack
V
Van Fosser Arnold
Vashon Mr.
Vogdes Jacob
W
Walker James
Wagner John
Walls W.
Ward Eliza
Wall Catherine
Waggoner Daniel
Well Magdalen
Warren Moses N.
Warren Moses C.
White Maria A.
Wytheat Jane
Whitman W. H.
Williams Robert
Williams Rees
Wilson John
Wilson G. J. Rev.
Wilson Alexander 2
Wilson Samuel
West Joseph H.
Weamen Jean
Wettish G.
White Mary Mrs.
White John
White Samuel W.
Wartz Catherine
Wertz H.
Williamson Isabella
Wildy Frederick
Wirt P. K.
Wolcott John
Worth B. F.
Wodes William
Wood Daniel
Wilson Sophonia Miss
Williamson David
Y
Young John
Young Lewis

INITIALS, &c.

M. J. C.—C. A. S. S.—C. B.
Steamer Richard Clayton.
Steamer Mingo Chief.
Typographical Society.

R. M. RIDDLE, P. M.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 16, 1843.

St. Paul's Female Academy.

THIS excellent institution, which is under the care of five Sisters of Charity, will be reopened for the reception of scholars, on the 1st of September next. The same liberal patronage hitherto extended to this infant establishment, by the public, will, it is confidently expected, be again bestowed upon it, as its increasing usefulness fully deserves. The general satisfaction which the public examination of the pupils, and the distribution of premiums, as the reward of their talents and industry, afforded to the parents and visiters at the late exhibition, was calculated to cheer the friends and patrons of the institution, and to awaken them to increased efforts in promoting its welfare.

aug 15–2t

DR. McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.—READ AND BE CONVINCED.—*Mr. J. Kidd—Sir* I call to buy another vial of *Dr. McLane's Worm Specific*, and let you know the surprising effects of the vial I purchased a few days ago. My child had been ill for some time, and I was advised by my neighbors to try Dr. McLane's Worm Specific; I bought a vial, and gave only a half teaspoonful. The child passed 28 worms; I repeated the medicine until 63 worms came from the child. Before this I could not credit the certificates on the wrappers round the vial; now I fully believe them. My child is quite recovered.

THOMAS BURNET,
Aug. 12, 1843. Sawmill run, near Pittsburgh.

☞ For sale at the Drug Store of
JONATHAN KIDD,
aug 15–6m corner 4th and Wood sts., Pittsburgh.

Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa. &c.

WHITEMORE'S Compound Vegetable Sprup, is a medicine well known in the East as one of the most efficacious in the cure of the above complaints—read the following certificate:

[*From a respectable citizen of Middletown, Ct.*]

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 24, 1841.

Dear sir:—Feeling that I owe a duty to the public, as well as yourself, in communicating facts which may benefit my fellow mortals, I would just state, that I have been afflicted with the diarrhœa; and having tried the various prescriptions recommended, with but little effect. a short time since my eye caught a notice in one of the newspapers, of your "Concentrated Vegetable Syrup," for the cure of the Diarrhœa, for sale in this city. I immediately purchased a bottle, and to my surpr