FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1843.

INFAMOUS INSULT TO THE DEMOCRATS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—We saw yesterday a publication, in newspaper form, entitled "Light for the People," in which an effort is made to distract the Democratic party, by assailing some of its most prominent members, who are spoken of for public stations, and others who are not before the people for any office. If this attempt to create discord in the party proceeds from persons who call themselves democrats, it is evident that they have no regard for the party, and that to gratify their feelings of personal malignity, they are willing to become the despicable tools of the whigs and antimasons to pull down men who are considered worthy the confidence of the party.

But we cannot think that this vile attempt to defeat our ticket at the coming election, proceeds from any on who has a pure regard for the success of the Democratic cause. It shows a violation of confidence that all honorable Democrats should revolt at, and resorts to means of assault that have never been tolerated by our party, even against its bitterest opponents. Private letters, addressed under the seal of confidence, appear in its columns—how they were obtained we know not; it must have been by surreptitious means, as it appears incredible that the gentleman to whom they were addressed would let them out of his possession for the dishonorable purpose to which they have been applied. *Private correspondence* is always considered sacred among men of ordinary honor, however much the writers may differ in sentiments, and we do not know an act that excites such universal abhorrence as the betrayal of such confidence.

As another evidence that the democratic *party* can have nothing to do with this vile publication, we may state that it is issued from the office and published by the man who unblushingly proclaimed himself the publisher of the *"Man About Town,"* a paper that was started for the most infamous purposes, and the gross obscenity of which provoked a mob to attack its editors, and scatter the type on which it was printed in the public street. We are reluctant to suppose that any one connected with the democratic party had a part in getting up the *supplement* to this infamous sheet, that appeared yesterday, or that they would employ the aid of the "Man About Town" to revile respectable members of the party.

That it will be execrated by every prudent democrat we have no doubt, for to countenance such a system of dishonorable attack would degrade and injure our cause more than all the open falsehoods and misrepresentations of our opponents; and it is hoped that the friends of the gentlemen who are attempted to be injured by its insidious friendship (!) will take an early opportunity to disclaim all connexion with the dishonorable attempt to distract our ranks.

It will no doubt be widely circulated by the whigs and antimasons, and those who would rather gratify their private malice than insure the success of our ticket; but the democrats will know how to estimate it, and treat it as they would any other efforts of an enemy to destroy the harmony of our party.

☞ The Gazette won't speak to our question of yesterday, it is as silent as the grave in regard to the union. We now ask our neighbor once more, to enlighten the public as to his opinion respecting the propriety of Mr. Craig's conduct in refusing to serve on a union ticket, and whether he agrees with that gentleman, when he declares that he (Craig) ran on a union ticket once too often. But, above all, we call on him to state whether there is not still a project on foot among the leaders to form a union, during Mr. Craig's absence, and to sacrifice a portion of the antimasonic ticket to make way for the favorites of the "masonic whigs?" Once more we say, speak out, and no dodging—the country people want information, and if you are not going to revive the late efforts to sell the party, you can have no objection to answer these plain, respectful questions.

TRADE AND BUSINESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Some idea of the extensive trade and business upon the Mississippi may be learned from the following facts, which we find in a St. Louis paper. It says last year there were 450 steamers navigating that river, averaging each 200 tons, and making an average tonnage of 90,000. They cost above $7,000,000, and were navigated by nearly 16,000 persons—about 35 each. Besides these steamers there are about 4,000 flat boats, which cost each about $450, managed by five hands each, or 20,000 persons, and make an expense of $1,380,000. The estimated annual expense of the steam navigation, including 15 per cent. for insurance, and 27 per cent. for wear and tear, is $13,618,000.

REPEAL AGITATION IN FRANCE.—The Paris *National* of the 15th ult. states that a banquet took place at Paris the day before, in compliance with the wish manifested by the Repealers of the United States. The company consisted of 100 persons, among whom were the deputies of the *extreme gauche*, members of the institute, literary men, electors of Paris, commanders and officers of the National Guard, and a deputation of the Patriots of New Orleans and Rouen. Mr. Ledru Rollin, a deputy, opened a subscription for the "central fund of the Repeal;" and at the pressing invitation of the assembly, promised to proceed forthwith to visit the directing committee of the association, and be the bearer of the relief to be forwarded to them as a testimony of the lively interest taken in the cause of all opposed nationalities; and, finally, to assure the Irish people, that should the struggle, hitherto pacific, ever become violent, France would no more be deficient to Ireland than she was, half a century ago, to the noble, courageous efforts of the American Republic, when that people rose against its oppressor to conquer a glorious independence.

☞ THE CORN CROP. It is stated that the corn crop on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, never gave greater promise of a plentiful yield, than at the present season.

We are sorry to say that in this part of the country the corn has been much injured by the dry weather, and in many places not more than half a crop will be gathered.

CHRISTINA GILMOUR.

An application was made on Friday to Judge Betts for a writ of habeas corpus, in reply to which he gave the following opinion as his reasons for refusing it:

"In my opinion that the 10th article of the Treaty of Washington, concluded August 19, 1842, is, under the second subdivision of the 6th article of the Constitution of the United States, in force as substituting a law of the land, and is accordingly to be observed and executed by the judicial authorities of the country.

I am of opinion that a Commissioner appointed by a Circuit Court of the United States, pursuant to the Acts of Congress in that behalf, is, by force of the Act of Congress of August 23d, 1842, empowered to perform the functions pointed out by the 10th article of the said treaty.

I am of opinion that it is not competent for a Judge of the United States in vacation, to revise, on Habeas Corpus, the adjudication of such Commissioner as to the sufficiency of the proof of criminality of a party charged before him.

I am of opinion that a writ of habeas corpus cannot be rightfully allowed for the purpose of enquiring into the legality of a mandate emanating from the executive branch of the government, intended to surrender a person, duly committed to a marshal of the United States, to the authorities of Great Britian, under the provisions of the 10th article of the said treaty, before the party shall be thereby actually transferred to and detained in such British custody within the United States.

I accordingly refuse to allow the habeas corpus prayed for in this case."

New York, Aug. 12th, 1843.

SAM. R. BETTS, U. S. Judge, &c.

Pennsylvanian.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

STEAMER LOST.—We learn from the St. Louis Gazette that the Tennessee Valley was sunk about 100 miles below St. Louis, on the 9th inst., in deep water. The boat and cargo will be a total loss. There was no insurance on her. One man is supposed to have been drowned. The passengers saved nothing but what they had on.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.

The schooner Freeland arrived here yesterday from Campeachy. She brings no later news. In the Freeland a gentleman named Steiver came passenger, who had sustained a loss of $20,000 under the following extraordinary circumstances. It appears Mr. Steiver was about to start from Campeachy in the schooner Ludu, of which he was part owner, commanded by a man named Hurd, whose brother was chief mate. He had placed on board the above named sum, and was about starting for this place, but previous to his departure and whilst the vessel was lying at anchor off Campeachy, Mr. S. had occasion to go on shore, and the Captain's brother accompanied him in a small boat.—While they were absent, Captain Hurd weighed anchor, made all sail out of the harbor, and has not since been heard of. It is thought he made for Texas, as he has a wife and family living there.

It appears that this same Capt. Hurd performed a similar trick some time ago. He stole a schooner from New York, and sold her in Texas.

The mate of the Ludu, who also came passenger in the Freeland, was immediately arrested on her arrival here, at the instance of Mr. Steiver.—*N. O. Republican.*

MISSISSIPPI.

The legislature of this State adjourned on the 26th ult., without passing an appropriation bill or districting the State for the election of members of Congress.—Previous to the adjournment Gen. Jesse Speight resigned the office of President of the Senate, and Gen. Arthur Fox was elected in his stead. The reasons which induced the resignation of Gen. Speight are understood to be that he did not wish to wear the Gubernatorial robes, which it is said Gov. Tucker contemplates abandoning. The committee appointed to investigate the Graves defalcation, have cleared all parties but Graves of any criminal intent. Gov. Tucker is severely censured for not arresting him at once, and is charged with want of natural capacity sufficient to discharge the duties of his office.—*Pennsylvanian.*

MAINE.—At the Democratic Congressional Convention for the District composed of the counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis, holden at Corinth on Wednesday week, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin received all but 12 votes out of 190, as the candidate for Congress. A. G. Jewett, Esq., was appointed delegate to the Baltimore Convention, with about the same degree of unanimity. Mr. Jewett was the author of Resolutions at the Recent State Convention, and is a well known and decided advocate for the nomination of Mr Van Buren.

LATE FROM SISAL.

The schooner Denmark arrived at New Orleans on the 3d inst. from Sisal, bringing intelligence that one of the Yucatan gun-boats had captured an English Schooner to windward, for smuggling, and had carried her into Sisal. The two English officers who were taken prisoners at Telachac, were released on the 19th ult. They left for Campeachy the next day, to procure a passage to England.

In addition to the above news, we learn by the schooner Freeland, Capt. Cox, which arrived the same day from Campeachy, that the Mexican iron steamer was considerably damaged at Scovia, by batteries of Gen. Santmanat.

NEW GRENADA.—Official information has been received at the Department of State of a reduction of duty on flour imported into the city of Carthagena for consumption, of $4.84 per bbl., to take effect from the 1st of next month, and continue in force for ten years. The same law which makes this reduction, exempts all vessels arriving at that port from tonnage duty, entry, and anchorage, during the same period.

A NEW POINT SETTLED.

On Saturday last three young men named Samuel Rhoads, John Miller, and Joseph Clegg, were bound before Judges Parsons and King, of the Court of Common Pleas, on a writ of habeas corpus. It appears that they had been bound over by one of the Justices in Bucks county, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the creditors of Clegg. They were surrendered to the Sheriff here. The writ was issued to the Sheriff and bail of Bucks county, who returned that they held them under the bail piece issued by the Justice. Mr. Dickenson, the counsel for the creditors, contended that the Judges of this county had no power to investigate a crime committed in another county, and that if sufficient evidence was set forth on the warrant of commitment, they were bound to remand the prisoners. The Court sustained Mr. D. in his views, the Judge stating that he could do no other way than to surrender the petitioners to the custody of the court by which they were first tried, and to the prison in the county where the offence was committed. If otherwise, all rogues would be entitled to the same privilege, and the Commonwealth be required to produce witnesses in their several cases, to be tried in counties distant from the one in which the crime was committed.

On motion of Mr. D. a rule was also granted requiring Joseph R. Hart to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the list of attorneys. He is charged with retaining money collected for Wm. H. Ball and others.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

	Acres.
Estimated quantity of land, as per report made from the Treasury last session, yet to be sold in each State and Territory, including the unceded territory east and west of the Rocky Mountains, South lat. 49,	1,084,064,993
Deduct reservations,	7,526,779
Leaving	1,076,538,214
Val. at $1,25, $145,672,767 50.	
Of the above quantity the Indian title is extinguished to	367,947,165
Unextinguished,	716,117,828
Surveyed,	272,646,356
Unsurveyed,	811,418,637

Of the public lands, there have already been sold, down to the 30th of September, 1842, 107,596,736 acres, bringing		$170,940,942 62
Money paid for extinguishing Indian titles, Louisiana and Florida purchase, includ. in'st,	$63,524,990 32	
Paid for surveying and selling, including pay of salaries and fees,	9,966,610 14	
		73,491,601 46
Balance, being the nett funds derived from the public funds,		$92,449,341 16

In addition to the lands sold, there have been granted to the new states, for purposes of internal improvement, education, &c., grants for military services, reservations made and sold for the benefit of the Indians, &c., 33,756,559 acres.

Of public lands, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, ceded	169,609,819
Georgia ceded	58,898,522
North and South Carolina ceded	26,432,000
Purchased of France and Spain	987,852,332
Total	1,242,792,672

Communications.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors!—As an old supporter of the Democratic cause, I take the liberty of making some suggestions to the party through the medium of your valuable and disinterested paper. I have for a great many years closely watched the movements of the people in making a selection of suitable candidates to be placed upon the Democratic ticket for the support of the party. As I have frequently had the honor of serving as a delegate at the conventions, I have always used my influence and gave my support to such candidates as I firmly believed would strengthen the party, by selecting them from different parts of the country, as well as from the city, giving to each as equal a share as possible, in order that no portion of our party should have cause of complaint, and thus by cutting off all reasonable cause of dissatisfaction, render more union and strength in support of the ticket.

As there are many candidates proposed to fill the different offices to be voted for at the next election and the friends of each candidate are becoming warm on the occasion, I would appeal to their sense of justice by reminding them of the policy of strengthening the ticket by removing all cause of disaffection by choosing from the candidates for nomination persons residing in the city or in its immediate vicinity, and from different parts of the county. For instance, one member of Assembly from the city or vicinity, and three from as many parts of the county; for Commissioner, one from the city or immediate vicinity, there being already two from the county, and in like proportion with the other candidates.

Having no other object in view but union and strength, I beg leave to offer the above suggestions to the consideration of the people at their primary meetings.

August 16, 1843. AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

"FOR THE "DAILY MORNING POST."

Messrs. Editors: I am pleased to learn that your columns are open to those who prefer this mode of giving publicity to the claims of candidates for nomination at the Democratic County Convention. This is as it should be. A refusal to do so, on the part of the democratic press, would create an incalculable amount of ill-feeling, and tend only to promote dissatisfaction and, perhaps, dissolution in the ranks of the party, especially when, at this juncture, every candidate has less or more influential friends to urge his peculiar claims, and to take great interest in his success.

But I am pleased with this resolution on the part of our press, not only because the harmony of the whole press is thereby preserved; but because I am afforded the opportunity of contributing my feeble efforts towards doing justice to one whose claims have heretofore been much neglected; and whose character for integrity and capability stands as unquestioned and unquestionable in this community, as that of any other which is likely to be brought before our county convention for the same office. I allude to ROBERT GLASS, Esq., of the city of Pittsburgh, who is an applicant for the office of COUNTY TREASURER.

Mr. Glass has been a citizen of Pittsburgh for more than thirty-eight years, during all of which time he has "acted well his part" towards the promotion of Democratic principles. He has not, like many so called Democrats of the present day have done, forsaken the party at a time when danger stamped its prospects as almost hopeless—nor has his patriotism required a stimulus in the shape of some good office, to keep him firm in the faith; but has remained steadfast to the cause through good and evil report, since he became a resident of Pittsburgh.

I write not these with a view to disparage the claims of others. There are many other worthy democrats who will come to the convention, from town and country, well prepared to assert claims of the strongest kind; but I hazard nothing in saying that no name will be brought before that body possessing claims superior to those of Robert Glass; or whose personal worth, and high standing in the estimation of the citizens of Allegheny county, will be likely to secure a more cordial support of the whole Democratic Ticket than his.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors—I see a communication signed M. in your paper commenting on the pretensions of Col. Hawkins to the Prothonotaryship. *He says, "I have no objections to the Col., nor shall I question the sufficiency of his claims. But I do protest against the mean attempt made to stir up sectional prejudices, to carry him into office; of the City cliques, the writer talks about, I know nothing, I care nothing. If they exist, I have yet to find them."*

No wonder M. protests against sectional prejudice, as no doubt he is one that wishes to keep all the offices in the city section, where they are now. No wonder M. cannot see the management of the city cliques, he knows nothing, nor cares nothing; none so blind as he that wont see; nor *cares nothing*, of course not, so the cliques get all themselves, they care nothing for the rights of others. But M. says *"the most piteous complaint about the County being deprived of the offices, is not only contemptible, but it is false as regards the office of Prothonotary."* Here M. admits that the County is deprived of the offices, except Prothonotary. To the Prothonotary M. takes exceptions; now there was not a word said in the piece alluded to by M., about any one office in particular, but made a general charge that out of 12 or 15 offices, but 2 or 3 are filled by citizens of the county. If this is what M. means is *false*, I will not retort back the foul epithet of *falsehood*, but leave it to the people in the county to decide for themselves. Aye, as the honest part of the people of the city, *leave out Mr. M. and his evil workers or cliques*, and we will have an overwhelming majority in the city to say, as all the country says that the country people are juggled out of their rights. They would brand Mr. M. with falsehood, whether he can see or not, or whether he cares for the rights of others or not.

Again M. says, *"it is unjust and erroneous, to suppose that a man's location can add to his claims on his popularity."* From this doctrine I should suppose M. did not belong to the democratic party, he must be a *Tylerite*, or he surely would not let go the claim we urge so strong for James Buchanan, not only from his merits or his competency, but from his locality, belonging to the old Keystone State, who has never had a president. As for what M. says about the big-eared gentleman, and the logic on Wilkins township, &c., it is not worth printing, and I shall not reply to it.

JEFFERSON.

From the Boston Post.

PLOTS! PLOTS! PLOTS!

Certain democratic presses have been busy, of late, laying "bare as a bodkin" the details of various leagues, conspiracies, and plots, concocted in different quarters for different purposes. These revelations have been made with due patriotism and faithfulness, and just as seriously as though the revelators really believed in their existence. These plots, if we can credit the accounts, have been deep-laid, and boded awful consequences. Had they gone on until ripe for execution, they would have been as terrible to the cause of democracy as the old Guy Fawkes plot, or the Rye-House plot, or the Meal-Tub plot would have been disastrous to the cause of Protestantism. The master-plotters have been certain long-headed democrats and whigs, and their objects have been to break down the democratic party, and to elevate to office, or to "kill off," certain distinguished men. Sometimes Martin Van Buren is plotting with John C. Spencer to crush John C. Calhoun by means of the government patronage; sometimes John C. Calhoun is in league with Daniel Webster to storm the Presidency by means of the great scheme of commercial treaties; sometimes David Henshaw is in full league with the two former to build up the third party: the very last plot that has been almost miraculously unravelled, is one that the new Secretary of the Navy has set about on his own hook—it is to restore the whigs to their commanding position of 1840. Be it borne in mind that these plots, with but one exception have been discovered exclusively by editors calling themselves democratic. None other deserve any of the glory of the exposition. The merit of this day may be enhanced from the fact that they have had the advantage of no positive testimony. The clues to the various plots have been few—

——"but trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ."

Let this be borne in mind, and credit freely given where credit is due.

The plots which of late have fallen so thick upon us, carry back our thoughts to the times of ninety-eight.—Then they were as plenty as blackberries, and far more appalling than the present ones. They constituted the "last card" of falling federalism. When the canvass that at last resulted in the elevation of the illustrious Jefferson was going on, the federal leaders saw that the tide had turned against them, and that something must be done, and that, too, quickly done, to save their sinking ship. Hence they attempted to inflame the public mind, and succeeded to a certain extent, by connecting the democratic party with the Jacobin party of France. The latter, in their world-wild propagandism, were taking steps to revolutionise republican America; to overturn our meeting-houses, burn our Bibles, and divide our property. Robinson's proofs of a conspiracy, Barreul's exposition of Jacobinism, Doctor Morse's exposition of the foreign interference, were books circulated far and wide. Details of Tailor-plots, Tub-plots, Lady-plots—of ocean massacres—and of "Wild Irishmen"—were set on float in every quarter. One vast conspiracy, it was said, existed against republican America, and Robert G. Harper, the great orator and gun of federalism in Congress, gravely stated in his seat that he had *the clue to the whole business, and would soon unravel it*, our capitals were to be burned, and our liberties destroyed. Political sermons were preached; hand-bills in glaring capitals greeted people as they came from Church on Sunday, revealing the full detection of these horrible plots. And so it was kept up until after the election. These were plots something like. People believed them—we mean the old federalists. If the danger was imaginary, still the *alarm was real*—more than can be said of the present-day conspiracies. A few flats are caught by these plot-stories, but not one in a thousand of those for whom they are specially intended believe them. The great body of the democracy laugh at them. And we seriously doubt whether any two of the revelators can meet each other and refrain from laughing, too, any more than the two soothsayers, whom Cato the Censor speaks of, could when they saw each other busy in their ridiculous rites.

Fie on this attempt of democratic editors to imitate the electioneering tricks of old federalism. It is not their vocation, and they make poor work of it. Why, the whole batch of plots would not make one equal to the old Tub-plot, or create a tithe of the alarm that this did in its day. The fact is, the editors who are hatching them out so freely don't understand the matter. To have a plot succeed, the public mind must be ripe for it. To make it ripe for a real "raw head and bloody bones" one, there must be previous doses of medicine, carefull prepared. Besides the times must favor it. All these things have been neglected: hence they do not take well. If our co-laborers in the cause of democracy will persist in this plot business, we beseech them to lay them deeper. Let the next one at least keep probability in view. Thus far they have been as weak as the water which would not run down hill. The plot now on hand makes larger demands on our credulity than Matthias made on that of his followers. Fie, we say again, on this plot-work. Democrats have better business to engage in, if they will roll up their sleeves to it. Let them defend their own great political measures, and expose the enormity of the measures that will assuredly be saddled on the country if that "darling candidate of aristocracy"—HENRY CLAY—wins the victory. Here is business worthy of their time and talents. Shame on this losing sight of principles in useless quarrels about men.

NOTICE OF HAHNEMAN.

Dr. Hahneman, the founder of the Homœpathic system practice of medicine, say the foreign journals, died at Paris, where he has long resided, on the 2d of July, aged 38 years.

Dr. Hahneman was born in 1755, at Messen, of poor parents, and owed his education to the great aptitude for learning he gave evidence of at the little school where he was first placed. He was received doctor in physic at Heidelberg, in 1781, and discovered in 1790 the new system which he afterwards designated "Homœopathy." He continued until 1820 his experiments and researches on his new system, and then published the results of his labors, under the title of "Materia Medica Pura." In 1820, he published his "Theory of Chronic Diseases and their remedies," of which he gave a second edition in 1840. To those works must be added his "Organon of the Art of Healing," which ran through five editions. He also published nearly two hundred dissertations on different medical subjects; and he did all this whilst occupied with patients, which took up from ten to twelve hours a day. He had the satisfaction of seeing his system, after half a century's existence, spread over every part of the globe; and just before his death he learned that homœopathy was about to have a chair at the University of Virginia, and hospitals in all the Austrian States, at Berlin and at London.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

SIXTEEN INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

According to Copper Mark, at the Wood street Sewer

ARRIVED.

Rose of Sharon, Evans, Cincinnati.
Pinta, Vandegriff, do.

DEPARTED.

Muskingum Valley, Hazlett, Cincinnati.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Water Works, until Friday the 24th inst., for furnishing six twelve inch stop-cocks and four eight inch do. Also, for building fence round new Basin.

aug 17—3t. ROBT. MOORE, Sup't.

MENAGERIE.

THE PHILADELPHIA

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,

UNITED WITH THE

NEW YORK INSTITUTE,

FOR THE YEAR 1843,

Under the Direction of Mr. H. Hopkins & Co.

The proprietors of this establishment would respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity, that the above named Exhibition will be open at *Broadhurst's Mansion House*, Pittsburgh, on *Wednesday, Thursday, Friday* and *Saturday*, August the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th. Doors open on the 23d from 7½ to 10. On the following days from 2 to 5 and from 7½ to 10 o'clock P. M.

Admittance reduced to 25 cents; Children under 10 years half price.

NOVEL SPECTACLE.

The proprietors of the New York and Philadelphia Zoological Exhibition have, at great cost and trouble, trained two prodigious Elephants, in harness, driving them in, tandem style, on the entrance of the Menagerie into the city, leading the Grand Cavalcade of horses, wagons, &c., after the same style as exhibited in the New York, Philadelphia and other principal cities to the great surprise and admiration of thousands.

New and splendid Scenery, done in oil painting by one of the best artists in Philadelphia, decorates the sides of 20 wagons, all containing animals of different descriptions, affording one of the most rich and animating displays ever brought forth, all the designs being of the latest finish and most admirable fashion. To enliven this scene, on entering the town a high toned band will pour forth some of the most fashionable airs.

The celebrated JOHN SCHAFFER, the subduer of the savage denizens of the forest, will appear in a most magnificent series of scenes entitled "The dreadful doom of the Sultan's slave." Among a variety of thrilling situations, the following will be exhibited:—The outcast slave banished to the forest of Faihri, expiring from hunger and fatigue; when a fierce Brazilian Tiger darts like lightning upon him from an upper cavern.

The Eastern despot's most awful sentence!! Forfeited life spared on condition of training a wild lion to harness, which is accomplished, and the slave rides across the road in an ancient car.

Also, a variety of other beautiful and striking situations will be presented during the progress of the piece, to conclude with the most bold, grand and daring human display presented among a whole caravan of wild animals let loose at the same time, upon the Indian Slave, who will gradually subdue, and playfully exhibit his remarkable skill in elegantly grouping the matchless zoological exhibition.

For particulars see large bills at the hotels.

aug. 17.

Assembly.

JAMES WHITAKER, Esq., of Mifflin Township, is a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. Mr. Whitaker is recommended by his friends and neighbors as a *uniform*, unswerving and devoted democrat, who has never faltered in his support of the men and measures of the party.

aug 17—tc MIFFLIN.

Coroner.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce Lewis Weyman, of Allegheny city, as a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

aug 17—tc MANY DEMOCRATS.

LEASE OF WATER POWER.

CANAL COMMISIONERS' 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,
aug 16—d3twtd Secretary.

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.

Agnes Mary Jane
Abbottson George F.
Amberson Silas 2
Alexander Miss Mary
Allen Sylvester
Anderson Rosanna
Anderson Rebecca
Anderson Louisa
Anderson James

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
Balsely H. B.
Bannister N. A.
Bard Richard 2
Barclay William
Bates Robert
Bates Jacob
Bell George 2
Bell Samuel
Beaty Elizabeth
Beggs Andrew
Bennet Mrs. Sarah
Brown Hiram
Brown Daniel
Brigham F. W.
Brannon Thomas
Buchanan Mrs. Lucy
Burk James
Burns James
Burr Lewis

Cameron James
Carothers Capt., U. S. A.
Carmahan 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.
Channel John
Claridy Cyrus
Clemmer Solomon
Clark Alanson
Clark John
Clark Ann
Crawford Daniel
Critchlow John
Culva James

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

Earl John
Eckles Hugh
Eggers Herman
Ekin Rev. John
Elliott Joseph
Ernest Mrs.

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

Gamble John W.
Gann C. P.
Gaul John
Gant Mrs. Fanny
Gallagher John
Glass B. F.
Gallagher John
Gallagher William
Gaghegen John
Gillespie Mrs. Sarah

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
Hathom Margaret
Hatch N. B.
Hay Mrs. Eliza
Hayden Benjamin

A
Antonett Mary
Appler Marcus
Armstrong Miss Rebecca
Armstrong Martha
Arthur Mr., jr.
Arthurs Robert
Arbogust Ignatius
Ashton Isaac M.

B
Beuring Frederick
Beesley George
Bean Samuel
Berger Jacob
Beal F.
Bingham Miss Ann
Bicking George H
Blake P. H.
Blake Edward S.
Black William
Black A. H.
Black David
Black Miss Mary
Black Mrs. Eliza
Black Jane
Boland Miss Ages
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
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
Douglass Ezekiel
Dodge C
Dolheare 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
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
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
Hughes William D.
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.
Heath Levi
Hearts William K.
Herron Samuel
Helly James
Heckman George L.

Irwin Robert
Irwin Miss Caroline
Irwin Samuel
Irwin Ossula
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

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.

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

Mandel William
Maltby 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.

McAlees Linton
McAfee Mary
McAleer Mrs. Jane
McClure James C.
McCann Michael
McCauley Wm.
McCauley Patrick
McDonel Susan
McDoneald Henderson
McCormick John N.
McCay Samuel
McCosker Michael
McCracken John
McCrea David
McIlwain E. Esq.
McKirly Samuel
McKerahan & Co.
McKean Robert
McNitt David
McKee James E

Nannon Mrs.
Neill W. S.
Nisbit Nancy A.
Neely John
Newcombe Seth C.

O'Brien John
O'Reilly Rev H.
O'Daniel Patrick
Owston William

Pottson Elizabeth M.
Palmer Catharine
Packston George
Pagan George
Packer James
Patterson James A.
Patterson Thomas H.
Patterson James
Patterson Alnnana 2
Patterson Thomas B
Patterson George R
Parker Margaret
Penny Thomas
Platt W.
Phimree George

Renough Nicholas
Reno Mrs. K.
Rees Sarah Ann
Reed William
Reynolds O. P.
Reynolds L. O.
Riley Thomas
Richardson Thomas
Rice Malachus
Rittenhouse John

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
Steeble Augustin

Taggert, Charles M.
Talbot William
Tattents George
Tagart John & Co.
Taylor Rachael Miss
Thompson John W.
Thompson Samuel C.
Thompson James

Van Fosser Arnold
Vasbon Mr.

Walker James
Wagner John
Walls W.
Ward Eliza
Wall Catherine
Waggeren Daniel
Wall Magdalen
Warren Moses N.
Warren Moses C.
White Maria A.
Whitehead Jane
Whitman W. H.
Williams Robert
Williams Rees
Wilson John
Wilson G. J. Rev.
Wilson Alexander 2
Wilson Samuel

Young John

Henry James
Higby Mrs. Hannah
Hills Miss Louisa J.
Higgins J.

I
Irwin Miss Mary
Irwin John W.
Ingalls Mrs. Harriesto
Ingals Margaret

J
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

L
Ludy Margaret
Ludy Maria
Loughead John
Lockart Frederick
Loyd William's Widow
Lowry Robert
Lowman Jacob
Lyons Lyman
Love John
Long Abraham
Loughman Aurelia
Lyon John

M
Milholland Wm
Miller Robert
Miller Mrs. Maria
Mitchell Miriam
Mowry Daniel
Moon William
Morly 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
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
McNeals John
McNeil John

N
Nixon Jane M.
Nutt James 2
Noble George
Norton Jacob

O
Orr James
O'Connor Thomas H.
Owens Thomas
Owen Joseph.

P
Phelps Louisa
Prestley 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

R
Ross George
Roseman J. H.
Robinson J. Q.
Ross P.