FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONGRESS,
WILLIAM WILKINS, Peebles.

SENATE.
JOHN NEGLEY, Butler.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE, Pitt,
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine,
WILLIAM STURGEON, Fayette,
JOHN ANDEREGG, Pitt.

SHERIFF,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, City.

PROTHONOTARY.
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Mifflin.

TREASURER,
ROBERT GLASS, City.

CORONER,
DAVID HARTZ, Allegheny.

AUDITOR,
ROBERT DONALDSON, Wilkins.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana,
JESSE MILLER, of Perry,
WM. B. FOSTER, of Bradford.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—We are reluctantly compelled to notice a portion of the proceedings of the Committee of Correspondence at their meeting on Wednesday last, which we would much rather postpone until a time when the discussion of such matters would not interfere with our duties to the party. As, however, the Committee adopted certain resolutions, which have been interpreted by some as making a charge against us in relation to the Committee of Correspondence, we deem it proper to explain the matter at once. We will make a brief statement of what we know of the appointment of that Committee, and the public will then be able to judge with how much fairness we have been treated in this matter:

At the close of the proceedings of the Convention of the 30th ult., a resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to appoint a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of *nine* members, to serve for the ensuing year. In the confusion incident to the adjournment, the President omitted to announce the names of the persons appointed, and, of course, the members of the Convention had no opportunity to approve or disapprove of the Committee selected. Among the proceedings handed us for publication, was a slip of paper on which was written *ten* names, in the handwriting of a delegate. On enquiry, we were told it was the *Committee of Correspondence*, although bearing evidence on the face of it that it was not such a Committee as was contemplated, inasmuch as it was not appointed by the person authorized to do so; was not approved by the Convention, and contained more names than was specified in the resolution authorizing its formation. Notwithstanding the evident informality of this Committee, we should have inserted it in the proceedings of the Convention, had we not, the evening previous to the publication, received the following from Doctor POLLOCK, the President of the Convention, who, alone, was authorized to appoint the Committee:

"Committee of Correspondence for Allegheny county, appointed by the President of the Convention of the 30th of August, 1843.

John B. Guthrie,	William Kerr,
Rody Patterson,	Col. James Scott,
Chambers McKibbin,	John Stevenson,
Robert Hare,	John Murray.
John Irvin,	

JOHN POLLOCK, Ch."

This, every man will admit, was such a Committee as the resolution of the Convention contemplated, and appointed in the manner it directed. We were bound to publish it as a part of the proceedings, whether it pleased us or not, and had we disregarded it, and published another (such as the one in the handwriting of a delegate) appointed by a person having no authority to do so, we might justly be charged with taking an unwarrantable liberty with the proceedings of the Convention, and would deserve the censure of the party for aiding individuals who have an inordinate desire to figure before the public, in defeating the wishes of the delegates of the people.

The fact of Dr. POLLOCK having appointed the committee as published above, was known to the Chairman; we showed him the Doctor's manuscript, and, if it had suited his views, he could have given such information to the Committee. But justice and correct information was not, we suppose, the object of those who adopted the resolutions on this matter. They have been vainly striving for some time past to force us into a factional quarrel, but failing to drive us from our position, with all the personal abuse that could be poured out upon us, they hope to accomplish their purpose by preferring against us, under the authority of the Committee of Correspondence, the serious charge of having mutilated the proceedings of the Convention.

This statement, we think, will satisfy our friends that our conduct in this matter has been perfectly correct; for the opinion of those who knowingly misrepresent us, we care but little, nor do we envy them the fame they may acquire by pursuing so *honourable* a course as they have followed in this matter of the committee of correspondence.

REFORM IN THE DELEGATE SYSTEM.—Several weeks since, we suggested to the Democrats of this county the propriety of thoroughly reforming our mode of electing delegates, and of conducting our nominating conventions. And previous to the meeting of the late Democratic Convention, papers were drawn up and signed by many members of the party, requesting that body to order a Convention for the purpose of re-modeling the whole system. In the excitement and hurry attendant upon their arduous session, the delegates neglected to consider the request of those memorials, but we observe with pleasure that the committee of correspondence has taken up the subject, and will no doubt take measures effectually to carry out the required reforms.

☞The American continues its assaults on Col. Trovillo in relation to the unsettled business of his term in the Sheriff's office. After the expose we have given of that affair, which surely acquits Col. Trovillo of all blame, the attacks of his enemies cannot but wear, in the eyes of all impartial men, the character of cruel and deliberate *persecution*. His efficiency as a public officer, and his mild and amiable deportment in the discharge of the disagreeable duties which often devolved upon him, are favorably remembered by all his fellow-citizens. And this, when joined to the fact that the public nor suitors never lost any thing by him, is sufficient to counteract all the efforts of his assailants to injure him. Nor can the bravery and devotion with which he served his country in the most perilous period of the last war, when craven traitors shrunk from the dangers of the field, ever be effaced from the memory of his countrymen. The old soldier of Mississinewa, though poor in purse and worn with toil, has claims upon the sympathy and support of the people, which cannot be concealed nor underrated by vindictive enemies.

UNION AND HARMONY.—The Antimasons are by no means pleased with the ticket for Canal Commissioners formed for them by the whigs—the ticket which Thaddeus Stevens did *not* have a hand in making. They complain that Mr. GUILFORD is a *high mason*—that Mr. TWEED is a whig, who has no "pretensions to antimasonry," and the Gazette plainly states that Sheriff WEAVER, of this county, has changed his position, and is now identified with the enemies of Antimasonry.—The Gazette thus gruffly concludes its notice of the ticket:—

"Such a ticket we cannot place at the head of our columns, or yield it our support. Our friends will exercise their judgement, and follow the dictates of their conscience in regard to their votes. We felt it to be our duty to the Antimasonic party to place the matter in its true light, that all might vote understandingly."

We would not presume to say what sort of a ticket should satisfy the Antimasons, nor shall we attempt to decide whether the Gazette is right in its conclusions that "the Antimasons are under no obligations to support this ticket.' But we cannot repress our surprise at the squeamishness of the Gazette and other Antimasonic prints, who object to one of the candidates that he is a "high mason," and to the others that they are "whigs." The Antimasons of this county have time and again went to the polls and deposited their votes for both masons and whigs; and it is a little too late in the day to start objections to the candidates on these scores.—Men who could swallow GEORGE DARSIE and THOS. WILLIAMS, without a wry face, as the Antimasons of this county have done, should not permit their gorge to rise at this canal ticket.

But if we could admit that they had good reason to reject Mr. TWEED for his *whigism*, and Mr. GUILFORD for his *masonry*, we would still have food for wonder at the repudiation, by the Gazette, of Mr. Weaver, who we have always understood to be an original and thoroughgoing Antimason. We were not aware, till now, that he had forfeited his claim to the confidence of his old co-partizans, who, we believe, he has served as faithfully as any man in the state. We may be wrong, but will venture the assertion that the Gazette is too particular—and we fear, if Mr. WEAVER does not come up to the new Antimasonic standard, that they will soon be without candidates—it is very certain that, under the *old* regime, at the time the Antimasons were voting for Williams and Darsie, he would have been a first rate candidate, and would have called forth any amount of the Gazette's enthusiasm.

We cannot forbear to notice one fact in relation to this matter—the Gazette assigns, as a reason for withholding its support from Mr. Weaver, that he "formerly acted with the Antimasons," but is "now identified with their enemies." This simple remark furnishes a key to the rejection of Stevens and all its attendant train of disasters to Antimasonry. Mr. Weaver has abandoned the Antimasons, and with him have gone sufficient force to turn the scale in the federal party against Stevens, and eject him from the Convention. The "change" of Mr. Weaver is, we apprehend, but one of thousands of a similar nature the Gazette might mourn over, if it would give vent to all its griefs.

Has the Pittsburgh Post received a bill of the "wild beast show" in Harrisburgh.—*Phila. Forum.*

☞Yes, we have, but the keepers in this city have turned the "animals" out of the federal menagerie, as they are not considered worthy of exhibition. There is no *African* Lion or "laughing Hyenas" among them to suit the taste of the Gazette, and they are turned out, to be hunted down by any sportsmen that may choose to follow their trail.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

In pursuance of the call of the Chairman, the Democratic Committee of correspondence of the county of Allegheny, met at the house of H. Cassidy, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 13th inst. Present, John B. Guthrie, Esq., Chairman, Rody Patterson, Robert Hare, John Sarber, John Irvin and John Murray, being a quorum. The committee was called to order, and on motion, John Murray was appointed Secretary.

When Mr. Irvin laid before the committee the following communication, viz:

Pittsburgh, Sept. 13, 1843.

Dear Sir:

My name appears on the published list of the Committee of Correspondence, and as it was placed there without my knowledge or consent, and after the adjournment of the Convention, which appointed said committee, I beg leave to have it withdrawn.

I believe that the name of Mr. Charles Barnett was reported by the chairman of the committee previous to its adjournment, and no act of that officer after the adjournment could make the substitution of my name in place of his legal.

Very respectfully, &c.
JOHN IRVIN.

To J. B. Guthrie, Esq.
Chairman of Committee
of Correspondence.

On motion

Resolved, That Mr. Irvin have leave to withdraw from the Committee.

On motion the following preamble and resolutions was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, From the testimony before the committee it appears that the name of Charles Barnett was placed upon the committee of correspondence during the sitting of the Democratic County Convention, and was after the adjournment of the convention, and after the appointing power had ceased, contrary to all usage, stricken therefrom, and another substituted instead; Therefore,

Resolved, That Charles Barnett is legitimately a member of this committee, and that he be admitted to a seat as such.

The Chairman laid before the committee a communication from the German Democratic County Convention, requesting the establishment of a system of conference, and notifying the appointment of Ernest Heidelburg, Esq. as the conferee on their part.

On motion

Resolved, That the request of the German Democratic committee be complied with, and that Charles Barnett be appointed the conferee on the part of this committee.

On motion

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance be appointed for each election district in the county.

Whereupon, the chair appointed the following:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH:

First Ward—Henry Cassidy, James Crawford, Thomas Carr, James Gray, (4th st), James Irwin, Daniel Wearts.

Second Ward—Thomas Phillips, H. S. Magraw, John C. Davitt, W. Bryant, Samuel Snowden.

Third Ward—Thomas Hamilton, William Morrow, Thomas O'Neil, John D. Kelly, James Cupples, Samuel Morrow, John Watt, John McClaran.

Fourth Ward—Samuel Snee, Jos. O'Brian, Robt Galway, Chambers McKibben, H. Kennedy, Robert H. Kerr.

Fifth Ward—James Blakely, William Martin, Jno P. Glass, John Mackin, William Wilson, James Ormston.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

First Ward—Barnes Ford, John Cornelius, Robt McChesney, N. McIlvaine.

Second Ward—John McChesney, Hugh Gallagher, J. L. Armstrong, James G. Guthrie.

Third Ward—John Fleming, John Johnson, Wm. Dalzell.

Fourth Ward—James K. Moorhead, William McElroy, Absalom Morris, Hugh Sweeny, George A. Kurtz.

Birmingham—R. A. Bausman, James Blackmore, James Barr, George Dunlap, James Salisbury, Samuel McKee.

Lawrenceville—Henry Winters, Henry Snowden, S. H. Fowler, John Reed, John Fleming, Francis Stine.

Sharpsburgh—Thomas Aiken, J. Anger, J. Bryson, B. L. Wood.

Pitt—Jacob Tomer, George Seitz, Henry Rea, J. D. W. White, Robert Palmer, Alexander Cupples, A. Coon.

Peebles—John McComb, George Ferree, L. J. Fleming, John Smithley, Robert B. Guthrie, James Burnside, Samuel Boreland.

Wilkins—Harmer Wilson, Jr, Edward Thompson, William G. Hawkins, Hugh Duff, James Dougherty, Robert Mehaffey, Hugh Donaldson.

Plumb—Snowden McJunkin, H. McClurken, Samuel Hughey, J. Irwin, Abraham Bailey, John Little.

Versailles—Jesse Sill, William L. Miller, Oliver Evans, William Alexander, J. Conkle, James Muhaffey.

Elizabeth—James Scott, James Ginley, James Eakin, J. L. Morris, James H. Watson, J. F. Richards, Captain Warren.

Mifflin—Joseph Ralston, James Whitaker, B. Patterson, William Moon, Jr., L. B. Patterson.

Jefferson—Hervey H. Peterson, William Stewart, Jonathan Large, Robert Snee, John H. McIlheney.

Upper St. Clair—J. C. McCully, M. Beltzhoover, Amos Holland, Samuel Black, Silas J. Pryor.

Lower St. Clair—James McCull, James Flannagan, John D. Miller, J. C. Shaler, George Carnahan, Patrick Doran.

Robinson—James Phillips, William Gribben, Wm McCormick, Alex Phillips, James C. Richie.

Fayette—Robt Sturgeon, Wm Mathews, A. Potter, Samuel Cooper, George W. McFarland, John McLain, James McCabe.

Findley—James Blackmore, Dr J. Pollock, McC. A. Armor, John McClelland, J. N. Johnson.

Moon—John Stevenson, George Morrison, Joseph Cooper, John Johnson, J Porter.

Ohio—James Callan, Wm Morrow, A. Pinkerton, Thos Neal, James Taylor.

Ross—John McKnight, James McAleer, William Peebles, Richard Higgins, Alexander Neely, Daniel Brown, Richard Meegan, John Cheney.

Reserve—Valentine Short, George D. Stevenson, John Woods, William Hern, H. Felker.

Franklin—J. D. Fowler, Wm. Neely, Jas. Neely, John Brown.

Pine—J. G. Arbuthnot, John Brown, Robt. Wallace, John Graham, Wm. Cochran.

Indiana—John Barton, Jas. McClaren, Robt. McCorkle, Wm. Barton.

East Deer—Thos. Neal, Jas. Fulton, Geo. Ross, S. Boreland, Jas. Dunn, Esq.

West Deer—John Lavely, John Grubbs, Andrew Erwin.

On motion

Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to superintend the printing and distribution of tickets for the ensuing election.

Whereupon the Chair appointed Charles Barnett, John Sarber and John Murray said committee.

On motion the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, The present Delegate System is a very imperfect one, and subject to gross abuse, as well as unequal in its operations, therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to prepare a set of rules, by which the Democratic primary meetings and county conventions shall hereafter be governed, which rules shall have for their basis equal representation, predicated upon the Democratic force of each district in the county.

Resolved, That J. Murray, Rody Patterson and John B. Guthrie be said committee, with instructions to report to this committee at its next meeting.

On motion of Rody Patterson,

Resolved, That when this committee adjourn, it adjourns to meet again on Wednesday, the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

An address to the Democratic citizens of Allegheny county was laid before the committee by the chair, and on motion was considered and adopted.

On motion adjourned.

J. B. GUTHRIE, *Chairman.*
JOHN MURRAY, *Secretary.*

Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The great object, for which we have so many years been solicitous, is now offered to our acceptance, requiring nothing on our part but harmony of action and a determination to come forward with our strength undivided to the polls. Allegheny county, so long the sport of those who shamefully neglected her interests for the gratification of their political rancor, is again about to become Democratic through the whole length and breadth of her representation.

The extraordinary divisions that have taken place between the Whig and Anti-Masonic parties, have given rise to commotion and recriminations amongst themselves, which exhibit their respective candidates, without a rag to cover them, in all the naked deformity of their moral and political prostitution. This band of unprincipled political leaders has broken up, and now each is endeavoring to make his way to the public patronage, not by evincing his own sense of honor, or private virtues, or public patriotism; but by offering undeniable proof that the only band that has hitherto held them together was the fear that each had that his iniquity would be exposed by the other. It is truly sickening to reflect to what a set of demagogues Allegheny county has submitted, if they tell the truth of each other: to their own representations of each other we willingly leave them, feeling satisfied that if they have made out their charges against one another, the grand inquest about to be holden will award to them a more befitting place than the halls of legislation, or the public offices of the county, for the exercise of their respective virtues. From these melancholy and dispiriting prospects of moral and political depravity, forced upon our astonished vision by the lights that have been shed upon them by our adversaries, let us turn our eyes to the fair fields and cheerful prospects, rendered bright by the selection of men of honorable principle and assured patriotism, and inquire a few moments into the duties that devolve upon us as freemen, anxious for the welfare of our country, or as soldiers, anxious to be led to victory under the broad banner of Democracy.

The city of Pittsburgh and her sister Allegheny, the numerous flourishing boroughs and villages within our district, and the county at large, seem for years to have lost sight of the advantages that might have been derived from a representation, Legislative and Congressional, conforming in general tone and policy with the dominant party of the Union. The benefits to be derived by such a representation in securing to Pittsburgh and its neighborhood large pecuniary expenditures need but to be suggested to be rendered obvious to every man of sense and reflection. From a neglect of this obvious policy, and in search of some phantom that continually eludes us, we have suffered sacrifices in the loss of appropriations, State and National, for which we have received a very meagre compensation from the barren fruits of Whig victories, or the more arid glories of Anti-Masonic triumphs.

It is the hope of remedying, in some respects, the disasters consequent upon successes so baleful to our local prosperity, no less than with the certainty that in the success of Democracy the principles of policy most consonant to our institutions will be maintained, that the ticket selected by our delegates has been offered to the consideration of a judicious public.

That the Tariff for revenue, discriminating in favor of domestic labor, is the corner stone of our prosperity, the point around which, if wise, we shall rally our strength, is a fact too obvious to require any illustration of ours. That we should allot to its support the most eminent talents that our district can boast, will, we suppose, strike every one who is anxious to sustain this germ of our wealth, this support of our manufacturers, this sure basis of *agriculture* and *labor* of the country.

To what sources shall we look for all that we require in aid of this great conservative principle, if it cannot be found in William Wilkins, our candidate for Congress? It is unnecessary to advert to a capability, tact, talent, information shown in the public service, to which no parallel can be produced by our opponents. But we may safely ask, who stands committed upon this great question, if Mr. Wilkins does not?

In October, 1831, the celebrated convention of the friends of domestic industry was held at New York, at which were assembled many men the most distinguished for manufacturing skill, knowledge or the science of political economy and general learning, information and talents that this or any other country can boast. Amongst the most prominent of the Representatives of Pennsylvania was our present Congressional candidate; and out of the numerous men of worth and eminence in that enlightened assembly, he was selected as President of the Convention. The address of that body, which, if not drawn by him, received its most important corrections at his hands, is one of the ablest papers that ever emanated from any body of men in the Union. It is replete with profound and varied views of political economy, enforced in a style at once dignified and eloquent, and embodies, in a condensed form and with irresistible argument, all that can be said on the subject of domestic manufactures. It is indeed the great armory from which are drawn the choicest weapons of the present advocates of the Tariff: furnishing them at once with offensive arms, and a panoply for defence against their adversaries. The conclusion of the address is an irresistible appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of the people; and the following extracts can hardly be read without feeling their force and submitting to their influence:

"But let us bear constantly in mind, that the union, the happiness, the peace and the power of our beloved country depend on its domestic industry, without which these United States would cease to be an independent nation. Let those who acknowledge this great bond of union never forget that "united we stand, divided we fall;" that sugar and iron, hemp and lead; woollen and cotton, and the other productions of our diversified soil, elaborated by our own indefatigable industry, and protected by our own free government, are in effect the government itself—the government that holds us together and makes us one people; that the home market is the palladium of home itself, in all its most endearing and ennobling political and moral relations, without which we have no common country, but should be reduced to the condition of dismembered and defenceless provinces. Let it therefore be the instinct of all who acknowledge its causes as their own, to stand together like the fathers of the revolution: with no local jealousy, no impolitic preference of one part of our system to another, but maintaining a united and inflexible adherence to the whole."

When Mr. Clay, the once great champion of the American system, compromitted his integrity, proved recreant to the cause of manufactures, abandoned a Protective Tariff, and combined with the South in favor of the Compromise Act, Judge Wilkins was found in his place in the U. S. Senate, battling with ardent courage and invincible perseverance against an act which he foresaw must be attended with the ruin of his constituents, and which he believed was adverse to the best interests of his country. Side by side with Mr. Dallas, likewise, in the Senate, he opposed every step of the Compromise Bill with inflexible resolution, and threw obstacles in the progress of a measure fraught with undoubtable injury to manufactures and agriculture, evincing a determination to defeat it if it could be done by political sagacity or moral firmness. Upon the subject of the Tariff he stands irretrievably committed by the acts of his public life referred to. But more than this, the deep interest he feels for the advancement of the mechanical prosperity of Pittsburgh, conspires, with his principles upon the subject evinced by his conduct for thirty years, to sustain a Tariff of duties in favor of domestic manufactures with unmitigated resolution.

Assured, then, of the faithfulness of Mr. Wilkins on this important point, do we feel any doubt as to his firmness or capability in relation to those great objects and principles which the Democratic party have most in view, when selecting a candidate for public honors? His whole life answers the question. What station, in his long career of public service, has he filled which has not added to his reputation? In the State Legislature, active and efficient, he stood forth as the prompt and successful defender of that worthy Chief Magistrate, Governor Findlay, then assailed by a heartless and relentless party persecution.

On the Bench, to which he was elevated both under the State and National Government, he exhibited dignity and firmness, which, combined with the suavity of his manners, his judicial skill and his persevering attention to his great duties, elevated him to a height in public estimation, rarely attained by the most distinguished judges.

His career in the Senate of the United States justified the expectations of his friends. His defence of Gen. Jackson's great measure, the removal of the deposits, and his speech against the re-charter of the United States Bank, are standing monuments of his powers of intellect, and the eloquence with which he is able to defend the great principles of the Democratic party. As at home he had supported the great principles of the Constitution, so abroad he maintained the honor and dignity of his country. He represented the United States at the Court of Russia in a manner that called forth universal approbation. Since his return from that mission he has been, as he was before he went, the active advocate of, and has identified himself with, all those interests that have tended to the prosperity of his native State, and the happiness of her citizens.

The same feeling which has marked the Congressional has prevailed in the Legislative nomination. The high standing of Major John Anderegg as a Democrat and a man, has a second time induced the delegates to offer his name to the public. A German by birth, an adopted citizen of this free country, Major Anderegg has on many occasions been called upon to evince his admiration of those institutions, for the enjoyment of which he left his father-land. His sterling integrity, great industry, benevolence and hospitality exerted amongst his countrymen, his ability to advise them, and the prudence he has evinced in all his transactions, no less than his democratic feelings and military spirit, render him highly popular with his own countrymen, and duly respected by all who know him. His principles are pure, his name unsullied, and he will, if elected, prove an intelligent, industrious and useful member in the Representative Hall.

Alexander Brackenridge's name is so interwoven with every thing that regards the early history of Democracy, and his political life, for a period of thirty-five years, has been so essentially connected with Democratic triumphs, that his name was carried through the Convention with universal acclamation. To pursue Mr. Brackenridge's political and official career from the first vote he gave for Simon Snyder down to the present time, would be a mere history of the Democratic party for more than the third of a century, for commencing with so auspicious an exercise of his right of suffrage, Mr. Brackenridge has been found from that time ably battling in the cause of Democracy. In the volunteer service, as a sergeant during the late war, he evinced his democratic principles by arming in defence of his country. At an early period in the profession of the law he became eminent as an advocate, entering into a successful rivalry with Judge Baldwin, Ross, Wilkins, and Douglass, then the eminent leaders of the bar. His talents were such as to induce his fellow citizens, at that early period, to elect him one of their Representatives to the Assembly, in which he conducted himself with signal ability. In the years 1818 and 1819 he maintained the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the Legislature by his industry, skill and integrity, and was the prompt and ardent defender of Governor Findlay against the political persecution already alluded to. Mr Brackenridge, for many years before his election, filled the office of District Attorney for Allegheny county with equal honor to himself and utility to the county at large. By that eminent patriot, Mr. Monroe, Mr. B. was called to the highly important office of District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which he retained for many years, and at length resigned it, after having given the highest satisfaction in the exercise of his official duties, both to the public and to successive administrations of the general government. From that period to the present, Mr. B. has been engaged in the transaction of his private business, mingling occasionally in the political contests of the day, and aiding by his energy, his example and his resources in securing the success of the Democracy.

Mr. Sturgeon has already served this county in the Legislature, and has again been selected with great unanimity, on account of his faithful adherence to our principles, and his unbounded integrity. He has long been known to the county at large in a political point of view, and he will be sustained by a large and active agricultural interest in his neighborhood who feel confidence in his probity, and are anxious that the farming interests should be committed to the hands of a practical farmer. Mr. Sturgeon has long been engaged in the management of a Merchant Mill, and will bring into the Legislature his experience in relation to the difficulty of establishing a uniform rule for the inspection of flour throughout the State—difficulties that have created and will continue to create business for the Courts, unless some new and practical regulation is established by men, who, like Mr. Sturgeon, unite practical skill in the business with sound sense, and a knowledge of the difficulties to be overcome.

Mr. Gibson's name is not new to the public. As county surveyor, he is generally known; and his accuracy and skill in that department are fully admitted.—He is a man of popular and unassuming manners, excellent sense, possesses a mind well informed on all subjects, and is persevering and industrious in his public and private duties. Mr. G's. Democracy is undoubted, and he will amply repay the confidence reposed in him by the public and his party.

The name of Mr. Negley has been presented by the county of Butler as a suitable candidate for the Senate, and the following character given him by the committee of conference, exhibits him in a light that will entitle him to our support:

To the Democratic electors of the 24th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Allegheny and Butler.

The conferees from the counties of Allegheny and Butler, who met this day and nominated John Negley, Esq., of the county of Butler, as the democratic candidate for the State Senate—feel it their duty to address their fellow-citizens on this important subject. In a district like this, where Mr Negley is so long and favorably known, it is unnecessary to speak particularly of his qualifications and merits. Mr. Negley has been a citizen of Butler county for more than 40 years; has always been known as a firm and consistent Democrat; at different times honored by his immediate neighbors and fellow-citizens with offices of trust, and in every capacity discharged every duty with fidelity and to the satisfaction of all. As Representative in the Legislature (in conjunction with Allegheny county) and in many other situations which he has been called on by the almost unanimous suffrages of his fellow-citizens he has always proved a most faithful officer.

In presenting such a man to the democracy of this district for the office of the Senator, we may confidently expect to triumph at the polls. Capacity and fidelity are combined in our candidate. Our principles are the immutable doctrines of the democratic party as held by Jefferson.

Mr. Negley has long been known as the decided friend of a protective tariff—such a tariff as will protect and encourage home industry. As a reformer, in regard to a curtailment of the expenses of our government, and a decrease of the salary of all officers of every department, so that the pay of officers may be brought down nearer equal to the pay of the workingman. Mr. Negley has been known as an original and zealous friend, although not in the Legislature at the time, yet his unceasing exertion at home in behalf of judicious reform has classed him, where best known, as one of the most efficient friends of every measure of reform that has had for its object a decrease of taxes, and to make our state government less expensive and less burthensome to the people.

Fellow Citizens—To the polls, and show by your votes for the candidates we have nominated that you are the friends of a protective Tariff, and of Reform and economy in every branch of our government.

Elijah Trovillo is our candidate for the office of Sheriff, and the best evidence of his fitness for it is the dread of our political enemies, who have already wantonly assailed his private character; but his integrity is a mark at which they will aim their poisoned shafts in vain. He has been too long known to the public to fear any thing from such outrageous aspersions. The soldier of the late war, the companion in arms of Gen. Harrison: he who battled for his country against the savage Indian and the British veteran at the Mississinniway and at Fort Meigs, will not be permitted to be put down by the new fledged patriots who have entered the arena against him, and who, when the veteran soldier was fighting for our homes and hearths, were resting in security and confidence in the bravery of the "Pittsburgh Blues." Mr. Trovillo has not at this late day to make a name for himself; he has gained one already in the tented field, in an arduous and honest life, in public service, and in the performance of his private duties, which his opponents may well envy, and which will bring him through this campaign with the same honor, as his courage and hardihood carried him thro' the campaigns against the enemies of his country.

The following well drawn character of Mr. Riddle, our candidate for Prothonotary, given by the County Delegates is so appropriate and so well sets forth his qualifications for the office that it is unnecessary to say more in his just commendation:

"The name of Mr. Riddle is for the first time before the public for a highly important office; but we believe no man could be selected more competent to perform the duties, or who would be more faithful and diligent in their discharge. It is of the last importance to the county, that the situation should be filled by one intimately acquainted with the numerous details which are incident to the business of courts, capable of carrying all his knowledge into prompt execution, familiar with public records, and having an experience in all the departments of the office of Prothonotary: possessed of the persevering industry that may enable him to keep pace with the extension and increasing business connected with the judicial proceedings of the county. We believe Mr Riddle in all these matters well qualified, and recommend him to the suffrages of the Democratic party."

The capacity, business talent and undoubted Democracy of the gentlemen selected by the Delegates for the offices of Treasurer, County Commissioner, Coroner and Auditor are such as to insure a faithful discharge of the important duties of the several offices to which they are named.

Since the meeting of the Delegates a Convention at Harrisburgh has nominated candidates for Canal Commissioners. The following extract from an article on the subject from a Democratic paper, sufficiently characterises the gentlemen selected:

"JAMES CLARK, of Indiana, possesses, perhaps, as large a share of personal popularity, and the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens in all portions of the commonwealth, as any man who could have been selected. His nomination will be most acceptable to the western Democracy, as he has always been among the ablest supporters of the cause in this section of the country. His experience and ability will make him a most efficient public officer.

Our old friend JESSE MILLER we find next on the ticket; a man whose superior for social virtues and public usefulness and integrity can no where be found He was First Auditor of the Treasury under Mr. Van Buren, and in the discharge of the important duties of that station earned the highest reputation for capacity and punctuality. Mr M. has filled a large number of responsible stations in political life, in all of which he has won for himself the approbation of his fellow citizens.

We now come to the name of W. B. FOSTER, Jr., and we must confess we could announce no name with more satisfaction. As an officer whose scientific attainments will render him eminently useful, and as a gentleman whose amiable traits of character will qualify him to discharge his intricate duties with satisfaction to those concerned, his election to the office of Canal Commissioner will be an important advantage to the interests of the public."

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

AT NO. 140, LIBERTY STREET.

THE subscribers are now receiving from the East a large and well selected stock of Family Groceries, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance for cash. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, and you will find

	GREEN TEAS.	
Gunpowder,	Young Hyson,	Imperial,
Twanky,	Hyson,	Hyson Skin.
	BLACK TEAS.	
Orange Pecoe,	Caper Souchong,	Souchong,
Pouchong,	Congo,	Bohea.
	COFFEES.	
Black Rio,	Dark Rio,	Green Rio,
Pale Rio,	Laguyra.	
	SUGARS.	
Loaf,	Double Patent,	Single Refined,
Crushed Loaf,	Refined,	New Orleans.
	FRUITS AND NUTS.	
Raisins,	Currants,	Figs,
Prunes,	Pea Nuts,	Almonds,
Filberts,	Cream Nuts,	Cocoa Nuts, &c.
	SPICES.	
Black Pepper,	White Pepper,	Pimento,
Cinnamon,	Cloves,	Ginger,
Mace,	Nutmegs.	
	FISH.	
Cod Fish,	Labrador Herring,	Mackerel,
Shad.		
	CANDLES.	
Judd's patent,	Sperm,	Mould,
Dipped.		

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Starch, indigo, rice, chocolate, prepared cocoa, variegated soap, rosin soap, Castile soap, tobacco, brimstone, alum, logwood, copperas, saltpetre, madder, chalk, whiting, salæratus, rotten stone, &c.

The above and many articles not mentioned, have been selected with great care in the East by one of the firm, and we have no hesitation in saying it is one of the best stock of Family Groceries offered in this city for years.

LLOYD & CO.,
sep 16-3t 140, Liberty street, above St. Clair.

Marietta Apples.

JUST RECEIVED, per S. B. "Agatha," 102 barrels Marietta apples, in fine order, consisting of "Greenings," and other varieties, for sale low to close, by ISAAC CRUSE. 143, Liberty st.

Who has in store, keg butter, lard, mackerel. fresh and good. Always on hand, Clover and Timothy seed.

sep 16-1w*

DR. LARDNER'S LECTURES.

LAST EVENING BUT ONE.

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

This evening, Saturday, 16th September,
The Eye and Ear, Light and Sound, motions and pulsations of light, musical sounds, experimedts with the Hydrogen Trumpets, the Steam Navies of the U. S. and Great Britain, Galvanism applied to a dead Rabbit, the Drummond Light.

To commence at half past seven precisely.

THEATRE.

IN consequence of the great success of Dr. Lardner's Lectures, the Dramatic entertainments are postponed for a short period. Due notice will be given of the first performance.

JAMES P. GANN, Stage Manager.

In preparation, the spectacle of the Bottle Imp.

sep 13-tf

ASSYRIAN FASCINATION, at CONCERT HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12,
And to continue until further notice.

☞MISS WYMAN, the Original and Popular Lady Magician, Mr WYMAN, Ventriloquist, and SIGNOR VARINOAS, Marionettes.

Particulars in small bills. Admittance 25 cents; children half price. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely. sept 12.

NEW GOODS AT
Zebulon Kinzey's Comb and Fancy Store,
No. 86, Market street, Pittsburgh.

The Stock consists in part as follows:

COMBS.

Tortoise Shell Tuck Combs,
Do Twist do.
Do Side do.
Do Curl do
Do Dressing do.
Do Pocket do.
Buffalo Horn Twist do.
Do Side do.
Do Dressing do.
Ivory Fine do.
Do Dressing do.
Do Pocket do.
German Silver do.
Horn Tuck do.
Do Twist do.
Do Texan do.
Do Puff do.
Do Dressing do.
Do Redding do.
Do Pocket do.

Also a few fine Gilt do., plain and set tops.

FANCY GOODS.

Rosewood Writing Desks,
Do Dressing Cases,
Do Work Boxes of every description,
Fine Shaving Cases,
Do do Boxes,
Shell Card Cases,
Ivory do
Velvet do
Do Pocket Books,
Music Boxes,
Chess Boards,
Do Men, from 75 cents to $25 per set,
Walking Canes,
Accordeons,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Wax Dolls, all sizes,
A large assortment of Willow and Straw Travelling Baskets,
Fancy Work Baskets,
Silk Bags and Purses,
Bead do do
Silk Watch Guards, &c.

JEWELRY.

Gold and Silver Pencils,
Do do Thimbles,
Do Breast Pins,
Do Finger Rings,
Do Earrings,
Do Bracelets and Lockets,
With a good assortment of Hair Pins, Cuff Pins, &c.

VARIETY GOODS.

Pins, Tapes, Hooks and Eyes, Needles, Threads, Thimbles, Suspenders, Buttons, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Knives, Scissors, German Silver Table and Tea Spoons, &c.

TOYS.

A large assortment of every description.

The above articles may be had in connection with every article in the variety department. Call and examine the stock—they will be sold at reduced prices for cash. sep 12-1w

Dye Stuffs Just Received.

CHIPPED LOG WOOD AND FUSTIC, Blue Vitriol, Camwood, Alum, and a general stock of DYE WOODS, in store, and for sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD.

sept. 12. Corner 4th and Wood sts.

McLane's American Worm Specific.

THIS is to certify that with McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC, a child of mine passed upwards of 600 worms; it is the most powerful Worm Specific now in use. H. BARTHOLOMEW.

Middlebury, O., Oct. 4, 1843.

For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,
sept. 12. Corner 4th and Wood sts.

McLane's American Worm Specific.

THIS is to certify that a child of mine aged 4 years passed upwards of 30 worms of an astonishing size, from 4 to 5 inches long. In my neighborhood some dozen of certificates of its astonishing effects could be produced. H. SNOW.

Poland, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1842.

For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,
sept 12 Corner 4th and Wood sts.

Toothache! Toothache!! Toothache!!!

THE above complaints can be cured in five minutes, by using the celebrated MUSCOVITUS DROPS which is warranted. There are many imitations and counterfeits, of the above. The only *true and genuine* article is to be had at TUTTLE'S 86 Fourth st.

sept 12.

Tanners' Oil.

135 BBLS. Tanners' Oil, for sale by
WALTER BRYANT & CO.,
sep 2-d1m&w2t. No. 88, Liberty st.

SUNDRIES.—50 boxes chocolate,
5 do cocoa,
3 do rice flour,
25 do ground pepper,
5 do Cayenne do.,
36 cans ground mustard,
5 kegs do allspice,
5 do do ginger,
12 cans do do., together with every thing in the grocery line, all of which is offered at extremely low prices, for cash.

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
aug 9 43, Wood street.

TOBACCO.—10 boxes Burton's 5 lb lump tobacco
25 do Russell & Robinsons do
5 do Hare's do
10 do assorted sizes and brands,
just received and for sale by

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
aug 9 43, Wood street.

JOHN LE FEVER'S
New & Cheap Stock Establishment,
NO 61, DIAMOND ALLEY,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS.

I WOULD most respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and the country generally, that I have commenced the manufacture of STOCKS, of every variety, form and description, and would solicit merchants and others to call and examine for themselves, as I am, determined to sell on the most accommodating terms for cash, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. aug. 19—6m.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 23, 1843.

ADVICE having been received from the Register of the Land Office at Lexington, Missouri, that the removal of that Office to the town of Clinton, in Henry county, as directed by the President, will be effected on or about the 3d day of July next; this is to give notice that the public sale of lands ordered to be held at Lexington on the second day of October next, by the Executive proclamation bearing date the 8th inst., will be held at the time prescribed in the town of Clinton aforesaid.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner.

June 30—law10