dropathist. Neither had occasion to employ the apothecary. The nurses and attendants were employed constantly carrying the water to and fro, were heartily tired of their office, and threatened to resign if the water doctor was elected. At the end of three weeks, it was reported to the council that all three patients were dead.

The election day was named; and it may be easily surmised opinions were various as to the person who would be chosen. The merits of the candidates were equal.

There were nine councillors and the burgomaster.—After the usual display of eloquence, in which the qualifications of the candidates were amply portrayed, the votes were equal, each candidate having three. The casting vote rested with the burgomaster. He was sorely puzzled, placed his finger on his nose, and seemed to sum up with the requisite gravity. At this critical moment, the landlord of the Golden Calf entered the council-room. "Herr," said he in a whisper, "I entreat you to give the appointment of the physician to the alopathist; his ticket is undoubted; besides, unless he is chosen, I shall be left unpaid. His purse is empty." "Yes, yes, said the burgomaster, "you have reason on your side The apothecary, too, is in his favor. Millesimal doses and wet blankets are his aversion; they would ruin his trade, Gentlemen, I give my vote for the alopathist." The councillors bowed assent and exclaimed—"*Recte, recte, domine.*"

Thus the Prague doctor gained the great victory.

The citizens of Schoppenstedt were rid alike of their fears of a surplus population and a rise in the price of provisions.

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 23.

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, Jr. of Bradford.

COL. J. J. LEHMANOWSKY.—This gentleman has been lecturing, during the present week, in the German Lutheran Church, in Seventh street. Col. Lehmanowsky served in the French army with and under Napoleon for 23 years, and during that time he shared in 200 engagements, exclusive of skirmishes, of which he kept no account. It is impossible that his lectures could be otherwise than interesting, when we think of the important incidents and exciting scenes of the period he speaks about—"All of which he saw, part of which he was." Col. Lehmanowsky is now 71 years of age, but would readily be taken for a man of 40 or 50—indeed, there are many men 15 or 20 years younger, who bear more palpable marks of age. He is a man of iron frame; just such a man, as we could readily believe could have endured the hardships and dangers he describes so well.

We attended his lecture on Thursday evening.—When we entered, he was describing, with the aid of a small transparency, showing the position of the armies, the battle of Castigliono, in the campaign of Italy. He gave a rapid and glowing sketch of the masterly manœuvre by which that battle was gained, and of the subsequent and conclusing successes of Napoleon's Italian Campaign—his description of the surrender of the venerable and skilful General Wurmser to the young hero of the republic, was extremely interesting.

He next described the battle of Austerlitz; on either side of the valley of that name, the French and Russian forces were posted; the Russians, however, had the advantage of position, and the numbers of the French did not justify them in an attack on an enemy well posted in a fortified camp. Under these circumstances Bonaparte resorted to a stratagem to draw his enemies from their position, and a manœuvre to defeat them. He sent a flag of truce to Alexander, asking that he would grant him a conference with a view to settle the terms of a peace. The Russian Emperor declined to meet the French General in person, but deputed his aid-de-camp, a vain young nobleman, to go to the French camp to hear overtures for accommodation. When it was understood that an envoy was to be expected, Napoleon gave orders for his army to remain perfectly quiet, suppressing all those indications of hilarious enjoyment which distinguished a French army when bivouacked, when the envoy arrived, Napoleon received him in the midst of his Generals and Colonels, who with downcast eyes and dejected countenances seemed already more than half beaten. All this gloom was put on by the General's order, who referred the envoy to the melancholy situation of his forces, as his reason to wish for peace. As might have been expected, however, nothing definite could be settled, and the Russian count went back to his master, fully impressed with the belief that an easy victory awaited them. In pursuance of his plan the next day Napoleon sent his cavalry under Murat, to make a feint attack on the Russians, thus inducing them to believe that he meant to retreat; and when they left their camp Murat was ordered to retire before them till he came to the lake, where he was to make a stand. The plan succeeded—the Russians came down from their strong eminence and fiercely followed Murat, and as they thought, the retreating French army. The moment, however, that the French cavalry made a stand, the remainder of the army, who had not moved from their camp came down up on the Russian rear, and after a desperate conflict, drove them out upon the frozen lake, which offered them the only avenue to escape; the ice gave way and 30,000 of them perished. The Colonel's account of this great battle was of course much more full of interest than any other report could be, and absorbed the whole attention of his audience.

The Col. then took up the history of the campaign of Egypt. He described the landing of the French, and their first encounter with the Mamelukes, in which, owing, as he said, to the novel mode of fighting pursued by their enemies, the French were beaten. This success of the Turks, said the Colonel, caused great rejoicing in England—the city of London was illuminated; but said the old veteran, as the "old fire of the flint" sparkled out, they soon got news that made them put their lamps out again. He alluded to the result of the battle of the Pyramids, which he then described—the French army, he said, was formed in hollow squares, with artillery in the centre of each. When the squares were attacked, the infantry fell off on either side, and the cannon were directed with terrible effect upon the Turks, who were always driven back, and the square was again formed. He made this statement, he said, because certain writers had assigned to the artillery another position.

He described the Mameluke, their horses and their splendid appointments—many of them, he said, were equipt at a cost of from 10 to $15,000. He denied, however that they were the expert or effective swordsmen they are said to be by some—he says they had but two cuts, which were merely sweeping and horizontal, and which were easily guarded by the European swordsman.

He was asked concerning the charge of British historians that Napoleon had poisoned 5000 of his army who were sick of the plague when he retreated from Jaffa. The Colonel said it was a story started four years after the siege, in the British Parliament, as an offset for the cruelty of Sir Sidney Smith, the British commander at Acre, who had scuttled a hospital ship on which were 250 French prisoners, who were sick of the plague. Col. L. said that Napoleon, when asked by his surgeon General for permission to poison the plague-stricken soldiers, indignantly refused; and that eighteen surgeons were left in charge of them when the army retreated. Among these, the Colonel stated, was a companion of his own, whom he has never since heard of.

The Colonel describes the horrible sufferings of the army in Egypt in a most painfully vivid manner. In their march over the great desert, their water gave out—they cut up the leathern bags in which it had been carried and sucked the pieces—they killed the camels in order to get at the supply of water which they carry; and which enables them to make longer journeys in those arid regions than other animals—these desperate remedies failing, the men opened their veins and sucked their own blood.—Many, in attempting this, would unskillfully cut an artery and bleed to death. The fine sand which was continually moving through the air, would get into the eyes of the soldiers and blind them completely. But even the apparent end of their trials was fatal to many. At the edge of the desert were many stagnant and shallow pools of water, containing a species of very small but voracious leech. The soldiers panted with joy at the sight of water, rushed to these pools dipping the water up with their hands, and swallowing with the water large quantities of these leeches. These unfortunate men soon died in fearful convulsions. A part of the army nearer the Nile who rushed heedlessly through the high reeds on its shore to reach the water, were destroyed by crocodiles concealed there. The fatality caused by these sufferings reduced the army from 60,000 to 6,000, which was all that returned to France. Of these but 2,000 were able to bear arms.

The Colonel described Gen. Kleber, who was left by Napoleon in command of the army in Egypt. He was a man 7 feet high and weighed 300 pounds—but without one of the most active men he ever saw. He was, like Murat, a splendid horseman—but he had not the qualities of a great general—he was often headstrong; and was talkative to a ridiculous degree "If," said the Colonel, "in talking 15 minutes with Gen. Kleber, you could get in half a dozen words, you might think yourself happy."

These lectures will be concluded tonight, and we would advise all to attend them. In listening to his discourses, the time passed pleasantly by.

☞We have heard that Mr. CRAIG has returned from the "wilds of Virginia," and the columns of his organ bear abundant evidence of the fact, in the laudatory notices of Mr. C. and the foul attacks on Judge WILKINS. He has been vamping up occurrences of times long past, that have not the slightest bearing on questions now before the people, and misrepresenting the speeches and writings of Judge Wilkins, in the vain hope of making a little capital for himself. He well knows that the long life of NEVILLE B. CRAIG is marked by not a single act to which his friends can refer as rendering him worthy the confidence of his fellow-citizens, or that indicates his fitness for the high station to which he aspires. He knows the democratic candidate to be a gentleman in whom the people can safely confide their most important interests, confident that they will be supported with an energy and vigor seldom equalled; he knows the esteem in which our candidate is held, for the many valuable services he has rendered the public, and that from all the stations to which he has been elevated, he has retired with increased laurels and augmented strength. It is no wonder, then, that NEVILLE B. CRAIG should pour forth his virulence on such a competitor, and revive the futile falsehoods of former years; but as the life of WILLIAM WILKINS is a sufficient contradiction for all the *Craigisms* that can be concocted, the rancor accumulated in the "wilds of Virginia," can do no harm.

THE FRAUDULENT TICKETS AGAIN.—We publish this morning another statement from A. Millar, Esq., explaining his motives for mixing himself among the regularly nominated candidates on the democratic ticket. We have no doubt but Mr. M.'s note will be sufficient to satisfy the public that he did not intend a fraud, but to guard against such a contingency, he should have placed it at the head of his sheet of tickets, instead of labeling it in a manner calculated to deceive anyone who would not examine it closely.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The Democratic Committee of Correspondence met, pursuant to adjournment, at the house of H. Casidy, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 20th inst.; a quorum being present, the Committee was called to order, by the Chair.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee of Finance be appointed, whose duty it shall be to collect from the candidates the funds necessary to defray the expenses of printing and distributing tickets.

Whereupon, The Chair appointed Charles Barnett, John Murray, Wm. Kerr, Chambers McKibben, and John Sarber, said committee.

On motion, Resolved, That Rody Patterson, John Lavely and J. B. Guthrie be and they are hereby constituted a committee on Naturalization.

John Murray, from the Committee, to whom was referred the resolution relative to a revision of the Delegate System, made the following report.

That the short space of time allowed the members of the committee, in which to perform the duty assigned them, has prevented them from giving to the subject, that consideration, which, in their opinion, it requires, in order to devise a system as perfect as circumstances will permit, and at the same time be acceptable to a majority of the Democratic citizens of the county. The committee, however, submit, as the result of their labor, the following:

Rules for the government of the Democratic primary meetings and county conventions, in the county of Allegheny.

Rule 1st. Each and every Ward, Township and Borough, in the county of Allegheny, shall, on the *second* Saturday of June, in every year, elect Delegates as is hereafter designated, to represent the same in the Democratic County Convention. They shall be elected for one year, and make all nominations for Congress, Senate, Assembly and county officers. They shall also if need be, elect Delegates to a State Convention, provided the Convention to which they shall elect Delegates, is called to meet between the time of the assemblage of the County Convention, and the next ensuing Annual October election. They shall appoint a Committee of Correspondence for the county to consist of *nine* members, none of whom shall be members of the Convention, which appointed them, but they shall perform no other duties by virtue of their election on the second Saturday of June.

The meetings for Delegate elections, shall be held in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the Boroughs of Birmingham, Lawrenceville and Sharpsburgh and Pitt Township, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M.; in the different Townships and Districts, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M., and the polls shall be kept open during that time, when none but Democratic citizens qualified to vote at general elections, shall participate in the election, which shall be by ballot, and shall be conducted by two Inspectors and a Clerk, to be appointed by the citizens then present. The Clerk shall record every voter's name, when his vote may be challenged by any Democratic citizen of the district, and the Inspector shall receive such testimony as may be adduced to establish his qualification to vote, and his adherence to the Democratic party; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Inspectors, that he is duly qualified, the vote shall be received.

They shall be elected as follows:

City of Pittsburgh.—The First Ward shall elect 3 Delegates; 2d Ward, 3; 3d Ward, 5; 4th Ward, 3; and 5th Ward, 4.

City of Allegheny.—1st Ward, 2; 2d Ward, 2; 3d Ward, 2; and 4th Ward, 3.

Borough of Birmingham, 2; Borough of Lawrenceville, 2; and Borough of Sharpsburgh, 2.

Pitt Township, 4; Peebles, 2; Wilkins, 2; Plumb, 3; Versailles, 3; Elizabeth, 3; Jefferson, 2; Mifflin, 3; Upper St. Clair, 3; Lower St. Clair, 4; Robinson, 3; Fayette, 3; Findlay, 3; Moon, 3; Ohio, 2; Franklin, 2; Reserve, 2; Ross, 2; Pine, 2; West Deer, 2; East Deer, 2; and Indiana, 2. Total number of Delegates, 90

That each Ward, Township and District, shall have two Delegates for one hundred Democratic votes, polled at the last preceding Presidential election; one for each additional one hundred votes, and an additional one, for a fraction, not less than thirty. *Provided*, That each Ward, Township and District, shall have at least, two Delegates, no matter what may be the number of Democratic votes.

Every Delegate elected, shall receive a certificate of his election, signed by the Inspectors and attested by the Clerk, of such Ward, Township or District, where such an election was held, the said certificate and tally papers, to be presented to the delegation, as an evidence of his election.

When the citizens of the various Districts of the county, shall deem it proper, at any Delegate election, to instruct their Delegates, the mode of instruction shall be as follows: They shall at the same time of voting for Delegates, vote for such candidates, as they wish said delegates to support in Convention, and the persons having the largest number of votes, for the various offices voted for, shall be deemed to have the instruction of the District. The tally papers to be returned with the credentials of the Delegates.

Rule 2d. The Delegates elected, shall meet on the first Wednesday, succeeding the election of delegates, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and hold all their meetings at that place, and annually afterward, at the same hour and at the same place, and organize temporarily, when officers shall be nominated and elected viva voce, a majority of votes present (being a quorum,) being necessary to constitute an election. The officers shall consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, 4 Secretaries one Door-Keeper and Messenger.

Rule 3d. When the Delegates' seats are disputed, the claimants shall have a right to be heard before the delegation, by one person from each set of claimants, (to be elected by themselves,) and after being so heard, the convention shall take such steps as the nature of the case may require, but if no such seats are disputed, they shall proceed to divide the county into districts, for members of Assembly, in such manner as will secure to all its parts, a fair representation in that body, after which, the general nominations shall be made,—they shall then proceed to make the final nominations.

Rule 4th. Each Delegate shall be entitled to nominate one person, who shall be a resident of the district he represents, for each of the several offices to be filled, and any Democratic citizen wishing a nomination, may send in a written application to that effect, and his name shall be placed on the list of persons nominated for said office, provided, that but *one office* is applied for, by *each person*, by letter or nomination. But no person shall be placed in nomination, who does not send a pledge that he will abide by the nomination and support the ticket that may be nominated.

Rule 5th. No vacancy shall be filled by a substitute, except by a direct vote of four-fifths of the members present, and such substitute *must* be a citizen of the district in which such vacancy may exist—vacancies may at all times be filled by a new election in the district where such vacancy may exist, upon forty eight hours notice by hand-bills signed by the officers of the delegation, or by ten democratic citizens of the district.

Rule 6th. No election of delegates shall be valid unless held at the time and place designated in the call and in conformity to the rules herein prescribed, six weeks notice of the time and place of holding said election to be given by the Democratic committee of correspondence.

Rule 7th. The democratic citizens of the various Wards, Townships and Districts of the county of Allegheny, shall elect the number of delegates designated in Rule 1st on the second Saturday of January, in each year as may be necessary, to meet in county delegation, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Fourth of March convention for the purpose of making such nominations as the Democratic State Convention may see proper to make, conforming to the rules herein prescribed; of which election the democratic committee of correspondence shall give at least four weeks notice in all the democratic papers of the county. The delegates to such county convention shall meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh on the first Wednesday succeeding their election at 11 o'clock, A. M., when after having organized they shall elect to the state convention the number of delegates to which the county may be entitled, and they may or may not instruct them as seems to them best.

Rule 8. No delegate elected originally or to supply a vacancy, after accepting the appointment, shall be eligible to a nomination by the delegation.

Rule 9. The names of the delegates shall be alphabetically arranged, and called over in that order on all occasions.

Rule 10. Delegates shall make all motions from their seats, and it shall be the duty of the Messenger to hand all communications from the members to the chair; but in electing candidates each member shall rise from his seat when his name is called and vote *viva voce*, when he shall resume his seat, two of the secretaries acting as tellers to record the votes.

Rule 11. The county delegation in each and every year shall appoint, from among their number a Treasurer, who shall make collection from that body for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of the delegation.

Rule 12. The Secretaries of the Delegation shall keep accurate minutes of the proceedings of the delegation, in a book to be procured for that purpose; and at the expiration of their term shall deliver over the same to their successors in office.

Rule 13. The door-keeper shall be supplied with a list of the delegates elect, and shall not admit any person within the bar while the delegation is in session who is not a delegate.

Rule 14. The President, or in his absence the vice President shall be empowered to convene the Delegation for special purposes when necessary, or when requested so to do by the Democratic Committee of Correspondence.

Rule 15. These rules shall govern all democratic delegations of the county of Allegheny.

Rule 16. These rules shall not be altered, amended or suspended, except by a delegation chosen for that purpose, to revise, correct or amend the same.

Rule 17. These rules shall be printed and read at the organization of every Democratic County Delegation.

Rule 18. A majority of the whole number of delegates shall constitute a quorum.

Powers. The convention shall have power to appoint committees of conference and define their powers—to define more fully the powers and duties of the committee of correspondence, and to adopt such additional rules as may be deemed necessary, not inconsistent with the foregoing, provided such additional rules are only binding on the delegation which may have adopted them, and may at any time be dispensed with by a vote of the majority of the members of the delegation.

On motion, Resolved, That the report be printed in all the democratic papers of the county, and that the democracy be requested to instruct their delegates to the next convention in reference to its adoption.

On motion adjourned.

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

Communications.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:

In relation to the Presidency, the maxim of Pennsylvania should be "*nulla vestigea retorsum.*" Having once taken our stand, nothing but the most imposing necessity, should induce the Democracy of this great state to surrender claims that are due to her upon the most obvious principles of political courtesy and party faith. If we now tamely surrender our rights, either through supineness or a morbid dread of failure in our assertion of them, or if, misled by manifestations of feelings elsewhere, we should become dubious of success, and press our claims in a halting, hesitating manner, when again can we assure ourselves of a union in our favor, or what reason have we to flatter ourselves that a future period will be more auspicious to the justice of our cause, than the present? The claims of Pennsylvania can surely never be stronger than they are now; she has for more than half a century stood steadfast in the cause of democracy; she has frequently, by the firmness and consistency of her yeomanry, stayed the storm of battle, and decided the political campaign. She has permitted her statesmen to be overlooked time and again, and been willing to follow where she was entitled to lead, preferring the success of the great cause to the elevation of her own distinguished patriots; and now, when, with a unanimity unprecedented, she has placed in nomination one of the most eminent citizens of the Union, she seems destined to see his name passed by, unheeded in her sister states, and to create no warmth correspondent with the feelings that have induced her to bring her illustrious statesman before the public. Is this caused by the neglect of those who have been thus active in sustaining the claims of Pennsylvania, or by some inherent difficulty in persuading other states to do us justice? If by the first, it is time we should arm for the conflict; if by the last, it is time to proclaim to those around us, that we will not permit ourselves to be neglected or despised; that Pennsylvania, cool and cautious and forbearing as she is, has yet the spirit that will render her indignant at wrong, and the firmness that will not submit to injustice. When we look around us, we shall readily perceive that there is no want of activity on the part of the friends of other candidates, to press them upon the people. In some parts of this state, the press is employed in setting forth the claims of General Cass; Mr. Van Buren's friends are organized in force; the gallant Hero of the Thames has his advocates and his newspapers; and Mr. Calhoun is not without a reasonable support. Every one seems eager to trench upon the manor of old faithful Pennsylvania, but in no state in the Union is there a liberal, generous, and honorable spirit exhibited towards the Pennsylvania candidate. It has ever been so in relation to every thing Pennsylvanian; we have not acquired the art of putting our best foot foremost. There is an inherent modesty in the composition of our people, that prevents their commending themselves to public notice; an awkwardness in proclaiming their own intrinsic worth, and a diffidence in enforcing their claims, that renders them constantly liable to suffer from the pretensions of others of inferior merit, but greater audacity. We seem to want a moral courage in sustaining our own rights, whilst we cast ourselves into the gap with great intrepidity when the rights of others are assailed; we overlook our own peculiar advantages, whenever our aid is invoked in the great cause of democracy and our country, and suffer others to pluck the fruits of the tree which we have planted. It is, in part, for these reasons that Pennsylvania is now undergoing the humiliation of having her favorite candidate for the Presidency passed by, by the great National Democracy, as though he were not even in the field; occasionally insulted with a complimentary notice, but not looked up to as one who is put forward in earnest for the highest and most responsible station that can be coveted by man; as one whose own ambition will be satisfied by the bare tender of his name in the National Convention, and who will then willingly fall back, whilst others grapple in the arena for the glorious prize of a whole people's favor. Let us ask ourselves seriously, are we, who have contributed to place Mr. Buchanan in this position, doing him justice, ourselves credit, or the State honor, by having nominated and "applauded him to the echo" merely, and then left him to win his own way to the Presidential chair? to make a personal appeal to his friends in other states, to subsidize Newspapers, and to urge his elevation to the station to which it is our duty to labor with unceasing perseverance to raise him? Do we not know that Mr. Buchanan rests his claims upon his important services, the confidence of his friends, his statesman-like properties, and that elevation of mind and thought that would render it impossible for him to move in this matter himself? To the Democracy of Pennsylvania he submits himself, in the confidence that we will stand by him, as the Democracy of other states stand by their respective candidates, with resolution and industry, by invoking the aid of the democracy of their sister states, and by making use of all measures consistent with an honorable support of a candidate, that are calculated to ensure his success. Have we done this? If so, where are the evidences of our good faith and industry in his cause to be found.

CASSIUS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE POST:

Gentlemen: In your paper of the 20th inst. you take notice of some tickets that I had printed for the approaching election, which you term *Fraudulent*. On Tuesday morning, before I knew that my tickets were printed, your Mr. Phillips met me in the street, and informed me that one of them had been brought to your office, and it was the opinion that I had intentions to *deceive* the voters with them. I gave him my reasons why I had done so, and he appeared satisfied. The next morning, however, they were noticed in your paper under the head of *Fraud*. Knowing that, as the leaders of a party, you felt bound to make capital out of everything you could, I kept silent, supposing you were done with it; but in yours of the 21st inst. you again mention the matter without any qualifications, and this I did not expect after what I told Mr. Phillips.—I am therefore under the necessity of asking you to insert this, with the motives which induced me to have my tickets printed in the manner which you condemn.

They were as follows—As an *Independent Volunteer* candidate for the office of Prothonotary, I thought it was right and proper to have the tickets of the different political parties on my stand. I did not wish to have the tickets of my competitors there, nor wish to be charged with destroying them, which must have been the case, if I took my supply from their stands. I therefore, after consulting with friends of each political party, who said it would be both fair and honorable, concluded to print Tickets at my own expense, with my own name on them. My object was, that those who chose to vote for me, might procure at my stand the balance of the ticket of their choice, and not be under the necessity of going to another, where the risk would be run of an appeal to their *party* feelings, or other means (which you know are often used) to induce them to vote for another and not for me.

The reason why the names of the parties (which appears to be the gist of the offence) were placed at the head of each ticket, was simply to designate them, so that my friends might have no trouble in the selection.

These were my motives, and none other; the idea of *Fraud* never was entertained by me. If I had intended fraud would I not have had the Tickets printed *privately*, and not issued them until it would have been too late for you to warn your friends? My contrary course must endorse my motives as pure; and you and the public, will, I hope, so appreciate them.

ALEX. MILLAR, of Pittsburgh.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

ROME, July 4.—Great pains are taken here to preserve from further decay the architectural relics of the ages anterior to Christianity. The tottering portion of the Colosseum has been propped up; and the temple of Nerva is about to be repaired. Our public roads are likewise undergoing great improvements. The heretofore incommodious one, the Monte Cavo (*Mons Latialis*) has been leveled; and they are building a viaduct at Genzano. The great road across the Pontine marshes will be improved; the gloomy desert which formerly surrounded the traveller has been planted with rows of elm trees; whilst on either side the eye is gratified by the pleasing aspect of cornfields and pasture lands. The malaria of that district nevertheless, continues to exercise a baneful influence on health.

MAKING THEM "SHELL OUT."—The New York True Sun says that some enterprising persons in Brooklyn have established an *Institution* in that city for the purpose of hatching chickens on a large scale, which is to be dignified with the name of Polotokion It comprises five or six long buildings, and several acres of land. What a roguish idea it is to go to so much trouble to cheat the poor chickens out of their shells!

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

4 FEET 6 INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
Tioga, Blashgeld, St Louis.
Belmont, Poe, Do.
Mingo Chief, Deveuny, Cin.
*Bridgewater, Clarke, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
Belfast, Smith, Wheeling.
*Columbiana, Murdock, Cin,
*Adelaide, Bougher, Do.

All boats marked thus (*) in the above list, are provided with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent the explosion of steam boilers.

THEATRE.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 22, will be performed
RICHARD THE THIRD.
Richard, Mr. Merritt.
Songs by Mad. Grashee and Master Augustus.
To conclude with
WENLOCK OF WENLOCK;
OR,
THE SPIRIT OF THE BLACK MANTLE.
Wolf, Mr. Merritt.
Boxes 50 cents—Pit 25 cents—Gallery 25 cents, for colored people only. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, curtain rises at 8.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

AT DAVIS' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets. An extensive assortment of *DRY GOODS*, recently purchased in the East for cash, and which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern prices, for currency or approved endorsed notes. The assortment consists in part of
20 pieces wood dyed blue black broadcloths;
15 " super. blue cloth;
10 " brown, olive and mixed cloths;
4 " super. Beaver cloths;
5 " pilot cloths;
40 " cassinets, assorted colors; some very fine;
50 " flannels, twilled and plain white, red, green and yellow.
20 " English merino, assorted colors;
100 all wool blanket shawls;
200 cotton plaid shawls;
1,000 doz. spool cotton, all colors;
*100 pieces bleached and brown muslins, and a great variety of other articles usually found in a Dry Goods House.
☞ Also, an assortment of boots, shoes, and hats, which will all be sold at prices without regard to the late advances in the East. sept 23.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Allegheny.

The petition of John Boldinger, of the 4th Ward of the city of Allegheny, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth.

That your petitioner has provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the city and ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a house of public entertainment. And your petitioner as in duty bound will pray.

JOHN BOLDINGER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the 4th Ward of the city of Allegheny, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and convenience for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Jacob Guiser	Chas. Rumbaugh	Jas. Alberson
A. Kauffman	G. V. Wilsacker	Felix Gauter
Jacob Lahmen	John Voughtly	Abram Hays
S. Walder	V. Scriba	John Walter.

sep 23—3t

Hides.

1,300 LIGHT HIDES, suitable for Upper Leather.
900 heavy Spanish Hides,
250 city slaughter do.,
700 Madras Goat Skins,
In store and for sale by
WALTER BRYANT & CO.
sep2-d1m&w2t. No. 33 Liberty st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, or Lease, *on Saturday, the 15th of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., that valuable property, on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite this city, lately laid off in lots, embracing between 20 and 30 acres of land.

This is well known to be the most advantageous location for manufacturing purposes in the vicinity of our great manufacturing city, having an extensive front on the river, and extending back to Coal Hill, celebrated for the quality of its coal over any other, and in which immediate vicinity and extending back are inexhaustible mines; railways from which can be run directly into work on this property, as is now done in the neighborhood. There are also several strata of coal beneath the surface on this property, which will be valuable in time, by the use of shafts, one of which is ascertained to be 12 to 15 feet in thickness.

A portion of the property being elevated above the proper level, and the clay being of the best quality for brick making, can be used very advantageously in improvements.

Its advantageous location for Manufacturing and Building, the Slack Water Navigation of the Monongahela, its being nearly opposite the mouth of the Pennsylvania Canal, and affording every facility for the reception of materials by river, at all seasons when navigable at any other point in the vicinity of the city, its proximity and connexion with which as will be the case by a bridge so soon it becomes occupied, altogether render it in every point of view, one of the most desirable locations for investment and improvement.

Notwithstanding the number of extensive Works which have been erected within the past few years, manufactures have never flourished more successfully than at present, the yearly increasing extent of our city, the immense emigration to the West and its unequalled rapid settlement, which our city must ever, as it now does, most advantageously supply with manufactures, will yearly increase the demand, and great as is our character as a manufacturing place, when we review the great increase in number and extent of our manufactures within the past few years, we must consider it in its infancy, as the great manufacturing and commercial point it is destined to become.

In addition to the manufacturing of Iron, Nails, Glass, Engines and Machinery, Cotton Yarns, &c. which are operated advantageously here, we require in this region manufactories of Cotton Goods, as the immense quantities of these articles yearly brought from the East for this, and Western and Southern markets evince, the profits to the different hands generally through which they pass between the manufacturer and the western merchant, would satisfy a manufacturer; in addition there is the carriage west to east of the materials, and east to west of the manufactured articles, besides insurance, time, &c., offering every inducement to companies of our own or Eastern Capitalists beyond competition.

Applications have been made for a number of years past for locations on this property for Manufacturing and Building purposes, and it has been laid off into lots containing nearly an acre on the river, for the former, and 24 by 100 feet for the latter purpose, fronting on 50 feet streets, and 20 feet alleys.

It will be sold in a body, (exclusive of a few lots) or portions will be sold together to suit the views of individuals or companies wishing to purchase, or otherwise separately in lots. Some lots may be exchanged for buildings on this property, or for a farm.

The terms will be made perfectly easy, only a small portion required down, and the remainder in a term of years, payable annually or otherwise.

It is not desired to dispose of the property under the late and still existing depression of real estate, except for its fair value, but from the frequent applications for its purchase, and the inducements offered at present for improvements, every article and expense connected therewith being so low, it is considered the present possession for these purposes by persons or companies of wealth, would be so advantageous to them, together with the terms on which it is offered, that induces the offer of sale at this time. NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

Committee of Mrs. Sidney Gregg.
aug 1-1awd&wts

NAVY BEEF AND PORK—FOR 1844.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Provisions & Clothing,
August 14, 1843.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the second day of October next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States,

Seven thousand eight hundred barrels of Navy Beef,
And seven thousand eight hundred barrels of Navy Pork;

each barrel to contain not less than two hundred pounds net weight of Beef or Pork; no excess of weight in either article will be paid for. To be delivered at the respective Navy yards and Naval Stations as follows—

	Bbls. Beef.	*Bbls. Pork.*
At Portsmouth, N. H.,	94	94
At Boston, Mass.,	2,258	2,258
At Brooklyn, N. Y.,	2,565	2,563
At Philadelphia, Pa.,	107	107
At Baltimore, Md.,	15	15
At Washington, D. C.,	97	97
At Norfolk, Va.,	2,563	2,563
At Charleston, S. C.,	15	15
At Pensacola, Florida,	41	15
At New Orleans, La.,	47	47
	7,800	7,800

Said Beef and Pork must be delivered, one-half between the first day of January, 1844, and the 15th day of April, 1844; and the other half by the 15th day of June, 1844, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—Offers must be made for each half separately and distinctly—that is, for the half deliverable betwen first of January and 15th of April, and for the half deliverable by 15th June, 1844.

The Beef must be packed from well fattened cattle, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1843, and the first day of February, 1844, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and from a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel and half, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.

The Pork must be packed from corn fed well fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November 1843, and the first day of February, 1844, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each; excluding the heads, jowls, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet and lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each.

Both the Beef and Pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of Man or St. Ube's salt and the Beef must have five ounces of fine, pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle to be made from fresh water, as strong as salt will make it.

One-third the quantity of Beef and one-third the quantity of Pork must be packed in half barrels, and contain one hundred pounds net weight of each, as the case may be.

The barrels and half barrels must be made of the best seasoned white oak or white oak staves and headings; if of the former, to be not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; if of the latter, to be not less than one inch thick for barrels, and three-fourths of an inch for half barrels; and to be hooped at least three-fourths over with the best white oak or hickory hoops.

Each barrel and half barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef," or Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name, and the year when packed.

The Beef and Pork will be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards and stations aforesaid, and by some sworn inspector of salted provisions, who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspection must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards and stations aforesaid, after the inspection, and at their own expense.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly, in separate orders for the Beef and for the Pork; and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject all offers from persons who have heretofore failed to fulfil their contracts.

Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of their respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, and is to be forfeited to the United States, in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed periods. And in case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the aforesaid beef and pork within the times specified, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall have the right to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiencies, and any excess of costs shall be charged to and paid by the contractors. Payment will be made by the United States (excepting ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contracts, as before stated,) within thirty days after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy agents respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective Navy Yards and Stations, according to the terms of the contracts.

The parts of the beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contracts; persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Successful bidders will be forthwith notified of their acceptance, and a contract and bond will be transmitted to them, which must be executed and returned to this Bureau within thirty days.

aug 19—d30s.

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,
June 30—1awt10