FOR PRESIDENT,
JAS. BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

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.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—A letter appears in the Aurora of Saturday, signed by a considerable number of persons, several of whom we have always believed to be political opponents, asking Mr. RODY PATTERSON to become a volunteer candidate for Sheriff. The reason assigned by them for making this request is, that the "delegates from Plum, one from Moon, one from Mifflin, and one from Jefferson," "violated their instructions" in the late Democratic Convention in voting for Col. Trovillo. We have before alluded to this charge, against these delegates, and endeavored to show its falsity—and we may in future pursue the subject, and prove to the satisfaction of every democrat in the county, that if instructions had been adhered to on both ballots by all the delegates, Col. TROVILLO would still have had a majority in the convention. Such is at present our solemn conviction,—and if we could believe for a moment, the accusations of this letter, we could not support the nomination. But our respect for the accused delegates is too great, their own statements and that of their constituents with whom we have spoken, are too clear and convincing, for us to give credence to the serious charges so inconsiderately brought against them.

In his reply to this letter, Mr. Patterson alludes to the course of certain individuals "having control of a paper professing to be the organ of the party," who have assailed his character by "underhanded and secret charges." We presume the editors of this paper are here meant, and we can only express our surprise that such a statement should have been made by Mr. P. As we have reason to believe, however, that it has been extensively circulated in conversation, we are glad to have this opportunity to deny it in a public and positive manner. During the whole course of the canvass we refused peremptorily to admit into our columns, no matter how it may have been signed, any article assailing any candidate for nomination—those whose pieces have been rejected can attest the truth of this.—Whenever the candidates for nomination were alluded to, we spoke of them all as deserving the confidence of the party, and worthy of its favors. It was not necessary for us to give a specific pledge to support the ticket; that we would do so no one entertained a doubt.—Our steady and unwavering course during the eight years we have conducted democratic papers in this county, was a sufficient guaranty on that subject. And we defy any man to show a line of ours, written during the whole canvass, which evinced a preference for any candidate for nomination—indeed, so impartial was our course, that, since the convention, we have been asked by constant readers of our paper, who we had preferred individually for the various offices. This should convince any man that whatever were our preferences we did not attempt to thrust them on the people, and must effectually put down the false and slanderous accusation that we have used undue or unfair means to affect any of the candidates.

Mr. Patterson declines to be a candidate for the Sheriffalty, and says he must "decidedly refuse to permit his name to be used against the nominee of the party," COL. TROVILLO, for whom, he says, he will "vote cheerfully."

DELEGATE SYSTEM.—The Committee of Correspondence, at their meeting on Wednesday last, reported a plan for re-modelling the Delegate System. The mode proposed might do very well to ensure an equal representation of the party in the Conventions, if the people had time to study it, but it will have but little effect in abolishing the evils complained of in the present system. There are too many rules, and there is too much detail about it, to make it easily understood; and the people who have neither the time nor the inclination to devote to the study of such matters, will be as much at the mercy of the wire-workers, as ever. Although care is taken to close every avenue to fraud, yet still its practise is by no means difficult, and those who would resort to it, have almost as many facilities as under the old system.

The Committee recommend that the delegates should be elected by ballot, instead of by marking, and that the primary meetings should be governed by the rules of the general election: and should the people wish to instruct their delegates, they are to vote for the candidates who will come before the Convention for nomination. This is very well; but would it not be infinitely preferable to vote for the *candidates only*, and have a return judge in each district, whose sole duty will be to meet the return judges from the other wards and townships, and present the vote of his district. The candidate having the highest number of votes should be declared nominated. Under such a plan there is no room for fraud, after the decision of the primary meetings. The delegates have no opportunity to disobey the will of their constituents, or to trade away their votes; their simple duty is to cast up the votes polled, and to declare the persons nominated. This plan is simple, easily understood, and guards as effectually against fraud, as can be done by the rules of our general election.

The plan of the Committee, fixing a ratio of representation, will evidently appear to our country friends as an effort to give the cities an advantage over the country in the Convention, and although that may not have been the object of the Committee, yet such would, nevertheless, be the consequence of the system recommended, should it be adopted.

Some of the suggestions of the Committee might be adopted with advantage; but the people would gain nothing by taking the whole plan as a substitute for the present system; it would furnish no certain remedy for the abuses now complained of, and would burden the proceedings of our Conventions with a multitude of forms from which no benefit would arise.

JUDGE LYNCH has been holding a Court at Elmira, New York, and has awarded an elegant suit of tar and feathers to a person who appears to have been eminently deserving of the compliment. The facts of the case are as follows: a scamp, whose name is not given by the Elmira Gazette, laid a deep and villainous scheme to destroy a happy family who resided in one of the towns in Chemung county by circulating infamous reports, which, in the end, led to a temporary dissolution of the family. He was imprisoned, but after an investigation had resulted in a triumphant refutation of his slanders, the aggrieved parties humanely forgave him, and he was released on Friday, 8th inst. The residents of the village got wind of what was going on, and gathered around the prison, awaiting his appearance. He started to leave the village, but "tar and feathers! ride him on a rail! Lynch him! Lynch him!" being the mottoes of the villagers, he was speedily carried before a Court duly organized by Judge Lynch, and sentenced to receive a *"coat of tar and feathers,* and *to be rode upon a rail,"* without the limits of the Corporation; there to be released on condition of a promise that he would never again make his appearance in the vicinity. The sentence was executed in excellent style, to the gratification of a large number of spectators, and the Gazette says it was approved by all. But it was an outrageous violation of law, and must have an evil influence upon the population, among whom it was perpetrated.

☞ The Philadelphia Sun says that young *Saunders*, the Forger, got the rudiments of his *moral* education, in the Saloons and tippling shops of the Theatres. He is said to have been stage-struck, and to support the extravagance attendant on his Theatrical passion, he was forced into the dishonest practices that have brought him to his present lamentable position.

THE RIVER.—The Cincinnati Inquirer of the 20th ult., says, "we have now a very large river, and there is a report that we may expect a rise from above of 10 to 12 feet more. Some of the largest boats—the Harkaway and the Scioto Valley, have dropped down to the landing to take in freight. The Empress has left for New Orleans with a pretty good freight."

THE ELECTION.—We again insert the proclamation of the Sheriff for the next general election with the latest corrections. They relate to the places of voting in Allegheny city:—in the First, Second and Third Wards of that city, the election will be held at the public school house of each ward: in the Fourth Ward, it will be held at the office of B. Simmons, Esq.

WHITMORE, THE SWINDLER.—The Norfolk Herald states that this accomplished swindler was in that Borough last winter, where he left his marks for a small amount. The Herald adds:

We learn from good authority that this skilful financier, while in Richmond last winter, seeing a notice in one of the papers, of the success of Mr. S. N. Botsford, of this borough, in electrotype gilding, was thereby induced to come to Norfolk, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of an art so well calculated to serve him in his vocation of forgery and swindling. He made overtures to Mr. Botsford, we learn, to obtain a knowledge of his secret, but a *fee* being required in advance, he dropped the subject. Having heard that a gentleman at Old Point could give him instructions, he, (with a confederate by the name of Barnes,) applied to that source of information, announcing himself as James C. Whitmore, M. D. Here, by the preliminary of a "promise to pay," (which was never fulfilled,) he obtained his object, and after getting his batteries made, he and his accomplice (who he said was his wife's brother,) left for Washington without paying his tavern bill, leaving his wife and one child *in pledge*.

On his passage to Washington he attempted to run the rig upon the captain of the Osceola, but finding it was "pay your passage or be set ashore," he gave a pair of gold specs as security. After an absence of several weeks, he wrote to Mr. Walters, at whose hotel in Norfolk he had left his wife and child, and enclosed him an accepted draft on New York, for a larger amount than the debt he owed Mr. W., requesting that gentleman to pay the difference to his wife, or send her on; which was done. The draft, however, turned out to be a villainous fraud. No such firm as that purported to be drawn upon, was ever heard of in New York!

But these, it seems, were not the only instances of his genius. While at Old Point he saw some "friction primers" made by Mr. Perkins, to whom the invention belongs, and who had then proposals before the Department at Washington to furnish the Government.—This contract had the address to obtain.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence Evening Chronicle states that Thomas W. Door arrived at Pawtucket, Mass., on Monday, and is expected to arrive at Providence on Wednesday.

The Chronicle says:—

"The Supreme Court is now in session here, and it is believed that he contemplates giving himself up, and demanding a trial—but of this we cannot speak definitely.

The determination of the authorities of the State we know; and they are, that Mr. Dorr shall be at once arrested and committed to prison, on his arrival within the borders of the State. So, that, upon the whole, whether he gives himself up or not, if he comes to R. Island, he must go to prison, and from thence to his trial, by a jury of his country, when, if he is convicted, he will probably endure a long imprisonment; while, if acquitted, he will at once take his place among us as a citizen.

The presumption in the first place, seems to be, that it will be a difficult matter to get a jury to sit upon Mr. Dorr's case, on account of the fact that there are but few of our citizens who have not made up their minds in the matter, either one way or the other; while, in the second place, if a jury were to be empannelled, on the presentation of the evidence, it would seem to be almost an impossibility to get twelve men either to acquit or convict him."

THE MIER PRISONERS.

The schooner Richard St. John, Capt. Everson, from Tobasco, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing, among other passengers, a Mr. Samuel H. Walker, a native of Maryland, who escaped from the prison at Tacubaya, on the 30th July, and Mr. Dalrymple, a native of New York, who escaped with Gen. Green from Perote. In addition to those who made their escape with General Green from the walls of Perote, we are informed by Mr. Walker, that himself and three others, Wm. Copeland, of Va., D. H. Gattis, of Ala., and James Charles Wilson, of England, effected their delivery from Tacubaya, on the 30th of July. Copeland having escaped the 29th alone. Walker, Gattis and Wilson made their way for Tampico, but owing to the vigilance of the Mexicans, they were retaken four times. The first time they were recaptured, they effected a deliverance for the paltry sum of $1 per head, from the base and degraded Mexicans, and at other times by the most flimsy stratagems. The prisoners at Tacubaya continue to work the streets, but the rigorous treatment that has been extended to them has been materially mitigated since the armistice between Texas and Mexico. The chains have been taken off, the convict overseers have been displaced, and the brutal ruffians who act as task masters are no longer allowed to cudgel and lacerate unfortunate captives. Mr. Walker informs us, that nine prisoners have died in prison since their arrival at Tacubaya, and when he left it was hourly expected that Judge Usher, formerly a member of Congress in Texas, would die of consumption, neglect and ill treatment. The prisoners are now occupied in improving the streets in front of Santa Anna's palace. Since their escape, Copeland has not been heard of,—Gattis was left on the road sick; Wilson embarked at Tampico for New York, and Mr. Walker arrived in this city, as we stated, in the schooner Richard St. John.—*N. O. Tropic.*

BREACH IN THE MIAMI CANAL.—The Cincinnati Message says that the embankment of the Miami Canal, four miles from that city, gave way and let the water out of the Canal. The country was inundated to some distance below. Some injury was done the corn crops, and many fences were swept away.

From the N. O. Tropic, September 12.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Sarah Barnes arrived from Galveston yesterday morning. Among the passengers were Messrs. Gray and Cummings, formerly 1st and 2d Lieutenants of the Texas sloop of war Austin.

We learn from Lieut. Gray, that Dr. Levi Jones—anti-Houston—has been elected to Congress from Galveston, by the meagre majority of six or eight votes.—Col. Morgan, formerly Navy Commissioner, has been defeated in Harris county, by about 30 votes. Col. W. G. Cooke has been elected from San Antonio.—There is but little doubt that a majority of the members of Congress elect, are friendly to Houston, although it is quite probable that Com. Moore will be reinstated in his position in the Navy, after which he will immediately resign.

The most important news by this arrival, is the confirmation of the total failure of Col. Snively's "Santa Fe Expedition." The Clarksville Standard states that Messrs. T. C. Forbes and Gilbert Ragin arrived at that place on the 31st July, having left Col. Snively's forces after the surrender of Captain Cooke. They stated that at the time Col. S. surrendered, Capt. Chandler was only eight miles distant, with seventy-six Texians. These rejoined the troops under Col. S. Soon after the forces of Capt. C. appeared.

Chandler proposed sending out spies, to see whether the Dragoons crossed the river above, to escort the traders, and if not, to take them. This Snively would not accede to, saying that he considered it imprudent to go up, for fear of Armijo's force. He refused to let Chandler take volunteers and go, saying that he held the authority for the expedition, and if they went, it would be without authority. They were thus tied up for several days, until the men induced Snively to resign. Then, when the traders had got five days start from the crossing, traveling night and day, it was found that they had no escort, and could have been captured without an effor . The distance from the crossing to Santa Fe is only 250 miles, and it would have been impossible to overtake them, until they got to the neighborhood of Santa Fe. Our men had not sufficient force to bring the wagons from there, and all but sixty-five of the men returned, fifty of them by way of Missouri. The others elected Wakefield their commander, and pushed on under authority of his commission. They will probably do little or nothing. Snively is with them.

Capt. Chandler returned with the remainder of the troops, and has arrived safely in Robertson county.

Four men were killed by Indians: their names are John H. Davis, Elisha C. Simmons, Francis Sharpe, and a man named Caldwell, of Paris, Lamar county. Messrs. Forbes and Ragin says that the subordinate officers and men under the command of Captain Cooke, believe that he was bribed by the Mexican traders to cross over with a detachment into Texas. The editor of the Standard adds, this can hardly be doubted, *unless he is a fool.*

Still later information is brought by the National Vindicator, published at the seat of Government.—That paper says:

Col. Warfield and Mr. Terrell have just arrived in town; in our next we will give an authentic account of the whole expedition. As the Col. states, that which appeared in the Northern Standard Extra, is by no means correct.

The Galveston Civilian of the 30th ult., has the following items:

H. B. M. sloop of war Scylla returned from Vera Cruz, and anchored off this port on Monday, bringing, as is reported, despatches for the British Minister here.

We learn that the Texan prisoners are to be marched to the Rio Grande in a body and there liberated, and that a request has been forwarded to this Government to provide means for defraying their expenses from thence to the settlements in Texas.

It is said also, that Santa Anna requests all Mexican prisoners in Texas to be taken to the same place and liberated. Whether he supposes that the prisoners taken by Col. Snively's party have not been released, or that the large number of Mexicans who were captured at San Jacinto, and have remained ever since in Texas, have been kept here contrary to their own wishes, we do not know; but whatever he may have imagined, there are no Mexican prisoners here. Those taken by Col. Snively were released in a few days, and those captured at San Jacinto have been at perfect liberty ever since 1836, but have mostly preferred remaining in the country to returning to Mexico. Some of them in this city, on being told that they were to be given up to Santa Anna, expressed great indignation at such a measure.

The same paper gives us the subjoined paragraphs:

A man named Thomas Wells, formerly a sailor on one of our naval vessels, was stabbed to death in this city, on Saturday evening, by J. W. Pilant, formerly a gambler at Houston. The parties it seems quarrelled and fought about a bet of two bitts at a game of cards.

Stephen Hard, who kept a house of entertainment at the West end of the Island, was, we learn, shot dead on Sunday, by a man named Toby.

Pilant was arrested and committed by Justice James, for trial at the District Court, but was brought out on a writ of habeas corpus, and admitted to bail by Judge Morris, in the sum of $90,000—(old Treasury Notes).

NEW COTTON.—Five bales of the new crop of cotton were received by the steamer Lady Byron, from Houston, on Thursday—raised by Col. P. M. Cuney, on the Brazos—quality middling fair—and sold at 7 cents per pound, cash, and shipped to Bremen, by Messrs. H. H. Williams & Co., on board the Galliot Union, Capt. Martens, and we predict will be the first cotton of the growth of 1843, from this continent, landed in Europe.

Relative to the treaty with the Indians, the Houston Citizen of the 2d inst. says:

There has been a rumor in town for some days back, to the effect that the treaty with the Indians had failed, and that the President returned to Washington on Saturday last. Our advices from Washington up to Monday the 28th, make no mention of the matter: we are therefore induced to believe the rumor to be unfounded. It is probable, however, that the President, finding that the treaty would be attended with greater delay than was anticipated, and deeming his presence necessary at the seat of Government, left the treaty ground before the chiefs and commissioners arrived.

Verbal accounts of a late date say the President had not returned, nor had any intelligence been received from him for many days. Some of those who love Rome more than Cæsar, were in hopes the savages had taken possession of "Old Sam."

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the Packet Ship Victoria, Capt. Morgan, arrived at New York, on Tuesday, the editors of the Express have received London papers to the 21st ult.

Four disastrous fires occurred, on the 13th and 19th August, in the heart of the city of London and the borough of Southwark, one of which was attended with the loss of five lives. Toppings wharf, Tooley street, and the Church of St. Glaves, Southwark, were entirely destroyed, and property to the amount of £50,000 involved in the ruin.

The fire at which the loss of life occurred was in Fetter lane, Fleet street, on the premises of Mr. Newbery, chemist. An explosion took place which killed Mr. Newbury, and a Mr. Ross, wife and two sisters, who were occupants of the house.

Gen. Espartero and Gen. Van Halen arrived at Falmouth on the 19th, in H. B. M. steam vessel Prometheus, from the Tagus, having touched at Bayonne, in the hope of meeting the duchess of Victory, but without success. The steamer proceeded to Havre immediately, without landing the Ex-Regent.

The *Heraldo* of Spain, states that the King of the French had recognized the new Government, and appointed the Duke of Glucksburgh, who had been hitherto only charged with the direction of the business of the legation, first Secretary of the Embassy and charge d'Affaires of France, at Madrid.

Gen. Conclia had resigned the rank of Lieut. General, to which he had been promoted by the new Government, and announced his intention to retire into private life after the final triumph of the national cause.

It had been decided in Council that no Minister of Foreign Affairs should be appointed until the meeting of the Certes.

The Duchess of Victory and General Scoane, had proceeded from Bordeaux for Paris.

The disturbance in Wales continued.

Dreadful Death of Mr. Aymer, the celebrated American Vaulter.—This unfortunate man, whose recent performance at the English Opera, under the management of Van Amburg and Titus, excited so much admiration in his peculiar department, met his death on Thursday night at the circus of Mr. Batty, proprietor of the Royal Amphitheatre, who has several establishments in various parts of the kingdom, and one in the island of Jersey, where the late performer was fulfilling an engagement. The particular performance for which Mr. Aymer was announced, concluded with a double sommerset, a feat considered almost (if not quite) impossible, and in throwing it the ill-fated artist, instead of alighting on his feet, fell on his neck, and death was the immediate result. Mr. Batty on hearing the fatal intelligence yesterday morning, immediately quitted London for Jersey, to render every assistance that his liberality can effect on the melancholy occasion. Smith, a great trampoline and vaulter, met his death in a manner precisely similar during the management of Messrs. Ducrow and West, at Astley's some seasons back.

FRANCE.

The opposition papers comment in severe terms on the collision with the French fishermen off Newfoundland, in which one of them was killed by the fire of an English vessel. The Constitutional observes, that even were it true that those fishermen were within Enslish limits, and that warnings had been given and disregarded, the English corvette had other means to enforce respect for her rights than by having recourse to the brutal argument of fire-arms. He could have seized on the delinquents, and have had them tried instead of firing upon them.

From the Newark Post.

THE WHIG GAME BLOCKED.

There does not appear to be any position too absurd for the whig politicians to attempt to manage. Every body knows that Mr. Clay has been thrice defeated as a candidate for the presidency—that he was the regular candidate—that he was the nominated candidate. And yet. strange to say, the whig presses are every where laboring to show that he has never been the regular candidate of their party—and hence never the defeated whig candidate. Their object in this is to do away the impression of unpopularity which defeat is supposed to caray with it. The N. Y. Commercial puts a stopper on this effort of the whigs thus—

"We certainly remember—was it a dream?—being in attendance, as a delegate from this city, upon a great whig convention at Baltimore, in the month of December, 1831, of which convention the late Governor Barbour, of Virginia, was president. It was a most able convention, containing a greater amount of talent and character than we have ever seen in Congress. Bradish and Ketchum, and Hugh Maxwell, were among the delegates from this state. John Sargeant and Josiah Randall, and Dillingham, were among the delegates from Pennsylvania Strong delegations were there from New England, among whom were Alexander H. Everett and General Dearborn, of Massachusetts, and John Brown Francis, of Rhode Island.—Virginia had a host of talent there; Kentucky a noble band of worthies—a constellation of intellectual and eloquent men—among whom were Frank Johnson, Denny, and Col. Combs. Josiah S. Johnson was there from Louisiana—and more than a hundred others—Romans all.

"At this convention Henry Clay was unanimously nominated for President and John Sargeant for Vice President. Alexander H. Everett wrote the address—and a noble performance it was. After the convention closed, we all went to Washington, and had a fine time of it. Repairing to our homes, we all went into fight, and never did any army behave better, or endure longer—or get much worse defeated. But perhaps the reminiscence is only the broken fragments of a dream. Prithee, friend; tell us if it be so or not."

To the general reader it may be interesting to add the electoral vote of 1832. Henry clay carried 49 of 286 votes—not one-fifth of the electoral college. John Floyd 11. William Wirt 7, and Andrew Jackson 219.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

While complaining of the bad habits of one city, it is well enough not to forget those of another. Few have much to brag of when the whole truth is known. The N. O. Picayune says:

"The New York Express sneers at an advertisement of a "Jackass, Dog and Bull Fight" at Gretna, and calls it "refined summer amusement, at New Orleans." If he will go on Sunday out into the suburbs of his own city—say the vacant lots near the Bull's Head—how many men and boys will he find engaged in bull baiting, and that with a full knowledge of the city magistrates, and within their jurisdiction! Our police has nothing to do with the amusements of Gretna. Of all the cities upon earth to complain of blackguardish, ruffian scoundrels, and their congenial spirits, New York is the last. Where is Mary Rogers! Who shot Corliss! Who killed McCoy? Where is the Broadway Cottage and Mr. Dingler? Our Magistrates would hang a dozen loafers at hap hazard almost, to atone for any one such outrages as we have indicated."

All true enough, no doubt, Picayune. But who fights duels, summer mornings, and summer evenings, shoot, stab and slash, while the survivor, scot free, with cigar in his mouth, walks home to clean his gun or polish his sword, to "exflunctify" somebody else. Tell us that and unyoke. "Magistrates" to be sure may hang "loafers," in the Crescent city; but who hangs "gentlemen?" Still, however, we are none of us as virtuous as we might be. "E'en all mankind to some loved ills incline." In one city people delight in riots—in another, it is their supreme pleasure to have a bullet in the thorax or a thrust in *seconde*. We must have our delicate relaxations, and if they are sought in the hands of the surgeon or in the arrangements of the undertaker, why, there is no disputing about taste. Pain and pleasure are perhaps more nearly allied than is supposed by the the unphilosophic.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF MICHIGAN.

We take from the Rochester Democrat the following statement, evincing a praiseworthy determination on the part of one of the younger members of the Confederacy to do all in her power to maintain inviolate, for the future, her plighted faith. Will not the older branches of the family take counsel and example from this conduct of their younger sister?

"MICHIGAN BONDS.—The State of Michigan appears determined to rdeem her credit, and to take the rank among the solvent States of the Union, to which she is entitled from the enterprise of her people. In pursuance of the law of last winter, bonds have been issued by the Governor of that State for the interest of that portion of the debt, for which consideration was rendered, which was made payable in the year 1850, and which includes the interest up to July 1845, which interest is payable on the bonds. The Commercial Bank of this city has received certificates of stock to the amount of over 13,000, which will pay the interest computed annually, on the bonds held by that institution to the period above mentioned. The provision which has been made for the payment in full of every farthing of interest, an the appropriation which has been made of public lands, and the revenue of public works, for the ultimate redemption of the debt of Michigan, recects the highest credit upon the people, the Legislature, and the executive officers of that flourishing State."

MICHAEL WALSH.—This refractory individual appears to be continually in hot water, in New York, and we should judge both his person and his purse suffer considerable. On Monday he was tried no less than four times in the Court of Sessions of that city: three seperate cases of libel, and one for an assault and battery. The first case was for a libel on Levi D. Slamm, editor of the Plebian. Verdict of the jury guilty. The second, a libel on Charles M. Tucker—jury could not agree, and were discharged. The third, another libel on Charles M. Tucker—jury could not agree. And the fourth for an assault and battery on Abraham B. Millard. Verdict in this case, guilty. Michael must be fond of the law and its penalties, or he would not break the one or be obliged te pay the other so frequently.

MR. RATHBUN.—It is stated that Benjamin Rathbun is to leave the Auburn, N. Y., prison, this month. This will not be the case, says the N. Y. Commercial, unless he receives the Governor's pardon; the time for which he was committed will not expire before the first week in October. It is probable that the Governor will restore Mr. Rathbun his civil rights, by a pardon, some few hours previous to the expiration of his five year's imprisonment. We have heard it rumored that he will return to Buffalo, and take charge of one of the large hotels in that place. Others say that he will go into the practice of medicine, for which, we are informed, he is fully competent, having been the assistant of the physician of the prison during most of the time he has been in confinement, and he has thereby acquired a more than ordinary insight into the various ills to which the human frame is subject.

CLOSED.—That magnificent establishment, the People's Theatre, Cincinnati. Reason, the principal per former is sick.

THE SAUNDERS FORGERY.

Ragee and his wife, charged with participation in the late extensive forgeries in New York, were privately examined in that city, on Thursday and Friday last. Ragee denies all knowledge of, or participation in the forgeries He states that he did not see Saunders at all on that day. The wife testified that the money was left at the house about 2 o'clock on the day of the forgery. It was enclosed in a wrapper, and directed to her in Saunders' hand writing. She knew from whom it came, and said nothing to her husband about it, till the Monday after the forgeries, (which occurred on Thursday.) He wished her to give it up but she refused, saying she would wait till Saunders got back and let him return it himself to his employers. After the officers called upon her and asked her questions, she became alarmed lest they might search the house and find it, and suppose that she and her husband were guilty.

She sent her husband, in consequence, to the black woman, with directions to have her call and see her.—Previous to the arrival of the woman, she (Mrs. R.) enclosed the money in a newspaper, sealed it up and placed in a small morocco covered box, about nine inches long by five sduare, which had been given to her by her mother, and in which she kept her little articles of jewelry. She locked and sealed the box, and gave it to the woman, with directions to take particular care of it. Her husband afterward suggested the propriety of getting the box again from the woman, and returning the money, but she would not permit it, saying, as before, it was better to wait till Saunders returned, and make him give it back. The black woman disclosed the secret, which led to the arrest of herself and husband, as already known.

From the Knickerbocker.

THOUGHTS OF A SUICIDE.

The following, which is given as having been found on the body of a suicide taken from the Thames in London, though the outpouring of a diseased and poisoned mind, is irresistable in eloquent pathos:

"This body, if ever this body should be found, was one a thing which moved about the earth despised and unnoticed, and died indigent and unlamented. It could hear, see, feel, smell and taste, with as much quickness, delicacy and force as other bodies. It had desires and passions like other bodies, but was denied the use of them by such as had the power and the will to engross the good things of this world to themselves.—The doors of the great were shut upon it; not because it was infected with disease or contaminated with infamy, but on account of the fashion of the garments with which it was clothed, and the name it derived from its forefathers; and because it had not the habit of bending its knee where its heart owed no respect, nor the power of moving its tongue to glaze the crimes or flatter the follies of men. It was excluded the fellowship of such as heap up gold and silver; not because it did, but for fear it might, ask a small portion of their beloved wealth. It shrunk with pain and pity from the haunts of ignorance which the knowledge it possessed could not enlighten, and guilt that its sensations were obliged to abhor. There was but one class of men with whom it was permitted to associate, and those were such as had feelings and misfortunes like its own; among whom it was its hard fate frequently to suffer imposition, from assumed worth and fictitious distress. Beings of supposed benevolence, capable of perceiving, loving, and promoting merit and virtue, have now and then seemed to flit and glide before it. But the visions were deceitful. Ere they were distinctly seen, the phantoms vanished. Or if such beings do exist, it has experienced the peculiar hardship of never having met with any in whom both the purpose and the power were fully united. Therefore, with hands wearied with labor, eyes dim with watchfulness, veins but half nourished, and a mind at length subdued by intense study, and a reiteration of unaccomplished hopes, it was driven by irresistable impulse to end at once such a complication of evils."

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

4 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.
Moxahala, Parkinson, Monongahela City,
Kittanning, Goff, Allegheny River,
*Ida, Denison, do.
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville,
Oella, Bowman, do.
Zanesville, Duval, Marietta,
Ohio Mail, Ward, Cincinnati,
Muscle, Martin, Shousetown,
McIntire, Scales, Zanesville,
Lancaster, Klinefelter, Cincinnati,
Daily Beaver Packets.

DEPARTED.
*Clipper, Crooks, St. Louis.
*Charleston, Freeman, New Orleans,
Vigilant, Reno, Cincinnati,
Tioga, Blashford, St. Louis,
Belmont, Poe, Cincinnati,
Mingo Chief, Devinney, Wheeling,
McIntyre, Scales, Zanesville,
*Daily Beaver Packets.

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

Fourier Convention.

The Convention of the friends of Association and enquirers into the practicability of a beneficent *Social Reform*, will assemble at TEMPERANCE HALL, corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley, *at* 10 *o'clock this morning.*

☞ HORACE GREELEY, Esq., of New York. E. P. GRANT, Esq., of Ohio, H. H. VAN AMRINGE, Esq., of this city, and others, may be expected to make some remarks.

☞ The evening session will commence at 7 o'clock. Mr. GREELEY will address the Convention on the subject of "Industry, and the means of improving the efficiency and condition of the laboring classes." Addresses may also be expected from Messrs. Van Amringe and Grant.

As the Hall will not be large enough, this session will be held at the New Court House.

THEATRE.

First night of the *Bottle Imp*, with new Scenery, &c.

Mr. MERRITT as the Bottle Imp.
Mr. FOSTER as Albert.

Mad. Grochean and Mast. Augustus will appear.

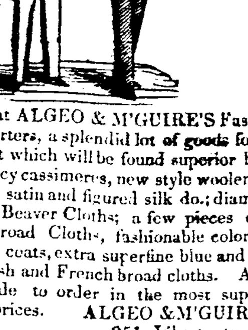
On Monday, Sept. 25, will be presented the
BOTTLE IMP.

SONGS AND DANCES.

To conclude with the
VILLAGE LAWYER.

Boxes 50 cents—Pit 25 cents—Gallery 25 cents, for colored people only. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, curtain rises at 8.

The Fashions! The Fashions!!



JUST received at ALGEO & M'GUIRE'S Fashionable Head Quarters, a splendid lot of goods for the fall trade; amongst which will be found superior buckskin plain and fancy cassimeres, new style woolen velvet vestings, plain satin and figured silk do.; diamond, waved and plain Beaver Cloths; a few pieces extra *heavy* and *fine* Broad Cloths, fashionable colors for winter, sack frock coats, extra superfine blue and wool dyed black, English and French broad cloths. All of which will be made to order in the most superior style, at very low prices. ALGEO & M'GUIRE,
sep 25—10td. 251, Liberty street.

Mrs. Ellis' Works.

A fresh supply of the popular works of Mrs. Ellis' ust received at the St. Clair street Literary Depot, opposite the Exchange. sept 22—1w

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected in pursuance, thereof, I. BENJAMIN WEAVER, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several election districts therein.

The Electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of James Little, corner 4th and Ferry streets.

The Electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Hugh Duffy, on the corner of Second and Grant Streets.

The Electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of J. Dubail, on the corner of Seventh Grant streets

The Electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Washington Coffee house, corner of St. Clair and Penn streets.

The Electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Alexander Stewart, in said Ward.

The Electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The Electors of the Second Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The Electors of the Third Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House, in said Ward, on the East Common.

The Electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the office of B. Simmons, Esq., in said ward.

The Electors of Pitt township, to meet at the house now, or lately occupied by Conrad Freyvogle, known by the name of the "Social Garden," on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike road.

The Electors of Peebles township, to meet at the house of John Beitler. in the village of East Liberty,

The Electors of Wilkins township, to meet at the house of Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The Electors of Plum township, to meet at the house of Margaret Little, formerly John Little's, in said township.

The Electors of Versailles township to meet at the White House, formerly owned by Thomas Neel, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike road, in said township.

The Electors of Elizabeth township, including the Borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Walden, in said borough.

The Electors of Jefferson township, to meet at the house of Michael Snee, formerly occupied by John King in said township.

The Electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by James H. Neel, in said township.

The Electors of Upper St. Clair township, to meet the house of James Connor, in said township.

The Electors of Lower St. Clair township, to meet at the house of E. McAninch, formerly occupied by A. H. Harshbarger, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge.

The Electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of Sarah McFarland, formerly Andley McFarland in said township.

The Electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house formerly Matthew McCray's in Noblestown, in safd township.

The Electors of Findley township, to meet at the house of McClealand A. Armer, formerly owned by John Charles in the village of Clint on in said township.

The Electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of Peter Onstot, in said township.

The Electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Hay, in said township.

The Electors of Franklin township, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Shrum, in said township.

The Electors of Reserve township, to meet at the Public School House, in the village of Manchester.

The Electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Henry Krider, in said township.

The Electors of Pine township, to meet at the house of William Cochran, Esq., in said township.

The Electors of West Deer township, to meet at the house of Nathan Conley, in said township.

The Electors of East Deer township, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Tarentum, in said township.

The Electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Samuel Mackey, in said township.

The Electors of the borough of Birmingham, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Dominic O'Conner, deceased, in said borough.

The Electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, to meet at the Town House, in said borough.

The Electors of the borough of Sharpsburg, to meet at the house of James Sharp, in said borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

ONE PERSON FOR CONGRESS.
ONE PERSON FOR SENATOR, in conjunction with Butler County.
FOUR PERSONS FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
THREE PERSONS FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS.
ONE PERSON FOR SHERIFF.
ONE PERSON FOR PROTHENOTARY.
ONE PERSON FOR COMMISSIONER.
ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
ONE PERSON FOR AUDITOR.
ONE PERSON FOR CORONER.

And by virtue of the 19th section of the act of the second of July, 1839, it was enacted that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary department of this State; or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the 4th section of an act approved the 10th April, 1840, it is enacted—That the 13th section of the act passed July the 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be so construed as to prevent any Malitia Officer or Borough Officer, from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any General or Special Election in this Commonwealth.

And the return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FRIDAY NEXT AFTER THE SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this eight day of September, A. D., 1843, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-eight.
BENJAMIN WEAVER, Sheriff.
Sept. 11,—d1t&wte.

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 licence 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. Rambaugh	Jas. Alberson
A. Kauffman	G. V. Witsacker	Felix Ganter
Jacob Lahmen	John Yeoghtly	Abram Hays
S. Walder	V. Scriba	John Walter.

sep 23—3t*