FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18.

☞It is a melancholy strait, that to which the Antimasonic leaders in this State are reduced. Their party is utterly and hopelessly routed and dispersed, and they are altogether the most forlorn and desperate set of politicians ever seen in these United States. If they held the power to mar and confuse the counsels of their lately despised allies, the whigs, that would be some consolation for them; but they are deprived of even this miserable solace. In Lancaster county, the whigs have succeeded in spite of them: and in Allegheny (they had no candidates out of these two counties) the Democrats have beaten both Blue Noses and Whigs united, and thus demonstrated that they could not, if they had been so disposed, have brought victory to the whig banner, and of course could have been of no use to that party.

There is much speculation as to what course the Antimasonic leaders will pursue. We incline to the opinion that Mr. CRAIG, and the principal part of his clique of managers, including their organ, the Gazette, will, after the proper quantity of noise and fume and railing against Clay whigery, go into the support of Harry of the West. The change would not be more abrupt nor difficult than that which brought Mr. CRAIG and his paper to the support of Harrison in 1836, after his abuse of the old General, nor half so surprising as many of the renunciations of masonry which made good antimasons of many bitter adherents of the Lodge in half an hour's time. But these leaders cannot take all their followers with them into the Clay whig ranks. The Antimasonic party was built up from the democratic party, a great majority of them will gladly return to us. A few, but very few, will go with the Abolitionists, and the remainder will go to the federal whig fold.

But what is to become of STEVENS? "Where shall Othello go?" was the piteous exclamation of the remorseful and desperate Moor—and we can imagine that a like inquiry, in the same stricken spirit, is now constantly made by the bold and aspiring man who has ruled the counsels of the Antimasons. We confess we can't tell where he ought to go, unless with CRAIG, he takes long leaps into the refuge of Clay whiggery. It is said he will not do this. Time will show.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—We have the official vote for Canal Commissioners from the following additional counties. To-morrow we will republish our list of yesterday, with such other counties as may be received in the mean time:

	Venango.		
Clarke	790	Weaver	364
Miller	800	Guilford	361
Foster	802	Tweed	361
	Adams.		
Clarke	1255	Weaver	1700
Miller	1254	Tweed	1700
Foster	1254	Guilford	1697
	Dauphin.		
Clarke	1550	Weaver	1956
Miller	1662	Tweed	1995
Foster	1681	Guilford	2015
	Berks.		
Clarke	4090	Weaver	1630
Miller	4109	Tweed	1622
Foster	4101	Guilford	1658

IRON REVENUE CUTTER.—The Government is building an Iron Revenue Cutter at New York, and the Gothamites appear to think that if they succeed in constructing an iron vessel, they will have performed a wonderful undertaking. Have they ever heard that at the little town of Pittsburgh, three iron *ships* have been constructed, and that a fourth is now under contract?

The vessel of which they boast is described as being clinker built, length one hundred and forty feet, depth $10\frac{1}{2}$, width of beam $14\frac{1}{2}$, of 330 tons measurement, and to be fitted with Ericson's propellers of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length. She is now in a very favorable condition for exhibiting the mode of construction, and the strength and character of the work. Her ribs are of wrought iron $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{3}{8}$, placed at a distance from 18 to 20 inches apart; the sheet iron which is attached to the outside of the ribs and forms the shell of the vessel is $\frac{5}{8}$ths of an inch thick, the end joints of which about flush, and are connected by a lap piece passing over the joint on the inside $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $\frac{5}{8}$ths thick; the seams overlap 2 inches; the rivets are $\frac{5}{8}$ths of an inch in diameter, and are hammered firmly to their places while in a heated state; there being portable forges for that purpose. The sheeting is punched and the holes countersunk with the greatest exactness by a machine The shell is fastened to the ribs by iron knees firmly bolted to both. The whole arrangement presents the appearance of great strength, and is calculated to produce the fullest confidence in the security of this character of vessels.

COL. JOHNSON IN BOSTON.—The Post gives a glowing account of the reception of Col. JOHNSON in the city of Boston, on the 12th inst. He arrived in the cars from Worcester at Newton, whence he was conveyed to the terminus at the Western Avenue, in a private carriage. At that point the military, under the command of Col. N. A. Thompson, were drawn up to receive him.

At half-past 3 the Colonel was received on the Avenue by a committee of reception in a barouche, with four white horses, in which he was driven into Charles street, in front of the handsome line of military. His approach was hailed with some cheering from the spectators in the vicinity, and after it had subsided, Edwd. Cruft, Jr., Esq., chairman of the committee, addressed the Colonel in a few, but very becoming, words of welcome.

Col. Johnson rose to reply to his address, and this movement was the signal of a dense pressure in the neighborhood of the carriage, followed by the usual confusion attending a rush, and very few of his remarks could be distinctly heard. He, however, said, with much impressiveness, that he was, notwithstanding the notice he had received, surprised at the reception which had been prepared for him; and he knew not whether to be more delighted at the appearance of the troops, and his other fellow-citizens who had come forth to welcome him, or that he should have lived to experience such a pleasure. He reiterated his expressions of gratitude for the manifestations of respect for his character and services which he witnessed, and resumed his seat amid cheers.

The Boston Artillery then fired a salute from the hill on the common; after which the civic and military procession was formed, and marched through the principal streets, as indicated in the papers in the morning, till it reached the United States Hotel, where apartments had been engaged for the distinguished guest.

In the early part of the evening, Col. Johnson, by invitation of Mr. Pelby, attended the National theatre, and was very cordially received by the audience. From the theatre he proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where a splendid civic and military levee and ball were given in honor of his visit. There were about 500 present, and among the guests were his excellency the Governor, and the Hon. Levi Woodbury.

On the morning of the 13th, the Colonel received the citizens of Boston generally at Faneuil Hall. In the evening he attended a repeal meeting at the same place, and delivered an address on the occasion. Altogether, the reception of old Tecumseh in Boston, was of the most flattering description, and must have been grateful to the feelings of the old veteran.

☞The Philadelphia Forum comes down on our Mr. Craig in the most furious manner. Hear him:

21ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The white livered renegade Neville B. Craig has succeeded in sending the old Federalist William Wilkins to Congress from Allegheny county. A more despicable piece of treachery has never been perpetrated in the State. Whigs of Allegheny, spurn him and his abetters from your ranks—let not your glorious cause be sullied by the presence of these arch apostates, who under the hypocritical garb of anti-masonry, are selling our noblest counties to locofocoism. Out with them! hang all traitors to the nearest trees as examples for other craven hearted hypocrites!

Perhaps the gentleman will moderate his indignation when informed that the democrats beat the united vote of the whigs and the "craven hearted hypocrites." This fact shows that the coons could have made no arrangement that would have defeated Mr. Wilkins, and we think it very unjust in the Forum to accuse Mr. Craig of bringing about a result, that no conduct of his could have averted. It is particularly cruel at the present time, as, we understand Mr. Craig intends to withdraw from politics, and the whigs say that he has concluded to open a *Singing School* in Ohio township, to prove that he has some "music in him," and that he is not, as was urged against him in the late contest, only fit for "treason, stratagem and spoils."

☞From the tone of some of the federal organs one would suppose that they really believed that they have carried the districts over which they rejoice, by their own party strength. Now any person who has the slightest knowledge of those districts, knows that the democratic party is just as strong in them as it ever has been, and that the success of the Whigs is entirely owing to disunion in the democratic ranks, or to local causes unconnected with politics.

In the first district two democratic candidates were run, and of course the Whig candidate was elected.—But if only one Democrat had been voted for, the returns show that he would have been elected by a large majority.

In the Huntingdon district a large portion of the democratic party came out openly against the candidate, and after the election, the Holidaysburg Standard, democratic paper, boasted it had contributed to the election of the federal candidate.

In York and Northumberland local causes were brought to bear which deprived the Congressional candidate of the large democratic majorities of those counties, while the balance of the ticket received the usual democratic vote.

This same cause defeated our Congressman in the Indiana and Fayette dis ricts, where the aggregate democratic vote for other officers show that the party is as strong as ever it was.

There are *five* districts lost by bad management in the party, where our friends have large majorities, and where they will, in another year, most certainly elect their candidates.

OHIO ELLECTION.—The result in Ohio is not as bad as we expected. We glean the following returns from the Statesman of Saturday, and we believe they may be relied on as being correct.

CONGRESSIONAL.

DEM.	COONS.
Alex. Duncan,	R. Schenk,
John B. Weller,	Joseph Vance,
H. A. Moore,	John I Vannetre,
Joseph J. McDowell,	Elias Florence,
Joseph Morris,	Alex. Harper
Wm. C. McCauslin,	P. B. Johnson,
Ezra Dean,	
Henry St. John,	
Jacob Brinkerkoff,	
James Matthews,	
E. D. Potter,	
H. R. Brinkerhoff.	

In the Senate there are 20 democrats elected and 13 whigs; three districts to hear from. In the House, 34 democrats and 34 whigs, which will, most probably throw a small whig majority into the House—of course not more than four—possibly not more than two.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the Coquimbo at Boston, from Valparaiso, July 9th, later dates have been received from Chili, Bolivia and Peru. The Boston Advertiser gives the following summary of the news from files one month later.

We notice the introduction into the Chilian Legislature of some plans of abolishing the existing monopolies of trade; while the revenue shall be preserved by other means. On these no action has been taken.—The proposal, however, was received very enthusiastically in Valparaiso.

We notice the formation of a society at Valparaiso, for the promotion of European emigration to that place.

The National Convention of Bolivia had just adjourned at the latest dates, the 1st of June. The constitution which it framed and proclaimed, is spoken by El Resturador as intended particularly to strengthen the executive against rebellion or foreign invasion.—The convention appointed a permanent committee to sit in its recess.

The South of Peru was not yet quiet. A decree of Vivanco's dated at Lima, provides for the establishment of a Court in that city expressly for the trial of political offences.

Those papers contain some definite intelligence of the present government of Paraguay than we have had for many months. These advices are very old, however. The Supreme Government of Paraguay called an extra session of Congress, which convened on the 24th of November, last year, principally to consider requests of Great Britain, Rio Grande and Uruguay, to form treaties for the regulations of commerce. They recommended Congress accordingly, after two days' session adjourned, summoning up their proceedings in a single act, the several articles of which appear in detail of all the various acts of the "Supreme Government," and give it all the powers or directions for the future, for which it asked. The only clause of interest to our readers, are the 20th, confirming the objections of the government to form treaties on foreign powers except in urgent or long established cases; and the 25th absolutely prohibits the government to grant freedom of religious worship to others than Catholics.—The other details of the message to the Government and the act of Congress, echoing it, shew a careful attention to the condition of the state, and the quiet and prosperous state of affairs.

We observe that the exiled Gen. Santa Cruz has retired from Ecuador, where he has till recently resided, to New Grenada, that his presence might not injure the treaty in contemplation between Bolivia and Ecuador.

DISASTER.—In the gale of 20th August, schr. Byron of this port, was undoubtedly lost with all on board.—Hope was cherished until the certainty of this fact was made known to all. The following are the names of the crew, six of whom have left families:—Geo. Watson, master; Jos. Stephens, Jos. Fears, jr., Frederick Parsons, Isaac Fears, jr., Aaron Perkins, Benj. Watson, Thos. Turner, John R. Curtis, Hosea Nelson.—*Gloucester Tel., Mass.*

ADDRESS

Of the German Democratic Central Committee of Allegheny county, to the Democratic party of said County:

Fellow Citizens: The undersigned, the German Democratic Central Committee of Allegheny county, consider it their duty to address you at the close of our political canvass, on a question which is of vital importance to the citizens of our common country. One of the candidates elected as *John Anderegg*, a German by birth, but long since an American by adoption and in feelings. By his election we are happy to perceive the defeat of the native principle—a principle entirely adverse to the spirit of our Constitution. Nature itself, and the polity of the Heroes of the American Revolution, have pointed to the shores of this great country as an asylum of those who search for liberty, and an improvement of their condition. A free people, like the American, cannot wish that the emigrants who tread the American soil should be slaves, but freemen; the good sense of the population of this country cannot demand from their adopted brethren to bear all the burdens which an American citizen is subjected to, without allowing them, as an equivalent, the enjoyment of the rights and franchises of a free citizen. The Constitution, therefore, allows all foreigners to partake of these privileges after a residence of five years. As soon as the certificates of the courts proclaim us citizens, all political distinction ceases, and we are equal to the native born—we feel for the same country, we bear the same burdens, and we are also entitled to the same rights. Our name is Americans, and no distinction should be made; but accidentally our language is different. That distinction, however, is a natural one, and it cannot reasonably be expected that persons who are far advanced in life, and who generally do not belong to the literary but to the working classes, should acquire such a perfection in the language of their adopted country as to speak it either fluently or correctly, and consequently they are compelled to exchange their thoughts in their mother language, and to educate their children in the language of their adopted country. In consequence of this difference in our language, the native born citizens, when they speak of us as a body, call us Germans—and we have not objected to that distinction, although our feelings are American; we politically strive for the happiness of our adopted country, and for the safety and advancement of the principles of Liberty. And that we comprehend the value of that liberty is sufficiently proved by our desire to live under the influence of American institutions, after having practically experienced the tyranny, despotism and high-handed injustice exercised in Europe. For this very reason, we take an active part in politics, and we are watchful to preserve the libertics of this country, for which so many Europeans have fought and bled side by side with your ancestors. The principles of a Jefferson correspond with our own political views, and the greatest number of us belong to the democratic party. With that party we have stood in good and bad times, we were victorious with that party when its glory was in the zenith, and we were found on the battle field of 1840, when we were drowned in hard cider and suffocated by coon skins.

Our political adversaries have reproached us more than once, with being the mere tools of the leaders of our party, the drawers of water and the carriers of wood, and to have no voice in the councils of our party. To contradict such a slander, to prove to those of our countrymen who were inclined to give credit to such an assertion, the false foundation of such accusation, we thought proper to select one of our friends, now an American, as a candidate for the Legislature. In doing so we have imitated the example of all of you, who have recommended your particular friends to the suffrage of their fellow-citizens, and we never claimed the nomination of John Anderegg as a right, because we were Germans heretofore. Such arrogance would not only be censurable but impolitic, for we would acknowledge by our own reasoning the exclusive right which the native party claim—we would separate ourselves from you when we only wished to act in Union. The Democratic Convention looked at the suggestion of thousands of our fellow-citizens, who converse in the German language, in the proper light, and they selected a gentleman, an American citizen, who had become a citizen by adaption. The people of Allegheny county have sustained the decision of that Convention; they have elected Major Anderegg by a majority of *sixteen hundred and forty four* votes over his Antimasonic opponent, Mr. Cassat, who received from that party the greatest number of votes for the Legislature. For such an unbiassed action we now tender you, Natives, Irish, French, and whoever you may be, our deep felt thanks.

In regard to our German friends, we must say that they have acted nobly. The reports of our Committee of Vigilance show, that in both cities not more than fifty-eight Germans have voted against John Anderegg. According to that report he received in both cities and their environs, the country not included, more than 450 German Whig votes, which alone would have increased his present majority of 1644 to 1873, had not 229 of our English friends, who voted for Mr. Alex. Brackenridge, and who, perhaps, misunderstood the question, withheld their votes from Mr. Anderegg.—By this calculation, we take it for granted that the 450 above mentioned German votes were likewise given to the *whole* democratic ticket. If such was not the case, the Major's majority would be considerably larger than even 1873,—as 679 of our democratic friends must, according to such supposition, have dropped him, whose votes would have increased his majority to *two thousand three hundred and thirteen*, and to still more if we allow him some gain of German votes in the other districts of the county. The strength of the German democratic vote, according to the above calculation, and compared with last year's returns, must have this year amounted to more than *Fifteen hundred!*

Considering the votes polled we feel inclined to ask for the reasons of the astonishing increase of the democratic vote. It is the result of the good sense of the people, and—we may safely say so—of the gratitude of the Germans, who did not only vote for their particular friend, but for the *whole* democratic ticket. They formerly partly voted with the opposition, but seeing the erroneousness of their political creed, they were anxious to join our party. From such a step many of them were, however, prevented, by a certain fear that such a change of principle might not be considered in the proper light by their fellow-citizens. The Germans love firmness, and despise a change of political opinion without a proper reason, and they were fearful that a change of politics might be misconstrued.—But when the democratic party proved in such a noble manner the spirit and truth of their asserted principles, they could no longer resist, and joined our ranks. The action of the Convention was therefore not only just *pro primo*, but also politic *in eventu*. The democracy of Allegheny county in future may rely on our friends who are yearly increasing, and Allegheny county will remain a fortress, redeemed from the power of Whigism and Antimasonry.

We now hope to be clearly understood, and trust we have repelled the insinuations which have been made either in private conversation or in certain prints, and we again express our warmest thanks to all our fellow citizens, and pledge ourselves always to stand to the glorious principles of the Democratic party.

In conclusion, we are bound to mention the noble conduct of *Mr. Rody Patterson*, and to assure him that his high minded denial of private interest will be duly appreciated by a thankful and honest people.

G. G. BACKOFEN,
MARTIN DOERFLINGER,
DAN. FICKEISEN,
ERNEST HEIDELBERG,
JOS. HERMAN,
CH. KUHN,
OTTO HOFFMAN.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.—MURDERS.

The Osages, it is said, have demanded young Choteau, a half-breed Osage, charged with murder. The Cherokee authorities still retain possession of him, and will doubtless try him. Should he be tried and convicted, there may grow up difficulties between the Cherokees and Osages. It is not to be forgotten that these nations have once waged bloody wars. John Ross, we understand, keeps a daily body guard of from one to two hundred armed Cherokees about him.—Jessy Bushyhead keeps a guard of from sixty to eighty men about his person. On the night of the 15th ult. a Mr. Vohr, a licensed trader, and his family, and a traveller, were murdered, and the house robbed of money and goods. The houses were burned and the bodies in them. A large number of Cherokees of both parties were, at last accounts, in search of the murderers. This circumstance has caused, as well it may, the greatest excitement in the nation. A whiteman was found dead, who had apparently been murdered, at Price's Prairie, in the nation, some time since. There seems to be no security for life among this ill-fated people.

SHOT THE WRONG ANIMAL.—One Mr. Tucker—not "Old Dan," of come-too-late-to-supper notoriety, we believe—was assailed a few days ago in Porkdown, (Cincinnati,) by a big dog, and snapped his pistol at him; it would not go off, so he threw it, and hitting the pavement, it discharged its contents into Mr. T.'s leg, which will have to be amputated.

SHIPWRECK.—Brig Wm. Taylor, of Fairfield, Conn., from N. York, bound to Apalachicola, cargo dry goods, groceries, &c., went ashore on Boyd's Island, on Wednesday night last. Supposed to be a total loss. Some of the passengers arrived here on the schr. Eugenia, having lost their clothes and other property.—*Norfolk Beacon, 26th Sept.*

TROUBLE ON THE FRONTIER.

The Van Buren, Arkansas, Intelligencer states that on the night of the 15th ult., Mr. Benjamin Voro, his wife, and a traveler, citizens of the United States, were murdered at the residence of Mr. Voro, upon the military road, in the Cherokee Nation, and the house burned to the ground. The same paper contains the following:

A rumor has reached us of a considerable fight that took place between the Shawnees and Camanches, high up on the Brazos, in which the Camanches lost some 30 or 40 slain, and about 200 head of horses.—This rumor may be true or not; it is not important or strange, for this predatory warfare has been going on for many years. And we are not surprised to hear that a small number of Shawnees can whip any number of Camanches. The Shawnees and the Delawares are the greatest warriors on this continent.

A friend writes us that about 180 Osages have set down under the pickets at Fort Gibson, and demanded in a peremptory manner, the release of one of their brethren who is there in arrest.

A report has reached us that an express reached Fort Smith last Wednesday, informing Gen. Taylor that more murders were committed in the Cherokee Nation. And that Gen. T had ordered one of the companies now at Fort Smith to reinforce Fort Gibson.

FOR THE POST.

GENTLEMEN:—I am sorry to see by the "Post" of Monday, that your able and talented correspondent "Cassius" has brought his communications to a close, and I do hope they will not fall as a dead letter from the press, but may be the means of arousing the Democracy of Pennsylvania and her sister States, to view the coming contest for the Presidency in a proper light, and of awarding to the Keystone state the tribute to which she is justly entitled.

Our local elections are now over, and it would appear to be the proper time to commence in real earnest for our favorite candidate, and not suffer our opponents to get the vantage ground. Let every county, ward and district in the State commence vigorously by calling meetings—forming clubs, and issuing circulars, and using all honorable means to promote the Democratic cause. We must not leave our favorite candidate to push his own way to the Presidential chair, as the venerable judge McLean said in a late communication to a friend on this subject. "The office of President, in my opinion, has been lowered, and also the character of the country, at home and abroad, by the means used to secure that office. High as the Presidency is, it may be reached at too great a price! It sinks below the ambition of an honorable mind, when it is attainable only by a sacrifice of the loftiest patriotism." These very just remarks are altogether applicable in the case of our own BUCHANAN; we know what he has done, we know what his capabilities enable him to do, and we also know he is too honorable to take any steps to secure the Presidency to himself which would be beneath the dignity, of any of the great men who have (in the present days of the Republic) occupied the highest office in the gift of the people. Let us come forward then to action on an elevated scale, let us endeavor to reach and rouse the moral tone of all our sister States; and instead of administering to the prostituted appetites of political demagogues, rest our claims on a virtuous and enlightened public opinion.

Let us shew to the world that our aim is the public good. The character of our candidate is far above suspicion. His views on all the great measures of our government are well known. He has never been *caged* and kept by a few political intriguers from a full and free intercourse with the people, and an open and manly avowal of his sentiments. But we cannot, we must not expect him to descend from the elevated ground on which he stands, to take the stump and traverse the country with all the pomp and pageantry of 1840. I am certain he will never condescend to act below the dignity of an honorable American Statesman. If we wish him for our next President, let us take the advice of "Cassius" and organize for the contest in every county, ward and district, and let us shew the whole union that we have a candidate worthy of the support of every true and genuine Democrat, and the victory is certain.

J. M. F.

FOR THE POST.

Messrs. Editors:—Having heard that Thos. Marshall, of the city, wishes to have a political meeting in Pine township, of all parties, to hold forth their political principles, I, the undersigned, do challenge the above named gentleman, to meet me in Debate in Pine township, in sub district No. 8, on the first Tuesday of November, 1843, at early candle light, and debate the following question:

Are the principles of the Anti-masonic party in accordance with Democracy?

ROBT. McDONALD.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

5½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL

ARRIVED.
Tioga, Blashford, St. Louis.

DEPARTED.
*Clipper, Crooks, St. Louis.
*Emma, Greenlee, Nashville.
*Jas. Ross, Siddal, St. Louis.
Allegheny Belle, Hanna, Cin.
Kittanning, Goff, Franklin.
Warren, Ward, do.

☞All boats marked thus[*] are provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the Explosion of Steam Boilers.

NEW CLOTHING

Cheaper and better than can be had at any other place west of the mountains.

Call for Bargains

AT THE THREE BIG DOORS,

No. 151, Liberty St.; near the Jackson Foundry.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that his full stock of Goods comprises a larger and more varied assortment than has ever been opened at any house in this city, and from the favorable terms at which his purchases were made, he is enabled to sell clothing cheaper than it can be had in any other establishment in this city. He would request the public to call and examine his splendid assortment of all the articles of dress, and from the excellence of the material, the style of workmanship and the very low price at which all his articles are sold, he feels confident that every one will find it to their advantage to purchase at the "Three Big Doors."

As none but the best cutters and workmen are employed, orders to make clothing will be attended to in a manner not surpassed by any other establishment in the city.

He would again return his thanks to his friends and the public for the unprecedented patronage bestowed upon his establishment, and believing that they have found it to their advantage to deal with him, he would repeat his invitation to all those who wish to purchase Clothing of every description at the lowest price, to call at No. 151, Liberty st. JOHN M'CLOSKEY.

☞Observe metal plate in the pavement.

WESTERN EXCHANGE

COFFEE HOUSE,

No. 9, MARKET STREET, *Pittsburgh.*

OYSTERS and other refreshments, will be served up in good order. Namely: Oysters raw, fried, stewed, or on chafing dishes. Also, IN THE SHELL at the stand, or roasted, as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced for their safe transportation.

THE PROPRIETOR is determined that this establishment (which is the old oyster depot) shall maintain its reputation for the good quality of his ALE, LIQUORS, CIGARS, and such refreshments as travelers or citizens may require. oct 18—6m.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT PITTSBURGH, PA., OCTOBER 15th, 1843.

☞Persons calling for letters published in this list will please say they are advertised.

Adrian Robt
Akin Robt
Aiken Rev J J
Adams James S
Aikman James B
Alden miss Josephine W
Alexander Robt B
Anderson Arthur
Andrews Salathiel
Andrews Chester
Arkman James B

Bailey Thos J
Baker Conrad
Baggs Andrew
Baker Charles
Baldridge Capt Joseph 2
Baird James H
Baldwin Sarah E
Barnett Robt
Bateman John 2
Banens Maria
Barns Ellen
Barnes H I
Barnes James R
Barnett S H
Baring John
Batcheldor Fredk
Brown Avery A
Brown miss Elizabeth
Brown Thomas
Brown Jas R
Brown James
Brown Robert J
Bell Wm
Brownlee John
Brocket Albert 2
Brindle Peter
Burns L J
Burton Henry
Burgher James
Burnside Wm

Carry Simon
Carrol Eliza
Carrol Mary
Carothers C
Calhoun W D
Casserly James
Carson Susannah
Colwell miss Sarah A
Cherry Cummings
Chadwick Samuel 2
Charles Richard
Cheset Samuel
Chapman W A
Chaffy Harvey
Chapman miss Martha P
Clinton Joseph J 2
Crawford Benj
Crawford Benj
Crosser R W
Cragg Thomas
Crannis Philip
Crooks Marian
Criswell Thomas

Dally G W
Davison Edward
Day Daniel
Dales James B
Daniels Reuben
Dalzell James C
Day Thomas M
Davis David
Davis Lewis
Davis Wm
Davis David
Dunlavy Robert

Edwards John
Edwards Henry
Eaton Andrew B
Ekin Esther F
Ely Gael
Emerson Caleb
Emerson Ann Eliza
Earnest C ft

Fagan Thomas
Fecker John
Ferguson Mrs Margaret
Ferral Michael
Flemming H S
Finley Robert
Fletcher Mission
Flannagan John
Fielding Eliza
Fitts James
Fletcher Miss Eliza
Findley Samuel B
Flood Thomas
Flanagan John

Ganner Wm
Guard John
Galegar Alexander
Gardiner P G
Gann ——
Gautiot Charles
Gibson George
Gilmore Samuel A
Glenn F M
Gliss Samuel

Hamilton Mary Jane
Hall John S
Hall Sarah
Hall Mary
Haigh John
Haigh Robert
Harrison John
Hartapee James
Harett Augustus
Harper John
Hart Capt Thomas
Hardin Holstin
Hasenger Wm
Haslett Margaret C
Hawkins Wm G
Hawkins John
Hays E W
Henry John
Herbeson Matthew
Henry Wm
Henry Ter W
Hennglin Francis H
Harbet Jeremiah
Henry Christian

Irwin Cecelia C
Irvine James

James Mary
James John
James Wm 2
Jackson Hiram M
Jackson Charles W
Judd W E
Jerome Isaac
Jennings Mrs Bridget
Johnston Mrs Margaret
Johnston James
Jennings Bridget

Kennedy Dorcas
Kennedy John
Kelsy Diana
Kirns Wm
Kain Bernard
Keating H
Kelly Wm
Kelly Thomas
Kelly Mrs Mary
Kelly Francis
Kelly John
Kerr Daniel
Kerr Alex'r

Laird Wm N
Lamberton Jas G
Larkins Michael
Laughlin Captain
Leeper Putnam

Mann George
Maycock John
Moxon L J
Maze Rev Michael
Malley Ann
Merchant Catharine
Melville Wm
Mellon T
Meyers Wm
Meenan John
Mildwater Miss Mary
Milinger Elbth
Miller Mrs Rebecca F 2
Miller Mrs. Sally
Moss John
Montgomery Miss Sarah
Morris Dr S R
Morrison Wm
Maily Ann

McCanless Wm
McClung Saml
McCartney W G
McCabe James
McClung Alex'r
McClung W T
McCandless Leander
McClure Beuhlah
McClure Samuel
McCartney Saml
McCarlin Mary
McCracken & Luingston
McCasker Michael
McDonald Miss Ann
McDermott Patrick
McDonough Thomas
McDonald Jas
McCreedy Patty

Neill Thomas
Newman Silas C
Nell Capt W S
Newall Thomas
Nelson John

O'Connor Mr
Osborne Mrs Eliza
Orth Martin
Orr Wm

Pantridge Isaac
Parkison Joseph
Patton John
Pryor Silas
Patton Elizabeth
Patton Martha
Pagan Robt
Praig Wm
Parker Thos
Patterson A
Patterson Isaac & Abram
Patterson Col James 2
Patterson Robt
Patterson Miss Matilda L
Peabody J
Peters James
Pealett Mrs Eliza

Quigley John B

Ramsey Robert
Ray Thomas
Ray Hiram
Rathbon P
Ramsey Phebe
Ramsden Wm
Revill Mary
Reay Jno
Reid W T
Reid S J
Ritter David

Sampson John
Sawyer Jno
Scott Capt James
Scott Hugh
Scholey Thomas
Scott Capt
Scofield Fredk
Senor Isaac N
Seaton Henry
Sewall Miss Mary
Sellers Henry
Seth Miss Sarah
Shaw A W
Sherlock John
Shorts B
Shortliff Lemuel
Small Mrs Jane
Small Daniel
Slaughterback John
Slaughterback Michl
Sides Francis
Simmons Wm
Smallman Joseph
Smith Joseph

Taylor Jas
Taylor Wm
Taylor H A
Taylor Benj
Taylor Egbert
Taylor Rachael
Tomm Wm
Temple William

Varner Thomas
Vetch Rev Silas

Wagoner David
Winer Rev M N
Warner M C
Walters James C
Watt Jas 2
Waudelohr J A
Wahl Magdaline
Ware Matilda 2
Wilson E J
Wilson W J
Wilson Joseph
Widney Charles
Wisler Martin
Wells Capt C
Wentsell Mrs Mary
Wells David
Wells Mary Ann
Wedley Hannah
Weed W H
White Cornelia
Whitehead Ralph

Young Geo M
o 16—3t

Moody J G
Morford Isaac
Mowry Jas
Morrison Wm
Morrow Alexr
Moore Edwd
Moore Sarah
Moore James
Mainland Robt
Murdock Nathan H
Munn Dougald
Mundal Phebe
Murry Bartholomew
Murdock Matthew H

Mc

McCreath Miss Lucy
McClelland H
McGaraghll Mr ——
McGahan Miss Ellen
McFadden Manus
McElroy Thomas S
McElroy George B
McElroy Thos S
McElroy Archd
McKibbin Mrs Elbth
McKelvy John
McKee Jane
McKeown Miss Elvira
McKinney O W
McKeon Elish
McLaughlin James
McPhilliany Edward

N

Nickes ——
Noles Richd
Norton Mr
Noble Henry
Nock Wm

O

Old James
Oliver George 2
Oliver Joseph

P

Pesket Joseph
Peterson Saml
Phillips Mary Anne
Pile John
Plack John
Pickering Mrs Ann
Plunkett Francis
Powell Wm H
Porter Fredk
Pryor Saml D
Pryor Silas
Potts George
Preston Wm
Poole Amos T
Pratt Robt
Powell Benj

Q

R

Richards George
Reily Owen
Reily Patrick and Owen
Ritter David
Royce Knowlton
Rockwood Henry
Rogers H D
Russell James
Russell Joseph L
Reid Amelia

S

Stevens Barlow
Stevenson Alex
Stewart Robt
Stewart Wm 2
Stokes Steven
Strickland Wm
Swain John
Sugdan & Hawke
Sutch Wm
Swift George
Sullivan Hon C C
Sunderburg G
Smith Joshua
Smith Alanson
Smith Clara B
Smith Mrs M
Spears Jane
Spears Robert
Snyder Edward
Sprague Saml
Sproul Mathew
Smith Hanson
Smith Saml R
Smith Michl

T

Thompson Robert
Thompson Dwight
Tobin Catherine
Trevor Dr R
Townsend Nancy
Toman Wm
Turbett James

V

Vengy Jas

W

Winger Adam
Winders Joseph
Winterburn Esther
Wynne Michl
Woods Henry
Woods Mr
Woods Daniel
Woods Richd
Wright W M
Wright J
Wright David
Wright Saml
Wray John
White Elizabeth
Wheeler Bennet 2
Williams S H
Williams Ellen B
Williams Jas (col'd man)
Williams Richard
Wilson Mrs Sarah A
Williamson Henry

Y

R. M. RIDDLE, P. M.

Just Opened.

NO. 1, Salmon,
No 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
No. 1 and 2, Maine Shad,
No 1, Labrador Gibbed Herring,
And 800 lbs. fine dry Cod Fish,
For sale for family use, by LLOYD & CO.
o12. 140, Liberty st.

Young Hyson Tea.

115 CHESTS, half chests and boxes Young Hyson Tea, of good quality, just received, and for sale low for cash. JOHN D. DAVIS,
o11. corner of Wood and Fifth sts.

Penmanship and Book-Keeping.

THOSE who wish a thorough knowledge of these branches, would do well to call at MR. S. W. STEWART's Commercial Academy, on Fourth Street, near the corner of Market and Fourth, before engaging elsewhere. oct 3—1m.

BUFFALO ROBES by single robe or bale, for sale by A. BEELEN.
o5—tf

BEAR SKINS, dressed and undressed, just received and for sale by A. BEELEN.
o5—tf

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

A full supply of Landreth's Garden Seeds always on hand and for sale, at his agency, the Drug store of F. L. SNOWDEN,
sep 10 184, Liberty st., head of Wood.

Turnpike Notice.

AN election will be held at the house of Robert McAyeal, on the Pittsburgh and Steuben ville Turnpike, on Thursday, the 16th day of November next, for the purpose of electing one President, one Treasurer, and six Managers, to serve as officers for the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road Company, the ensuing year. The election will be opened at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. MARKS,
o14-3td&w Treasurer.