The Daily Morning Post.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOSHUA HARTSHORNE,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Congress,

ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE, Pitt.

State Senate,

CHAMBERS M'KIBBIN, City.

Assembly,

JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine,
JOHN ANDEREGG, Pitt,
JAMES WHITTAKER, Mifflin,
STEPHEN WOODS, Robinson,

Commissioner,

WILLIAM EWING, Robinson.

Auditor,

EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

Papers for the Campaign!

"DAILY POST," AND MERCURY AND MANUFACTURER.

In order to give all an opportunity to obtain information during the pending political contest, we propose to furnish the "Daily Morning Post" to all such as may not wish to become yearly subscribers, at the following rates, to be paid to the carriers, or at the office, in advance:

Per week	10 cents.
" month	42 cents.
" quarter	1 25 do

We will also furnish our weekly, the "Mercury and Manufacturer," to all who may wish it, for the campaign—that is from the 10th of July, until the 10th of November (four months) for 50 cents, payable in advance.

We can also confidently recommend those papers to such as take no particular interest in political matters, for their general news. We possess facilities equal to any of our contemporaries, for procuring early information, on subjects of interest to every class of readers.

PHILLIPS & SMITH.

THE TARIFF.—If the whigs and their candidate are the true friends of this measure, why do they seek to use it as capital for themselves, and to make its permanency depend on questions unconnected with it? They know the Tariff is as safe in the hands of the Democrats as it can be in their own, yet with consummate and unblushing hypocrisy, they tell the people that the Democrats would destroy the Tariff!

We charge upon the whigs that they are not the true friends of the Tariff;—we charge upon them that they have made it a question subordinate first to the Bank and the Bankrupt Act, and then to the Distribution scheme, the darling objects of the care of Henry Clay. We make these allegations boldly and fearlessly, and we can prove them to the satisfaction of all sensible and impartial men.

When they came into power in 1841, and an Extra Session was called to remedy the terrible evil which they alleged had been done by the democratic administration, what was their first movement? Although, under the Compromise Act, the revenue collected was insufficient to carry on the government, and the friends of home industry were imploring early attention to the subject, what did the whigs do? They had a majority of 50 in the lower House of Congress, and as much as they needed in the Senate.—What, we repeat, did they do on this momentous question? They could have passed just such a Tariff act as they pleased—they could have put a bill through both Houses instanter. Did they prove their paramount regard for the Tariff by taking it the first in order? Not at all! They repealed the Sub-Treasury Act, in order to clear the way for that first of all questions in the mind of every real whig—a Bank of the United States; they passed a Bankrupt Bill for the benefit of broken speculators; they passed two Bank Bills which were vetoed, but made no attempt to alter the Compromise, or remodel the Tariff.

Was this placing the Tariff in the foreground? Was this proving their high regard for that measure? They repealed the Sub-Treasury Bill, passed a Bankrupt act, fought through two Bank bills with desperate energy, but *no word of the Tariff!*

Well, another session came about, and the Tariff question could be staved off no longer. Do we find HENRY CLAY at his post battling for the Tariff as its great champion should? Oh No! The whigs, having made the Bankrupt Law answer the ends of its passage, and having let all the speculating big fish through its meshes, it was repealed, and then having nothing else in particular to do, they reluctantly took up the Tariff. Mr Clay, however, previous to this, having left the proper orders for his friends, made good his retreat and took refuge at his beloved Ashland. Now, though the friends of a Tariff, something will be done. 'There's luck in leisure!' and as Congress has taken abundant time to come to the Tariff, they will do the business up right, and 'no mistake.'

So the whigs went to work at the Tariff, *but no doubt according to the orders of the cunning schemer of Ashland*, connected his scheme of Distribution with it, and in so many words tauntingly told the democrats who were honestly supporting the Tariff—"you may have a Tariff, but you must swallow Distribution along with it,"—thus once more proving that they held the Tariff to be a subordinate question. At the former session they had made it secondary to the repeal of the Sub-treasury—secondary to their Bank bills—secondary to their Bankrupt acts—and then, to crown their perfidy, they made it subordinate to that most miserable of all party humbugs, the Distribution Act. They knew that the Distribution was *strictly a party measure*—they knew the Tariff was *not a party measure*—yet they set up Distribution above the Tariff. But, thanks to the honesty and firmness of the Democrats, the majority were foiled. There were some whigs who dared not go home again and tell their constituents that they had sacrificed the Tariff to Distribution, and they assisted the Democrats in passing the present Tariff Bill, *against the efforts and in spite of* JOHN Q. ADAMS, Speaker WHITE and the other leading whigs in Congress.

What whig can have the hardihood to deny that the whig majority in Congress, which came in with Harrison, endeavored to sacrifice the Tariff, first for the Bank, then for the Bankrupt Act, and lastly for the contemptible Distribution scheme?

☞ We understand that at the next meeting of the CLAY CLUB, some order is to be taken as to the bet of Deacon WHITE that CLAY cannot carry New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts. We believe the disposition is to keep quiet about the three first, but to bluff the pious sportsman right off on Massachusetts. This is thought necessary for the sake of the cause.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—The whigs of abroad are sadly deceived in their estimates of CLAY's strength in this county. Notwithstanding you meet men at every turn, who voted for Harrison in '40, but are going for POLK and DALLAS now, they *talk* of their old majority. We can assure our friends every where, that these calculations are utterly false and fallacious. We are perfectly willing to trust the State of Pennsylvania to the result in this county—let CLAY get as many votes in every other county in the State as HARRISON did in 1840, and let POLK get no more in all those counties than VAN BUREN did, and we will cheerfully leave the defeat of Clay to the issue in this county.—Our friends abroad may rest assured that old Allegheny will do her duty—and even more than is expected or required of her, at the coming elections.

HENRY CLAY'S "MORAL CHARACTER."—In the Pittsburgh Gazette of Dec 1 1842, there is an article about CLAY, the Presidency, &c. extracted from the Xenia Free Press, Ohio, and adopted into Mr White's editorial columns. It contains the following severe sentence: Are the whigs prepared to endorse this opinion of their organ:

"The truth, however, is, that in Ohio, Mr CLAY *is "not popular.*

"Though an able Statesman, he is not a popular man, "and the reason may be found in his general character, "and his connection with certain transactions. TOO "MANY BLACK MARKS STAND OPPOSITE HIS MORAL CHARACTER FOR HIM EVER TO EXPECT THE VOTES OF CHRISTIAN, THINKING MEN.

"That Ohio is Whig, I have not a shadow of doubt, "and that her vote may be secured in 1844 for a whig "candidate for the Presidency I have not a doubt, but "that candidate *must be some other man than Henry Clay.*"

GOV. DORR'S SENTENCE.

The following is in substance the reply of Mr Dorr, to the Court, previous to receiving sentence;

The Court have, through their officer, addressed to the Defendant the usual question whether he have anything to say why sentence should not now be pronounced upon him. I have something to say, which shall be brief and intelligible to the Court, though it must be necessarily unavailing. Without seeking to bring myself in controversy with the Court, I am desirous to declare to you the plain truth.

I am bound, in duty to myself, to express to you my deep and solemn conviction that I have not received, at your hands, the fair trial by an impartial jury, by which by law and justice I was entitled.

The trial has been permitted to take place in a country where, to say the least, it was doubtful whether the Defendant could be tried according to the law of the State; and in a case of doubt like this, he ought to have had the benefits of it, especially as the trial here must be in a county to which the Defendant was a stranger, in the midst of his most excited political opponents.

All but one of those free holders, 108 in number, who were summoned here for the purpose of selecting a jury to try the defendant, were of the opposite party in the State, and were deliberately set against the defendant with the feelings of partizan hostility. The single democratic juror was set aside for having expressed an opinion. Of the drawn jurors, 16 in number, two only were members of the democratic party; and one of them for cause, and the other for alleged cause, was removed.

Every one of the jury finally selected to try the defendant was, of course, a political opponent.

And even as so constituted, the jury were not permitted to have the whole case presented to their consideration. They were not, as, in capital, if not in criminal cases, they are entitled to be permitted to judge of the law and of the fact. The defendant and his counsel were not permitted to argue to the jury any matter of law.

The court refused to hear the law argued to themselves, except on the question whether treason be an offence against a State or against the United States.

The court refused to permit the defendant to justify himself by proving the Constitution, the election and the authority under which he acted; or to permit him to produce the same proofs, in order to repel the charges of malicious and traitorous motives made in the indictment, and zealously urged against him by the counsel for the State.

By the charge of the Judge, the jury were instructed that the only question which they had to try was, whether the defendant intended to do the acts which he performed; a question of capacity rather than of motives and intentions.

It is true that the jury were absent more than two hours; but not for deliberation. One of them was asked, immediately after the verdict was delivered, and the jury was discharged, whether they had been detained by any disagreement He replied, "we had nothing to do. The court made every thing plain for us."

On hearing a bill of exceptions to the verdict thus rendered, the court promptly overruled all the points of law.

The court also denied to the defendant an opportunity of showing to them that three of the jurors, before they were empannelled, manifested strong feelings, and had made use of vindictive and hostile expressions against him personally; after the defendant had established by his affidavit the fact that he was not informed of this hostility of feeling and expression before they were empannelled, and with regard to two of them, before the verdict was rendered. The defendant expected to prove by twelve witnesses, that one of these jurors had expressed a wish to have the defendant put to death, and had declared shortly after the verdict, to a person inquiring the result, that he had convicted the defendant, and that this was what he intended to do; that another juror had also declared that the defendant ought to be executed; and that the third had frequently made the same declaration, with a wish that he might be permitted to do the work of an executioner, or shoot him as he would a serpent, and put him to death.

Nor would the court permit the defendant to show by proofs which he declared on oath to have been unknown to him at the time of the empannelling of the jury, that an array of twelve men, summoned on venire by a deputy sheriff, were, or a considerable part of them, at least, the same persons who had been selected by an Attorney of this court, who assisted the officer in the service of the summons.

These, and other matters which I will not stop to enumerate, show that this trial, which has been carried through the forms of law, was destitute of the reality of justice, and was but a ceremony preceding conviction. That there is any precedent for it, in the most acrimonious period of the most excited party times in this country, I am not aware from any examination or recollection of its political history.

In a trial of an alleged political offence, involving the feelings of the whole community, and growing out of a condition of affairs which placed the whole people of the State on one side or the other of an exasperated controversy, the strictest and most sacred impartiality should have been observed in the most careful investigation both of law and fact by the jury, and in all the decisions and directions of the court. In what case should they have been more distrustful of the political bias of their own minds, more careful in all their deliberations, more earnest in the invocation of a strength above their own, that they might not only appear to be just, but do justice in a manner so above all suspicion, that the defendant and all those with whom he is associated, might be satisfied that he had this day in court, and that every requisition of the law had been observed and fulfilled. In how different a spirit were the proceedings of this trial conducted! And with what emotions must the defendant have listened to the declaration of one of your honors, that 'in the hurry of this trial' they could not attend to the questions of law, which he so earnestly pressed upon their immediate consideration, as vitally important to the righteous determination of his case!

The result of this trial, which your sentence is about to proclaim, is the perpetual imprisonment of the defendant, and his seclusion from the face of society, and from all communion with his fellow men.

Is it too much to say, that the object of his political opponents is the gratification of an insatiable spirit of revenge, rather than the attainment of legal justice? They are also bent upon his political destruction, which results from the sentence of the Court, in the deprivation of his political and religious rights. They aim also at a social annihilation, by his commitment to that tomb of the living, from which, in ordinary cases, those who emerge are looked upon as marked and doomed men, to be excluded from the reputable walks of life. But there my opponents and persecutors are destined to disappointment. The court may, through the consequences of their sentence, abridge the term of his existence here; they can annihilate his political rights; but more than this they can not accomplish. The honest judgment of his friends and fellow citizens resting upon the truth of his cause, and faithful to the dictates of humanity and justice, will not so much regard the place to which he is consigned as the causes which have led to his incarceration within its walls

Better men have been worse treated than I have been, though not often in a better cause. In the service of that cause I have no right to complain that I am called upon to suffer hardships, whatever may be the estimate of the injustice which inflicts them.

All these proceedings will be reconsidered by that ultimate tribunal of Public Opinion, whose righteous decision will reverse all the wrongs which may now be committed, and place that estimate upon my actions to which they may be fairly entitled.

The process of this court cannot reach the man within. The Court cannot shake the convictions of the mind, nor the fixed purposes which is sustained by integrity of heart.

Claiming no exemption from the infirmities which beset us all, and which may attend us in the prosecution of the most important enterprises, and at the same time conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, and of having acted from good motives, in an attempt to promote the equality and to establish the just freedom and interests of my fellow citizens, I can regard with equanimity this last infliction of the Court; nor would I, even at the extremity of the law, in view of the opinions which you entertain, and of the sentiments by which you are animated, exchange the place of a prisoner at the bar for a seat by your side upon the bench.

The sentence which you will pronounce, to the extent of the power and influence which this Court can exert, is a condemnation of the doctrines of '76, and a reversal of the great principles, which sustain and govern vitality to our democratic Republic; and which are regarded by the great body of our fellow citizens, as a portion of the birth-right of a free people.

From this sentence of the Court I appeal to the People of our State and of our country. They shall decide betwen us. I commit myself without distrust, to their final reward. I have nothing more to say.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI RIVER.

By the politeness of Mr James Hilhouse, clerk of the Yucatan, just from St Louis, we gain the following information of the high water in the Missouri, which we copy from her "Log Book." The water had not raised any, late Thursday evening when the boat left, for two hours previous. The Yucatan had 90 cabin passengers and 48 deck. She came down the Missouri river with a perfect rush.

MINUTES.

Mouth of Gasconade river 20 miles wide—nine houses passed down to-day, loaded to the edge of the roof—chickens, hogs, dogs, cats, &c. on board of them. Hallo, there goes a large tree with chickens innumerable in the branches, and one hog in the crotch, and one yellow cat at the stern. I expect she is captain of that "menagerie." Cattle swimming round and round all over the Island—here comes another house. The people on the bluff look like the landing of the pilgrims, or a camp meeting—cows, horses, tables, chairs, beds, and dogs in abundance. Four men, six children and three women on top of the house, water within 2 feet of the roof and rising one inch an hour. The town of Nashville afloat—a large warehouse just starting for parts unknown. The inhabitants are about 2 miles above on the bluff, in number about two hundred, besides chickens, negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., all in the space of about 50 yards. Rocheport, 12 miles above Nashville, the people are cutting holes in the roof of the houses taking off all that floated. They had lost about five houses this morning. We got there and could not land—rising fast. A man's house started for St Louis while we were wooding. We had to rig a stage with our gangway plank to get the wood as it floated by. 12 miles below Glasgow the river is only seven miles wide.—The hands are in the river up to their middle pitching the wood on the guard. Glasgow, at 4 o'clock, the water is up to the roof of ten or fifteen houses on the first bluff. Saturday river falling—Brunswick at 12 o'clock all under water. In some places this day the river is 15 miles wide Got to Lexington in the night, 7 days from St Louis, which we left on the 15th June. Left Lexington on the evening of Monday, the 24th Left St Louis for Cincinnati on Thursday, the 27th, at 5 o'clock, P M. Ten miles above the mouth of the Ohio a man had his family in a flat boat, together with his cattle. He said his house had gone south. Mouth of the Ohio 8 o'clock Friday evening. Reached Cincinnati July 1st.

Cin. Commercial.

THE EGG-HATCHING EXHIBITION.

The exhibition at the Masonic Hall is really curious. The entire process of hatching eggs by warm water, or various stages, from the fresh egg to the young chicken. The machine is an oblong wooden box about 3 feet long, 2½ wide, and 4½ high, with eight compartments to the sight, by means of glazed doors, in which the eggs are deposited. The chickens make their appearance in 21 days after the eggs are deposited in the machine. By the side of the box is a table, on which are a number of saucers: The first contains a fresh egg, the second a third day egg, in which the beating of the heart is perceptible, although no blood is visible. After a few hours more, however, two vesicles containing blood make their appearance—one forming the left ventricle, and the other the great artery. The auricle of the heart is next seen, and in the whole pulsation is evident In a sixth day egg, the lungs are distinguishable, and the full gush of blood from the heart is distinctly apparent. In a 12th day egg, the orbits of sight are visible, and in a fifteenth, the infinity of phenomena in this wonderful piece of vital mechanism is elaborated into more perfect form, and it presents an appearance closely approaching the natural state.—It is stated that perfect eggs from any bird, from the wren to the eagle, can be elicited into life in the same way, and persons bringing eggs of canaries, gold finches, &c. may place them in the machine, marking the eggs with their initials, upon payment of 25 cents for each egg. They will also receive a free admission ticket, in order to enable them to watch the progress of the young birds to maturity. Machines are sold by the proprietors, the large ones at $120, the small at $75 each.—*Phil Inquirer.*

☞ The Missouri has fallen about 10 feet at Weston, and was falling rapidly nearly all the way down.

CONCERT HALL,

PENN ST., OPPOSITE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

TICKETS 25 CENTS.

Benefit and last appearance of *Miss EMMA INCE*, who has been received nightly with deafening applause. Third night of MR CHAPMAN.

This Evening, SATURDAY, July 6th, will be performed the Melo Drama of the

Seven Clerks of Marseilles.

Song Mr Chapman | Sing. Mr Jordan.

Pas Sylphide, Miss Ince.

To be followed by the Musical Vaudeville of the *MAID OF SWITZERLAND.*

The whole to conclude with Miss Ince's GRAND PAS ESPAGNOL, EL JALEO DE XERES.

CONCERT!

MR. W. J. DAVIS, (Professor of the Flute,) respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he will give a Concert on *Tuesday evening* next, at CONCERT HALL, Penn street, on which occasion he will perform several Brilliant Fantasias, &c. H Kleber has kindly tendered his valuable assistance.

☞ Full particulars in Programmes.

Mr Davis takes this opportunity to state that at the request of several Amateurs, he has decided upon giving a series of Lessons on the Flute, provided a sufficient number of pupils be obtained to warrant the undertaking.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mr D.'s services, will please apply to him personally at 56 Wood street or at the music stores of Messrs Smith and Mellor, where particulars may be known, and lists kept for the insertion of names, which will be closed on the 12th inst. Early application is therefore necessary.

☞ Terms moderate. Mr D. has several splendid Flutes for sale. jy 6-3t.

Miss Clarendon's Dramatic Lecture,

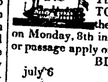
AT CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EV'NG, JULY 8.

MISS CLARENDON has the honor of announcing to the citizens of Pittsburgh that in consequence of numerous solicitations, she will deliver one course of Readings and Recitations previous to her departure.

Recitations selected from the Poets and the most popular Dramatic authors:

Poem—'Parrhasius,' by N. P. Willis.
Miniature—Morris.
Selection from the 'Lady of Lyons:' Claude Melnotte: E. L. Bulwer.
Poem—"The Dream' Byron.
Selection from 'King Henry VIII,' Cardinal Wolsey: Shakspeare.
Poem—'The Wife,' A. Dinnies.
From 'Richelieu,'—Cardinal Wolsey: E. L. Bulwer.
'The Oak,' Morris.
'The Closing Year,' Prentice.
Selection from 'Hamlet—Hamlet: Shakspeare.
from Romeo & Juliet—Mercutio "
Poem: 'Marius seated on the ruins of Carthage.'
Selections from 'The Wife,'—Julian St Pierre: Sheridan Knowles.
Poem: 'To a Waterfowl,' W C Bryant.
Selection from 'Romeo & Juliet,'—Romeo, Juliet: Shakspeare.
jy6

FOR CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS.



The new and splendid steamer CAPITOL, Eli Allen, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on Monday, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock. A M. For freight or passage apply on board or to BIRMINGHAM & TAYLOR, No 54 Water street.
July 6

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.

IN the Orphans' Court of said county, in the matter of the estate of James Findlay, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

And now, to wit; June 25, 1844: On petition of Charles S. Bradford, administrator of the estate of James Findley, deceased, shewing that he filed his administration account of said estate, in the Register's office of said County, shewing a balance of eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and ninety-five cents, in the hands of accountant, and that those are not sufficient assets to pay all the debts of the decedent.

And on motion of W. W. Dallas, the Court appoint James G. Reed, Esq., auditor to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets, to and among the respective creditors of the said James Findley, according to law. By the Court,

THOMAS FARLEY, *Ct'k.*

The auditor will hear all persons interested in the distribution of the fund, in the above case, at his office in Second street, below Grant street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the first day of August, A. D. 1844, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES G. REED, Auditor.
july 6

CHEAP New Temperance documents &c. Just received from the American Temperance Union, New York, a good assortment of their latest publications, amongst which, are 3050 Youth's Temperance Advocate, and Journals for July. About 500 Hymn books, Lyrics, Annual Reports, Dialogues; Harps, Washington do. Pic nic songs; trial of King Alcohol; cold water army exhibition; Deacon Giles' Distillery; 6000 assorted Youth's Advocate in bundles of 5, 6, 12 or 25 each. Gold plated medals and Temperance certificates, and a variety of American Tract Society's tracts in packages, and by retail. Also, a good supply of school books, writing, letter, and wrapping paper. Patent pens, Ink, quills, wafers, sand &c. For sale low for cash, in any quantity to suit customers.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Com Merchant, No 9, Fifth street.
july 6-d5tw 1t.

WESTERN EXCHANGE!

AS some alterations and repairs are to be made at the Western Exchange, the House will be closed for a few days

The proprietor tenders his thanks to the public for a liberal patronage, and requests those having legal demands to present them for payment. Those indebted for refreshments, or loans of money in small amounts, will please to take their own time for balancing accounts—provided they do not trouble me with their custom in future.

jy 4, d3t.

Mackerel.

20 BBLS New No 3 Mackerel just received and for sale by HALLMAN, JENNINGS & CO., No 13 Wood street.
july 4

100 BLS. Salt, just landed and for sale by HUEY & Co
july 3, 1844.

LAST NOTICE.

To Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Clergymen, Attornies at Law, Public Officers, &c. &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs our citizens generally that he will commence, immediately after the 4th of July, to take the names of all the Business men and all departments of Trade, Commerce and Business—the Clergymen and Churches—Physicians, and the Medical Department—Religious and Benevolent Societies,—Judges, Attornies at Law and Courts, and all public officers—the Printing Offices and Newspapers, and all literary societies, and brief notices of the Officers, location, &c. &c. He respectfully repeats his request to all who are called upon by his agent, to be ready to report to him. ☞ All who wish cards put in, or who wish a fine finished or morocco covered Directory, with their name on it, are invited to give their names to his agent, or to call at his Office this week or next.

☞ As this new and very cheap and useful work, will be in a great many hotels and public places, from Boston to New Orleans, it will be an excellent channel for publication of cards and advertisements, which will be inserted at from $1 to $5 for a page.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Com Merchant, No 9 5th street.
Pittsburgh, jy 4, 1844-2t

Last Notice.

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise are requested to call at the office of the City Treasurer, No. 25 Wood street, and pay their License without further delay. Suit will be brought against all delinquents by Alderman Millar, after the 6th inst.

JAMES A. BAKTRAM, City Treasurer.
july 3-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a sale will be made by Public Vendue, at the late residence of Joshua Henry, dec'd., in Pitt township, on Monday the 8th day of July next, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of house and kitchen furniture; one Cow, three horses, harness and two drays; a silver plated Lever watch; Bees, bee boxes; one Gun, five Sleighs and a variety of other articles two numerous to mention. Terms at sale.—Attendance given by D. GILLELAND, Administrator.
july 1.—d1w.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

IN the matter of the administration account of John M'Masters, Jr., one of the administrators of Joseph Haslett, late of Allegheny County, deceased.

And now, to wit; May 18, 1844: The Court refer the administration account above mentioned to Wm. Elder, Robert Robb, and F. R. Shunk, Esq., to audit and report the same.

By the Court, THOMAS FARLEY, Cl'k.

The undersigned auditors will attend for the purpose of their appointment at the office of F. R. Shunk, Esq., 4th street, city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, 27th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons interested are requested to attend.

ROBERT ROBB,
FRS. R. SHUNK,
WILLIAM ELDER.
july 1, 1844.

James Callan, Attorney at Law.

OFFICE FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
june 13-1y

Farmers' Deposite Bank.

1 SHARE of stock in the Farmers' Deposite Bank, for sale by HUEY & CO. j25.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Allegheny City, Pa., July 1, 1844. Persons calling for letters whose names are on this list will please say they are advertised.

Arnon Samuel S Dr
Adams Rachel
Anderson Eliza
Agers Emelia
Allen Charles A
Anderson Mary Ann

Brown Daniel
Brown & Carothers
Backster Mr
Branon Catharine
Bord Richard
Brown Mary Jane
Benson S A
Bothwell James
Borger William
Busaore David
Basfield Titus
Blanchard H
Buxton Milaunt
Brown S A
Baird S. P
Brown Mary H
Bradrick Simon
Burns Peter

Craig Elizabeth
Cogswell William
Chatler J
Clarkson Wm
Culion Elizabeth
Calhoon Charles
Crawford B
Campbell David
Collins Elizabeth
Chambers James
Camtill James
Campbell Robert
Ciser Lewis
Cook W S
Coleman Isaac

Dunlap Rev
Drain G L
Duff Francis
Dixon John
Davis Francis
Dilworth George
Dallay G W
Dougherty Chas
Dening Caroline
Davis Caroline M

Evans Sarah H
Evans David F
Evans Mary J
Ervin John

Frazier Eliza
Flower George
Freeman John
Fleming H S
Foster Margaret
French Rev P
Forren J L
Fawks Charles

Geyer Jacob
Galaway Patrick
Gill William
Gross Levi
Graham James

Hays John
Harvey James
Hart Martha R
Hulbert Eliza K
Huworth Geo
Hammet John
Henry Angelina
Hare Andrew
Hunter John
Hay John
Hacket Julia Ann
Hammill Mary
Henry Thomas
Henry Ebenezer 2
Herring Thos
Hatch Louisa
Hutchison John
Halsey Luther
Haworth John

Isriel Robt
Irwin John 2
Ingella Bernard

Jemison Jane
Johnston Wm
Jones Daniel 2
Jack A J
Jackson Joseph

Kelly Wm
Kingsland Lawrence
Knak Ann
Kluschance John
Knox M A
Keys Joseph
Kung John
Kelso Moxa P
Kelty Sarah 2

Lyon John
Long Samuel
Laferty Danie
Loomour Hug
Llewellyn
Lemon Daniel
Lynn George
Leeak Peter
Lynn Hugh 2
Lyons Wm

Murry John Rev
Milbery Wm
Moor John
Matt S M
Morrison Jessee
Mowry J C
Memoner Stephenson
Marshal Samuel
Michel John
Moor Nancy
Michel Robert
Meegan Richard
Mullan Lawrence S
Musler John
Murry Lutia
Miller Violetta

M'Donald Martha
M'Crackin Robert
M'Intosh Nancy
M'Clane George
M'Coy Nancy
M'Gill Wm
M'Donald Mr
M'Millen Samuel
M'Kistly Margaret
M'Caine H
M'Calpen James
M'Donald Mr
M'Cain Jacob
M'Cachon W A
M'Donald Catharine
M'Clain Catharine
M'Gee John
M'Cune Boyd

Nelson Wm
Norman Josephine

Oliver John
Oxford William

Pervis Levi
Purt Mr
Patton Thomas
Parker Charles W
Parks George
Paul Abigail
Parks James
Patrick Betsy

Riley Thomas

A

Adams George K
Anderson Thomas
Ainsworth Robert
Anderson James
Alston Wm

B

Bethham Winford W
Boroland Alex
Bears H
Blake George
Bell William
Bell Susan
Brooks H Elias
Barns George
Beebe Eli W
Bindley Edward
Benson William
Balier Mrs
Baker Thomas
Bakinley J P G
Butler Nancy
Buckmaster Nancy 2
Buchanan John J

C

Calebough Jacob
Carr Ruth Aun
Clark J
Carson James
Coston Z
Crossman W H
Calhoon Charles
Calenburg Eliza
Crothers Robert
Charlton James
Cowen Robert
Campell David R
Campell Euphenia
Carpenter J J 2

D

Dick David
Dallans Nancy
Doring John
Dewhurst Wm
Dunkle Jacob
Dasey Nancy
Dickson John
Duff Jane
Davis Lewis

E

Ervin Andrew
Ervin Matilda
2 Eunock Miles K

F

Fisher Charles
2 Ferguson Samuel
Ford Benjamin
2 Fulton Margaret
Fulton John
Fisher Charles
Forbeshaw Mrs E

G

Gelvin Elizabeth
Gerord John
Geest Geo
Garvin Sarah J
Ghiest Jonathan
H
Hathaway Thos
Hamber E E
Hamilton Harriet
Hallow Valentine
Hoad Rebecca
Hawk James
Hyatt Noah
Honi John
Henlon———
Hudson William
Haselet E C
Harman Angeline
Hammill Mary
Hanel Sam 2
Honziker Mrs
Hardeo George
Hudson Wm
Hutson John

I

Irwin Hanna
Ingham J B
Irvin Rebecca

J

Jacobs Elizabeth
Johnston Adam
Jones Elizabeth
Jackson Howel

K

Kerr Mary Ann K
Klemm Daniel
Kingsley Helena
Keefer Karll
Kenegan Arthur
King Charles
Kimmel Samuel Esq.
Keneday Catharine
Kelor John

L

Love Roscona
Lemon Jacob
Lemon Wm
Longwell Thomas
Lesley Sarah 2
Laid James
Logan Wm
Lowry John
Lemon Wm
Lauthir David

M

Meegan Hugh
Miller Nancy
Morrison Jessee
Menny John
Maxwell John
Maxon Jesse
Merrich Harriet
Morlin John
Mathiatt Daniel
Miller John
Meeds Jas B D
Moor B D
Miller Linza
Moor Thos
Morgan Isaac

Mc

M'Murray Mexa
M'Moreland Wm
2 M'Aleavy Mary
M'Glaughlin B
M'Glaughlin Pat
M'Cinley Samuel
M'Cann James
M'Clintock Andrew
M'Gay Daniel
M'Cormick Mr
M'Kinny Samuel
M'Kenna Hugh
M'Donell Rouden
M'Dowell John
M'Knight John
M'Coy Emily
4 M'Kune Mary

N

Neely James

O

Oliver Thomas T
2 O'Hanlin Stewart 2

P

Philips Solomon
Parker Moses
Peterson Augustus
Patton Benj H
Powers Madison
Peebles John N
Philips Wm
Philips John

Q

Quillen James

R

Rogers Wm
Richmond Sarah
Riddle Charles
Robinson Mary
Rush Enis
Reynolds O P
Riley Lawrence
Rind Thomas
Reed John
Richards George
Roseberry Ellen
Rinaman Wm
Rice Elias

Sterl James
Sonur Gils W
Shields Peter W
Scott Deona C
Sloop Miss
Smith Wm
Sickler Elias
Stephens James
Smith John
Stewart T
Scott John
Shivers Dr
Shane Joseph
Sattoe Samuel
Sims J M
Sprowl Mr
Stewart Alexander
Shaw Margaret
Sheden John
Sheden Mrs
Stalt Brewer
Stewart J H
Stewart R S
Stewart James

Taylor Deborah
Thorn Joseph 2
Thorn Thomas
Thorn James
Tod James

Vonvickle L

Wilson John
Williams Jerusee
Woods Wm
Williamson David
Williams George
Williams M'Carty
Wright Harriett
Watt Nancy
Wall Wm

Zimerly
jy 2-3t.

Roach Emanuel
Ross Dawsmon
Reed Adam
Res Elizabeth
Richy Moses
2 Ramsey Thomas
Rasinfelder Henry
N O Robertson
Riss Abraham
Riddle Hugh
Ramsey Samuel

S

Shoat Elizabeth
Sheter Mr
Sanders Balzell Mr
Sanders Elias M
Smith William 2
Smith Mary 2
Smith & Son 2
Survase J P
Short Valentine
Simpson J P
Steel James
Stokes E
Shmit Christopher
Lausiana Sims
Snare Barboy
Sanders Thomas
Scalt John
Slain Joseph
Smeeten Leon
Sceep Miss M
Sealen Samuel
Sharplys Rebecca
Streeba N
2 Silaman J P
T
Thomson Wm
Taylor Alexander
Tunnon Luisa
Thomas Rev.
Thomson H H
V
Vease David
W
Wolf Jos J
Wilson Browly
Wallace John 2
Wilson Mulvina
Wilson Robt
Winters Gardner
Walker William
Wright John

Z
Zussoll Moses

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To make the above moral exhibition still more interesting, the proprietor takes pleasure in announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity, that he has engaged for the season the new Grand Musical and Mechanical Androides from Germany, which was the incessant labor of six years, after three years study; consisting of the following Galleries, viz:

1. Contains two Lions and two Rope Dancers—the Lions rear themselves at the sound of the music, and the rope dancers perform skilfully on the tight rope and keep exact time with the music.

2. Contains Bonaparte's Infantry and Cavalry, and a Band of Military music, by direction of their Officers, form lines, wheel and retire.

3. Contains the present Queen of England! together with Prince Albert, in her State Car drawn by six white horses, accompanied by her Ministers, and escorted by her Generals

4. Contains a Waltzing party, with an applauding of Spectators. The domestic quarrel between husband and wife. A learnt bear, &c.

5. Contains Laborers and Mechanics, such as coach-makers, blacksmith, shoe-makers, women spinning, &c. &c.

The above machine is considered one of the best pieces of mechanism ever invented by man, and strikes the visiter at once with astonishment and surprise, by seeing at one time, upwards of 260 Automatons in action of life, keeping exact time with the music.

The above exhibition has not the advantages and wealth of an incorporated association, basking in sunshine and affluence, but depends entirely upon the exertions of an humble individual, who was deprived of both eyes, and one arm, while engaged in blasting a rock, and he now looks to a generous public for patronage and success.

The proprietor respectfully invites all, who can make it convenient, to visit his exhibition in the day time, to avoid crowds in the evening.

Smoking in the vehicle strictly prohibited.

Admittance 12½ cents, each time.

july 3, 1844.

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CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STS.

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