The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SENATE—ALEX. BLACK.
ASSEMBLY.—JAMES B. SAWYER.
J. H. M'ELHENNY.
JOSEPH COOPER.
JAMES S. LONG.
TREASURER.—JOHN C. DAVITT.
COMMISSIONER.—R. DONALDSON.
AUDITOR.—EDWARD M'CORKLE.

Compulsory Collection of Debts.

A recent number of the New York Journal of Commerce, contains an excellent article on the subject of legal enactments for the payment of debts. This subject is one in which all men, disposed to be honest, are deeply concerned; and although it is one which is not calculated, perhaps, to operate upon any particular political party, we have been surprised at the opposition which has been manifested to the consideration of the question, on a recent occasion.

An attempt was made in the Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin, to insert a provision in the instrument which they met to draft, by which the legislature were prohibited from passing any law going to enforce the payment of a debt. But it most signally failed, and the author of the proposition was ridiculed, on account of the earnestness which he manifested in trying to get this principle engrafted in that instrument. And yet, however preposterous the idea of sustaining the proposition may appear, we are of the opinion that the common sense of every intelligent man, will recognize its propriety, when once the subject shall have been fairly examined.

All know, that, under our present system in relation to credit, many a man is ruined, in means and in character, because of his possessing a small amount of property and the facilities offered for running into debt; for, in many cases, the man of limited means is enabled to contract large debts, which sweep away the little that he has accumulated, in satisfying an ill-timed and unsuccessful speculation. But he has some property; and, as his neighbors, the banking company, are permitted to *promise* to the community at least two dollars more than they have any real means to pay with, why should not he, too, be permitted to embark on the same sea of *promise!* It would be wrong to pass a law which would leave the banking company to the enjoyment of such a privilege, while the more responsible private man is denied its advantages, if there be any in it.

The fact is, nearly all trading operations are now conducted upon a basis of merely legalized swindling; and the surest way to produce a better state of affairs is, in our opinion, by the passage of a law exonerating all men from the payment of debts by legal process. This will be striking a blow in the right place: for, if this should be done, men would at once be thrown upon their actual means: from the banker with his paper thousands, down to the poorest man in the community. A condition of moral equality would be established, in no way calculated to work such mischief as the system of *credit* which now prevails; and the only true basis of credit—that of tried moral worth—would be substituted in its stead.

We cannot conceive of any wrong, to any portion of the community, which would result from the adoption of the principle contended for: because every man, in his business transactions, would act with caution. Debts would not be thoughtlessly and unnecessarily contracted. The seller would act with reference to the moral character of those who might deal with him; and the buyer would act with a more direct reference to the effects likely to ensue from a violation of the confidence reposed in him. Men now contract debts, in many cases, when there is a mere probability of being able to meet their engagements, in case of success in their undertakings. Those with whom they enter into a contract, conclude that, even if the enterprise should fail, a judgment will, in time, secure them against loss; and therefore, between the sense of honor on the part of a creditor, and the legal process of which they may take advantage, they feel secure. Let all laws be abrogated, which give to the debtor power over the creditor; let men base their transactions with each other solely upon the consideration of strict integrity and honor; let the disposition to get money at all hazards be less valued than that which prompts to continued, laborious, and honorable efforts to obtain a competence; and we think that a radical and most beneficial change will have been effected in our social relations. These relations are wonderfully influenced by our present mode of transacting business, and we are decidedly of the opinion, that such an alteration of our laws, as that proposed, will effect all the good which can be desired, without entailing upon us any of the evils of our present system.

"War, Pestilence and Famine!"

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, the organ of the Federal party in Western Pennsylvania, is deadly opposed to the movement in favor of Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency, which was started by the unprincipled and bankrupt portion of the party. In that paper of yesterday we find the following palpable hit at the men who have become as crazy as March hares, in running after military candidates for office. No doubt the *Gazette* Editor, in imitation of one of his party leaders, would prefer "war, pestilence and famine" to a military chieftain for the Presidency.

"A PRESIDENT AND A CABINET FOR 1848.—As many are busy in making Presidents and Cabinets, we revise our ticket of April 1st, and suggest the following names to the People:

For President.
General ZACHARY TAYLOR.
For Vice President,
General WORTH.
For Secretary of State, General Wool.
For Secretary of War, General Quitman.
For Secretary of Navy, General Quitman.
For Secretary of Treasury, General Cushing.
For Attorney General, General Price.
For Speaker of the House, General Pierce.
Chief of Engineer Bureau, General Pillow.
Head of Naval Bureaus, General Caldwalader.
Peace Commissioners, Generals Hopping and Patterson.

This for 1848. If the Commodores, Commanders and Lieutenants of the Navy will wait patiently four years longer, they shall have their turn, and the Government be duly turned over to their hands. In these days, when Bullets are deemed so preferable to Ballots, and the field of blood and battle are esteemed as preferable to every other field of service, we presume there can be no objections to giving all a fair chance. We are not aware of any important omissions in the above ticket, but if there are, we shall have occasion to revise it when the dog days are over."

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

KITTANNING, *August* 4, 1847.

L. HARPER, Esq.:

Unless I am much mistaken, our political prospect in Armstrong county, at the fall election, is *good*. There appears to be a great unanimity in the Democratic ranks in favor of Gov. Shunk. I know of no Democrat in the county, who voted for him in 1844, who will not support him in 1847. There *may*, perhaps, be a few of that sort of Democrats; but if there are, I have not yet heard of them. The Whigs are *unusually* quiet; and yet, when the time comes, they will doubtless put forth all their strength. They must be met by a corresponding degree of vigilance and activity on the part of the friends of Gov. Shunk.

We make our County nominations, on Tuesday, August 17. If care and prudence be exercised in the selection of the various candidates, all will be right.

Yours, &c.

Honest old Pennsylvania.

We observe that our brethren of the press in other states are greatly rejoiced at the fact that our glorious old Commonwealth has punctually paid the interest on her public debt, and by so doing has preserved her honor inviolable. The truth is, the policy pursued by the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, could lead to no other result. The Washington *Union* remarks: "If the celebrated Sydney Smith were now alive, he would be the first to acknowledge the injustice he has done, by his satirical rebuke, to the faith of Pennsylvania" Lord Palmerston might very well have spared some of his remarks in the House of Commons on the 6th July; and, among other things, on the baseness of governments who have broken their engegements, and never fulfilled their pledge—and he added soon after:

"*But the northern American States, who really are able to pay, and who have no excuse whatever for not paying* [hear]—*who have no internal revolution, no military dictator, no civil war, to justify their breach of faith* [hear]—*I should hope would not wait for the example of their southern brethren, but would themselves wipe from their history that blot, which must be considered a stain upon their national character.*—[Cheers.] I do not differ from my noble friend, as far as this goes; and if it were the policy of England—the wise policy of England—to lay down a rule that she would enforce obligations of a different kind, I think we should have a fair and full right, according to the laws of nations, to do so. I do not mean in any way to qualify or do away with the assent I have given to the general principles advanced by my noble friend. [Hear, hear.] Although I entreat the House, upon grounds of public policy, not to impose at present upon her Majesty's government the obligations which the proposed address would throw upon them, yet *I would take this opportunity of warning foreign governments who are debtors to British subjects, that the time may come when this House will no longer sit patient* [hear, hear] *under the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon the subjects of this country.* "[Cheers from all sides.

Chester County Convention.

A large and highly respectable meeting of the Democracy of Chester County was held in West Chester, on the 27th ultimo, at which Gen. GEORGE HARTMAN, was chosen President; HIBBARD EVANS and JOHN M. KELTON, Esqrs. Vice Presidents; and JAMES ROXBY and JOHN E. HARTMAN, Esqrs. Secretaries. A number of spirited and patriotic resolutions were adopted, and other interesting proceedings were entered into. We extract the following:—

Resolved, That the Federal party in the present, as in the war of 1812, have been false to the country; that its sympathies have been warmly enlisted and expressed, in speeches and by its press, in behalf of Mexico; and that this treasonable course has had the effect to prolong the war, by shamelessly exhibiting to the Mexican people a party in this country "rendering aid and comfort" to our common foe.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the sentiment of opposition to a United States' Bank and the restoration of the Tariff of '42, unanimously adopted by the Democratic County Meeting of this county, in April last, and, with that meeting, regard it as essential to the security of the rights and protection of the interests of the people and the State, by the continued ascendancy of that national policy approved by a JEFFERSON and a JACKSON,—that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1848 be one who is known to be thoroughly sound and right upon the Bank, Tariff, Currency, and other measures which distinguish Democracy from Federalism.

Resolved, That we regard regular Conventions, County, State and National, for the nomination of candidates, for County, State and National offices, essential to the union, integrity, harmony and success of the Democratic party, and the ascendancy of those great measures of national policy, with which it is indentified; for, in the language of the brave and gallant Taylor and Wool, at the close of the battle of Buena Vista, "We can't be beaten when *we all pull together.*" We, therefore, *approve of a National Convention for the nomination of Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency* in 1848, in all the manner recommended by several States, and to which the Democracy of Maine have appointed delegates—confidently believing that that body, when assembled, will present candidates of sound and unquestioned Democratic principles, and in all respects worthy of those offices, and of the united support of all Democrats of all the States.

Resolved; That we have unwavering confidence in JAMES K. POLK, the *working* President of the United States; that his administration has been characterized by the purest patriotism, and conducted with signal ability; and that the people of the Northern and Eastern States have lately expressed their respect and esteem for the man, and his office, in such a decided manner as must be gratifying not only to himself, but also to the party which elected him.

Resolved, That FRANCIS R. SHUNK, has the entire confidence of the Democrats of Chester county; that through his whole life long he has been steady to the Democratic faith; that since his elevation to the gubernatorial chair of this, his native State, he has nobly maintained his cherished political views, and successfully re-established the credit of our State; that the prefix of "honest Frank" to his name, is a truth which his boldest opponents dare not gainsay; that the people of this State never forsake a tried public servant, and that our confidence is entire in his re-election by a triumphant majority.

Resolved, That the Convention which presented to us for our suffrages, the name of MORRIS LONGSTRETH as the candidate for Canal Commissioner, did wisely and well; and that his pure and unspotted reputation, both moral and political, entitle him to that which he cannot fail to receive—a full vote and a triumphant election.

☞ The Whig press has a most brilliant fancy, a most exuberant imagination The following paragraph, starting we know not where, has been travelling the rounds, with great *eclat*:

"When General Worth left for the seat of war, he mortgaged his farm and residence for payment of a debt of $5000 which he owed one of his neighbors. The property was about to be sold under the mortgage, and a few Whig friends opened a subscription and paid off the debt, *without his knowledge.*"

Unfortunately the Albany *Atlas* dissipates the romance of this incident, in the following manner:

"And we are sorry to add, without any one else's knowledge. The story is a fiction; unless it is intended as intimation of what these Whig friends *will do.* For fear of dampening their generosity, in such an event, we shall not tell how good a Democrat General WORTH was during the period of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, and down to 1844—by which time he was withdrawn from this part of the State, and from active politics. It would not be right to check the penitential work of those who for the first time talk of giving "aid and comfort" to one of our own gallant soldiers."

New Campaign Paper.

From an advertisement in the Philadelphia "Daily Times and Keystone," we learn that the editors of that spirited and interesting Democratic paper are about to commence the publication of a weekly sheet, which will contain all the political matter of daily; together with the most important foreign and domestic, and a choice selection of miscellaneous matter. The paper will be continued until the result of the October election is made known; and will be furnished to subscribers at 25 cents a copy;—23 copies for $5; and 50 copies for $10. We wish them abundant success.

MR. M'GILL'S COMMUNICATION.—The *Dispatch*, which has something to say about every body's business, and the *American*, whose editor *from principle* blackguards every one who does not pay him for advertising, are both very indignant at our having lately received $2,50 from Mr. M'Gill, for publishing an article which he told us was necessary for the defence of his own character, which he did not wish or expect us to publish gratuitously; and in which he saw fit to attempt a vindication of Mr. Darsie. The article to which Mr. M'Gill saw fit to reply, did not make mention of his name, or allude to him in any manner. His name is in no way before the public, only as he has himself placed it there; and if he, (or those who are willing to publish his communications gratuitously,) thinks to divert public attention from the charges against Mr. Darsie, by making such contemptible efforts as those of the *Dispatch* and *American*, he is mistaken. Any one who is assailed through our columns, shall have the benefit of a reply, upon the same terms as those offered to his assailant.

If Mr. M'Gill will say that his communication was prepared by, or at the instance of, Mr. Darsie, we shall most cheerfully refund to him the money he paid us.

From the Brooklyn Advertiser.

ONE OF TOO MANY.

Passing along Henry street, on Saturday evening, we were accosted by a little girl, clothed in rags and patches, with "please, sir, to give me a few coppers. I am hungry and mother is hungry and my two brothers and one sister are sick; do give me a few coppers, sir." She was about 8 years of age, and her sunken, hollow cheeks and tattered dress showed plainly that she was the child of poverty. "Is your father home?" we asked. "Father died suddenly, and was buried last Monday," said the little girl, as the tears flowed down her cheeks. "Please give me a few coppers," she continued, "we are so hungry." It was evident that the little girl spoke the truth, and we asked her if she would show us the place where she lived. "It's a long way" she replied, "and it's dark all the way up the stairs to the room where mother is." We took her hand; for many a block she led us on, and as she spoke of her father's death she wept.

"When father died," she said, "my brother cried all day and all night too, until it made him sick, and I'm afraid he will die. But he don't cry now; he is too sick and weak; and mother has no money to pay a doctor, and no medicine, nor nothing nice to give him to eat. O, sir, make haste," she said, as she ran ahead, "mother will want the pennies I have got, and will be so glad to see you, for nobody has been in the room since father died." For many a block we were led by the ragged but now gladsome little chatterer, and at length she stopped before the door of a house nearly in the centre of a block of buildings, and tripping lightly up the steps of the stoop, said, "mother lives here; the place is dark, but I'll lead you up there." Up one, two, three pair of stairs, we followed our little guide in utter darkness "This way," she said, as she sized our hand. She led us on till she arrived at a door, which she opened and we entered.

"Mother," said our guide, "this gentleman, when I asked him for some cents for you, wanted to come to see you; I have brought him mother, and now he'll know that I did not tell him a story." The mother was leaning over a boy of about four teen, lying on a straw mattrass placed upon a chest on one side of the room. The tears were streaming from her eyes, and from the boy's eyes too. There was a cot in another corner of the room, on which lay two sick children. They moaned—O how painful it was to hear them!—There was neither chair nor table in the room; two large boxes were there on one of which we took our seat. "Och sir," she said, releasing her arms from the neck of her sick son, "an it's hard to have to send me little girl to beg, but it's hard, sir still to starve wid three children sick wid the ship fever in one room, and not a thing to give 'em."

It was a wretched place; the woman had neither bit nor sup in her room, nor means wherewith to obtain them, save the few cents our little guide brought in. They had not tasted food that day. A visit to the market and the appearance of a butcher boy, with a basket of various kinds of eatables caused the poor mother to weep for joy. And that night our guide God bless her—clung—but never mind what she did; she had a good supper that night and plenty next day. And, as the ladies have taken the case in hand, we believe the poor family will be placed beyond want.

Royal Squabblers.—The Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis writes that a good deal of fun is made in the family of Louis Philippe about a domestic quarrel between Prince Albert and Her Britanic Majesty. We translate the story, which, whether true or false, is a good one:—

"Having been invited to a fete, the husband of the Queen received permission to go, with the injunction not to fail of returning by midnight to the conjugal domicile. But having, like Cendrillon, suffered the fatal hour to pass, the prince found the doors of the apartment which he occupies with his august moiety closed against him. He called: no answer. He entreated: the same silence. Finally, becoming impatient, he returned to his carriage and drove to Claremont, where he went to bed and slept as well as any man could wish. On waking he sent for the Duke of Wellington, and said to him: Will your Grace do me the favor to see the Queen for me, and say to her that I take very little pleasure in her joking. She is Queen, I know, and in public I am only the first of her subjects; but I claim to be King in my bed chamber, and if that is not to her taste, I shall take my leave for the continent." The old Duke, who had been charged with such missions before, went to her Majesty with the message. She, terrified at the idea that a husband, so fondly cherished and so strictly tyrannized over, could escape from her, ordered her coach and went to Claremont, where the *entente cordiale* was re-established to the satisfaction of all the world."

Female Courage.—A servant girl of Lisle, remarkable for her fearless disposition, laid a wager that she would go into a charnel house at midnight with a light, and bring from thence a dead man's scull. Accordingly, at the appointed time, she went, but the person with whom she made the bet had gone before, and hid himself in the place. When he heard her descend and take up the skull, he called out in a hollow dismal voice, "Leave me my head!" The girl, instead of displaying symptoms of horror or fright, very coolly laid it down, and said, "Well, there it is then," and took up another, upon which the voice repeated, "Leave me my head!" But the heroic girl observing it was the same voice that had called before, answered in her own country dialect, "Nae, nae friend, ye canna hatwa heads!"

Insulling.—The *Boston Atlas* (Whig) says:—"If General Taylor wishes to be President he had best say which party he belongs to, without any further *nonsensical gabble* about being the candidate of no party"

Can any person point out in a Democratic press an article the least offensive to General Taylor? Although the most of them do not agree with the old hero's ideas of "no-party nominations" yet they do not abuse him for expressing them. They have too much respect for his services and honest convictions.—*Newark Eagle.*

☞ Pettis and Wilson, convicted at Columbus, Ohio, for robbing the U. S. Mail, have been sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the first for ten and the second for seven years.

AMERICAN BATTLES.

We find the following in an exchange paper, showing the comparative losses of the battles of the Revolution, arranged according to priority:

Battles.	British Loss.	Am. Loss
Lexington, April 19, 1775	273	84
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775	1054	453
Flatbush, August 12, 1776	400	200
White Plains, Aug 26, 1776	405	400
Trenton, Decem. 25, 1776	1000	9
Princeton, January 5, 1777	400	100
Hubbardstown, Au. 7, 1777	180	800
Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777	800	100
Brandywine, Sep. 11, 1777	500	1200
Stillwater, Sept. 17, 1777	600	350
Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777	900	1200
Saratoga, October 17, 1777	5752 sur.	
Red Hook, Oct. 22, 1777	500	32
Monmouth, June 25, 1778	400	130
Rhode Island, Au. 27, 1778	260	211
Briar Creek, Mar. 30, 1779	18	400
Stony Point, July 15, 1779	600	100
Camden, August 16, 1780	375	610
King Mountain, Oc. 1, 1780	950	96
Cowpens, January 17, 1781	800	72
Guilford C.H. Mar 15, 1781	523	400
Hobkirk's Hill, Ap 25, 1781	400	400
Eutaw Springs, Sept. 1781	1000	550
Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781	7072 sur.	
Total	24,853	6979

Those 9,697 souls were sent to their long home as a purchase of that freedom we now enjoy.—We cannot contemplate the acts of the revolutionary heroes, without feeling the deep debt of gratitude due them.

THE ELECTIONS IN 1847.

We shall, in a few days, have election returns from several of the States. Illinois and Missouri, however, have no general election this year—a few county officers only to be elected:

Kentucky	Aug. 2.	Maryland	Oct 6.
Indiana	" "	S. Carolina	" 11.
Illinois	" "	Pennsylvania	" 12.
Missouri	" "	Ohio	" "
Alabama	" "	Michigan	Nov. 1.
N. Carolina	" "	Mississippi	" "
Tennessee	" "	Louisiana	" "
Maine	Sept. 6.	Texas	" 2.
Vermont	" 7.	New York	" "
Georgia	Oct. 4.	New Jersey	" 4.
Arkansas	" "	Massachusetts	" 8.
Florida	" "	Delaware	" 9.

INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—The following nominations have been made in the respective districts by the political parties:

	Democrats.	*Whigs.*
1st district.	R. D. Owen,	Elisha Embree,
2d do.	T. J. Henley,	John S. Davis,
3d do.	J. L. Robinson,	P. A. Hackleman,
4th do.	Chas. H. Test,	Caleb B. Smith,
5th do.	W. W. Wick,	Nicholas M'Carty,
6th do.	D. M. Dobson,	George G. Dunn,
7th do.	Jos. A. Wright,	R. W. Thompson,
8th do.	John Petit,	David Brier,
9th do.	C. W. Cathcart,	D. D. Pratt,
10th do.	Wm. Rockhill,	G. W. Ewing.

The election was held on Monday, the 2d inst., and in a day or two we shall have returns, from a portion of the State at least.

LETTERS FOR THE ARMY.—Col. HENT has addressed the following letter to the editors of the *Picayune*, at New Orleans. The information it contains will be of some importance to such of our citizens as may wish to address communications to their friends in the Army in Mexico;

NEW ORLEANS, July 23, 1847.

Editors of the Picayune.—Persons writing to their friends in the army in Mexico should put their letters under cover to the quartermaster at New Orleans, or address them to his care. They should be addressed to the particular individual for whom they are intended, stating in each case the regiment, and, if known, the company to which he belongs. Many letters have came to the post office here (postage *not paid*) addressed simply to the Quartermaster, or put under cover to me.—Both are wrong; and as I am about to be absent, those in the latter case might follow me to a distant point, and would not reach their destination for a long time. T. F. HUNT,
Deputy Quartermaster General.

From the Baltimore Republican.

GOV. DORR.

The Legislature of New Hampshire at its recent session passed an act conferring upon ex-Gov Dorr, of Rhode Island, the rights and privileges of a citizen of the former state. This is an act of legislative bodies which can be passed only upon an eminent occasion, and is a high testimonial of the respect entertained for the individual upon whom citizenship is conferred. The course adopted by the Whigs of Rhode Island toward Gov Dorr although unjust and unmanly, is not unusual with that party, and is perfectly in harmony with the constant endeavors of too many of them to drive every one from the exercise of his rights, unless he is disposed to support their views. The following extract from the Providence Herald expresses the lively feelings which this act of New Hampshire has awakened among the friends of Gov. Dorr:

"We will not thank New Hampshire for her remembrance of the man we love and the principles we venerate, for her conduct is above thanks. The exalted motives by which she is actuated, working through generous deeds, are sure to bring their own reward—a higher and richer reward than the praises of grateful hearts. Her generosity sprang from the hearts of her own people. We hazard nothing in saying that it was unsolicited by Gov. Dorr or any of his friends here. It sprung forth of itself, and represents its source as water in the fill represents the fountain from which it first gushes. All the better and all the more welcome it is for this; and we know it finds a hearty welcome, and a hearty thankfulness in the breast of every man in Rhode Island who loves the great principles on which our republic is based, and which have shone so conspicuously in the life of Thomas Wilson Dorr."

American Built Ocean Steamers.—The Spanish steamship "Leon," (lately the Mexican steamer "Guadalaupe,") left on Sunday for Cadiz, Spain.—This vessel was built in this port for the Mexican government; and was afterwards purchased at Havana by the Spanish government. Her tonnage is 750 tons; with 300 horse power engines. This is one of the steamers about which so much was said in the early part of the war with Mexico.

Cheap Fare to New York.—It will be seen that the Camden and Amboy Line now takes passengers through to New York for $3, or $5 for an excursion ticket, to New York and back the next day, either by Pilot Line or steamboat.

(*Philadelphia North American.*

POST OFFICE ROBBERY—*Washington*—Wm. T. Jones, a Clerk in the city post office, has been arrested on a charge of stealing a letter of value, and held to bail in the sum of $5000. The search of his chamber was made and it is stated, that a wallet was found in his pantaloons, containing the identical money enclosed and mailed the previous afternoon.

Mails for Oregon, via Chagres.—It is stated that the Secretary of the Navy has contracted with Major Arnold Harris to carry the United States' Mail, from Chagres to Astoria, in Oregon, in steam vessels of one thousand tons each. This is a continuation of the route, contracted for by Messrs Sloo & Co., from New York to New Orleans, Havana and Chagres. Major Harris has left Washington for New York to complete his arrangements.

☞ Col. MEDARY of the *Ohio Statesman*, intends issuing a Daily paper as soon as the Telegraph is in operation at Columbus, which he says, will be in the course of a week or ten days. The Colonel is a radical, unwavering Democrat, a real goahead business man. May abundant success attend his new enterprise.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

FLOOD IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5th 3h. 15m. P. M.

By the arrival of the southern mail at Richmond, we are informed that the recent tremendous rains at the south have occasioned a rise in the sothern rivers, greater than has been known for many years. At the city of Savannah, in Geogia, the flood was so great that all the streets near the river were overflowed; and a great danger was apprehended to the houses in that part of the city. A great loss of property had been sustained.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

August 5, 9 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR.—Sales 2000 bbls. fresh Western at $5 87@$6 00; firm; not much in market.

CORN MEAL.—Sales at $3 25.

WHEAT.—Prime Red is selling at $1 25@$1,27 of Pa., not much in market.

CORN.—Sales Prime Yellow at 70@74; market firm.

OATS.—Sales at 54 c.—few in market.

PROVISIONS.—No change.

MESS PORK.—Sales Western No. 1 at $15 50.

GROCERIES.—Firm, and no change.

WHISKEY.—Sales at 28 c.; scarce

TOBACCO.—Very dull.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

August 5, 9 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR.—Howard street at $5 75; City mills $5 75, at which 2000 bbls. were sold.

WHEAT.—Prime White $1 28@$1 31; 3000 bushels sold at this rate; sales of 10,000 bushels Prime Red at $1 05@$1 15.

CORN.—Sales at 71@74.

PROVISIONS.—No change.

Markets generally without change in any particular.

NEW YORK MARKET.

August 5, 9 o'clock P. M

HEMP—Large sales Dew Rot at $120@135; an advance.

RICE—Sales at $4,25@4,37.

LEAD—Sales at 4c.

The exports for July are, 421,000 bushels Corn; 807,000 bu. Wheat.

Receipts of Flour by river since the opening of navigation, are—1,750,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,030,000 bu; Corn, 2,030,000 bu.

Exchanges firm and quite steady.

FLAX SEED—Sales new at $1,45@1,53.

OATS—Sales at 45c.

RYE—Sales at 57c.

FLOUR—Genesee selling at $5,75; Western at $5,50@5,62. Some sales at former prices; market firm; supply small.

CORN—Not much in market; sales mixed at 65@70.

WHEAT—Prime White is selling at $1,30; Mixed at $1,12@1,15. Sales of 10,000 bu. at these rates.

WHISKEY—Sales at 28@28½; market firm.

MESS PORK—Western No. 1, $14,12, 14,37@14.75.

BACON—Western Hams, dry salted, at 6¾.

LARD—Prices firm at former quotations.

The Independence Expositor says, that town has taken a new start in the way of improvement. Seven brick yards have been in full operation for many months, to meet the demand for bricks; and several large buildings are going up. Upper Missouri furnishes strong inducements to immigrants.

The Great Western.—This famous English steamship is now running in the Royal West India mail line. She left Havana on the 11th instant, for Vera Cruz, arrived there in due time, and proceeded to Tampico; where she was lying when the New Orleans left there.

Life and Health.—This gift is the greatest blessing bestowed upon man. But while we are inhabitants of this sinful and troublesome world; we are compelled to meet sickness and pain and even death. All-wise Providence has given us in the vegetable kingdom certain remedies which, when extracted with science, will arrest disease in its infancy, and prolong life for a season. The fact that so many persons are daily dying of that dreadful disease Consumption, should at once awaken those who are but slightly affected, to a sense of duty they owe to themselves, and procure a few bottles of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, and use it immediately according to the directions; whereby your life may be spared and many years spent in Life, Health and Happiness.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug6

GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1846.

Being afflicted for some 8 years with that most distressing disease, the asthma, and for the last 3 years much of the time confined to my room, and at several different times my life was despaired of; I concluded to obtain some of Marconi's Sicilian Syrup, which was recommended to me by a friend from New York, who stated that it had cured some of the most inveterate cases known to the medical profession. Suffice it to say, that, after using the above medicine for about 4 weeks, I was entirely relieved, and I believe radically cured. Yours with respect,

OLIVER W. OWEN,
No 175 Bertram st., Philad'a.

Hays & Brockway, Wholesale and Retail Agents; see advertisement. feb22

☞ WHOOPING COUGH.—Messrs Editors—I observed some time ago a communication over the signature for "A Parent," stating that Dr. Jayne's Indian Expectorant had been the means of saving the lives of three of his children, who were suffering severely with whooping cough; and having, but a short time before, lost one of my children by that dreadful complaint, and having another, and my only child, suffering the greatest agony with the same disease, and in hourly expectation of its death; I was induced to purchase a bottle of it, and commenced using it according to the directions—and to the surprise of all it began to mend in fifteen minutes after we commenced using it, and the child has now completely recovered.

I have no acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, but I hereby return him a husband's and a father's grateful acknowledgments.

J. L. SIMPKINS.

Philadelphia; April 22d, 1846.

Jayne's Hair Tonic.—We commend to the attention of those desirous of restoring their hair or improving its beauty, to this elegant preparation We hear it every where highly spoken of, and especially by all who have made use of it, as greatly efficacious in stimulating the growth of the hair, and preventing and curing many affections of the skin. Its virtues are amply and sufficiently proved.—*N. Y. Sun.*

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 FOURTH street, near Wood—and at the Drug Store of H. P. Schwartz, Federal street, Allegheny City. mar4

CHRISTIS's Galvanic Remedies for all kinds of nervous affections they have been used with entire success in all cases of Rheumatism, acute or chronic, applying to the head, face or limbs; gout, tic doloreux, bronchitis, vertigo, nervous or sick headache, indigestion, paralysis, palsy, epilepsy, fits, convulsions, cramp, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, general debility, &c. In cases of dyspepsia, which is simply a nervous derangement of the digestive organs—they have been found equally successful.

These applications are in the form of Rings and Magnetic Fluid, Bands, Bracelets, Belts, &c.

☞ See advertisement for further particulars on the outside of this sheet.

For sale at the only agency, 84 Market street.

LOCAL MATTERS.

PRISONER'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—We copy an article from the Chronicle on this subject. We hope all the papers of the city may say what they can *in favor* of such an institution; or *against* it, for we should like to hear an argument on the other side, if one can be contrived.

At the Mayor's office on Wednesday, might have been seen evidence of the necessity of a *home* for the fallen. A young girl, a greater portion of whose time has been spent in jail for three or four years past, was reported by the captain of the watch as having come to the lock up the evening before for protection—in the morning she was discharged, but soon returned and requested to be committed for ten days, which was done! *She had no home.*

Now, might not this girl be reclaimed? She only wants a chance, which will not be shown her under any of the systems that now prevail.

We shall refer to this matter frequently, in hopes that some move towards the project suggested may be made by those who have influence and power.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The local editor of the *Post* has suggested the propriety of securing Braddock's Fields to erect a "Prisoner's Friend Society" upon it. The suggestion has been seconded by the editor of the *Telegraph*, who gives the project his unqualified commendation.

Such an organization as the *Post* has suggested, would do more to reform the evils of society, than all the bolts, bars, and stonewalls in the universe. However counterfeit philanthropists may prate about the virtue of reclaiming the fallen victim, and endeavor to enable him to regain his lost position in society, there are few, very few indeed, who are willing to lead off in the work of redemption, and give the unfortunate a start in the world, that they may gain their lost position. Laws are enacted for the punishment of crime: no matter what temptations are prompting the wretched to commit a wrong, the act itself is looked at, but the cause of the evil is not removed.

A penniless stranger may prompted by the very be cravings of nature to filch a trifle to save himself, perhaps, from starvation, the law takes hold of him and hurries him away for a twelve-month to a loathsome and disgraceful prison. If the man be at all sensitive or honorable, or has been decently raised, so much the worse, for he then feels more keenly his degradation, and the impossibility of retrieving himself.

When his time has expired, he is shunned by those who, perhaps, fed at his father's table, and is looked on with a suspicious air, by even dishonest men themselves.

If those poor wretches who commit crimes from compulsion, were taken care of when they had paid the law its debt, it would be the means of retriving thousands, who for want of advice or consolation, entirely abandon themselves, and expose themselves to the vilest temptations, and finally embrace them, and meet with untimely and disgraceful deaths. Hence the necessity of "A Prisoner's Friend Society," through whose instrumentality more good would be accomplished, than by all the jails and Penitentiaries in the country.

FIFTH WARD RIOT.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STEELE.

Commonwealth vs. *Joseph Barker, John Beck* and others. } *Charge of Riot.*

Mr. Alden for Commonwealth; *Barker for Defendants!*

Information made by Mrs. Fleck, That, on the evening of the Riot in the Fifth ward, Joseph Barker, with others, did assemble in front of complainants house, and in a riotous and turbulent manner assaulted said house by throwing stones and bricks, and did thereby endanger the lives of the inmates and that they forced their way into the house, and demanded to know where the complainant's husband was, that they might kill him.

J. Hoover, sworn. Saw people gather at Fleck's house on the night of the riot; when an alarm of fire was raised. Heard stones rattling at back part of Fleck's house. Two shots were fired back and one in front of the house. A man got up at fire plug, opposite Fleck's, and spoke. Didn't listen to what was said. I am certain there were no shots fired till after stones were thrown.

Mrs. Barbara Lear, sworn. Lived in cellar of Fleck's house. Heard stones rattling. Stones were thrown before guns were fired. Knew none of the rioters. Can't tell how many shots were fired.

Myers Barker, sworn. Am Constable of Fifth ward. Was present at riot. Came there about the time hose was returning home; there were no stones thrown before I got there. Some stones hit the fence, some went over and hit the house. A pistol or gun was then fired. "Boys then left for Liberty street; they came back and made another charge, and broke in a window at the side of the house. Another gun was fired from the back porch. I then saw a rush for Beck's corner, and I saw Joe Barker on a fire plug. Barker just told them to not throw stones, because the law would put down such houses. Some of the crowd cried out to "wash the house out." Stones were again thrown, and a gun was fired from the second story front of the house. In a few minutes, another gun was fired. There were three shots from the front, and two from back. The man was shot at Hoover's corner. I saw no assault made from this corner. I went up stairs of Fleck's house, and found the double-barrelled gun. The only one I could find in the house.

Mr. Martin, sworn. Heard Barker's speech.—Some one in the crowd asked Barker if the house should not be washed out. He said yes; but witness don't remember what else he said. I was not near enough to hear distinctly.

F. Jennings, sworn. Barker said it would be wrong to use physical force. Some one in the crowd spoke out "Would it not be right to wash them out to-night." Barker said, "It would be the greatest blessing in the world." The crowd then threw stones.

The remainder of the witnesses who were examined yesterday afternoon, only confirmed in some degree, the testimony above noted. The case was not decided, on account of the great number of witnesses who were called.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—The inmates of two disorderly houses were sent up to the bill yesterday morning, by the Mayor. Proceedings will doubtless be suspended at their respective quarters, for a time at least. His Honor is rigid in such cases, as he should be. There is no other means of preventing such nuisances.

SHOULD THIS BE?—A woman was sent to jail, by the Mayor, yesterday morning, with an interesting little boy, about 18 months old, in her arms! She was bloated with dissipation, and no doubt altogether worthless to herself and friends. But should this child be permitted to remain with her? We ask the attention of the Guardians of the Poor to this case.

☞ The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Pennsylvania, meets in this city on the third Wednesday of August, 18th inst., at which time all Acting and P. W. P.'s who may be elected delegates will be initiated.

☞ The National Reformers are busy with their street meetings in the two cities. They intend to have a ticket at the approaching election.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon, the Sharpsburgh Omnibus was upset near Mrs Winters' tavern, Lawrenceville, and a number of persons seriously injured. The Dispatch says: Mr. D. M. Coats, wife and child, escaped with but slight injury; Thomas Hunter, of Wheeling, had his wrist dislocated and an arm broken; an old gentleman had his shoulder dislocated; a German, who had got in near the Cemetery, had both ankles sprained and one leg broken; a lady received a very severe cut upon the head, but not likely to prove serious. On the horses approaching the river bank they were fortunately turned, and the omnibus upset, at which time there were two ladies inside, who were much bruised, but escaped without any bones being broken. A gentleman of the Fifth Ward, Thom