incorrect. I admit the charge, but would have it understood, that in attempting to make a story readable, I never intended to confine myself to historical precision, for, what matters it, in the general issue whether the trial took place at Derry instead of Omagh—or that Lord Northland was created an Earl, since the death of John M'Naughten. In fact, I merely make this explanation that those who have already heard the tale traditionary, may believe, that the errors in this chapter, are not those of ignorance. I care not who may blame me for giving it publicity—the facts are true—and the names are real—as to the ladies, they have been tried often, nor do I think it any thing amiss, that many of them, who have been disappointed in their first love, remain single for life, and to the day of their deaths cherish the memories of those who wooed them.

The Morning Post.

E. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH: SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WM. O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM HOLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I. HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia		City.
II. HORN R. KEASBY,	do	City.
III. ISAAC SHUNK,	do	County.
IV. A. L. ROUMFORT,	do	do.
V. JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery		do.
VI. ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh		do.
VII. WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester		do.
VIII. HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster		do.
IX. PETER KLINE, Berks		do.
X. BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe		do.
XI. WM. SWEELAND, Wyoming		do.
XII. JONAS BENNETT, Tioga		do.
XIII. JOHN C. KING, Clinton		do.
XIV. JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon		do.
XV. ROBERT J. FISHER, York		do.
XVI. FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin		do.
XVII. JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon		do.
XVIII. CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene		do.
XIX. GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford		do.
XX. JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver		do.
XXI. JAMES P. HAMILTON, Allegheny		do.
XXII. W. H. DAVIS, Crawford		do.
XXIII. TIMOTHY IVES, Potter		do.
XXIV. JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler		do.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ISRAEL PAINTER,

Of Westmoreland County.

FOR CONGRESS.

SAMUEL W. BLACK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOHN J. MITCHELL, Pittsburgh.
JOHN S. HAMILTON, do.
EDMUND SNOWDEN, Allegheny.
WILLIAM L. MILLER, Versailles.

FOR REGISTER.
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

AUDITOR.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Lawrenceville.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES WALLACE, Baldwin.

RECORDER.
DR. JOHN POLLOCK, Clinton.

CLERK OF THE COURT.
BENJAMIN WILSON, Elizabeth Borough.

IN THIS PAPER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office.

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

☞ Having added to our Establishment, a splendid Steam-Power Printing Machine, we are prepared to do all kinds of Newspaper and Book work in a style of unsurpassed beauty and neatness, and upon the most reasonable terms. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in this line of our business.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ **Primary Meetings, August 12, 1848.**

☞ **County Convention, Aug. 15, 1848.**

☞ **State Convention, August 30, 1848.**

☞ At a political meeting held at Chicago on the 4th instant, was present Mr. David Kennison, who is said to be the only survivor of the Boston Tea Party of '76, now aged 111 years.

☞ Wool growing is being entered into to such an extent by the farmers of Texas, that the Houston Telegraph thinks that ere long this and cotton growing will be the two great rival interests.

JUDICIAL GALLANTRY.—Judge Thomas, of Worcester, Mass., being unable to attend the citizens' celebration at Fitchburgh, as an invited guest, sent the following toast:

Theodyl tolerable form of slavery—That where one husband holds captive one man—in which the victim not only hugs his chain, but the little tyrant that rivets it!

THE LAST CHANCE.—Dan Rice & Co's. Circus proceed to Beaver to exhibit on Monday; so, that, this afternoon and night is the last opportunity to see the beautiful and only horsewoman, Mademoiselle Rosa; to grow merry on the lucubrations of Dan Rice; and witness the displays of young Glen Roi, the best bare back rider in existence. New Ballets and scenes are gotten up expressly to bring into requisition the entire strength of the numerous and powerful troupe; and, altogether, to-day will be a regular equestrian gala day. From here, the company proceed directly down the river, to meet their appointments at Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, Wellsburgh, Wheeling, &c., on towards Cincinnati. This afternoon we expect to see the pavilion thronged with families and children.

Why they Changed.

The Louisville Democrat says: "Captain M'Dougal, of Indianapolis, informed us yesterday, that nine whig captains of his regiment have repudiated whiggery, and are going for Cass and Butler; and out of twenty-six lieutenants, only one was for Taylor, and he was wavering. He went to Mexico himself, a whig, and has utterly repudiated the party; says he has found, on the plain of the Mexican army, whig documents against the war and in favor of the Mexican cause; that they were scattered profusely through the city of Mexico, to prevent a ratification of the treaty of peace."

EXPORT OF PROVISIONS, 1847-8.—The actual exports for the last two years, of which the full official reports are published, were as follows. For the year ending June 30:—

	1846.	1847.
Breadstuffs	$19,627,020	57,533,661
Other provisions	1,946,971	8,572,612
Total	21,573,991	65,906,273
		24,573,991
Excess in 1847, over 1846		$41,332,282
The total amount of exports of domestic produce, exclusive of specie, in 1846, was		$41,332,282
In 1847,		156,574,844
Increase		$48,756,562

The exports of the year recently closed, instead of increasing in a similar ratio, exhibited a great falling off.

A Remarkable Hen.

Mr. Blucher, of Farm Isle, (Isle of Shoals) owns a hen, that accompanies him daily in his fishing boat, and denotes satisfaction at unusual success by audible demonstrations. The hen also goes in his boat to Portsmouth, scrambles on to the wharf, picks about in the vicinity, never failing to be on hand when wanted. Mr. Blucher brought up this hen by hand. And she would never roost or keep with the poultry; also has the crow of the male and the bearing of the game cock. All the animals on the farm pay the hen marked respect; even the great house dog, and an immense tom cat, seem to take it as a matter of course to obey her. At an invitation from Mr. Blucher, this hen will take to the water, and paddle about like a duck, and frequently from the ledge of the shore or rocks is seen to pull a fish of considerable size.

Federal Love for the Volunteers.

While villainous Federal leaders and editors have been trying to impress the volunteers with the belief, that Gen. Cass had introduced a bill into the Senate, by which they were to be deprived of more than a dollar a month of their pay,—they have forgotten that there was not a man in either house of Congress, who conceived the idea that such would or *could be* the operation of the law referred to: that it was proposed without any reference to such a result; and passed without opposition: that it was first made to operate injuriously upon the volunteers by a Federal "Whig" officer of the General Government, who is at the head of the bureau having charge of this particular branch of the service: that the Executive, the Secretary of War, nor any member of either House, knew any thing of the law being thus construed, until the information came to the Department from Mexico, sent by the volunteers themselves: that an order was at once issued by the head of the War Department, in accordance with the *spirit* and *design* of the law, allowing to each volunteer such clothing as he required, *at the same rates paid by the volunteers*: and, that, under this law, every volunteer has had it in his power to save from a dollar to a dollar and a half more than the regulars; and to be provided with better clothing, and more of it, than he could get before the passage of this law. Such is the state of the facts, in relation to the law affecting the clothing of the volunteers, which was introduced by Gen. Cass; and carried through both Houses of Congress without opposition—all parties believing and intending it to be *for the benefit* of the volunteers: and yet these political scoundrels, who have been denouncing the war from its commencement; who had recommended that the army should be starved out from Mexico; who have been instrumental in the murder of thousands of their countrymen; *such creatures as these*; now attempt to traduce the men who have been foremost in sustaining the army, and providing for its wants, while *they* were wasting time, and money, and human life, by their heartless cavilling about the acts of the general administration.

But the army is now recalled, and now must be closed thousands of accounts, incurred during the war: and now must worthy and confiding men, who have expended their money in the service of the country, attend to the settling of their accounts. *One hundred thousand* new accounts are to be opened, and fifty or sixty thousand old ones closed. This must impose an immense amount of labor upon the War Department, and also on one of the bureaus of the Treasury Department. Two years ago, owing to the war in Mexico, twenty or thirty new clerks were needed to attend to the business then pressing upon these branches of the civil service. The wants of the Department are now no less than they were then; but on the contrary, are probably much more pressing: yet, notwithstanding such is the fact, we understand that a Federal majority in the House, while they do not increase the force in either Department by a single clerk, have actually passed a bill, cutting off four clerks from the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury. Thus must the poor soldier wait for his pay, his extra allowance, perhaps even for his land warrant, for a year, and it may be longer; while these Federal patriots are squandering thousands of the public money daily, in attempts to villify the administration; bolster up their rotten cause, under the name of Gen. Taylor; and *defraud* the People of the United States.

It becomes every man to think calmly, dispassionately, and without prejudice, upon all the matters connected with our political affairs at this time. There is a deep laid scheme of perfidy and villainy, which has been laid by the Federal party—more unblushingly impudent than any, perhaps, that they have ever devised, in order to deceive the People. They have begun the campaign by resorting to the most vile slanders of the great and good man who has been chosen for our leader—an entire abandonment of all claims to PRINCIPLE for themselves—and they are therefore free to adopt any course, however abandoned, which may suit the particular locality where they may wish to labor; or the shameless demagogue whose advancement they may seek to promote. Once more we say, let the People THINK, carefully and without prejudice; and they will at once see the villainy of all the efforts of these Federal leaders.

Col. S. W. Black.

We take pleasure in inserting the following, taken from the Waynesburgh Messenger, on the subject of the gubernatorial election. We are entirely uncommitted in relation to the candidates. Let our friends express their prefences; and when the Convention shall meet, the choice of the State shall be our choice. We are pleased with this communication, however, because it is a high compliment to a worthy officer:

NEXT GOVERNOR.

The unexpected resignation of *Francis R. Shunk*, as Governor of Pennsylvania, throws upon the Democratic party the important duty of selecting a successor. This will be a delicate and responsible duty, and one that will have to be performed promptly.

In the present juncture of affairs, with the public mind vividly directed to the brilliant services of our glorious volunteers in Mexico, a strong feeling is manifested to honor those whose ardent patriotism prompted them to leave the comforts of home, of friends, and social ties, to hazard their health and lives in the country's service. Our federal whig opponents have had their from the passage of the support of *availability* of their candidate for the Presidency, and even presume to ask Democratic votes for him, on this principle. That they will fail in this, no one doubts. All this, however, evidences the strong feeling of the public mind on this subject. And no one will deny that military service, connected with the necessary talents and civil qualifications, and the requisite political principles, would not be an objection with the Democratic party; that party which did the principal fighting in all our wars.

In view of this state of things, and of his admitted talents and Democratic principles, I beg leave to suggest Col. SAMUEL W. BLACK, of Pittsburgh, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

That Col. BLACK is a man of a high order of talents will be admitted by all who know him, and his devotion to Democratic principles is no where denied. His efficiency as a public speaker on the Democratic side, in the campaign of 1844, is known all over the State. The manner in which he in conjunction with Col. *Childs* sustained the siege of Puebla for twenty six successive days, is spoken of by the whole army and country, as one of the most brilliant feats performed during the war. This service required not only courage and capacity, but great prudence, caution and energy, all of which were exhibited on that occasion. He is the idol of his regiment, and a favorite wherever known. His heart and his warmest sympathies are always with his *men*—the rank and file. Take as an illustration the following incident, which the writer has from an eye witness:—

While on the march to Vera Cruz on the return home, a sick soldier lagged in the rear—a self-important, subordinate mounted officer for some magisterial offence struck the sick soldier with the back of his sword,—Col. Black, in whose sense of justice his men knew they could confide, was informed of it. He enquired into the matter, first of the soldier himself, and then of those who had seen what took place. He immediately rode up to the offending officer, charged him with this cowardly act of cruelty, ordered him to dismount, shoulder a musket and step into the ranks, while he mounted the sick soldier on his horse.

The talents, the services in the field, and the Democratic principles of Col. Black, alike point him out as one of the strongest and most available candidates named in connection with the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. A. B.

Warning to Smokers.

A remarkable and serious accident occurred near the Yellow Springs, in Chester county, on Sunday last. A gentleman named William Miller, of Nantmeal township, was driving a horse and vehicle, and was accompanied by two ladies; at the same time smoking a cigar. A spark from the cigar caught the dress of one of the ladies, and before it was observed, the fire had made such progress in the combustible substance that she could not extinguish it. The vehicle was stopped, the lady leaped from the carriage, and the other, in rushing to her assistance, also had the flames communicated to her dress. Both females were now in a blaze, and being clad in thin cotton apparel, had nearly their whole clothing destroyed, and their persons were burnt in a shocking manner. To complete the calamity, the vehicle took fire and was burnt up.—*Village (Westchester) Record.*

The Disorganizers.

For the Morning Post.

The reckless faction in New York who are under the lead of Martin Van Buren, have made a great effort to enlist into their ranks a number of the staunch Democrats of other States. They accordingly had a committee appointed to draft letters of invitation to various gentlemen, who were known to have been most ardent friends of Mr. Van Buren, while that gentleman was acting with the unchanged and unchanging Democracy. Among the number replies of letters of invitation to attend their late demonstration in the city of New York, those sent to the Hon. H. H. CHILDS, of Massachusetts, the Hon. JOHN PETTIT, of Indiana, and the Hon. ANDREW MILLER, of this State, are not the least interesting. As the letter of Mr. Childs is short, we give it entire:—

PITTSFIELD, July 11th, 1848.

Gentlemen: As a compliance with your request would imply my approbation of the course proposed respecting the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, I avail myself of this opportunity to express my *strong* disapprobation of any departure from the long established principle of the Democratic party. A Convention of Delegates selected by the people for the purpose of designating candidates for the offices of Government, long experience has demonstrated to be the most practical and successful mode of ascertaining the popular sentiment, and of imparting energy as well as preserving harmony in its expression.

A rigid adherence to this course has enabled the Democratic party to triumph in the administration of the General Government, with hardly an exception, from its first establishment down to the present time; and where is the Patriot who does not exult in the prosperity and glory which has crowded our beloved country, under the auspices of an almost uninterrupted Democratic rule? *"Principles and not men"* has been, and ever should be, the guiding and *guarding spirit* of the Democratic party, and so I trust it will continue to be. I have yet to meet the Democrat of Berkshire, who is prepared to renounce or abrogate this almost sacred principle of adherence to REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

You see, therefore, gentlemen, I cannot wish you God speed in your efforts to divide brethren of the same family, and if successful in your unhallowed enterprise, you may expect the indignant spirit of WASHINGTON will frown on this first movement to alienate one portion of our country from the other, and thus endanger our glorious Union, so blessed to ourselves, and so blessed to the world.

With due respect,
Yours, &c.,
H. H. CHILDS.

To Messrs. Cochran and others.

The letter of Mr. Pettit being more lengthy, we give the opening and closing paragraphs. It throws cold water upon the "barnburners" most effectually:

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1848.

GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter of the 7th instant, inviting me to be present at and address a meeting, to be held in the city of New York, on the 11th instant, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and of contributing to the extension of free soil, and the perpetuation of free labor. You and your earnest desire that I will permit no ordinary circumstances to prevent my complying with your request. Under other circumstances, nothing could give me greater pleasure than to address the Democracy of my native State, and in behalf of her favorite son, for any position he might desire, or his fellow-citizens wish to confer upon him; but duty to myself, those I represent, and those with whom I have heretofore acted; and an ardent devotion to the general principles which have been and still are advocated by the Democratic party, and which I hope to see triumphantly sustained in the approaching Presidential election, forbid that I should comply with your request.

Cass and Butler have been placed before the country in accordance with the usage of the Democratic party, and by the same means that were used to elevate Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, and they shall have, as he has had, my cordial support.

With great respect, I am,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN PETTIT.

To Messrs John Cochran, and other Committee.

Mr. Miller, after calmly reviewing and most scathingly rebuking the course of that faction, concludes thus:—

"I cannot, therefore, join with you in what I believe to be an unholy crusade against a portion of the people of our Union, who have been foremost with us in achieving the great victory of our glorious revolution, and in laying the foundation of our free government and free institutions—a crusade in opposition to the advice of the immortal Father of his Country—that will engender strife, contention, and anger, and that may array in bloody strife, brother against brother, and son against father.

"But I shall continue in the ranks of that party that has given to our glorious Union, Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Polk, and shall continue to exert my humble influence in aid of its measures and its men, and shall come in for a share of the festivities and rejoicings that will follow the triumphant success of Cass and Butler, at the ensuing election.

"Very respectfully, yours,
ANDREW MILLER.

"To Messrs. John Cochran and others, Committee."

From the N. Y. True Sun.

A Federal Lie Nailed to the Counter.

A whig exchange puts forth the following as having been uttered by Sam Houston, in a recent speech at Lancaster, Pa.:

"He said that one great evil under which they suffered in Texas before the revolution, was the catholic priesthood, who were bigoted, intolerant and cruel—that the circulation of the Bible was prohibited—that there were no newspapers printed in Texas, except one little one called a "Thumb paper;" that whenever any person attempted to print or publish one, the priests would catch him and send him over the Rio Grande in irons, to be tried by their priests, or perhaps to be burnt at the stake heretofore. So intolerent and oppressive was the priest-ridden government of Mexico, that a man was not allowed to plant half a dozen hills of potatoes unless he obtained the consent of the alcalde, who was generally a priest."

We have taken pains to ascertain what General Houston *did* say on that occasion, and learn that the above is utterly *false*. He spoke of the absence of any public mind on the subject, of any hostility to the catholic, but said not one word against the *priest*. He spoke of *alcaldes*, and said, "in Texas at one time a man did not even plant his corn or tobacco, without leave from the alcalde." One of the editors of this paper resided many years in Texas, and recollects well, that in the Congress of the republic in 1840 and '41, there was a bill introduced to confiscate the Missions in Texas owned by the Catholics, and that Houston opposed and defeated the measure. The missions were, one at Nacogdoches, at San Antonio, Espado, Conception, San Juan, San Jose, Goliad, and Refugio. During the discussion, Bishop Odin and Father Odin, (who is now Bishop Odin, of Galveston,) both advised with Houston, and after the rejection of the proposition, they tendered to him sincere thanks for the part which he had taken, to which they attributed the defeat of the measure. The missions were of great value. Houston believed that they of right belonged to the Catholic clergy of Texas, and could not be confiscated by any action of Congress. The priests, all know well were never alcaldes; which fact goes to show that this Horse back on Houston was made up from whole cloth by some scamp as ignorant as unscrupulous.

The English Ministry.

A correspondent writing from London to the Pennsylvania Inquirer says:—"Happening to be dining with a member of Parliament, who is in Sir Robert's confidence, I heard him relate the substance of a dialogue which took place at her Majesty's dinner table. Her Majesty said: 'Sir Robert, I am anxious to present you with a mark of my esteem, for the services you have rendered your country; and anything you may ask, that a Queen can give, I shall feel a pleasure in bestowing.' Sir Robert replied, 'May it please your Majesty, I feel myself honored by the compliment, but I hope your Majesty, will never call on me again to fill the office of Prime Minister.' Her Majesty good humoredly said, 'I cannot make any such promise—if the country requires your services, I am bound to call upon you.' Increasing in boldness, Sir Robert said: 'If I ever again occupy the situation of first Minister of the Crown, it must be on the condition of a reduction of taxation, and in that case I must begin with your Majesty.' 'Good, good,' responded her Majesty, 'I understand, and if it must come to that, the sooner the better.'"

Remarkable Presentiment of Death.

A young lady of this city, highly esteemed and respected, who had been sick for some length of time, but was supposed to be convalescent, had a dream a few nights since, in which it appeared to her that she would die at 8 o'clock the same evening. On awaking, she informed the family of her dream, and remained firmly impressed with the idea that she should die at the hour designated, and under that belief, called her brothers and sisters around her, giving them good advice with reference to the future. Strange to say, and remarkable as it may seem, on the approach of 8 o'clock, she manifested a calm resignation, *and almost as the clock tolled the hour, her spirit took its flight!* Thus she foretold, by a singular presentiment, the day and hour of her own death.—*Rochester American.*

Wilson M'Candless, Esq.

Among the distinguished citizens whose names have been mentioned in connexion with the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, no one stands more pre-eminent for mental accomplishments, or personal popularity, than WILSON M'CANDLESS, Esq. All political aspirants have their circle of friends and admirers to urge their claims upon the people; but Mr. M'Candless is no office seeker; and whenever his name is brought before the public, it is by the spontaneous burst of a general sentiment, rather than by a forced effort of personal ambition. No man in the democratic ranks has done better service in the cause of popular rights than this talented son of Western Pennsylvania. In every controversy he has been found with his armour on, fighting the good fight and keeping the faith:—*no regular army* pay soldier, but a noble *volunteer*, guided and governed only by the free and generous impulses of a patriot's heart. What man in our good old State has done so much for the cause of democracy as Wilson M'Candless, without ever having received a single cent of the people's money? What he has done for the party was the work of love, unsullied by a thought of any other recompense than that which he found in his own bosom. And because he has been forgetful of self, should the people be unmindful of him also?

What are the qualifications of Mr. M'Candless for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth? I answer: Honesty, capacity, and faithfulness to the constitution. There is nothing truckling or mean in his nature. On the contrary, he is all openness, frankness and generosity. A splendid orator, an able counsellor, a vigorous and elegant writer; perfectly conversant with the laws; familiar with the wants of the people; and bold enough to reform where equal and exact justice demands reformation. With these, and other mental qualifications which should recommend him, he adds a patriotic and ardent temperament, which would make him just without fear, and zealous without infringing on the rights of any one.

Have I said a word of M'Candless, that will not find an echo in the heart of every Pittsburgher who is not blinded with party animosity? Have I said half enough? I am sure I have not. Let M'Candless get the nomination; and let his voice be heard on the stump for CASS and BUTLER; and Pennsylvania will cast thirty-thousand of a majority against the No-Party Cass-Allied *Regular*, and in favor of the Statesman *volunteers* whose capacities have never been doubted by friends or enemies. PITT.

How the Cotton Factories Suffer by the Tariff.

We want no better commentary on the false and ridiculous stories of the whig press about the ruination of the cotton factories under the present democratic tariff, than the following statement of the export of domestics from the port of New York for the six months' ending July, 1, 1848, as compared with last year:

Number of Bales in:	1847.	1848.	Increase.
January	1,274	1,658	384
February	211	5,867	2,616
March	1,001	6,626	5,625
April	4,211	6,108	1,797
May	3,263	5,880	2,022
June	2,702	6,699	3,997
Total	12,708	31,044	18,341

Singular Friendship.

We were lately visiting in a house where a very pleasing and singular pomp it attracted our observation; it was that of a young lady represented with a partridge perched upon her shoulder, and a dog with his fore feet on her arm. We recognized it as a representation of the lady of the house, but were at a loss to account for the odd association of her companions. She observed our surprise, and at once gave the history of the bird and the spaniel. They were both, some years back, domesticated in her family. The dog was the old parlor favorite, and went by the name of Tom. The partridge was more recently introduced from France, and answered to the equally familiar name of Bill. It was rather a dangerous experiment to place them together; for Tom was a lively and spirited creature, very apt to torment the cats, and to bark at any object which roused his instinct. But the experiment was tried, and Bill, being very tame, did not feel much alarm at his natural enemy. They were, of course, shy at first, but this shyness gradually wore off; the bird became less timid and the dog less bold. The most perfect friendship was at length established between them. When the hour of dinner arrived, the partridge invariably flew on his mistress's shoulder, calling with that shrill note which is so well known to sportsmen; and the spaniel leaped about with equal ardor. One dish of bread and milk was placed on the floor, out of which the spaniel and the bird fed together; and after their social meal; the dog would return to a corner to sleep, while the partridge would nestle near him and never stir till his favorite awoke.

Whenever the dog accompanied his mistress out, the bird displayed the utmost disquietude till his return; and once, when the partridge was shut up by accident, during the whole day, the dog searched about the house with a mournful cry which just equalled the strength of his affection. The friendship of Tom and Bill was finally terminated. The beautiful little dog was stolen, and the bird from that time refused all food, and died on the seventh day, a victim to his grief.

Tough Story about Animal Magnetism.

In a small town down East, there lived a butcher, a Jack-at-all-trades, and more particularly fond of his experiments in animal magnetism. A halfwitted fellow, who lived entirely upon the charity of the town, imagining one day that he was quite ill, made application to the butcher for a remedy to relieve him from the pains in his stomach. The butcher flashed upon the mind of the butcher that he was a fit subject for experiment, and accordingly he mesmerized him into a sound sleep. He then made an incision into his stomach, and took out the inwards to washed them; after which, he laid them down, and went into the house to get a needle and thread to sew up the incision. But on returning, to his astonishment, he beheld an old sow just leaving the place, having eaten them. In this dilemma, he seized a sheep and removed its entrails to the body of the man; then closing up the orifice, he awakened the slumbering subject, who was forthwith "discharged cured." Meeting the individual some days after, the butcher, having some curiosity as to the success of the operation, asked the chap how he got along. "Oh, first rate," said he; "only I have got such an *infernal hankering after grass!*"

How easy it is to make a Fortunc.

A short time since, a gentleman living in Springfield, Illinois, wanted a new form of bellows—he made it—after walking around it once or twice and viewing it attentively; he nodded his head, winked his eye, and observed to a friend, "I believe that would make a churn." With two tin tubes, two iron cog-wheels, a small crank, a wooden box and a little milk, he made butter in ten minutes. He went to Washington and obtained a patent—took his churn under his arm, and came to this city, and has been for several days selling patent rights. Yesterday's sales amounted to the trifling sum of $5,500, and the business of selling is but begun. As he leisurely turns the crank of his machine, he quietly observes to the admiring circle of spectators around him, "I believe I would take fifteen hundred for Wisconsin; ten thousand for Ohio and New York; and (with a smile of satisfaction shifting the crank to the other hand) one thousand for little Rhodie," —meaning Rhode Island.—*St. Louis Union, 1st.*

THE ARMY IN PEACE.—The following are the leading items of the army appropriation bill for the year commencing on the 1st instant:

Pay of the army	$1,634,382
Transportation of do	4,500,800
Subsistance in kind (rations)	1,921,414
Regular supplies, Q. M. dep't	600,000
Incidental expences of do	350,000
Commutation of officers' subsistence	555,351
Do of officers horses' do	104,256
Purchase of cavalry horses	100,000
Arms and arsenals	624,429
Ordinance and stores	250,000
Miscellaneous items	480,310
Total army appropriations	$7,420,142

Of course this does not include the cost of fortifications, Indian service, &c.

APPAREL.—A man ought, in his clothes, to conform something to those he converses with, to the custom of the nation, and the fashion that is decent and general, to the occasion, and his own condition; for that is best which suits with one's calling, and the rank we live in. And seeing that all men are not Œdipuses to read the riddle of another man's inside, and most men judge by appearances, it behooves a man to barter for a good esteem, even from his clothes and outside. We guess the goodness of the pasture by the mantle we see it wears. —FELTHAM.

Meeting of the County Committee.

An unusual large meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Correspondence, convened at the St. Clair Hotel, on Wednesday the 26th inst.

HENRY S. MAGRAW, Esq., on taking the chair, stated to the committee that an editorial had appeared in the Morning Democrat, in reference to the article of a correspondent, which reflected upon the manner in which the County Committee, and chairman of that Committee had been appointed; for which reason he requested some other gentlemen might be elected chairman.

Henry S. Magraw was then, on motion, was unanimously elected Chairman.

On motion, James Watson was elected Secretary.

It was then

Resolved, That the primary meetings, for the choice of Delegates to the County Convention, be called for Saturday the 12th of August next, at the usual places. And that the Convention meet on the Wednesday following, at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Resolved, That the time of meeting in the townships will be from 4 to 6 P. M.; and in the wards and boroughs at 8 in the evening.

The following Committees were then appointed:

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

Jas. K. Hern,	Thos. Farley,
John Birmingham,	Thos Donnelly,
J. K. Moorhead,	

COMMITTEE ON NATURALIZATION.

John Coyle,	R. H. Kerr,
M. I. Stuart,	C. Barnett.
John Layton,	

HENRY S. MAGRAW, CHAIRMAN.
JAS. WATSON, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.—The statistics of the annual conferences of the southern Methodist Episcopal Church, just published, give white members 334,859; colored do 127,240; itinerant preachers 1,400 local do, 2,143.

There are 1,727 Congregational churches in the United States; 1,587 ministers, and about 180,000 communicants.

The Louisville Herald says there are about 15,000 Protestant professors of religion in Kentucky. In the Presbyterian church 10,000; Baptist 70,000; Methodist 38,000; Campellite 30,000.

OUR COUNTRY.—We take pleasure in announcing to our friends at home and abroad, that Clarion county is all right for the Democratic candidates. She will give an increased majority. The federalists may call our Democracy by whatever hard names they please; they may publish, as they have done, that our school houses were burnt in '98 and never rebuilt; they may send their emissaries, as in '44, from Pittsburgh and Erie, to teach the people how to vote, and labor to turn the old and young Democracy from their republican principles, and when all this is done, we will meet Berks and Westmoreland with our full ratio—say 1300 majority. Note this prediction.—*Clarion Democrat.*

THE IRON TRADE.—We copied, says the Pottsville Journal, a small article last week, from one of our exchanges, and which had had currency for some time, to the effect that foreign railroad iron is now delivered in New England at $30 per ton. This is a mistake, and it is worthy of being immediately corrected.

English iron can now be purchased on long credit, at $30 per ton, ... $30 00
Add duty under the present Tariff, ... 9 00
and transportation to this county, ... 4 00
And we find the whole cost, per ton, to be.. $44 00

LOWELL—*The City of Spindles.*—We learn from the statement put forth by the Lowell Courier, that there are now in that city twelve manufacturing companies, who own forty-seven mills, their capitals invested varying from $110,000 to $2,000,000. Altogether, there are 301,297 spindles, and 8,749 looms. There are 8,635 females, and 3,995 males employed. There are manufactured weekly 1,920,000 yards of cotton, 21,291 yards of woolen, 6,600 carpets and 40,000 rugs. 637,600 lbs. of cotton; and 46,000 lbs. of wool are worked up weekly; 77,810 gallons of oil, and 35,000 of lard consumed annually. Average wages per week, clear of board, of females, $2; per day, of males, 80 cents.

SALMON.—Salmon this season have been abundant. An extensive, though quiet trade, is now being carried on by our fishermen with Boston—every steamer taking off a large number of kegs and boxes of fresh salmon packed in ice, for the Boston and New York markets. The exports this season will amount to £15,000. We have something then that community demands a market—poor as we are in other things.—*St. John News.*

DEAD LETTERS.—Not less than 1,800,000 dead letters, it is said, were received at the General Post Office during the year 1847. The contents of 2,782 of the most valuable exceeded $20,000! This department of the Post Office is a dead loss to the Government of more than $130,000 annually. The loss might, however, be avoided by the passage of a law following the example of Great Britain, and providing for pre payment on all letters mailed.

THE LIAR.—As you would avoid the paths of sorrow and misery—as you would turn from a crumbling precipice—turn from the steps of a liar. None prosper in office in him—none trust him. He is hated by his friends. Should you get entangled in the net of the false, use the utmost exertion and prudence to regain your former standing; for unless you do farewell to all your hopes—to all your joys.

☞ A TERRIBLE FIRE occurred in Constantinople on the night of the 17th ult which destroyed nearly three thousand houses. Another, of no less consequence, nearly reduced to ashes the city of Ovel, in Russia. Twelve thousand and thirty-seven houses and four bridges became a prey to the flames. The loss in this latter case is estimated at three millions of dollars.

SNAGS IN THE WESTERN RIVERS.—From 1835 to 1840 there were built 552 steamboats for the navigation of the Western rivers, mostly on the Ohio. The average age of these boats is five years. Of these 256 have met with a total loss, 60 have been condemned, 211 snagged, 42 burnt, 22 lost by collision, 7 lost by explosion.—*Western Boatman.*

☞ Hon. R. C. Nicholas, an elector on the Taylor ticket in Louisiana; has declined longer serving as an elector, on that ticket. Taylor was an *independent* candidate, and kept himself aloof from party schemes, Col. Nicholas supported him; but since he has "surrendered" to whiggery, the Colonel can no longer consent to battle for him. He goes for the regular nominees, Cass and Butler.—*New Albany (Ind.) Democrat.*

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:—"Louis Philippe has an income of only £1,500 a year, and Guizot is quite poor. The French princes look forlorn."

☞ If we could penetrate into the motives of action, some of the kindest in appearance would prove to be the least friendly, and some of the harshest look the most kindly.

☞ THE GREAT REMEDY.—The Olsononian, or All-Healing Balsam is still performing wonders. No other medicine has done so much to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow-citizens as this. No remedy has ever been known to cure Asthma with so much certainty and so effectually as this Balsam. A large proportion of the diseases of the United States are those affecting the Lungs, Throat, Liver, or Stomach, and for such this medicine is peculiarly adapted. The proprietor defies the world to produce its equal. Dr. Sherman, the sole proprietor and manufacturer, would urge upon all the necessity of procuring the Genuine, and not be put off with any *imitation* of it, or with any other medicine. So great is its reputation, that the unprincipled unblushingly attempt to pass off their worthless mixtures, hoping to share in the advantages of the proprietor's labors and expenditures, when they have not the energy or ability to get up and establish any thing themselves.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, No. 89 Liberty street, head of Wood, Pittsburgh. jy11

☞ Goodson & Clark, of Bellevue, Ohio, November 23d, 1845, sent a letter to Dr. G. C. Vaughn, the proprietor of the celebrated Lithontriptic Mixture, the Great American Remedy, with a statement that in the vicinity of Ohio where they do business, the article has had unprecedented sales. Nothing like it has ever appeared. People resort to it for all complaints, and its effect is always good. Old cases, which have baffled the skill of medical men, have yielded to it, and the faculty are using it in their practice. A large number of medical men are agents for its sale—a strong proof of the great virtues of the article. Call on Agents, in our paper, whose names are to be found under Great American Remedy, and get a Pamphlet.

Agents in Pittsburgh, HAYS & BROCKWAY, No. 2 Liberty st., near Canal Basin. jy14

EAGLE SALOON, WOOD STREET.

GREAT SUCCESS!

Large and Fashionable Audiences

THREE COMPANIES UNITED!

TYROLEAN VOCALISTS.

SABLE HARMONISTS.

KNEASS' OPERA TROUPE!

GREAT ATTRACTION FOR SATURDAY NIGHT!

GRAND CONCERT!

By the Tyrolean Vocalists!

After which, an ETHIOPEAN OPERA, Negro Songs, Extravaganzas, Banjo Solo, Lucy Neal in character, and Negro Dancing.

Admission, only 25 cents.

A great quantity of the best Ice Cream served up to visitors. jy29

☞ BOWEL COMPLAINTS occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other season, because at this season the system being debilitated, digestion is not sufficiently active to dispose of the food before it becomes putrified; hence a peculiar acid is generated in the stomach, which is the cause of those horrid diseases called dysentery; cholera morbus, inflammation of the bowels, &c. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a natural remedy, and therefore a certain cure for bowel complaints; because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from those putrid humors which are the cause of the above distressing complaints. Consequently, as they remove the cause of every form of disease, it is impossible for them to fail in making a perfect cure.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Remember that the Original and Only Genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.