Count Zinzechecoff—One of the most distinguished Admirals in the Russian Navy is Count Zinzechoff, who is a native of Meredith, N H and whose real name is Thomas F Williams. According to an account published of him in the New Hampshire papers, it seems that he went to sea before the mast, sailing between Boston and St. Petersburg. At the latter place he was left sick, and on his recovery entered the Russian merchant service. The vessel in which he sailed was attacked by pirates, but the bravery of young Williams saved the ship. He killed the captain and mate of the pirate with his own hands, carried the Russian vessel into port, was then introuced to the Emperor, who immediately made him a midshipman in the Imperial Navy; and from rank to rank, by sea and land, he has grown greater, and risen higher and higher, until he has become a Count with a hard name, and Lord High Admiral of all the Cossacs.

	Males,	Females,	Total.
White,	227,144	191,147,	418,291
Free Col'd,	75,703	77,125	152,838
Slaves,	281,260	155,245	436 495

The writer thinks that the slave population is underrated 200,000, and the free colored people 50,000. The revenue of taxes collected from these 600,000 *free* people (for in such a calculation we must of course throw out the slaves) is in round numbers $12,000,000 per annum, or $20 per head for every man, woman and child! rather a rich country to bear all this, *without a murmur* or sign of disapprobation. *N Y Sun.*

Amusements in Havana.—We quote the following from a letter in the N O. Picayune, dated at Havana 13th inst.:—'Yesterday we had a glorious bull fight; never have been seen in the Havana Plaza such bulls. Four glorious fellows fill in the ring;' but before the fatal thrust will did they give battle, and four dead horses, four others badly gored, and a *picador* crushed between the palings and a dying horse so badly that it is doubtful if he will recover, attest how well the indomitable animals fought. To day every mouth is loud to their praise. We have had three executions within the past fortnight, and an equal number of *azotadas*, or whipped. These punishments were all within one month after the committal of the offences.'

Cure for the Piles.—Mix one table spoonful of flour of sulphur with half a pint of milk, to be taken the last thing every day, until favorable symptoms appear, and then occasionally as the case may require.—The above is a cheap, a simple, but most infallible cure for that most painful and unpleasant disorder. It has been used with success in old and inveterate cases, where individuals had spent scores of dollars in medical advice. It is equally useful as a preventive. It will injure none, and only requires a trial.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A Equity of Air and Water Beds.

Among the various devices to which modern applications of caoutchouc have given use, none are more singular than those in which *fluids* are, by its means, used as substitutes for hair, feather, flock, &c. for stuffing mattrasses, pillows, and other articles of upholstering. We know not whether this vegetable substance was known to the ancients, but air and water beds certainly were, as appears from the following extracts from Ewbank's Hydraulics and Mechanics:

Air beds are not, as some persons suppose, of modern origin. They were known between three and four hundred years ago, as appears from copies of a figure attached to the first German translation of Vegetius, A. D. 1511. It represents soldiers reposing on them in time of war, by inflating them by bellows.

This application of air was probably known to the Romans Heliogabalus used to amuse himself with the guests he invited to his banquets, by seating them on large bags or beds, full of wind, which being made suddenly to collapse, threw the guests on the ground.

Dr Arnott, the author of 'Elements of Physics,' a few years ago, proposed Hydrostatic beds,' especially for invalids.—These are capacious bags, formed of India rubber cloth, and filled with water instead of feathers, hair, &c. Upon one of these, a soft and thin mattrass is laid, and then the ordinary coverings. A person floats on these beds as on water alone, for the liquid in the bag adapts itself to the uneven surface of the body, and supports every part reposing on it, with a uniform pressure. Water beds were, however, known to the ancients, for Plutarch (in his life of Alexander) states that that the people in the province of Babylon slept during the hot months, 'on skins filled with water.'

☞LATER FROM YUCATAN.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 20th inst. says:—Captain Wright, of the schooner Denmark, arrived in port yesterday from Sisal, having left Merida on the 8th inst. Up to the latest dates Gen. Ampudia had not abandoned the siege of Campeachy, altho' the Mexican soldiers were deserting daily in increased numbers. The Commissioners had left Yucatan for Mexico to agree on a basis for a treaty of peace, but the terms proposed were not known. Business on the coast was dull. Com. Moore was in Campeachy, and the Captain informed us it was the general opinion that he was blockaded there by the Mexican squadron.

Repeal in St. Louis.—The Standard says three large and enthusiastic Repeal meetings were held in that city during the last week, at which $965 were contributed for the slaves in Ireland "who would be free."

Mistook his Man.—A young man named Stratford was recently arrested in London, charged with a most violent attempt on Mr Chisholm, a surgeon, whom he mistook for Mr Gregory, proprietor of the Satirist, in which paper he had been repeatedly libeled.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1843.

See First Page.

"Support Home Industry."

This is a favorite theory with many of our citizens who are in the habit of violating it whenever pride or luxury prompt them to an extra decoration of their persons or embellishment of their households. There is not a city in the Union in which more skilful mechanics and workmen can be found than in Pittsburgh. Our Cabinet makers, Chair makers, Tailors, Boot Makers, &c., cannot be excelled in the neatness and excellence of their manufactures. We would advise those who doubt, to call in any of the principal establishments of the city, and if their prejudices against "home industry" are not too deeply rooted to be shaken by facts, we feel confident that they must admit that no eastern manufactures can excel those turned out by Pittsburgh workmen.

Above all places in the United States Pittsburgh is noted abroad for the skill, industry and enterprise of its citizens, and if we appreciated our own industry as justly as strangers do, nothing could shake our prosperity. But although we are zealous advocates of a tariff, as a national matter, there are among us those who look with scorn on the industry of our mechanics, and who send their orders to eastern cities, for the most trifling articles of furniture or dress.

Many of the warm advocates of a high tariff for the purpose of protecting *domestic industry*, have their splendid mansions furnished from the workshops of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, while at the same time the Cabinet warerooms of our own city are crowded with *home manufactured* articles that would ornament a palace. These same men will talk to you eloquently of the necessity of protection, while they furnish a practical condemnation of their arguments by displaying their elegant persons decked off in suits of foreign broadcloth, fashioned into garments by eastern artists, while the workmen of their own city, whose skill and neatness would please the fastidiousness of a D'Orsay, are neglected and contemned.

This is a most reprehensible state of things, and any man who gives it countenance is a foe to the interests and welfare of our city. It is the industry of our mechanics that has made Pittsburgh what she is; it is their skill that has spread her fame as the foremost manufacturing city in the country, and it is the fruit of their toil that has built up the fortunes of our capitalists. It is wrong, then, to disparage their worth, or to lavish on strangers the patronage that they have a right in every sense to claim. In workmanship they are unsurpassed, their prices are as reasonable as those of any other place in the Union; then why should strangers be preferred to them?

We hope that our citizens of all parties will discountenance this system of patronizing foreign manufacturers; by employing domestic skill, they will introduce a mode of protecting home industry more beneficial than all the tariff laws that can be passed by Congress will effect.

Light Bread for Ireland.—As a word of encouragement for Ireland, the Philadelphia Mercury says that it appears that the secret societies of Canada are preparing the province for another outbreak. The Spanish and French societies are busily engaged in the same object. A few years will see England engaged on all sides with her most bitter enemies. Let the Repeal agitation, therefore, be *peaceful*; the time to strike a blow may soon be at hand.—We confess, ourselves, that we do not believe in revolutions *entirely* achieved by persuasion; but before an appeal to arms, people ought to ponder on the consequences.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—*Mr M. M. Grant* has purchased Mr Coston's share of the Gazette establishment, and the paper will hereafter be published by Messrs White and Grant. The editors say, that the paper will be conducted on the same principles which have heretofore characterized it. That is, it will be an Antimasonic and Abolition print. We presume the new proprietor, who is an out-and-out Abolitionist, will endeavor to infuse a little more of his own peculiar faith into the paper if possible. The transition from the Antimasonic to the Abolition party seems so easy, that we wonder why they do not blend entirely. Mr Grant left the Antimasons to join the Abolitionists, who put him on their ticket for Commissioner. He now, notwithstanding his efforts to defeat the Antimasons last year, is a conductor of the organ of that party.

An attempt was made on Monday week, to murder the keeper of the Sing Sing prison. While going his accustomed rounds he was attacked by a convict and severely beaten. Assistance came just in time to save his life.

Crops in the West.—The editor of the Buffalo Gazette has seen letters from Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.—They all represent the wheat in the ground as coming on finely, and presenting the appearance of a larger average crop than has ever been realized before. In Wisconsin, it is estimated that nearly double the quantity will be produced this year that was last. More ground has been sown than heretofore, but considerable quantities will be required for consumption by the new comers—the large number of emigrants who have gone thither this season. Therefore, the increased surplus for export will not be as large as the increased production. The same is the case, to some extent with northern Illinois. But from Michigan we may expect to receive much more than we have this year.

A Pleasing Incident.—The following incident is related by the Quincy Aurora, the editor of which was present at the Bunker Hill Celebration. While the procession was descending Bunker Hill, on its return, one of the carriages which conveyed the Revolutionary Heroes, was accidentally driven against the next preceding, with so much violence as to break the pole to which the horses were attached. A party of bystanders in a moment stopped the horses, unharnessed them, and forming a team of themselves, bore the carriage along in triumph, amid the deafening shouts of the admiring multitude.—The aged Patriots testified their gratification for the honor of being drawn by human hands, by waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and giving utterance to the most enthusiastic exclamations.

Learn to Swim.—The N. Y. Aurora advises every boy to learn to swim. A great number of lives are yearly lost for want this art, which can be acquired by a few hours practice. Begin right, and it requires but little exertion to become a bold and beautiful swimmer. When you get into the water, don't puff and throw your arms about like a frightened baby, but glide trustingly in, draw your breath long and easy, as if you were on shore, and throw your arms and legs, with a slow and steady motion. The frog is the best teacher, there is nothing more graceful in the water; and the closer you imitate it, the better swimmer you will be.

So great was the crowd of soldiers in Boston at the Bunker Hill celebration, that many found themselves without a morsel of food on a resting place. The Lowell City Guards have put their complaint in print. They state that no refreshments were provided for them, and that they were not permitted to march within sight of the "shrine to which they came to worship"—that not a tree, a shed, a tent, a house, or a seat was shown them, under or on which they might rest themselves. They had not even a 'hay-rick,' on which their ancestors had rested from their labor on that day sixty-eight years before.

☞The Planet Mars presents a singularly splendid appearance in the South-east, early in the evening. It may be known by its brilliancy and by its fiery color. It is nearer the earth now than it has been for many years, and many years will elapse before it will come so near to us again—says the Boston Mercantile Journal.

Death of a Corn.—A live one was presented to the New Orleans Tropic a few days since, which played around the editors' room for some time in great glee, but it soon overheard the uses to which it was devoted when the election came on, and died through mortification and shame.

Were we to publish all the rumors afloat in relation to Cabinet Changes, &c. we would have a precious small portion of the paper to devote to news, &c. We will say nothing about the 'movements at Washington,' until we have it officially.

☞The two democratic papers in St. Louis are into each other hard. The principles of the party, and the party itself will gain but little by such squabbles.

Sore Mouth.—Take honey and white borax, equal parts, mix well together, and with a linen rag tied on the end of a stick rub the mouth three or four times a day.

James G Birney declines being a candidate for the Presidency on the Abolition ticket. His private business, we presume, would prevent him from attending to the duties of the office!

Frank Johnson is now at Saratoga with his band.

☞Graves' precise defalcation is said by the Mississippian to be $44,000.

Tammany Hall is to have another story added to it. The Democrats must be looking up.

The rumor that Biddle was insane turns out to be incorrect.

Great Tornado!—Quebec was visited on the 21st ult. with a tremendous storm, which proved greatly destructive to property in the adjacent parishes. At Charlesbourg four barns were blown down; at St. Ambrose four or five barns, and some injury done to the church; at Indian Loretto one house; at Ancienne Lorette nineteen barns; at St. Augustin fourteen barns, one house, and three oxen, belonging to one Cote, were found killed in the field. At Ste. Foy the barn of Mr Michael Antoine Routier was struck by lightning and set on fire, but it was put out by the heavy rain Trees innumerable have been broken down or rooted up. The whole number of buildings destroyed is between forty and fifty. The heat was excessive. In a short time the thermometer fell from between eighty and ninety degrees to between fifty and sixty. The wind is still North East, and temperature sixty-six,

Proceedings of a day.—A Dover (N H.) paper says there is a man residing within the limits of that town, who has had more events happen to him in one day than is common. He started from home sober at three o'clock—got drunk before nine o'clock—got a flogging before ten o'clock—pulled down a tent before eleven o'clock—got into a lock up before twelve o'clock—paid seven dollars for sauce, and was released before 1 o'clock. Got drunk before two o'clock—fell and injured his leg, and was carried home before three o'clock—and took an oath before nine o'clock that he would never drink any more liquor, and has kept his word. He says that no man has greater reason than he has to hate rum, or thank God for having a lame leg.

Amusing.—The editor of an Ohio paper asks the editor of the Gazette for particulars in the life of poor Eaton, the Tragedian, who the Ohioan thinks was an early acquaintance of his. What a question is this to be put to Deacon White! He knows nothing about theatre people, and views them with a degree of horror only exceeded by his horror of masonry. Why, to judge from the talk of the Deacon, he would as soon go into a masonic lodge at once, as into a theatre.

The abolitionists in a Convention at New Bedford, Mass. a few days since were very near having a row. Some of the liberty men were for taking too much liberty and the others did not like it.

The steam schooners are now running regularly between Chicago and Montreal. They use their paddle-wheels in going through the Welland canal.

Three large sperm-oil whales were seen off the eastern shore of Long Island, on the 20th inst.

Few people are aware of the value of anything they possess while it is yet in their possession.—Instead of enjoying the blessings of the present hour, their desires follow some phantom, which constant pursuit elusive their pursuit.

The annual 'sheep shearing' at Nantucket, Mass. commenced on Monday last. Warm work, we should say, at the present temperature of the atmosphere.

Governor Bouck, of New York, has commenced a tour through the River Counties of that State. His first stop was with Mr. Van Buren. Col J. W. Bouck has charge of the business of the Executive Department during the Governor's absence.

The Tremont Theatre, Boston, now a church, or in the intermediate stage between a church and theatre, was reopened on Monday evening, when a lecture on Roman patriotism was delivered by Elihu Burritt, who handled the subject in a masterly manner. The attendance was particularly fine.

A negro, named Stephens, who recently robbed the counting house of Moses Lambeth & Thompson, in New Orleans, was arrested in that city on the 20th inst, and $2000 of the stolen money recovered. It is thought that others, implicated in the affair, will be secured.

A newspaper is now published in Jerusalem in three languages, German, English, and Hebrew. It is said to be under the superintendance of Dr. Alexander, the new Protestant Bishop.

A man named White fell from a second story window of a house in Anthony street, N. Y., on to the pavement, and died from the injuries received.

Among the papers of C. I. Aaron Burr, lately found at Hartford, is one in which he says—'Special pleading defies equally common sense and common language. The jargon of this science (as it is termed) is the slang of the highwaymen, invented for similar purposes—intelligible only to those of the profession.'

A North Carolina paper gives the following picture of the times in Pearson co in that State:—At a sale, a few days since, under a valid deed of trust, sheep went off at 5 cts a head, hogs at 10 cents—negroes and other property in proportion. A likely negro boy bringing but $100!

☞FROM CAPE HAYTIEN — By a slip from the Philadelphia Sun office, we learn the arrival there on Wednesday afternoon of the Schooner Orralloo, Captain Lufkin, in 8 days from Cape Haytien. The Island continues still in an unsettled state.—There rumors of difficulties at Port au Prince, in consequence of a difference of opinion existing among a number of the government rulers. American produce was generally low. There had been no sales of flour, owing to the wreck of a Spanish brig, with a full cargo, saved in a damaged state, and which had supplied the market. The Orralloo had a cargo of coffee, logwood, &c., with $2000 in specie Left schooner Cutlew, Robinson, from and for N. York, waiting cargo. The brig Eagle, from Norfolk, was expected to sail from Boston in a few days.

For the Post.

Messrs. Editors:—In my communication of the 24th ult., I had no other object in view, than that of truth, and stated in the plainest language, that I did not give the least countenance to vice nor immorality; notwithstanding 'Neighbor' has insinuated that my statements were dishonest and false and had a tendency to give encouragement to those evils, and even so far departed from common courtesy as to name a person whom he suspected as being the writer of that article. However, I have no disposition to retaliate in like manner, nor yet shall 'Neighbor' draw my attention off from the matter before us by making a personal attack, but I shall confine myself to the facts of the subject under consideration. I did not, as 'Neighbor' has stated, include other parts of the Township in my remarks, but had an eye strictly to Denny's field and Arthursville. I was well aware before 'Neighbor' informed me, that no one did or ever can own real estate in Denny's field, that being an entailed estate belonging to heirs, and consequently, in my remarks on the real estate of the blacks of the district, I had reference strictly to that part known as Arthursville or Hayti, and I now confine my statements to the district mentioned, including Denny's field, which is the line marked out by 'Neighbor.'

Denny's field I have included in the line of Washington street on the south, the stone wall of Holmes' or Seminary hill on the north, the brow of the hill looking on the Fifth ward on the west, and Coal lane or the continuation of Seventh st. on the east. Arthursville I have kept strictly between the lines of Denny's field on the south, the Methodist grave yard on the north, the lane that Mr *Benjamin McClain* lives on leading to the grave yard on the west, and the Minersville road on the east. I hope that this explanation will satisfy 'Neighbor' as to the district. I shall first begin by an exposition of the character of those of the colored people who reside in

DENNY'S FIELD.

There are now residing in Denny's field, as correctly as could be ascertained, *eighteen* colored families, nine out of the eighteen being families whose reputation would not be vouched for by their neighbors, and *four* out of the nine are houses of ill fame.

There are one or more other white houses of the same character in the neighborhood, but as their names could not be ascertained they cannot be given. There's also three regular groceries or whiskey shops kept in the field, all by whites, whose names could be given, none of whom, as I learn, have license. Thus so far as the field is concerned, although much worse than I like to see it, instead of as 'Neighbor' has asserted and affirmed, ninety-five out of every one hundred being a common nuisance, one *half* or fifty per cent. are civil, orderly, industrious, and respectable people, whose behavior will be vouched for by their neighbors as being good, and about *one fourth* of the whole, or four out of the eighteen families being such as are in *reality* a common nuisance, for I hold that all such characters are a nuisance, whether they reside in the fashionable city of Pittsburgh, supported by the more refined and opulent citizen, or live in the outskirts of the township for the reception of the more vulgar blacks, and imprudent young colored dandies. I shall now call public attention to the character of the colored population who now reside in

ARTHURSVILLE.

By a correct assessment, the number of colored families who reside in Arthursville is ascertained to amount to *sixty eight*, fifteen of which number their neighbors would not vouch for their integrity of character, and *six* out of the fifteen doubtful or suspicious families, are houses of ill-fame.—Previous to our Temperance enterprise every house of ill-fame was a *dance* house, every one of which we have succeeded in putting a stop to.—The dance house on the corner alluded to by a 'Neighbor' is neither owned nor kept by blacks, but is owned by a *respectable* white citizen of the township, who in spite of all our moral efforts repaired and fixed it up, and lets it out by the night to a dancing house, to entertain black or white. The last black dance being held as I'm informed by a lady by the name of Warfield. Another fact.—Out of the sixty-eight families who reside in Arthursville, *twenty five* are freeholders, the names of which I annex as follows:—

C M White, Widow Peck, D Garvey, 2 lots and one house, R Dixon, C Wesley, T Lawrence, 2 lots and 1 house, F Kelsey, Mr Scollon, N Dixon, S Johnson,* R Brown, G Barnes, P Stark,* M Hunter, Matthew Jones,* C Dorsins, Widow Parsons, Maloney heirs, 2 lots, Widow Jones, V Reed, E Johnson, E Covington,* Widow Gratton, H Jones, C Dorsins, A Bonford, 2 lots and 1 house G Gardner,* 2 lots and 2 houses, J Williams, 2 lots and 1 house, to divide which property equally among the residents at one lot a piece it would make *thirty two* inch lots, or put *one half* of the valid residents in possession of real estate. I have fallen a little short of my proportionate calculation of the number of freeholders who reside in the district, as also the number of lewd houses kept by whites, the latter, of course, preferring the more fashionable life of the city, still a "Neighbor" has reiterated that every word that was written by him concerning the colored population of the district was true, and that there were not more than *five* out of every hundred that was not a common nuisance, and not more than *twelve* at the outside who owned real estate; I think that I have fully proven enough to satisfy any impartial reader. Of the sixty eight resident families, nearly *one-half* are proven to be free holders, for the test of which proof, I refer any one to the county records, and to the tax collectors, *three four ths* and one eighth of the whole being orderly, industrious, honest and respectable citizens, and less than *one eleventh* of the whole being a real nuisance, for I ever as I've said before, that *all* such houses are nuisances, whether fostered in a city, kept up by the coffers of the wealthy white gentlemen, or encouraged by the licentiousness of degraded blacks in a more remote part of the neighborhood. The grog shop that "Neighbor" speaks of as having a barber pole for a sign, was in the two that I mentioned as being broken up; 'twas through one in influence that the keeper was taken.—"Neighbor" talks stoutly of a respectable white man's son being found in a dance house; pray, how long since has the house down' house been broken up in the 5th Ward, where gentlemen's sons were wont to attend? did any one appeal to the legislature then? no, if broken up at all, the *citizens* broke it up. 'Neighbor' asks how the vagabonds find accommodation and entertainment on the hill, if such a large portion of the people be respectable? I have admitted that there are some bad families on the hill, as there are every place, and by his own admission he has seen as many as fifty in one room, hence, if there were were an hundred vagrants who frequented there, which is an extravagant calculation, *two* houses would entertain them. There is also on the hill, two Methodist churches belonging to the colored people, where there is public worship held once a week in each church, and three times a day on sabbath; also a sabbath school held in one of them, there are also two every day schools, a pay school and a public school. The public school is taught by C L Williams, an excellent young colored man of amiable disposition, who will compare with any young gentleman in the neighborhood for moral integrity, for the truth of which I refer any one to the Rev Dr Mellon of the Covenanter Institute, where Mr Williams is still pursuing his classical course. This young man is doing his duty towards helping to form the moral character of the youth who are entrusted to his care, who are no inconsiderable number. These statements I make to the public as substantially true, and defy contradiction; and in a spirit of kindness to 'Neighbor' ask him to go up to the hill, and look with an impartial eye, and I also appeal to every good citizen, and ask them to visit the hill, and help us to put down those grog shops, and break up those houses of ill fame. I again ask 'Neighbor' to give us his co-operation as he has promised it, and not glory more in making an assertion than in proving it. He can moralize the hill; the power lay in the citizens if each but half do his duty, and not the legislature.

Messrs. Editors, the foregoing statements as set forth in this communication are substantially true concerning the colored people of Arthursville and Denny's field, is beyond a contradiction, and should any one be so hardy now, as to attempt a contradiction. Sir, I do assure you that I shall never trouble you with another article on the subject. Please give this an insertion, and you shall ever have the greatful thanks.

NITRAM.

*All marked thus reside off the hill.

Rev. Theobald Matthew.—The Pennsylvania Catholic Total Abstinence Society have received a letter from this Apostle of Temperance, in effect that he will not be able to visit this country until next year, which will be read at the Chinese Museum on the 4th of July.

Drowned.—A young German girl fell from the guards of the steamboat Corsair, near the foot of Race street, Cincinnati, on Saturday last, and was drowned.

It is said that the gold mines lately discovered in Haywood and Macon counties N. C. are the richest yet discovered.—Some of them yield from four to five dollars per diem for each person employed

Commercial News.

RIVER.

3 feet water in the channel.

Cincinnati.

Business is quite brisk in Cincinnati, and fair prospects are realized on all her staple products, the Cincinnati Gazette admits that Benton's prediction is now verified, and that gold is in truth and in fact "flowing up the Mississippi." Flour was selling on the 30th at $4,06, inspected, and Whiskey dull at 18c

Louisville, to, is "shaking the poppies from her brow," and once more presents a business and bustling appearance. The stores and warehouses formerly vacant, are now rented, and the Levee presents an animated, cheerful aspect. The currency of these cities is of the best character, the Kentucky banks withstood the shock from which the country is now recovering, and the salutary laws passed by the democratic Legislature of Ohio, while it rid the states of the "thousand and one" swindling and unincorporated shinplaster shops that had so long preyed upon her established at once the confidence of the people in these institutions that continued business under the law.

Money and Stocks.

The Philadelphia Chronicle has the following encouraging account of the Money and Stock market of that city;

"The principal stocks of nearly every state in the Union, are undergoing a slow and gradual improvement; even those of Mississippi are beginning to command the attention of capitalists. The last steam packet from England brought out several large lots of American stocks, which were ordered from this side for speculation, and the fact of such orders being sent out from this country, is said to have made some improvement in the foreign market for American stocks. Thus it would appear that, independent of the brisk ness produced by speculation, our stock market is gradually, but certainly improving, and as the rarity passes a way, prices become firm, and vary less.—As for money there does not appear to be any great scarcity of that commodity in the large cities of the seaboard, but in proportion as opportunities offer for safe, and profitable investments, capitalists are found ready to step forward and take them. The country contains at the present time, more specie than has been here at any one time for several years. There is abundance now in the vaults of the banks, for all the purposes of a brisk trade. The foreign coin, nearly all gold, in the vaults of the New York banks alone, is estimated at thirteen million dollars. Were it not for the expense and risk of transportation and coinage, this amount might be coined into our own currency, and made useful in active trade here, and through the western country, but inasmuch as such recoinage cannot be had by the N. Y. Banks at a less expense than about a half of one per cent., it remains in their vaults without resuscitating the functions of trade.

It may be set down as a settled fact, that the money and stock market is gradually assuming a more favorable aspect. Money can be had upon good security at a moderate rate, which must prove favorable to trade.

☞DEPARTED this life, on the 3d of July, 1843, Mrs MARGARET SHEE, wife of M. Shee, Esq., of Jefferson township, Allegheny county. After taking leave of her family and friends, she said, "I am dying in full confidence of eternal life through my kind Redeemer," and so fell asleep in Jesus, in the 52d year of her age.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE LADIES' CLASS in Mr. Estee's Writing Institute, will hereafter receive lessons at 10 o'clock a. m. In addition to the present Class, a new one will be organized on Wednesday the 5th inst. at the above hour. The Ladies' and Gentlemen's class will receive lessons every evening at 8 o'clock. A new evening Class will also be organized on the 5th inst. Mr E. will be at Liberty during the afternoon to give lessons at the residences of those who wish. All who wish to become adepts in the art of wielding the pen, will make immediate application for a series of lessons, and your best wishes will be more than realized, as

"Those now can write who never wrote before,
And those who always wrote, can write the more."

N B.—A class of gentlemen will receive lessons at the Institute every morning at 8½ o'clock. jy 4

Messrs Editors:—Please announce THO'S M'CALL of Allegheny, as a candidate for Coroner, subject to the Democratic Convention. MANY.
jy 4—1t

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM KARNS, of Lower St Clair Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.
July 3—tc.

SITUATION WANTED.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY of respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Housekeeper in an establishment where servants are employed. She feels confident of being able to render entire satisfaction in the superintendance of a well regulated household. The applicant would not object to go a short distance from the city. For further information apply at this office.

TO the Honorable Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny.

The petition of Archibald McLees, of Mifflin township, humbly showeth:

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

ARCHIBALD M'LEES.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Mifflin township, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

John Curry,	Samuel A. Wilson,	Isaac Whitaker
Wm Megogney	Saml Cunningham	David Hughes
Fred'k Roeds	Andrew Kirkland	Francis M Curry
Jas Ferral	Jas Cunningham	E. D. Curry.

July 3—2t.