From Canton.

The Swedish brig Albion, Capt. Hultd, arrived at New York on Saturday morning from China, having left Macao March 23rd; dates via England, by the last steamer, were to March 28th. Of course there is no news by the present arrival. The Journal of Commerce subjoins a few paragraphs:

All the negotiations for the details of the treaty must now necessarily cease, until a new Commissioner shall have been invested with the powers recently held by Elepoo. We hear it surmised that this Commissioner is likely to be Keying, and that it is probable all further negotiations will be carried on in the north, whither we hear it is Sir Henry Pottinger's intention to proceed immediately after the arrival of Major Malcolm with the ratification of the treaty.—Messrs. Morrison, Thom, and Capt. Balfour are already on their way down from Canton, their business there being for the present at an end. The most singular stories are afloat among the Chinese regarding the death of the Commissioner; according to some he has been poisoned, and others even say that so onerous were to him the duties of his office, that in a moment of disgust he broke his own head with his ink stone, (the stone on which the Chinese prepare their ink.) We mention these rumors merely because they exist, but do not believe them entitled to the slighest credit.

The Admiral went up to Foochow the evening of the 7th inst., remained there all the 8th, and left on the 9th.

We are informed that it appears a bustling, thriving place of considerable commerce, but the excessive curiosity of the natives was a grievous impediment to any attempts at exploration or even locomotion.

Nothing was apparent on the part of the populace, but an eager yet respectful curiosity. And there was not evinced the slightest aversion to the foreigner who had coerced the Emperor into a peace, and whom they then saw for the first time.

Reed, the Forger.—The New York Express says.—"The person who has been arrested in London for the robbery of Jacob Little, Esq., is well known here.—His name is Jack Reed, and he has served about eight years in the State prison.—From the time the fraud was perpetrated to the present time, this individual has been missing, and, as was supposed, he has been during the whole time in Europe.—Prior to his departure, at Philadelphia, he purchased twelve one thousand dollar Treasury notes, eight of which were recorded, and the numbers, dates, ect. sent to Washington, where the payment was stopped. Five of these notes have made their appearance. They were deposited by, probably, this same person in the Union Bank in England, for collection, have been sent out here to Pickersgill & Co., and have been paid by the bank of America. No doubt the bank here will require the payment back, and it is possible the amount may yet be secured. Ex-Sheriff Lounds will leave here in the Steamer of the 1st for London, to identify the individual, and if possible to establish his guilt. He has, no doubt, been in England for more than a year."

Mr. Buchanan.

The popularity of this gentlemen is not, as some persons suppose alone confined to the Keystone State, his name has been decided [illegible] made—the able representative of this state in the United States Senate, and the fearless champion of democratic principles has learned his name to thousands of democrats in the country. The course which his friends are pursuing, also seems to render more popular their 'first choice.' The favorite son' of the Keystone State:

The Seneca Falls Democrat, a paper of much repute in New York, says:

"There is no person whose popularity is more widely increasing in the Empire State than James Buchanan; and this is owing, no less to his own pure character and distinguished ability, than to the wise, patriotic and prudent course of the great body of his particular friends.'—*Chambersburgh Times.*

U. S. Brig Truxtun—Coincidence.—The Norfolk papers make mention of the U. S. brig Truxtun having sailed for Constantinople. The Truxtun goes out to bring home the remains of the late Commodore Porter, who died near that city 3d March last. We do not know that the brig Truxtun was selected for this special office on account of her name, and think it quite probable the idea never occurred to the head of the Department; and the incident is therefore the more singular, inasmuch as the first cruise that the late Com. Porter ever made was as Midshipmen with Com. Truxtun.—*Lyford's Journal.*

FLORIDA.—The St Augustine News of the 15th inst. says:

'This city has presented quite a lively appearance within the last week. Almost every day witnesses the arrival of the hardy pioneer, wending his way south, in quest of land. Indian River and Lake Worth, from present appearances, are destined to be places of considerable note.'

'There is a Tomb at Arqua'—Petrarch's tomb at Arqua has just been restored by the care of Count Leoni. In the course of the works, the remains of the great poet were uncovered, and part of the body was found almost untouched by time. A fragment of cloth in which he was enveloped was taken away and will be solemnly deposited in the parish church.

More Improvements.—The West Chester Record says that Mr Macaboy of that borough, has made an ingenious improvement, by which boot makers, in place of the present tedeous process of boot crimping, can be able to crimp boot legs composed of the most unyielding material in a few minutes.

Riots at Carmarthen.

About ten days ago the disturbances of which South Wales has recently been the scene broke out into serious rioting. The mob assembled, and attacked the workhouse of Carmarthen. We annex the details of this formidable outbreak. Persons arriving at Carmarthen from the Pembroke road stated that the rioters were approaching to the number of several thusand, on horse and foot, with the redoubtable Rebecca at their head; about twelve o'clock this rumor proved unfortunately to be true, and they were seen approaching by the way of General Picton's Monument, about 900 being on horseback, with one in front disguised with a woman's curl's, to represent Rebecca, and from 7,000 to 8,000 on foot, walking about fourteen or fifteen abreast. Every man was armed with a bludgeon, and some of them had pistols. At their head was carried two banners, bearing inscriptions in Welch, of 'freedom, liberty, and better feeds,' and 'free toil and liberty.' Then they separated into two bodies, the one taking the way of Lammas street, and the other of Water street; they thus proceeded, yelling and hooting in the most terific manner. Upon their reaching the Guildhall square, both the parties joined, they proceeded to the workhouse shouting out in Welch, and being joined by many of the Welch inhabitants of the town. On their reaching the workhouse they broke open the gates of the court in front, and having gained an entrance into the house, they immediately demolished the furniture, and threw the beds and bedding out of the windows. Fortunately, whilst they were thus pursuing the work of destruction, a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons, who had been sent for by express from Neath, arrived, but in such an exhausted state that two of the troopers' horses fell dead from excessive fatigue. One of the rioters seized the head of one of the soldiers' horses, and was cut down by him. This excited fresh fury in the mob, and the yells became tremendous. The soldiers, however, galloped through the town to the workhouse, and having entered the court succeeded in taking all those within prisoners, about 250 in number, during which time they were pelted with stones and other missles. The riot act being read, and a cry being raised that the soldiers were going to charge, the mob fled in every direction, leaving more than sixty horses, besides the above prisoners, in the hands of the captors.—The Mayor and magistrates then assembled at the workhouse, and having examined the prisoners, they were most of them conveyed to the goal in the course of the afternoon, escorted by the military and the special constables, another troop of horse having arrived previously to this time. According to another version, the leading body consisted of some thousands on foot, many of whom were Chartists and rabble of the town, a large number of women was among the crowd, and men bearing inflamatory placards; these were followed by a man in disguise to represent Miss Rebecca; some bearing brooms with which to sweep the foundations of the toll houses and the workhouse, and the rear brought up by about 300 farmers on horseback. Before the civil or military force could reach the workhouse the rioters had attacked it. They climed over the high walls with which the building is surrounded, and then burst open the lodge gates and porter's door, the horsemen rode into the yard and surrounded the premises, and the rioters on foot soon forced an entrance into the building and commenced their work of destruction.

An attempt was made to rush upon the military; they were ordered to charge as the rioters within the walls, (about 150 in number) were endeavoring to escape, and the immense crowd were hemming in the force. The military, although jaded by a march of forty miles in the morning beneath a broiling sun, behaved very gallantly, and their activity and coolness in capturing the rioters, and dispersing the mob, cannot be too much admired.

☞The Albany Argus, after collecting various instances of the difference of the weather in different parts of the Union, in regard to dryness and moisture, remarks sensibly:

"According to the usual laws of our whole country it is possible for a day we have a famine so long as the cultivation of the soil is attended to. Local and partial scarcity may prevail, but what is the loss of one section is frequently the gain of some more fortunate section. When the North is parched with drought, the West or the South is rejoicing in fertilizing rains. When the summer is cool in New York and New England, it is frequently the warmer and more genial in Michigan, Wisconsin or Ohio, and even a drought which would burn up vegetation to a crisp here, does not exhaust the crop-growing energies of the black muck of the Western prairies or of the woodlands. Their new and virgin soil is comparatively more independent of the dews and rains of heaven.

"This is the chief reason why the Great West presents so inviting a field to the thrifty, calculating and industrious farmer. He can place more reliance upon the intrinsic qualities of the soil and upon his own exertions, and is less dependent for a return upon the uncertain events of rain and sun. We have known wheat ripen finely on the Western prairies, in such cloudy weather as would, in the Eastern States, on our thin and comparatively impoverished soil, give no fullness to the berry—the exceeding richness and natural warmth of the western soil in a measure supplying the absence of a warm and ripening sun."

Piracy.—In the brig Justina, at New York from Port au Prince, came two seamen, who report leaving Norfolk in the schooner New Citizen, Capt. Wood, bound for St. Pierre, Martinique, consigned to the Consul, laden with naval stores; that the schooner went to Port Royal instead of St. Pierre, and the captain sold one half of the cargo there; but the consul hearing of her arrival at Port Royal, had the proceeds of the cargo stopped, and ordered her, with the balance of the cargo, to St. Thomas, and thence to proceed home. Instead of going home, the captain got a load for Laguayra and Porta Cabello, where he obtained a charter from a Mr Fisher to proceed to New York. He proceeded on the voyage home, and made the is and of St. Domingo, declaring it to be Porto Rico. Got into the bay of Port au Prince, and when off Jeremie the schooner sprung a leak, and the Captain put into Sanceleno, a small port on the coast of St. Domingo, where the vessel was condemned and sold, likewise the cargo. The captain claimed to be the owner of the vessel and cargo. The money was about to be paid into his hands, when the crew, hearing of the proceeding, gave information, leading to the stoppage of the money in the hands of the authorities. The captain still claiming as owner, the men arrived at Port au Prince in a small coaster, and the matter thus rests. The name of the consignee of the cargo is not known.—*Boston Post.*

☞A London correspondent of the Mercantile Journal says, the temperance cause in England is back about where it was in the United States ten years ago. The professed friends of temperance, are deliberating whether wine, beer, &c., are to be excluded as well as ardent spirits! whether the individual is not only to abstain himself, but also not offer it to his friends. This last is a point of great difficulty HERE; and many who are willing to abstain personally, cannot pledge themselves to banish it from their tables. When they come to that point they exclaim, "the Lord pardon thy servant in this thing." The Clergy generally use intoxicating drinks in their Vestries, before and after preaching.

☞For three years past the Fourth of July has been celebrated by the discharge of cannon, &c., at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada. This year the firing was executed immediately under the British flag, which so incensed a number of the militia, that a riot ensued, in which several on both sides were seriously injured.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1843.

Disclosures Coming.

We learn from a respectable source, that the disclosures spoken of in our paper of Tuesday, are in course of preparation, and that Mr. Craig will have them ready for publication in August or September, about the time that the Gazette wants the country people to come to the rescue of the blue noses. If a full report of the disclosures is given, it will have a great effect on the antimasonic ticket, and secure for Mr Craig and the gentleman who unbosomed himself to him, a wide spread notoriety.—The facts may not be as revolting as common rumor represents them, but if they are anything like as bad, Mr. Craig is doing great injustice to the antimasonic party by withholding them so long. This indifference to the outrageous proceedings of the lodge is quite inexplicable to many of his antimasonic friends, and has already created suspicions with many of them, as to the honesty of his opposition to the "blood stained order." They begin to think that he, like some others who have mounted the antimasonic hobby, only straddled it for the political importance it would give them, and now when it is sinking beneath the mountain of corruption that has been piled upon it, he is unwilling to extend to it the aid that is in his power. This suspicion is strengthened by the recollection that he refused to advocate the antimasonic cause until he found that a majority of his subscribers were antimasons, and he never considered it a duty to oppose the lodge until it was evident such a course of conduct would increase the profits of his printing office. This suspicion may do injustice to Mr. Craig; he may have determined to stick to antimasonry to the last, and be politically buried with it on the 2d Tuesday of October, but there is no denying the fact that his apparent reluctance to make public the disclosures referred to, has caused many to suspect that he meditates treachery to the blue noses.

Repeal.

Although many of the abolition leaders expected that the rash denunciations of O'Connell would stop the progress of the repeal cause in this country, we are gratified to find that they are disappointed, and that a warm feeling of sympathy for the wrongs of Ireland is evidently felt as if the unjust remarks of O'Connell had not been uttered. The papers from the east, the south and the west, all contain words of encouragement and hope for the Irish patriots, and the only portion of our citizens who show a coldness for the *cause*, are those who have been distracting the peace of society by their hollow-hearted professions of sympathy for the colored race, and for whose worthless friendship Irishmen are asked to abandon the fellowship of those who are sincerely desirous for the liberation of the Irish people.

In every town of any importance throughout New England, enthusiastic repeal meetings have been held; in the west it is the same, and even in the south they forget the insult given to themselves, and join in the universal shout of freedom for Ireland.

☞The London correspondent of the N. Y Evening Post states that the anti-slavery convention held in London was a good deal startled by a speech from Mr Cobden, who attended as a delegate from Manchester. The gist of it was, that free trade principles were not to be sacrificed to an unreasonable crotchets, and that the time was come for doing away with the discriminating duty in favor of West India Sugar, and that it was gross folly to keep out slave grown sugar, whilst slave grown cotton, tobacco, &c., were admitted. A debate ensued, but the convention dared not divide upon the subject, but got clear of the motion by "moving the previous question"—in other words, by not coming to any decision.

Capital Punishment.—The Charleston Mercury, in noticing the execution of McCants, in that city, says—"A great crowd collected in the jail yard, with genuine Anglo-Saxon Curiosity to witness a hanging. We heard some disappointment expressed that the criminal did not struggle at all, but appeared to die instantaneously."

To be given up.—As will be seen by a publication in another column the U. S. Commissioners at New York have decided that sufficient evidence has been adduced to justify the apprehension of Mrs Gilmour, the Scotch murderess, and for her commitment for trial. She will accordingly be delivered up to the British Consul, unless she is cleared by some legal quibble.

☞Watt Foreman, a Cherokee Indian, was tried at a recent term of the Circuit Court in Benton County, Arkansas, for the murder of his wife and convicted.

Secretary of the Navy.—The attack made on Mr. HENSHAW, by one or two papers, for accepting office from President Tyler, has called forth the thunder of the whole democratic press of Massachusetts. Mr. H's. conduct is warmly approved of by his political friends, his worth unconditionally endorsed, and those who have censured him rebuked in the most pointed manner. For ourselves, we can see nothing wrong in the conduct of Mr. Henshaw, nor can we understand how his democratic principles can be compromised by discharging the duties of Secretary of the Navy. That he is no time serving politician is abundantly shown by his past services in the democratic cause, and that he is still a firm and decided democrat, we want no better proof than is furnished by the unanimous approbation of the democratic press of his State.

A Wife Murdered by her Husband.—On the night of the 13th inst., as we learn from the Lombardtown Herald, a horrid murder was committed in the neighborhood of Charlotte Hall, Prince George's county, Md., by a man named James Williams, upon the body of his wife. After the murder had been committed the fiend in human shape deliberately removed his victim into the yard fronting the house, where the deed was perpetrated, and fled from the neighborhood and has not been arrested. His little son, an interesting boy, about 8 years old, who saw the mother expire under the blows inflicted by her inhuman husband, seated himself by the remains of his murdered parent, which he continued to watch over during the whole of the gloomy night, and did not leave the spot until the neighbors had assembled the next morning. Williams is an intemperate man, and we have no doubt that rum caused him to commit the foul and diabolical act.

Antimasonry has fallen—flat.—If it is not down—irreconverably down—would the editors of the Gazette dare to ridicule it, and taunt it on account of the *fruitlessness* of its fifteen years' war, as they did in their paper of yesterday? Who would think of telling the antimasons seriously, not to be "discouraged," that they had "many encouraging reports from the country" and that they would again come off victorious!" Could anything be more supremely ridiculous than such language addressed to antimasonry in its present tottering condition? If the article to which we refer is not intended to quiz the blue noses, it is the most impudent attempt to deceive and cajole them into the support of a city clique of politicians that [illegible] witnessed, and if we have time to-morrow, we will strip the flimsy covering from the antimasonic patriots of the city, who still desire to gull the people of the county with their arrant humbug.

The Olden Time.—When the stamp act was repealed, Dr. Franklin, who was then in London, wrote to his wife in Philadelphia, sending her at the same time a new dress.—In his letter he says:

'As the stamp act is at length repealed, I am willing you should have a new gown, which you may suppose I did not send sooner, as I knew you would not like to be finer than your neighbors, unless a gown of your own spining. Had the trade between the two countries totally ceased, it was a comfort to me to recollect that I had not been clothed from head to foot in woollen of my wife's manufacture; that I was never prouder of any dress in my life, and that she and her daughter might do so again if necessary.'

"Law and Order."—Some toad-eaters of Henry Clay have presented a steamboat captain in New York with a pair of silver pitchers for knocking a man down on board his boat.

Expensive.—The cost to the city of Philadelphia for damages occasioned by riots within eighteen months, has been $7,150, and there are large claims outstanding.

U. S. Bank.—A sale of a portion of the assets of the United States Bank took place at New Orleans on the 7th inst., the proceeds of which amounted to $315,850.

Fine Bosoms.—The following we find in the Crescent City:—We have always attached a great deal of poetry to the usual exclamation of "heaving bosom." It used to remind us of oriental beauties, lingering and lishing, and parterres of sweet flowers. We have been thus recollective of music and melody—of fragrance and other things, and under the thoughts to which it gave birth, we used to indulge in a beautiful dream: We regret to say that the romance has entirely fled, since yesterday we saw a toper throwing up liquor with a heaving bosom.

They have sport at Barnstable harbor on Tuesday last. A school of black fish were driven, and 'all hands' turned out, armed with pitch forks, scythes, &c. and ninety fish were taken. They expected to get a barrel of oil each. The sports are represented to have striven manfully with the huge animals, in some instances with sheath knives, and at such close quarters that their garments were besprinkled with blood.

For the Post.

Messrs. EDITORS:—It is not uncommon to hear men say, when anything goes wrong at the seat of government, or any public servant if professedly a democrat, acts counter to his opinions expressed previous to induction into office, they will quit politics—they won't go to the polls any more—or, there is no use in voting—or, democrats when in office are, to the poor man, no better than whigs, &c., &c., all of which is no more than saying they have no confidence in themselves.

These grumblers are conscious of something being wrong, yet they either do not perceive the cause thereof, or they prefer to growl in supine inactivity, rather than like rational men, investigate the source from whence the error springs and actively bestir them in its radical removal. Nine-tenths of such fault-finders do not attend the primary meetings or do not try to select delegates who love the democratic principle of equal rights; men who are "bold enough to be honest and honest enough to be bold." But very few of the real people—the toilers, attend such meetings, and if proper material is not selected to meet in Convention with power to select candidates for office, how will or can their doings be such as to promote the interests of the workers. Can we expect those who live by trading in party politics, who hunt in packs for the loaves and fishes of office; to adopt measures for the public good; none but fools or the most unreflecting will anticipate such conduct.—In the every day affairs of life, while buying and selling, how careful are we to watch over our individual private interests, and after all such care, if we neglect our collective public duties, 'tis impossible for us to truly guard our rights as men, and our pecuniary interests as workers, against the hostile power of capital, which must always, when separated from its producer, the hard-handed toiler, be his most dangerous enemy. Do we not observe the class spirit that pervades all who live upon the useful classes of society. If any of their caste die, mark the parade and ostentaticous fuss that is studiously exhibited. The resolutions and addresses, and eulogies and the crape worn. What is all this for, but to widen the social or anti-social division that already marks the progress of increasing wealth, possessed by the few, and which has been produced by the toil of the many. We must not blame others for this state of things. We have too long neglected the faithful performance of our full share of public duty. We must emancipate ourselves from the thrall of false laws and a false system of society. Be it our care at primary meetings to put forth just principles, and instruct our delegates to exact pledges—written pledges for their enforcement.

A PROLETARY.

For the Post.

Messrs Editors.—A writer in your paper of yesterday not only denounces the Court for the exercise of their discretion in the matter of Tavern licenses but asserts that no such discretion exists, and that 'every person applying as required by law, *is entitled* to license,' irrespective of such discretion. Whether the Court erred or not in the exercise of their 'supposed discretion,' I will not undertake to say. I presume, however, that if they shall find a very great degree of misery and destitution resulting to their fellow-men, and to the wives and families of their fellow men, from the scarcity of houses for the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors,* they will at the first opportunity license a sufficient number of such houses to restore happiness and prosperity. But as to the existence of a discretionary power in the Court, I think the following extracts from the law will satisfy your readers.

Act of 11th March. 1834. Sec. 1.—The several Courts of Quarter Sessions and Mayor's Courts in this commonwealth, *shall have power* to grant licenses under their respective seals for Taverns or Inns, to be kept by the persons applying for the same, within their respective jurisdictions, and such licences *may be granted according* to the regulations and restrictions contained in this act, and not *otherwise.*

Sec. 3. No Court shall license any inn or tavern which shall not be necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers or travellers, keep an Inn or Tavern, unless from the petition and certificate, or from their own knowledge, or upon evidence sought for and obtained, *they* shall be *satisfied* of the fitness of the person applying, and of the sufficiency of the accommodations as aforesaid.

*An inn or tavern in which liquors are not sold, may be kept without license. The act of 29th March, 1841, provides, that 'no house of entertainment shall be construed to be an Inn or Tavern under the provisions of the laws of this Commonwealth, except such as retail vinous, spirituous or other strong drinks.'

The Fire at Sing Sing Prison.

A letter from the inspectors of this prison to the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The loss to the State will not exceed $800, while to the Contractors it will be more.

The fire was the result of accident, and not design. It was caused by the engineer having carelessly left some shavings near the furnace when he shut off the steam for the noon spell.

At the time the fire was first discovered, the convicts were all in their cells. About 100 of them were immediately let out and set to work to extinguish the flames, and save the property. As soon as they became fatigued, they were returned to their cells, and others let out in their places.—All of them worked well, faithfully and cheerfully. There was no insubordination among them, nor any sign of it; no attempt to escape, nor any disobedience or unwillingness to work evinced any where among them.

They could not have labored harder, or more cheerfully; if they had been at liberty, and had been working to save their own property. By their exertions the fire was arrested when in the most combustible part of the building; and when they ceased, they returned without a murmur to their cells.

There were no outer walls to the prison yard; the gates between the inner and outer yards were open, and citizens from the village were running in and out at pleasure, and mingling freely with the convicts; yet the prisoners, without an exception, evinced admirable order and subordination.

☞Mr White's Band was out serenading on Monday evening, and for their gallantry they lost a brass hub band of the music carriage. Whoever finds it should return it.

☞The New Orleans Crescent City of the 10th instant says:—"The Inquisition is raging in this city. Eighteen of the night-watch of the first Municipality, are down with it."

☞At a meeting of the Draymen of the city of St. Louis, held on Saturday, at Lucas' Grove, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That any and every drayman shall charge 25 cents for each and every load, and that any person hauling for less shall be discountenanced by us.

☞The Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck has been invited to deliver an eulogy, before the N. Y. National Academy of Design, on the death of Washington Alston.

☞"Puseyism, Puseyism!" said an old lady, looking staringly over her specs, at a newspaper which had much to say about *Puseyism*, "I always thought folks wou'd get more in favor of *cats*, and this editor is clear carried away with them." The Hartford Times overheard her.

☞There is a place in Hampden County, Va., where they contrive to have mint juleps all the year round. There is a mountain of free-stone, the cavities of which contain ice even in the hottest weather.

☞A new paper has been commenced at New Orleans. It is printed in the Spanish language, and is called LA IBERIA.

Letters for Havana.—Havana papers to the 15th inst. received at this office, contain a decree of the provincial government, requiring all vessels whether national or foreign arriving in the ports of Cuba, to deliver all correspondence of every kind which they bring, at the Post Office, immediately on arrival. In case any letters are found on board 24 hours after the vessel had anchored, the captain is made liable for three times the postage (valor) upon the same, together with the costs of prosecution. Consignees of vessels about to sail for foreign ports, are required to give three days notice of the fact to the Postmaster, and are absolutely prohibited from receiving letters from said vessels at their houses or stores, under penalty, in each case of three times the amount of postage. The ostensible object of the department is to secure the proper revenue. Another object probably is, to bring all correspondence more directly under the surveillance of the government. Captains and consignees are to be allowed on letters and parcels by them delivered at, or received from, the Post Office.

A Cute Trick:—Large numbers of Gold Lever watches which have been sold in all the principal cities of the United States, as English watches, were manufactured in Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Hitkin, the maker, finding that his watches would not sell except as an English article, restored to the cute yankee trick of marking them with the English stmp.

The Boundary Line.—The Quebec Gazette states that the high lands forming the boundary between Canada and the United States, under the new treaty, are in sight from the citadel at Quebec and distant about sixty miles.

☞The Lancaster Intelligencer says:—"As we returned from Philadelphia several weeks ago, here got into the cars at one of the stopping places, a man who would have answered very well for one of the Eastern genii, whose lofty and immense stature frightened the fishermen so dreadfully. When he sat down his head towered above the other passengers. He was not only very tall but enormously stout. On enquiry, we found that he weighed 385 pounds, and was 47 years old.—His name is Abraham Reynolds—he was born in Chester county, near Parkesburg, and now resides in Franklin county, New York.

☞A Tallahassee paper states that a person named John Daly, who was cook at the Washington Hall, at the time of the fire, on the 25th May last was committed to jail on Wednesday, charged with having confessed on different occasions, that he set fire to the town.

☞Alluding to the subscription opened for the children of the late Theodore Hook, the Quarterly Review says:—"The executors and two or three old friends in middle life headed it by liberal sums—£100 each; but few, very few of those who had either profited as politicians by Theodore Hook's zeal and ability, or courted him in their lofty circles for the fascination of his wit, have as yet been found to show any feeling for his unfortunate offspring."

☞It is admitted by the best historians that the artificial lake west of Babylon, was 40 miles square and 37 feet deep. Accordingly if one man could excavate and dispose nine cubic feet of earth per day, the construction of the work would have employed one hundred thousand about five thousand years.

☞The Philadelphia Ledger states that, in consequence of a strike for higher freight upon the Lehigh and Delaware canal, the quantity of coal received in that city has been greatly diminished. One dollar a ton is demanded, the present price paid being fifty cents.

☞It is apprehended that serious difficulties will yet occur between the Mormons and the authorities of Illinois and Missouri.

☞Boston has remitted $12,600 to Fall River.

☞The late Duke of Sussex had one hundred and sixty costly snuff-boxes.

☞General Tom Thumb says to a person five feet high "Well! how are you so?"

☞It is said that when the Chinese are the most frightened, they laugh the loudest—laughter being with them an expression of fear and not of merriment.

☞The Marine Camels of Nantucket have been sold at Auction. They brought $4,700, one fourth of their cost.

CONGRESS.

Messrs Editors:—Many friends of the Independent Treasury Law, and who are opposed to Bank suspensions, desire to state through the medium of your paper, that Dr. Gow. D. GAZZAM an early advocate of the Sub Treasury system, has consented to become a *candidate for Congress*, if nominated by the Democratic Convention.

The political and private character of this gentleman is known to the Democrats of Allegheny county, who have already manifested their confidence in his ability and sound political principles; and his devotion to the interests of the district is acknowledged by citizens of all parties. Now that there is a fair prospect of the success of the Democratic ticket, many of the party earnestly desire the opportunity of voting for a tried Democrat, whom they so warmly, and as regards, Allegheny county, so successfully supported when struggling against heavy odds.

If nominated, Dr. Gazzam's election by a decided majority may be confidently anticipated, and will be a substantial triumph to the cause of

ANTI BANK DEMOCRACY.

RIVERS.

22 inches water in the channel.

Reported by Sheble and Mitchell, agents. Water street, near Wood.

All Boats marked * are provided with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent explosions.

ARRIVED.

Daily Packets to Beaver and Brownsville.
New Haven, Page, Louisville.
Muskingum Valley, Hazelett, Zanesville.
Mayflower, Foster, Cin.

DEPARTED.

Daily Beaver and Elizabeth Packets.
*Minstrel, Ingram, Cin.
Little Mail, Garkill, Louisville.
Moxahala, Parkison, Cin.

MANIFESTS.

Steamer *Mayflower*, Foster, from Cincinnati—17 hhds tobacco, 62 bales cotton, 18 bbls apples, 1 lot sundries—Forsyth and Co. Atwood, Jones and co. Bagaley and Smith, James Nimick. 84 cabin Passengers, 13 way do 72 deck.

Muskingum Valley, Haslet, from Zanesville—49 hhds tobacco, 100 bbls Flour, 14 sacks wool, 1 crate ware, 3 boxes glassware, 3 bbls apples—Bingham and co. D. Leech and co. D T Morgan, Thomas Hogan, Bell and Mulhollan, G W Jackson. 14 Passengers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Remaly, late of East Deer township, dec'd, will please call on George Shorp, the subscriber, forthwith, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement.

Jy 27—6t. GEORGE SHORP, Administrator, East Deer tp.