The Grand Prairie.

A letter in the Cincinnati Gazette from Illinois, dated July 1st thus speaks of the great Prairies:

"The prairies of this season afford the finest view imaginable; they resemble vast lakes, with head-land and penensulas on the right hand and on the left, jotting out into a sea of grass and flowers; while in the distance, in various directions are seen groves of timber, like small Islands imbedded in an ocean of green. The bays and covers formed by the projecting headlands are being converted into cultivated farms.

There is a constant succession of flowers from early May to the frosts of October.—In the spring, pink and white prevail, during the summer, scarlet and crimson; and towards autumn, yellow predominates, interspersed with other colors. At this time, strawberries of large size and fine flavor abound. All we have to do in order to enjoy them to perfection is, an hour before tea time to send two or three *bairns*, from twenty to fifty rods from the house, and they will return with from three to six and eight quarts of as fine fruit as one could desire. There is a slight drawback, however, even in picking strawberries in the prairies: you occasionally meet with an ugly customer in the form of a rattlesnake. I killed one this season in a bed of strawberries: he was kind enough to give me warning in time, as they usually do, yet I was ungrateful enough to kill him. One of our neighbors and his wife went out a few days since into this immense strawberry garden, for fruit, when a rattlesnake struck at the lady, and hooked its fangs into the bottom of her dress, and being unable to extricate itself, was killed in that situation. These snakes differ in size and appearance from the large or timber snake as much as the prairie wolf does from the large ones. They are equally vicious, indeed, are more apt to bite, and are thought to be equally venomous, though, being much smaller, they inject into the wound a smaller volume of poison. I have never known of their bite proving fatal to any person, though several colts have been killed by them in this vicinity; and I have a large dog that has been lame more than a month, and a part of the time quite useless, from having been bitten in the leg by one.—Two feet in length is a large size. They are peculiar to the prairie, never being seen in the timber."

The Disposition to commit Suicide.—For some period before the individual manifests a morbid propensity to sacrifice his own life, the mind may have dwelt upon the idea of self destruction. In some cases the impulse is apparently sudden in its development; but will constantly be found, upon inquiry, that the notion of suicide has been haunting the imagination for a considerable time before the act is perpetrated or attempted. When the mind has been directed or engaged in a particular train of morbid contemplation for any length of time, the face assumes a peculiar cast, which is present in no other state of mental feeling. The practitioner who has had any experience in these cases can easily detect the existence of the suicidal propensity. With a view to the prevention of self-murder, how important is it that the physician should make himself practically acquainted with this indication! Perkman relates that Lord M. having requested Stuart, a distinguished artist in London, to paint a porfrait of his brother, a captain in the army, he did so with great accuracy. When Lord M. saw the portrait, he exclaimed, 'This is not the portrait of my brother,—it is the portrait of a madman.' The painter requested another sitting; his Lordship saw the painting again, when he observed, 'My brother appears more mad than before.' Three weeks after the captain blew out his brains! —*F. Winslow's Health of Body and Mind.*

Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties.—Standing with a friend the other day by the river side, to take in the noble *coup d'oeil* of the new steamer Knickerbocker, we overheard a little anecdote connected with water-craft which made our companion merry all the way home, which we shall here transcribe. 'and which it is hoped will please.' It seems there was—nay, we know, not *seems*, there *was*—a verdant youth from the interior of Connecticut for the first time aboard a steamboat. His curiosity was unbounded. He examined here, and he scrutinized there; he wormed from the engineer a compulsory lecture on the the steam-engine and mechanics in general, and from the fireman an essay on the power of white heat, and the 'average consumption of pine cord wood.'

At length his inquiring mind was checked in its investigations, and 'the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties' made at once apparent. He had mounted to the wheel house, and was asking the pilot, 'What are you doin' *that* for, Mister? what *good* does't do? when he observed by the captain, who said, in a gruff voice go 'way from there! Dont you see the sign, 'No talkin to the man at the bellum?' Go 'way! 'Ob! certing—yaes; I only wanted to know——' 'Well, you *do* know now that you can't talk to him, so go 'way!'

With unwilling willingness the verdant youth came down; and, as it was soon dark, he presently went below, but four or five times before he 'turned in' he was on deck, and near the wheel-house, eying it with thoughtful curiosity, but with the captain's public rebuff still in his ears, venturing to ask no questions. In the first gray of the dawn he was up; and, after some hesitation, perceiving nobody near but the pilot, who was turning the wheel as when he had last seen him, he preferred his 'suppressed question' in the oblique style peculiar to his region: 'Wal, goin' it *yit*, ha? Been at it all night? *Screwin on her up*', eh!' What vague conjectures must have bothered the poor querist's brain during the night, may be partly inferred from the absurd but 'settled conviction' to which he had at length arrived.—*N. Y. paper.*

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1843.

Antimasonry.

The Gazette of Wednesday evening contained a spasmodic effort to "rouse the blue noses from their lethargy," and to make the more credulous believe that there is still hope for their cause. It contained a vast amount of froth and flummery about the purity and patriotism of antimasonry, but so bunglingly put together, that the most inexperienced can see that it is the desperate struggle of the most forlorn of forlorn hopes. To talk to the people of Allegheny about the honesty and purity of antimasonry, after the fifteen years' experience they have had of its corruption, and its impudent disregard of the leading principle of the party, evinces a reliance on the power of humbug that would be highly commendable in a cause less worthless.

Does the editor of the Gazette suppose that the people do not remember that during the fifteen years' pretended war against masonry, it has annually formed alliances with the "blood stained order." Don't they know that year after year, the antimasons of the country have been persuaded to vote for high adhering masons, and don't they know that, at the present time, the antimasons of Allegheny county are represented in the state Senate by one of the most devoted masons in Pennsylvania? Who, among all the men that have been elected by antimasonic votes, has ever done any thing to advance the primary object of the party? Year after year, men professing to be opposed to masonry, have been elected to the legislature, and did any of them ever report a bill, offer a resolution, or make a motion, for the suppression of masonry? No, not one of them; but, on the contrary, they were found in league with masons, giving countenance and importance to the Lodge, by following the lead of its members in carrying out the schemes of speculators and stock jobbers.

In 1842, N. B. Craig, a man who has preached more antimasonry, since he found it would be profitable, than any other man in the state, was elected to the legislature, and then it was expected that the lodge would be demolished. Mr. Craig was at length in a position where he could give masonry a death blow, and from his long professions of hatred for the lodge, every one supposed that immediately after taking his seat, he would make a demonstration against the masons, and continue the war throughout the session. But Mr. Craig did not act as foolishly as some expected he would; he adopted the course that had been pursued by every other antimason when they got into office; he took his seat, drew his three dollars per day; united with his masonic colleague in the Senate, and the other federal members of the lodge, in attempting to force through schemes for the benefit of monopolists, and to the injury of the people, but never once whispered a word in favor of antimasonry or in opposition to the "blood stained order."

Such is the manner in which the principles of antimasonry were carried out by the men who have been permitted to lead the party. They have battled manfully for fifteen years; they have, time after time, carried the county, and now they are further from the object of their party organization than they were when the great Morgan humbug was first proclaimed. It is true that the humbug has enabled many venal politicians to obtain good fat offices; it has enabled numbers of empty pated brawlers to obtain a momentary political distinction, which under other circumstances they could never attain, but more than this it has never accomplished.

Masonry flourishes as luxuriantly as ever it did; the members of the lodge are still among the most exalted of the land, and the doings and ceremonies of the order are publicly proclaimed throughout the country. This is its condition after the fifteen years' war of antimasonry against it.

How useless is it, then, for the honest portion of the antimasonic party to struggle any longer in a cause, when all their success but serves to build up the power against which they battle, and to feed the cupidity of the hungry political jackals that sneak into their ranks for plunder. They know it and feel it, and it is this knowledge that is now prostrating antimasonry. With honest leaders the party might still be held together, but sincere antimasons have become disgusted; they can no longer follow the lead of a clique of renegade masons and office hunters, who care nothing for the principles of antimasonry, and would as they have done before, sell the influence of the party to the members of the lodge, if it could advance their personal schemes. This is but a slight sketch of antimasonry, but it may serve to call to mind the gross manner in which the great body of that party, has been deceived and humbugged by its leaders.

Another Bank.

Bicknell's Reporter says:—"Notice is given by twenty citizens of Clinton county, that they intend to apply to the next Legislature for the charter of a body corporate under the name and style of 'The Lock Haven Bridge and Banking Company'—to be located within the Borough of Lock Haven, in said county—to have a capital of $50,000 and general banking and discounting privileges. The object of the corporation is the construction of a Bridge with towing path, across the pool of the Dunstown Dam; at Lock Haven, and to issue notes to pay for the Bridge and for general currency.

We shall see whether the next democratic Legislature will grant the prayer of the petitioners in this case, and thus oppress the people of this commonwealth with another swindling shop. It is to be hoped that such a specious pretext as the 'construction of a Bridge with a towing path,' will not lure the members from their propriety. Much better would it be that folks should wade 'the pool of the Dunstown Dam,' than to build a bridge by such means.

The Fair One.—The project of this daily newspaper, which was to be published, printed and edited by ladies, has been abandoned. It appears the 'ladies' called on the gallant Colonel, of the N Y Commercial, to ask his advice. He says, 'we kindly and cordially told the good ladies that the project would not succeed. But they thought otherwise. They said they had money. We told them they would lose it. They said they had friends to help. We told them they would lose them too. But, dear souls! they thought we were jealous of rivalry! They wanted a name for their paper, and suggested 'The Fair One.' We told them it would not answer. It was not *taking*. The boys could not sing it on well. They asked us for a name. We gave them the—'The Vixen!' 'Oh Colonel!' they exclaimed, starting to their feet—and bade us good morning.

Backing Out.

The Millerites at the West, remarks an exchange paper, fearful that after 1843 has passed away, they may be regarded as false prophets, are making grand preparations for a grand breaking up of their imposition. By the following from an Indiana paper, called the "Israelite," devoted to Millerism, it will be seen that the year 1843 has been stricken out:

"With regard to the time when he will come, we know not the day nor the hour, nor can we speak with certainty as to the year; but when the last signs are fulfilled, we may know that it is nigh, even at the door. We believe that the last signs are fulfilled save one, viz: the shaking of the powers of heaven. We are looking for that sign every day, which will be followed immediately by the son of man in heaven."

In a few months from this they will, we doubt not, strenuously contend that they never did fix upon 1843 as the year for the final smash up.

Poor Devil.—We dropped in suddenly on a visit to a bachelor acquaintance the other day, says the St. Louis Ledger, and just as we made our appearance, he put something in his pocket very hurriedly, and looking as guilty as if he had been caught on a visit to a spinster. We cast our eyes at his pocket, and half way out hung the secret. It was his stocking! The poor miserable fellow had been darning it, and it astonished us to see what perfection he had arrived at in that branch of home industry. You may give him, up girls.

Some crusty old bachelor thus assails boarding school misses:—"It is said that young misses, after being pupils a few months at some of our schools become philosophers in petticoats. They will tell you all about optics, carbon, chloride and iodine, and how much caloric must be evolved to put water in a state of ebullition, though they dont know how to make the pudding that should be popped into it when in that state. They will define music to be the harmony of sounds and the unity of members, and mineralogy to be the science of the substrata of the earth, but cannot spell in words of four sylables, nor read the simplest sentence without a blunder."

A Big Bell.—The Cincinnati Message says that a bell weighing three thousand pounds, for the Catholic Church on 12th st., has just been cast at the foundery of George W. Coffin, on Columbia st., east of Broadway.

Ill Temper.—A modern writer thus forcibly depicts the evils of a great infirmity:—"Ill temper! sent by the enemy of mankind to blast the happiness of all who yield to thy influence! who keepest more than half of the human race within the dark and stormy dominion! what an abode of peace, and joy, and love would this earth be if thou wert exterminated. Villains and their crimes only disturbaus at times, as tempests obscure the summer sky; but when thou spreadest thy dusky wings, the brightness of that daily sun is lost, and the flowers that spring up in thy thorny path of life are blighted under thy baneful shadows."

A Hard Case.—If a man declines fighting a duel he is called a coward by the press; and should he accept he is equally abused. Editors thus give a great deal of encouragement to this "remnant of barbarism."

For the Morning Post.

A writer in the Post of Wednesday morning over the signature of *A Friend to Reform* has given us a long article about Judge Wilkins, and the nomination of '42, in which he tries to make it appear that the nomination of his honor the Judge died of itself by the neglect of the Legislature to district the state. From his reasoning and method of *reform*, the good Lord deliver us; when Judge Wilkins was nominated it was for the Congress of 1843 & 44, and had an election taken place last fall and he been elected he could not have taken his seat till December, 1843, consequently his nomination stands good to all intents and purposes. It is true if the democrats are disposed to act in bad faith with the Judge and *reform* their act of 1842 they may cast Judge Wilkins aside and take up another individual for their representative; but would this be honorable? would it be treating the nominee with common politeness to cast him off without a trial? Has any thing occurred in the Judge's conduct or character, to shake the faith of the people, or cause them to treat him with such disrespect? I aver not.—He may and has been talked of for Governor of Pennsylvania, but he has not been nominated; the nomination for Governor is not to take place for a year yet. Judge Wilkins is not an office holder consequently not within the reach of the reasoning of this *great friend of reform*. His maxim is not 'once in office, and still in office.' He has not yet been elected to the office to which he was nominated, why then talk of holding on to office like the Aristocracy of the Rotten Borough system of England? If Judge Wilkins is to be laid aside at this time, let us do it with honor and honesty, let us ask him if he considers himself a nominee; or if we may consider him a candidate. And if we must have another man I go in for new men from the stump; men for every office in the county who claim no hereditary privileges, and who have never been before the people and by them rejected. From the highest office down to county auditor, I will go for new men, if Judge Wilkins is not a candidate, and this will be something like what *real friends of reform* want, and what, in the end will probably produce the most salutary results.

A CITIZEN.

For the Post.

Something Novel.

Messrs. Editors—An article under the above head, signed A Countryman, appeared in your paper of Tuesday, which is an indirect attack on the Temperance movement, and a reflection upon conduct of the Judges of our Court. The writer commences with stating "that the Treasurer of Allegheny county is *said* to have *reported* in a *public* manner, that within the last week, he has refunded about *sixteen hundred dollars* to persons who had applied for License at the last term of the Court, but whose petitions were voted on the grounds of Temperance principles." "Oh temporas, oh mores"—what an awful calamity. The wicked Judges to vote out of the counties' pocket, sixteen hundred dollars. If true, Messrs. Editors, which I have not yet had an opportunity of learning, I think it would be a very easy matter to prove, that it will be a saving to the country of double that amount—but I am extremely doubtful of the truth of the statement. Mr. Countryman then goes on and says—"The discretion supposed to be vested in the Judges in this respect, has been most imprudently exercised; that the best men, the most suitable persons to control (he did not say keep) taverns, have been disregarded by the Judge, (which Judge?) on whom rests the responsibility of the selections devoted to censure." —Judge, take care, this Countryman has got you in a fix—"the selections devoted to censure, which you are responsible for, may bring down upon you the execrations of the innocent grog-sellers and the rum suckers, and sponges, who still hang about the doggeries.

What supposed discretion have the Judges in the matter of granting licenses? Does a Countryman suppose that Judges have the discretion to violate acts of assembly, or decisions of the Supreme Court? If so, they are above all law—Mr Countryman says "every person applying for license as required by law, is entitled to it. Oh ho, Jonny Piper's nowe is something novel, very. Why don't Mr. Countryman cite a case in which the individual applying for license, had all the requirements of the law, and was refused done by the hard hearted Judges? He can't do it, Messrs. Editors; I'll engage to make up the loss to the county Treasury, if he will point out one—no, no, Mr. Countryman's communication had a three fold object—to injure the temperance cause, threaten the court and please the doggery keepers. Intelligent temperance men don't remonstrate against houses that have the requirements of the law. They know what they are doing, are sober, & in their right mind. They occupy broad ground and strong ground, built upon law, morals and christianity. Mr. Countryman did certainly not consider well, or he would not have penned his article against such odds. I think, upon reflection, he will surely be sorry for his something novel, and back out of the company. If not, I'll vouch for it, the temperance men will be pleased to discuss the subject or anything connected with the glorious cause, either through the medium of a newspaper, or on the stump. To say the least of a Countryman's article, it shows quite green, and smells strongly of a certain pettifogger or groggery keeper. I will stop; for the present, by asking Mr. Countryman to point one single case referred to, should he not do it, let him hide his head & stand branded as the espouser of the king of evils, the friend of the rum sellers and rum-makers, and the deadly enemy of all the wives, widows, orphans and children of drunken husbands and fathers, till he walks up, a man, and writes his name to the PLEDGE.

Commercial News.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Reported for the Morning Post by Isaac Harris

FRIDAY MORNING, July 28, 1843.

Our rivers are getting very low, the weather very warm, and business is become very dull. Our farmers being very busy with their harvest, little flour or produce is coming in, and as most of the flour received has been sent in canal boats to the eastern cities, it will advance in our market and is now quick at our quotations. Our light draught steamboats are arriving and departing down the Ohio river daily, taking off without delay all freight and passengers, and a good deal is still doing on the river. Our stocks of goods are excellent.

Flour—From boats and wagons $3,87a4 per bbl., and from stores $4.50.

Grain—Wheat 70a75, Oats 22a25, Corn 22a25 cents per bushel

Seed—Flaxseed ready sales at 90 cents a bush.

Ashes—Scorchings plenty and dull at 3¼a3¾c. a lb., Pots dull, 4c, Pearls in demand at 5c. a lb.

Provisions—Bacon, stocks large and sales small and rather dull, country cured in lots at 2¾a3¼, and city cured 3¾a4¼ cents per lb. hog round.—Hams, sales in lots, good, 5 a 5½. Shoulders 2¾a3c. a lb. Cheese, stocks good and small sales, choice in boxes 4¼a5½c. and in casks 4¼a4½c. a lb.

Beeswax—Quick sale at 26c. a lb.

Fish—Sales are fair, Shad No. 1 trimmed $9, 50, Herring $4,12½a4,25, Mackeral No 3, $7,50, White Fish $6,50a7, Trout $7a7 50 a bbl.

Groceries—Stocks good and sales fair, Coffee, Rio 8¼a9¼, Havana 8¾a9, Laguayra 8¾a9¼ St. Domingo 7¼a7¾c. in large lots to the city, and a shade higher by the bag to the country. Sugar is becoming scarcer and rising, sales in hhds 6¾a7¾, and in bbls. 7a7½ cents a pound. Molasses is also becoming scarcer, sales at 26a27c. a gallon in lots.

Teas—Y. H. 37½a70c., imperial 60a85, Gunpowder 60a80, Pouchong 60a70c. a lb.

Iron—Juniata, sales of blooms $48a50. Pig Metal, sales $21,50a22, and for a few choice small lots $23.

Oil—A lot of good Castor sold at 60c. a gallon Tanner's 18a24c. Linseed 85a90c. Sperm $1,12½ Lard Oil 56a75 cents a gallon.

Lead—Pig, small sales at 3½, about 2000 kegs of White Lead sold in the last ten days in lots $1,-75 cash.

Wool—Common 18, ¼ blood 20, ½ 22, 3-4 24, full blood 23, prime 30 c., all cash.

Philadelphia Money Market.

Bicknell's Reporter gives the following as to the present condition of things in Philadelphia:

"Philadelphia is in a sounder, stronger condition than she has been in for some time. Most of her business men who were crippled, and were living from day to day on protracted credit, have gone by the board, and thus with the weak and withered branches lopped off, the great body of her commercial dealers are sound in means and in character. Our banks, too, are in better condition than they have been for some time. Their means are ample, the public have confidence in them, they are creditors to the monied institutions of New York, and we believe that most of them pursue a legitimate course of business. They all pay specie freely and promptly, with the exception of one or two that decline paying it on their Relief notes, and the people who some months back looked upon them with distrust and suspicion, now take their notes readily and freely and without the slightest alarm. Surely, then, affairs have changed for the better. Philadelphia, which has been so much scoffed at, mocked and derided, has passed through a fiery ordeal, and although she has suffered, there is no city in the world, the great body of whose merchants are more honest and upright in their dealings."

New Orleans Market.

July 17.—Business dull, and every day declining, a natural consequence of the advanced period of the season. The following is a statement of the condition of the market on the 17th;

Flour—Limited sales are made at $4,37½a4,50.

Whiskey—has slightly advanced, and holders were asking 22 cents.

Sugar—The sales exhibit a considerable improvement in this article. Extreme qualities were selling at 5a6¼ per lb.

Molasses—Supply light—quoted at 22a23 c. per gallon.

Coffee—Havana, prime green, 8a8¾, Rio 8¼a 8½, St. Domingo 7 c. per lb.

Cincinnati Market.

Flour—was selling at Cincinnati on the 24th at $3,47.

Whiskey—in fair demand at 17½ c. per gallon.

New Counterfeit.

The Cincinnati Message says:

"A gentleman called on us this morning to exhibit a counterfeit ten dollar note on the Bank of Missouri. The paper is the same as the genuine—the engraving excellent, and the whole, without close examination, calculated to deceive. The note was letter B., No 1109, H. Shields, Cashier *engraved*, with a dash underneath, B. Walsh, President, written, date Dec. 7., 1842. The steamboat vignette on the genuine has "Pike" on the wheel house, which is wanting on the counterfeit. The counterfeit has a train of rail road cars in the fore ground, which is not on the genuine."

Counterfeits.—Spurious notes purporting to be of the Kensington Bank, Phila. are in circulation in the eastern part of the state. The Spirit of the Times says the Vignette, railroad cars, &c, and signed J. Wood, President, Stacey A Paxson, Cashier. The genuine 10's of that Bank are from a steel plate, with a river scene and landscape. Vignette, two medallion heads of Napoleon, and a female figure in each margin, and are signed J Wainwright President; C Keen, Cashier. The counterfeits are not even an imitation of the genuine, and will not deceive any one using ordinary care.

RIVER.

Navigation.

We are sorry to see that the St. Louis Ariel copies a lying article from the Wheeling Gazette, stating that navigation was suspended between Wheeling and Pittsburgh. We assure our western friends, who may desire to pass thro' our city, that there is not a word of truth in that article, and that they will experience no difficulty in reaching our city at any time through the summer.—Steamboat Navigation between this place and Wheeling has never been suspended for a single day during the past season, (as the Steamboat Register published in the Wheeling papers will show,) nor will it be, we are certain.

20 inches water in the channel.

Reported by Sheble and Mitchell, Steamboat Agents, Water street, near Wood.

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

No Arrivals.

DEPARTED.

Mayflower, Foster, Cin.
New Haven, Page, Louisville.
Ida, Dennison, Cin.
Warren, Ward, Beaver,
Rose of Sharron, Evans, Beaver.

The Crops.

☞In Indiana the crops are said to have improved very much in appearance and promise.

From the most accurate information we can collect, says the Banner, published at Madison, we are inclined to the belief that the yield in Indiana will be at least equal, if not better, than last year's crop. About 100 wagons, principally loaded with wheat, pass through Napoleon daily, on their way to the Lawrenceburg mills.

The Wayne county (Ind.) Record says, much fear has been manifested in Indiana by many persons, on account of a supposed partial failure of the wheat crop. Accounts from the western part of the State inform us that there has never been a better prospect of a good harvest.

☞The harvest in Maryland, as we learn from the Hagerstown Torch Light, is quite satisfactory to the farmers.

☞The Detroit, Mich., Free Press of the 19th inst., speaks in the most favorable terms both of the wheat crop and corn crop. The former is expected to exceed that of last year, when it amounted to 3,952,389 bushels, at least one-third.

☞The Rochester Democrat, of the 12th inst says: "The standing grain has improved much during the past month, and although it is thinner than usual, the stalk is healthy, and the heads long and well filled. If nothing occurs to injure fields between this and harvest, there is no doubt but Western New York will realize an averaging crop. The weather is very favorable to all kinds of grain."

☞If you lack patience, get a tooth-ache and the rheumatism with gout combined. You may become another Job.—*Ex. paper.*

We would be a *Job* for the Doctor, any how.

☞On the morning of the 13th of the present month, there was not only a heavy frost, but thin ice in the state of Michigan.

☞Sheep can be raised in Iowa at a cost of 25 cents per head yearly. So says an intelligent wool grower.

☞The city of Mobile, Ala., is said to be more deserted this season by her citizens, than any year since 1839. The streets present a most lonesome and dreary appearance.

☞A mass Democratic State Convention will be held at Worcester, Mass., on the 13th of September, to select candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

☞The grand sub marine explosion came off at New Orleans on the 13th, with decided success.

☞A Mexican General (Victoria,) in his revolutionary campaign, trained himself to go without food for five days, in consequence of which he is now unable to eat more than one meal in twenty-four hours.

☞Foreign Coin is now received in the Mobile Post Office upon a scale similar to that adopted in other cities, viz:—25 cent pieces will be received at 22 cents; 12½ at 11 cents, and picayunes for 5 cent pieces.

☞The old sober-sides of the little Baltimore Sun, is quite funny at the expense of the tailors and tailoresses of this city. Hear him. "The tailors and tailoresses of Pittsburg have made a strike for higher wages, and against the 'order' system. We hope no one of them will make a 'goose' of himself in order to get what may 'suit his views.'

☞The fire in Sing Sing appears to have been the result of accident and not design.

☞We learn from the Hartford Courant, that on Saturday last, the baggage car and passenger car on the New Haven and Hartford Rail Road, were thrown off the track by running over and crushing a horse. The animal got on the track and run ahead of the train for several miles, but at length stumbled and fell, and before the engine could be stopped, the train passed over him, killing him on the spot.

☞Mrs. Bannister the actress, fell from the window of her chamber at Shires' Garden, Cincinnati, and injured herself seriously. She was laboring under Somnambulism.

☞Mrs. Abigail *Town* of this *town*, was happily blessed with three little *Town* on Tuesday last, the 13th ult.—*Ontario Messenger.*

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 papor, that DR. EDW. 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 politics 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.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, the 27th inst. by the Rev. Asa Shinn, Mr William Morrison, of this city, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of David Fitzsimons, Esq., of Allegheny.

PENN INSURANCE CO.

THE first election of Nine Directors of this Institution will be held at the Monongahela House on Thursday the 3d day of August, proximo; between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M. by order, R. MILLER, JR., *Sec'y*

To the Commissioners.

July 29

TRUE ISSUE, FOR THE TRUE CHURCHMAN.

A STATEMENT of the facts in the recent ordination in St Stephen's Church, New York, by Drs. Smith and Anthon. For sale at the Literary Depot, St. Clair street. Price 10 cents. jy 28—3t.

DR. PUSEY'S SERMON.

THE Holy Eucharist, preached before the University of Oxford, fourth Sunday after Easter. Pamphlet edition with full notes. For sale at W. M. Foster's Universal Agency and Literary Depot, St Clair street.—Price 6 cents. jy 28—1w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

Jy 27 '43—6t Administrator, East Deer tp.