RAILROADS.

The progress of railroads in this country has been truly astonishing. Eleven years ago, but 32 miles of railroad were in use in the whole United States; now there are between four and five thousand miles: then only six miles of road were in use in the vicinity of Boston, now there are 1,203 miles, all but 24 of which are now in use—a greater length of railroad than there was then in the world. Eleven years ago there were but few locomotives in use, and these imported from England; now there are more than five hundred which have been made here, and meantime, more than fifty have been exported—some to Russia, some to Austria, and several to England; then a dead level on a railroad was deemed necessary, and grades of thirty feet to a mile hardly thought admissable; now engines are in daily use which surmount grades of eighty feet to a mile. We gather these statistics from an article in the Railroad Journal. But there is a dark side to the picture. Many of our States have rushed headlong into their construction, under the delusive hope that the roads would make business wherever they were located, when the fact undoubtedly is that business must make the roads.—There are hundreds of miles of railroad partially completed, that will be a total loss. There are thousands of thinking men ready to doubt whether such hotbed growth in any thing is desirable. We cannot have the rose without its thorn. And we can only say the benefits they hourly render far outweigh the evils that have accompanied them.

INGENIOUS DEVICE OF A CONVICT TO PROCURE HIS PARDON.—The following letter from a Convict in the Sing Sing Prison, to a comrade of his in New York, was found in a bag in his cell—we publish it, *verbatim*:

Dear Friend git up a peetition thi way for to have Sunday School and Bible classes, and our Library of Books A gano tell them that you want to lay it bofore the inspectors of the Prison git printed hed for it 20 or 30 and hand it to different Ministers of churches and tell them that you will call on them for it at such A time and when you git 3 or fore thousand signers take of them heds and peot them All to gether and then peot A hed on A copy of my trial and then go to Judge Linah Judge Sandford Judge Morris the Mayr, and the Jurce that convicted me you can find out where they live by my Indictment but git them all to sign it befire you peot my case to it.

☞ There is an almost universal sentiment pervading the community, that we ought to take possession of Oregon. The time has come for the country to act, and Mr. Linn's bill is acquiring additional supporters. It is stated in the British ministerial papers that negotiations *satisfactory to them*, are on foot in relation to this territory. If satisfactory to them the negotiations are not likely to be satisfactory to Americans. Our recent negotiations with that government have shown a want of capacity or a want of honesty on the part of our agents. The Ashburton treaty is gaining no friends. Those who complimented it at first, begin to pause and doubt; and after witnessing what was done in the Senate, we have great distrust of treaties. Let our government decide to take possession of our own soil. And if John Bull is dissatisfied, he can take his own course to get satisfied, if he does it without molesting us.—*Hartford Times.*

DISTRESS IN WALES.

An English correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, gives an appalling account of the distress existing in Wales (Eng.) The principal cause seems to be the great fall in the profits of iron mining, causing the stoppage of most of the works, and throwing out of employ an immense number of people. Iron, which a few years ago, during the period of speculation and rail road building, commanded $54 per ton, now commands only $17. Wages have fallen from $9 per week to $1, and employment in many cases cannot be obtained upon any terms. One firm, (Messrs. Harford & Davis,) engaged in mining, have failed for two millions of dollars, throwing out of employ 3,400, most of whom had families

In old and densely populated countries, these sudden changes in business operate with the most terrible severity upon the laboring classes. Let us be thankful that the lines have fallen to us in more pleasant places; that the boundless extent of our cheap and fertile lands affords a sure refuge from the reverses of mercantile and manufacturing enterprise; and that while there may be different degrees of enjoyment, absolute destitution is a calamity unknown to any among us. Let us enjoy with grateful hearts, that Divine bounty, of which we are the so conspicuous objects, and endeavor to show ourselves in some manner worthy of it, by extending sympathy and good offices to the less favored branches of our common race.

PASSENGERS.

It will be seen by the following statement, which we have obtained from the Custom House Barge office, that but little more than half as many have arrived this year, to 28th July, as arrived during the corresponding period of 1842:

In January, 1843, there arrived	1004
February	533
March	361
April	4321
May	6846
June	5713
July, to 28th	9871
Total to 28th July,	28,343
To same date last year,	51,573
Decrease from last year,	23,225

Or nearly one half. The decrease in the number of emigrants to Canada is still greater. The number last year to July 22d was 36,254

This year to same date,	15,904
Decrease (considerably more than half)	20,350

The number of passengers who arrived at this port from foreign countries in the whole of last year, was 74,014, and at other ports, 36,970, making a total in the country at large, of 110,984. So great a number never before arrived in one year.

The immigrants who have arrived at this port the present year, are in general quite superior, in point of character, to the average of former years.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

A THIEF-CATCHER.—A Paris correspondent of the New York "Courrier des Etats Unis" says, the attention of the cockneys of that city has lately been strongly attracted to a parti-colored posting bill stuck up about the streets, announcing a new invention called the "Paravol," or "theft-preventer," an apparatus for foiling burglars in their attempts on the good citizens' houses.

It differs entirely from the patented invention of Mr. Fitchet, locksmith, which was a large cage intended to fall around the culprit the instant he attempted to introduce a false key into the lock. This apparatus was rather costly, making one pay twelve thousand francs to guard against the robbery of perhaps only a hundred sous. An improvement was proposed to this, in adding an instrument, which in a strong bass voice, should cry "Watch! watch." Mr. Fitchet offered to add this for fifteen thousand francs; but this was rather too dear. One ought to get a tenor for such a sum.

The new "Paravol," however, consists merely of a kind of infernal machine, which explodes at the moment of putting a key in the lock, unless the thirty-three preliminary operations incumbent on the honest citizen on entering his domicile, have been previously gone through with.

The case of the legal owner causing the explosion through inadvertence, has been also provided against; this infernal machine does not kill its man on the spot; it makes a racket sufficient to awaken the whole neighborhood, and call the night guard to arms. If the citizen gets over his fright, all he has to do is to explain the matter to the neighbors; but unfortunately, as the noise will also have called to the spot a corporal with his file of men, and as these officials never listen to reason when surrounded by their followers, a night in the guard house may often be the result.

Of course, once placed in the lock, the "paravol" is not visible; otherwise the thief, unless an extraordinary stupid one, would abandon the enterprise, unless he should, out of spite, set to work and steal the "theft preventer" itself.

The "Paravol" will probably not be confined to locks, but means will be found to adapt it to coat pockets and watch fobs; so that when a gentleman is heard to explode in a street or alley, folks will say to themselves, "Aha! there goes a man who had like to have had his pocket picked;" though it may all the while be only one who, taken with a sudden sneezing fit or cold in the head, has attempted to pull out his pocket handkerchief without going through the proper preliminaries, and had not provided for such a sudden emergency.

The price of the "Paravol" is not stated in the bill; but it is not supposed to be very costly, otherwise the purchaser after paying his money might say with truth, "I've had my pocket picked."

For my own part, says the correspondent of the "Courrier," I shall not fail to buy me a "Paravol" the moment I have a strong box full of bank notes; but till then I shall trust my lock to the protection of Providence and my porter.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1843.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH PER COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

For July, 1843,	$6,292 04
Do. 1842,	4,030 99
Increase in July, 1843,	$2,261 05
Whole amount from opening of navigation (April 7th) to August 1st, 1843	$29,147 81
Do. same time, 1842	20,678 39
Excess in favor of the present year	$8,469 42

We hold the above result as the strongest evidence that the redemption of the state from her desponding condition can be effected, by vigorously carrying out the Portable Boat system. Various causes have been assigned by those opposed to the system, for this increase of trade, but it was clear to the unprejudiced mind of the public, from the lucid reply of the President of the Canal Board, in the late Mandamus case, that the improvement in our trade is certainly attributable to the Portable Boat system alone. In the document referred to, it is ably shown that our trade had remained stationary from the first, although the tolls had been reduced year after year, until the Portable Boats were introduced, and with them, a wholesome competition, a reduction of freights, and consequently, the vast increase of trade which we have had this year.

We have been told that some of the enemies of the new system of transportation, object to our former statement, inasmuch as we gave the receipts at but two offices—Pittsburgh and Johnstown—and have stated, that had we included the receipts at the eastern offices, the result would show a falling off from the business of last year. This statement is not true; the increase in the east may not be so great as at the western offices, on account of the small amount of eastern shipments, compared with the vast quantity of produce sent from the west; but still the increase has been large, and quite sufficient to convince every one of the great utility of the section boat system. On the Columbia Rail Road, up to the first of June, the increase over last year was upwards of $47,000, and, it will be remembered, that business commenced a month later this year than in 1842.

In our frequent notices of the business on the public works, our principal object is to counteract the evil effects that the stories so industriously circulated by interested persons might have on the public mind, and to arouse the people to a proper feeling of the necessity of placing the management of our Canals and Rail Roads in the hands of those only who are well known to be firm friends of our improvements, and who will oppose every effort to drive individual competition from the main line, as well as the infamous project of selling it to a company of stock speculators.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.—A correspondent of the Age makes some excellent remarks on the propriety of forming a society for the encouragement of agricultural pursuits. We do not believe there is another place in the state, where this noble calling is so much neglected, or where there is a greater necessity for improvement in the business of agriculture, than in Allegheny county. It is true, we have some excellent farmers among us; but their number is small, and it is painful to any one acquainted with the business, to observe the slovenly manner in which some of the finest farms in our county are cultivated.

In agriculture, as in every other pursuit of life, improvements are making every day, which, if properly applied, will reduce the labor and increase the products of the husbandman. But these improvements meet with an unaccountable opposition from a majority of our farmers; no argument or illustration can convince them of their utility, and they go on in the old system of performing double labor, and gathering half crops, rather than adopt the "new-fangled notions," as they call them, of those who have studied Agriculture as a science, and by years of close investigation have succeeded in effecting improvements of the greatest advantage to the agricultural interest.

We are fully convinced that the formation of a society for the dissemination of agricultural information, would be of incalculable benefit, and be the means of exciting a spirit of emulation among our farmers, that would greatly advance their interests.

Some years ago there existed a society of this description, that met every fall and distributed premiums for the best agricultural products. Though not conducted on as extensive a scale, or with as much energy as was necessary, it exercised a very beneficial influence; every township in the county furnished competitors for the prizes, and there was scarcely a farmer of any note in the county, who did not cultivate his fields and rear his stock, with the hope of having his industry rewarded by a prize at the annual fair. If a similar society were established now, on a more extended plan, we would soon see an improvement in the cultivation of the fertile fields of our noble county.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION FOR UNION.—We are informed that negotiations have been renewed between the whigs and blue-noses, to make some arrangements by which one of the tickets now in the field will be withdrawn. This proposition, no doubt, will be strongly urged by the blue-noses; they are conscious of the hopeless condition of Antimasonry, and will make any arrangement to escape the disgraceful defeat they would certainly meet with, if they kept their ticket in the field until the October election. We will give the particulars, as they have been told to us, to-morrow.

LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—The Philadelphia Sun thus speaks of this work and its author: "Now comes this Justus Liebig, this young German enthusiast, this College Robinson Crusoe, who would probably be laughed at in the Corn Exchange, as a speculative visionary, by the speculating knaves, and tells them the secrets of mother earth. O ye practical then, reject not science, contemn not generalization!—Ye farmers that go in a mill horse track, look to the single hearted devotion of the august scholar and experimenter, for truth. Believe not in the wisdom of your forefathers. Believe in present truth, in the accumulation of discovery. Read Liebig, and discover the Great WHY of nature in her production of food.

☞ We are suspicious that some child of ould Ireland has been inveigled into the editorial chair of an exchange paper, judging from the following paragraph relative to the news from China:

"No *event* of general interest *had transpired* except that the new Chinese Commissioner, appointed in place of Elepoo, had *not* arrived there."

NARROW ESCAPE.—A Cleveland paper gives an account of a laughable mistake that occurred in that place some days since. During a marriage ceremony, when the parties appeared before the altar, the Rector taking the groomsman to be the happy man, placed him alongside of the lovely bride, asked him his name, and proceeded with the ceremony, and got half way through the first paragraph before the astonished groom recovered sufficient self-possession to stop the worthy Rector, and inform him that *he* was the *principal* and not the *assistant*. An exchange of places was soon made, and the services concluded without further interruption—all retiring from the church well satisfied that the affair was terminated as at first designed. We understand the groomsman has firmly resolved that he will not place himself in so dangerous a position again, and that next time he appears before the altar, he will stand there on his own account, and not as second for another.

A LONG LIFE.—A whig paper expresses a wish "that Nicholas Biddle may live long enough to have his reputation vindicated by all honorable men." This is equivalent to wishing that he might live forever, and one day after.

☞ The Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court at New Orleans, have found true bills against Jno. M. Breedlove and Marshall C. Holliday, for stealing and altering cancelled Treasury notes from the New Orleans Custom House.

The Jury ignored the bills against Isaiah Ryngers and Joseph G. Jewell, the two individuals who were arrested in Washington City, and they were discharged from bail. They will be detained as witnesses.

A NEW DISH.—A correspondent of the New York Sun states that by paring, quartering, and boiling cucumbers, a dish may be obtained in every respect similar to asparagus. In other words, dress the *cucumbers* in the same way you do *asparagus*, and you will have a dish in no way inferior to this luxurious article. It is worth a trial.

WON'T LET THEM PREACH.—The Rev. Dr. Moore announced from his pulpit at Richmond, Staten Island, that no *Puseyite* should ever preach at his desk.

MURDER.—William Chrise and Elizabeth Frey, were both lodged in the jail in Allegheny county, Md., (on Friday,) charged with the murder of Abram Frey, husband of the woman. The murder was committed on the 22d instant, and the body found within a short distance of his own house on the 25th. The case will undergo a legal investigation in October next. The case is a horrible one, and when tried will go far to develope the wickedness of the human heart.

NON-INTRUSIONISTS.—The Synod of Canada, which lately met in Toronto, passed resolutions declaring their adherence to the principles which have occasioned the secession from the Church in Scotland.

A MURDERER AT LARGE.—The Leonardtown (Md) Herald of Thursday says:—"Williams, the murderer, noticed in our last paper, is not yet arrested. We learn that, since the murder of his wife, his son charges him with murdering a pedlar who stopped at his house some few years ago, whose body was buried in the cellar. If there ever was a case that appealed to the Executive for a public proclamation, the one in question justly demands the exercise of that power."

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.—On the night of the 28th ult., a fire broke out in Sanders' Print Works, in Providence (R. I.) which destroyed the main building. The Prov. Chronicle says:—"The fire originated in the hot house, and raged with great fury, throwing its light abroad upon the darkness, with the most striking effect. The whole Heavens were lighted up, and one could, with even a moderate imagination, judge, what might have been the appearance of things had Miller's prophecies proved true—steeples, masts, chimnies, all were dipped with a deep red tinge.

The amount of property destroyed we have not accurately learned. It will fall short of $30,000 it is presumed, a large part of which is covered by insurance. The buildings were insured for $8,000—Engine $2,000, Machines, $5,500, at different offices."

ANOTHER COMET.—Professor Downes of the High School Observatory of Philadelphia gives notice through the papers of that city, that he has seen the comet discovered early in May last by M. Mauvais, Assistant of the Paris Observatory. Professor D. adds—"On computing the comet's place on Friday evening last, from Rumken's elements, and setting the Franhofer Equatorial, the comet appeared in the finder nearly in the centre; its nucleus is pretty well defined as a planetary nebula with a low power in the Equatorial, in brightness the same as a star of the seventh magnitude. It is surrounded with a nebulous envelope forming a fan shaped tail, extending about two minutes space from the sun. It was followed about two hours, and exhibited sensible motion among the stars. It rises about nine o'clock in the evening.

GREAT PIC NIC IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Sun says:—"Day before yesterday, Mr. Moore, of our city, gave a pic nic party beyond the Mill Creek House in the woods. About 500 persons were in attendance and they fared most sumptuously at the expense of the gentleman above named. The whole affair must have cost him $1000. He even paid their tolls out and in.—The Champagne &c. suffered some without doubt, and by all reports a large number felt much enraptured about the time of returning."

HEROINE is perhaps as peculiar a word as any in our language. The first two letters of it are male, the first three female, the first four a brave man, and the whole word a brave woman; it runs thus—*he, her, hero, heroine.*

GEN. CASS.—The Washington, (Ia.,) Register, says that the late Democratic National Convention of that District, passed resolutions in favor of Gen. Cass as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

TIMELY AID.—Captain William Vinal of the schooner Mary, on Monday picked up a boy 12 or 14 years of age, in Boston harbor during a squall. The lad was in a small boat, over which he had no control, and must have been lost but for Vinal's timely aid.

PARADISE FOUND.—From the following it would seem that Paradise, which has been lost for several years, is in our own State:

The corner stone of a new Church will be laid at Paradise, Lancaster county, Pa., by the Bishop of the Diocese, on Monday, the 7th of August next.

Communications.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

In the selection of a candidate for Congress, should the party be compelled to resort to a new nomination, it will be necessary that every member of the Democracy should ask himself what objects are to be gained to the country by a judicious selection, and what may be lost by a choice of an improper individual, and then to cast round amongst the candidates and select such person as may best answer the public exigencies. Several gentlemen have been named, any one of whom, in talent, standing, and moral worth, may fairly present themselves to the public for the honor, but amongst these there is undoubtedly a choice, and some of them will be better able than the others to be useful in the station. One of the most prominent topics which will be mooted in the next Congress is that of the tariff, and when we take into view the very slender majority by which the late increase of the duties upon foreign manufactured articles was passed, and the extreme necessity which drove the President to approve the bill, we shall at once see the danger in which the question is involved, and the importance of having a representative of tact as well as talent to meet the exigencies, and avail himself of every advantage in sustaining his position.

Another question involving our pacific relations with Great Britain is that of the occupation of the Oregon Territory, a matter of the most profound interest to the Western States, and the discussion of which will require not only temper and firmness, but some knowledge of national law, and a minute acquaintance with the intricate and contradictory features with which the subject is perplexed.

The never failing question of the right of petition, as involved in the annual flood of abolition memorials pressed upon Congress, will have to undergo a discussion in which courtesy and prudence will be indurbitable requisites in any member who may enter on the lists in favor of a right which will receive the undoubted sanction of the free citizens of this county.

The right and policy of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; of preventing the sale of slaves in that mart of human flesh, and commercial regulations prohibitory of transferring slaves as merchandize, from state to state, will, in all probability, rouse controversies that will call into action all the resources of any representative that has spirit and abilities worthy of his Allegheny constituents. Again, the admission of Texas into the Union, its purchase, the necessity of suppressing the bands of robbers and marauders that assemble within its borders and plunder under its flag. These are all matters of the deepest interest, and involve principles of the weightiest import to the well being, security and stability of the country.

Independent of these and other matters of interest likely to arise from the general concerns of the country, there are many of local interest, in which, by judicious management, the expenditure of large sums of public money may be procured towards the improvement of our navigation; the completion of our railways; the employment of our manufacturers, and the location and building of public works within our district of country; all these require the exercise of prudence and discretion, courtesy of manners, a knowledge of mankind, a considerable share of experience; indeed all things but a narrow, contracted, selfish view of things. Which of the candidates whose names have become prominent, will be best adapted to take a decided stand in matters of such manifest importance, the Delegates must determine, unless they are specially instructed by their constituents. These hints are thrown out for public consideration—whether they may be deemed worthy of their reflection is respectfully submitted by a

DEMOCRAT.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The publication of the long list of names appended to the address to the court respecting tavern licences, in your yesterday's paper, was the pleasantest sight I have seen in print for many months. The female names stand forth in beautiful array. That petition had some meaning in it. The signers have some purpose in view. It means to say, out and out, to an upright bench of Judges: "You have done your duty to this county of Allegheny, in restricting tavern licences according to law; we pray you, take encouragement in your good work, and go ahead. Our purpose is to sustain the right, come what may come. Go on, we pray you, in the name of High Heaven, whose commission you bear as a terror to evil doers, and the blessings of mothers, wives and sisters, shall come upon you—and the blessings of fathers, husbands and brothers too. Never mind the complaints of those who clamor after facilities to do what they ought not to do, and who would threaten and intimidate you for exercising the very discretion that the laws enjoin. Never mind those who seek their own selfish ends, at every sacrifice of the comforts and well being of society, under pretext of asserting rights and resisting usurpation."

No one has a right to keep a tavern, until the court determines in its legal discretion to give him the right. But many of those who have been denied licence, never did keep a tavern—never designed to keep one. Not they, indeed. A bed to sleep on, or even straws to accommodate their victims, never entered their minds.—There was a time, in the olden days of merry England, according to Smollet, when an advertisement like this stood over the resorts of intemperance: "Half drunk for so much—dead drunk for so much, and straw into the bargain." But many of our modern hells lack even this poor accommodation. The dead drunk must make their beds on the pave or at the watch house. He is indeed a strange sot, that would desire licence for those who, after picking his pocket contrary to law, would contrary to law turn him upon the town for a night's lodging. I hope that list of names, male and female, God bless them! may be sent with the next O'Council contribution to Father Matthew. Let the Apostle of Temperance see that the roots of the holy cause to which he is devoted are striking deep and spreading wide.—Temperance at home and abroad is an appropriate watch-word for Liberty. Without it, Liberty can neither be reclaimed, retained or enjoyed, nor any thing else worth having, either here or hereafter.

August 1st, 1843. THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE POST.

Messrs. Editors:—The new Water Works are now finished, and I am informed that the Water Committee is engaged in settling the accounts of contractors. It is currently reported that when the Carpenters' bill was produced before the Committee, so startled was one of the Committee, (Mr. Edgar, and himself a carpenter,) at its enormity, that he refused his assent to his allowance. Now, sirs, I feel a great anxiety to see this bill, as also the bills of the other contractors. It appears to me that we tax-payers should have the privilege of knowing the items of such a bill, when we have to fork over the amount. And I therefore call on them to produce the bill, that we may see if Mr. Edgar was right in opposing its allowance, and if so, that we may mete out the proper reward to the other members of the Committee. The *bill*, gentlemen, let us have the BILL.

SOUTH WARD.

MONONGAHELA IMPROVEMENT.

The Brownsville News brings the gratifying intelligence that on Saturday last, a contract was entered into by the Monongahela Navigation Company, with Messrs. Lothrop and Moorhead; to complete the unfinished portion of the Slack water navigation on the Monongahela river, between Brownsville and Pittsburgh, and also to repair the break in dam No. 1, made by the late rise in the river.

In reference to this improvement the Brownsville paper has the following:

"When this improvement is finished, one great difficulty with which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. had to contend last spring, will be removed, that of forwarding goods in due time, and at fair prices from Cumberland to the head of navigation. Then a large quantity of them had to be transported over land by wagons from Cumberland to Wheeling, a distance of 123 miles.

Goods arrived in large quantities by railroad, at Cumberland, and in consequence of a scarcity of wagons, much faster than they could be forwarded to Wheeling. The wagoners taking advantage of the emergency, exacted such exorbitant prices for carriage that western merchants were under the necessity of seeking a cheaper route, and hence the falling off of the business of the Great Central Route for the residue of the season.

But the distance of wagon carriage by making Brownsville the head of Navigation will be curtailed 56 miles—so that but little more than one half the wagons will be required to carry the same quantity of goods; or the same number of wagons employed last spring in carrying to Wheeling, will be enabled to carry nearly double the quantity to Brownsville, the distance only 73 miles.—*Gazette.*

☞ The "Old Bachelor" is the name of a new paper to be published in Boston semi-occasionally. Price two cents.

FIRES AND RUMORS OF FIRES.—There were eight fires and seven false alarms during the past month.

NEXT CONGRESS.—The democratic majority in the next Congress will be between *forty* and *fifty*. Of the members already elected seventy-one are democrats and eighteen coons. A pretty good *change*, we should say.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.—Elections take place to-day in Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, and in Tennessee on the 7th. In all these states the canvassing has been carried on with much warmth, and we expect that both parties will have out their entire strength.

In North Carolina, the election also takes place during the present month.

UNGRATEFUL.—It is stated in the Philadelphia papers, that Alphonso Smith, a great rascal, recently pardoned by Governor Porter, attempted to pick the pockets of his Excellency a few days since. On being detected, he asked the Governor's pardon, and mizzled.

RAIN ALL ROUND.—There was a fine rain at Philadelphia on last Saturday and Sunday. The crops in that part of the state had suffered nearly as much from the extreme drought as in this neighborhood.

VERY LIKELY.—The editor of the N. Y. American thinks the number of those who talk about and denounce the sentiments of Dr. Pusey's sermon, is much greater than those who read it.

INJUSTICE.—It appears by the Trumpet, that the Universalists at Fall River, have been proscribed in the distribution of relief to the sufferers. This is disgraceful to the parties concerned.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—On next Monday evening, the democrats of Philadelphia meet for the purpose of electing Delegates. Much interest is felt throughout the city in regard to the nomination of a ticket, and the struggle at the delegate election, will be nearly as warm as that which will take place at the October election.

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND.—The Royal Agricultural Society in England, now consists in upwards of 7000 members, no fewer than 1446 having been elected last year. The amount of Society's Funded property is £7,700. Various prizes were distributed last year, in sums of from 50 to £20.

A Tournament is to come off at the Fauquier, Va., White Sulphur Springs, on Thursday the 31st of August next.

☞ The dwelling house and buildings of Mr. Thomas Gleason, West Thomaston, Me., were destroyed by fire on Thursday last; insured for $1,000. The fire caught in the stable, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

☞ Two persons have been arrested in Schenectady for passing counterfeit $1 bills of the Bank of Rome.

A splendid locomotive of the largest class was brought to Albany, from Philadelphia, by the Black Diamond, for the Western Railroad.

Lotteries were abolished in France in 1835, together with the gambling-houses.

LIBERAL.—Messrs. Raymond & Co., the proprietors of the Menagerie, gave $300 to the selectmen of Fall River, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of that town.

☞ The "fortunate youth" who was presented with a splendid fortune by his foreign relation, at Boston, finds his title bad, and his deeds forgeries.

☞ At a Horticultural Exhibition at New York, a man said, "This plant belongs to the Cactus family, does it not, sir?" "No sir, it belongs to the Van Rensselear family!" was the reply of the straight forward attendant.

Commercial Matters.

TOBACCO.—Upwards of *ten thousand hogsheads* of tobacco have been received at this port this season, and there is much more yet to arrive. The Planter's Warehouse is overflowing, and the inspectors are now using the Tuckahoe Tobacco Warehouse, on 5th, above Washington street, for storage purposes. If there be any increase in the amount of the article next year, our state Warehouse will not supply the required room.—*St. Louis Gaz.*

WOOL.

This word echoes round the country. Almost every paper, east, north, middle and west, has something to say about wool. A dealer exhibited to us a very soft and silky sample of the first lot of wool that ever reached this city, as he said, from Wisconsin. The parcel was of all sorts of grades, and he paid twenty-five cents a pound it. Twenty thousand pounds are expected from Chicago, where a few years ago there was neither wool nor anything else. A Michigan farmer recently sold his first year's clip in this city for three thousand dollars cash. The expense of transportation from Chicago is not over three quarters of a cents pound.—Our friends at the east must enlarge their home market as rapidly as possible, or the wool of the boundless west will break over restraint and force itself to foreign markets. "No pent up Utica," confines the power of the West. Not only the "whole boundless continent," but the world must be hers for a market. Land at ten shillings an acre, prepared by nature with all the beauties of an English nobleman's park, some of it in climates where no provision needs to be made for winter, and peopled by free, intelligent, yeomanry—can such a country be shut up to a home market? Men who think so, do not feel the impulse of the age, or appreciate the destiny of their country. The first forty years of this country have astonished the world by the development of what man can do, when freed from the craft of Kings and priests. But the development is scarcely begun.—The ten years before us will reveal more wonders than fifty years behind us. A home market for the purchase of American agriculture! The cotton crop of 1842 will turn out something like two millions four hundred thousand bales, of which the market will consume nearly all besides the round two millions. Just so it is getting to be with the other products of agriculture. The great planting interests will find themselves identified very speedily.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

The debts of Europe is the subject of an interesting article in a late number of Hunt's Magazine. From this it appears that every nation in Europe without exception, is heavily in debt. Each of the petty German States pay a large amount of interest. The aggregate of the debts of the thirty-nine sovereignties is 10,499,710,000 German dollars, equal to 82 cents of our currency. The English debt swallows up in interest more than half of the revenue out of which government is to be supported. Debt about £800,000,000—interest £23,000,000 a year. It would require ten millions a year for 80 years to pay the principal of this immense debt. We extract from the full table the following estimates of the debts of the largest powers:

Country.	Debt. DOLLARS.	Average of debt to each inhabitant.
Holland,	800,000,000	$266
England,	5,566,000,000	222
Frankfort on the Main,	5,000,000	90
France,	1,800,000,000	54
Bremen,	3,000,000	54
Hamburg,	7,000,000	45
Denmark,	93,000,000	44
Greece,	44,000,000	44
Portugal,	142,000,000	33
Spain,	467,000,000	35
Austria,	380,000,000	31
Belgium,	120,000,000	30
Papal States,	67,000,000	26
Naples,	126,000,000	16
Prussia,	150,000,000	11
Russia and Poland,	45,000,000	3

Port of Pittsburgh.

Reported by Sheble and Mitchell, General Steam Boat Agents, Water street.

FOURTEEN INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Warren, Ward, Beaver.

DEPARTED.

Rose of Sharon, Evans, Cincinnati,
Warren, Ward, Beaver.

All Boats marked thus (*) in the above list, are provided with Evans's Safety Guard.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES H. ROBB, of Upper St. Clair township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. aug 3—tc

COUNTY TREASURER.

JACOB TOMER, Esq. of Pitt township, well known to the Democracy of Allegheny county, as a staunch, uniform Republican of the Jackson school, will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

aug 2—tc. AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

COUNTY TREASURER.

At the solicitation of many radical democrats, Mr. SAMUEL McKEE, of Birmingham, has consented to become a candidate for the office of County Treasurer subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Of Mr. McKee it may be truly said, to be *known* is to be *popular*.

Many Frinds of Unassuming Worth.

jy7—tc

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor on the subject of an Insane Hospital, beg leave respectfully to

REPORT.

THE Committee have examined the Act of Assembly, passed 4th April, 1838, and understand its provisions as follows, viz—If the city of Pittsburgh will give positive assurance of the subscription and payment of the sum of $25,000, the State will give the same amount, for the erection of an Insane Hospital, to be located at Pittsburgh. It also contemplates a farther subscription of $5,000 by the Corporation of Allegheny; but the refusal or failure of this, will not affect the state appropriation. The $25,000 to be subscribed and paid by Pittsburgh is the condition on which it is proposed to be given.

In consideration of the amount given by the State, the Hospital must receive, free of expense, all insane persons from the following Counties:—Washington, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland, Huntington, Somerserset, Bedford, Cambria, Potter, M'Kean, Clearfield, Tioga, Indiana, Jefferson, Armstrong, Butler, Warren, Venango, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford and Erie.

From the above statement it appears that for the purchase of a lot, and the erection of suitable buildings, the annual and contingent expenses of such an institution, all on which we certainly rely, would be $50,000. The $5,000 from Allegheny city might be given: Something might also be expected from the liberality of our citizens who would desire to encourage so benevolent an object; and what may be regarded as another contingency, the sixth section of the law provides that the expenses of applicants shall be charged to their own account, so far as they may have ability to defray them.

In other circumstances your committee might recommend the acceptance of the State appropriation on the terms and for the object proposed: though there is one feature in the law which in no circumstances could they regard very favorably, what all must admit would have been a necessary and equitable provision, viz—that every County enjoying the benefits of the proposed Hospital, should be required to meet the expenses of its own applicants, is entirely omitted; as it is, the expense of supporting and securing the means of relief to the indigent applicants of the whole western section of Pennsylvania, would in a great measure, if not entirely, fall upon the community of Pittsburgh and vicinity—unless appropriations were annually made by the State Legislature. But we would not regard this as an insuperable difficulty, as such provision might yet be appended to the law, and no doubt would be, if our Legislature were petitioned to that effect. The greatest difficulties to the mind of your committee, in prosecuting this object at this time, growing out of our present peculiar circumstances. In addition to our present liabilities and embarrasment, the contemplated subscription to the Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad, for which the interests of our city so loudly call, will impose as heavy a tax upon our citizens as they will be willing to endure for many years.

Desirable therefore as might be the establishment of any asylum, in which the most afflicted of our race might enjoy some measure of comfort, if not receive entire relief; and honorable as such an institution would be to our city, your committee cannot recommend any decisive measures to establish it, at this time, and ask to be dismissed from the further consideration of the subject.

WILLIAM KERR.
THOS. MITCHELL,
THOS. K. LITCH.

Aug, 3.—d1t.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the Mayor to borrow Six Thousand Dollars, to pay for pipes in the Fifth Ward and other places.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, that the Mayor be authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, the sum of Six Thousand Dollars, and issue certificates of Loan for the same, in sums not less than one hundred Dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent., payable half yearly, on the first days of April and October every year, which certificates shall not be redeemed without the consent of their holders, before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Sec. 2. Be it ordained and enacted, &c., That the faith, credit, funds, and corporate property of the City of Pittsburgh, is hereby pledged for the payment of said certificates, and the interest accruing thereon.

Sec. 3. The proceeds of said certificates are hereby set apart for the payment for new pipes, and the expenses of laying the same, and taking up and relaying the old pipe now used for conveying the water from the river to the Basin on Grant's Hill.

Ordained and enacted into a Law in Councils, this 31st day of July, A. D., 1843.

WM. EICHBAUM, Pres't C. C.

E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k C. C. JOHN SHIPTON, Pres't S. C.

A. MILLAR, Cl'k S. C. Aug. 3—d3t.

AN ORDINANCE respecting sales of Horses and Cattle at Auction.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to expose for sale at Auction any Horse, Ox, Cow, or Bull, in any Street, Alley, or Square belonging to the City, under the penalty of five dollars, to be recovered as provided in other cases, one half to go to the city, and the other to the prosecutor, and all Ordinances, or parts thereof, inconsistent with the present Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a Law in Councils, this 31st day of July, A. D., 1843.

WM. EICHBAUM, President C. C.

E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk C. C. JOHN SHIPTON, President S. C.

A. MILLAR, Clerk S. C. Aug. 3—d3t.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—HORSE LOST.—Strayed from Samuel Gamble's, near Dunningsville, Washington county, Pa., on the night of the 15th ult., a large Bay Horse, without any particular marks; 14 or 15 hands high, and between 6 and 7 years of age. Has a few white hairs in his forehead. Whoever will return him to Samuel Gamble, near Duningsville, or to meat Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward.

P. MULVANY.

aug 2.

☞ The Washington Examiner, Uniontown Genius of Liberty, Wheeling Argus, Brownsville News, and Waynesburgh Messenger, insert three times each, send paper to advertiser, and charge this office.

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.*

jy29 *To the Commissioners.*