the Seine. Who knows that it is not filled with poison, intended to kill her ladyship when she opened it, as did the letter written in an unknown hand, "the Marquis de Toornay!" After long deliberation, the two faithful domestics resolved in the morning to inform their mistress of all that had passed, and to express to her their suspicions in regard to the mysterious casket, so that she would not open it without warning.

Their suspicions were not without sufficient grounds. Paris had been for some time the scenes of unparalleled atrocities, the progress of which had been arrested only by the most severe proceedings of the authorities.

Glaser, a German chemist, had been much celebrated for his success in the pursuit of natural science and was thought by his people to excel in the mysteries of alchemy. He was assisted by an Italian named Exili, who displayed great desire to acquire a thorough knowledge of his art. But the assistant was not so eager in his researches after the philosopher's stone, or the universal elixir, as in the manufacture of subtle poisons. He succeeded in distilling several, and at last, cautiously as his labors were carried on, became an object of suspicion, and was sent to the Bastille. In the same apartment was confined the Captain Godin de Saint Croix. This man, of violent passions, without principle, vindictive, ambitious and reckless, was a fit pupil of the Italian chemist; and to him he disclosed the secrets which were to give him power over the lives of his enemies. Released ere long from the Bastille, he began to put his terrible art into practice.

The Marquise de Brinvillier, with whom Saint Croix had been connected in a disgraceful intrigue, became his pupil in these fearful mysteries, and in daring wickedness soon went even before him. Several members of her own family were the first victims of poison, and it seemed as if the thirst for blood increased with its gratification. The sudden death of many poor persons in the Hotel Dieu awakened at length the suspicion that the food sent them weekly by the Marquise was poisoned; and some guests of hers died after having banqueted at her house. Saint Croix remained unsuspected for some time, but Heaven had prepared a just retribution for him. The poison he distilled was so subtle that the smallest quantity of the fine powder (*poudere de succession* it was called) inhaled in the nostrils was sufficient to cause instant death. He wore, for his own security, a glass mask while at his work. One day as he was pouring the powder just prepared in a phial, the mask fell and was shivered into fragments. At the same moment Saint Croix sank lifeless to the ground, the victim of his own diabolical art. As he left no heirs, government took possession of his effects, and placed them all under seal. In his laboratory were found all the implements and materials used in preparing poisons, and also letters from the Marquise de Brinvillier, which left no doubt of her guilt. She fled to Liege, and sought shelter in a cloister. Desgrais, an officer of the *connétablie*, was sent after her. Disguised as a priest, he entered the cloister, and succeeded in persuading the wicked woman, with whom he pretended to be in love, to grant him a private interview in a garden without the confines of the sacred walls.—There his men seized upon her; she was placed in a carriage and borne to Paris. Soon after, she was beheaded, with one of her accomplices; her body was reduced to ashes, and the ashes scattered to the four winds.

Paris had not a long breathing space, ere it seemed evident that the sceptre was abroad again, and more destructive than ever. Many were the victims; scarce a dwelling was thought safe from the secret destroyer. The public alarm rose to a pitch of frenzy.—But the murderers baffled all the efforts of the police to discover and punish them. To put an end to this frightful state of things, the King instituted a new court of justice, and invested it with powers for the exclusive purpose of enquiring into, detecting, and punishing these secret crimes. This court was called the *Chambre Ardente*. La Regnie was its president, and the sittings were held not far from the Bastille.

With such a president, and with the cunning Desgrais for an officer, the most vigorous measures adopted for the detection of criminals were shortly successful. In the Faubourg St. Germain lived an old woman named La Voisine, a fortune-teller and conjurer by profession, who had, with the assistance of her companions, Le Sage and Le Vigoureux, obtained a sway over the minds of the superstitious populace. She was found to be Exili's pupil, and to have been in the habit of preparing poisons, which she sold at high prices to those who came to purchase. Desgrais discovered her practices; she made a free confession, and was condemned by the Chambre Ardent to be burned at the stake. In her house was found a list of the persons who had availed themselves of her assistance; and in consequence of this, it not only happened that execution after execution took place, but suspicion rested on persons of high dignity. Cardinal Bonzy was thought, through means of La Voisine, to have shortened the lives of several persons to whom, as Archbishop of Narbonne, he was obliged to pay pensions. The Countess of Soissons, the Duchess de Bouillon, and even Henri de Montmorenci, whose names were found on this list, were also accused; but the fault of the latter consisted only in his having applied to the old woman to write his horoscope.

Certain it is, that the blind zeal of President La Regnie led to the commission of many cruelties. The tribunal took the character of the Inquisition; the slightest suspicion was sufficient to warrant severe imprisonment; and in many cases, after execution, accident brought to light the innocence of the sufferers. The person and demeanor of La Regnie were forbidding in the extreme; and these, with his character for severity, soon procured him the dislike even of the people whose avenger and protector he declared himself. The Duchess de Bouillon, when asked by him on trial if she had ever seen the devil, answered, "methinks I have him now before my eyes!"

While the scaffold streamed with the blood of legal victims, the crime of poisoning or poison-vending became less frequent. But there arose another dark and secret destroyer, which threatened to become as formidable. A band of robbers appeared to have been organized, with the object of obtaining possession of all valuable jewels. Precious stones disappeared, though carefully locked up, in the most inscrutable manner.—Many persons who wore jewels about their persons were assaulted at night in the streets, struck down and robbed—in some cases murdered. Several, whose lives were spared, deposed that they had been knocked down with a sudden blow on the head, and on recovering sense found themselves in another place than that where they had fallen. The murdered victims had all the same wound, a dagger-thrust through the heart, which probably had produced instant death. These murders became terribly frequent. About the luxurious court of Louis XIV., what young cavalier was there who had not a fair one to propitiate, or a mistress to visit, to whom he wished to carry some acceptable ornament? Sometimes the treasure was rifled from him on his way to the person for whom it was intended; once the corpse of the lover was found at the door of his beloved.

In vain Argenson, the minister of the police, did his utmost—in vain La Regnie was enraged, and sought to compel confessions from prisoners in his power—in vain new guards and patrols were appointed—no trace of the robbers was discovered. It was also not a little remarkable that nothing could be found of the jewels taken, though strict search was instituted in all places where they were likely to be offered for sale or barter. As if still more to baffle suspicion, it was observed that the quarter of the city where crime had been most frequent, and where Desgrais was stationed, was exempt from disturbance; while in that where all had been unmolested hitherto, the robbers found their richest spoils. Desgrais resorted to the expedient of choosing officers to occupy his place, as like him in personal appearance as possible, and called by his much-dreaded name, and sending them to the principal streets, while he himself, at the risk of his life, lurked in corners and by-ways alone and followed at a distance any passer-by who happened to be well dressed or to wear jewels. But even this stratagem was unsuccessful.

One morning Desgrais came to La Regnie pale and agitated. "You have news!" cried the President eagerly—"you have found trace of them!" "Last night," answered the breathless official, "not far from the Louvre, the Marquis de la Fare was struck down in my presence." The President started up with joy—"We have them!" exclaimed he. "Hear me out first," said Desgrais with a bitter smile. "I was walking near the Louvre; a figure passed without seeing me, walking with unsteady steps, and glancing round every moment. By the light of the lamp I recognized the Marquis de la Flare, and guessed in what direction he was going. He was about a dozen paces in advance of me, when a figure sprang as it were out of the earth and fell upon him. In my first surprise, eager only to secure the assailant, I cried out and rushed to lay hold upon him.—My feet were entangled in my mantle, and I fell down. Springing to my feet the next instant, I saw the robber flying as on the wings of the wind. I pursued—I blew my horn—I was answered by the whistle of the guard—and presently the street was alive with men and horses. "This way, this way, for Desgrais!" I shouted, and ran on, never losing sight of the pursued, though he dodged and made several turns to escape me; I followed him into the street Nicaise; his strength appeared to fail him—I redoubled my exertions—he had not more than fifteen paces the start of me—"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1843.

WAKING UP.—As the period for nominating our ticket approaches, the people of town and country are beginning to turn their attention to the matter, and to canvass the claims of the several aspirants. Communications setting forth the claims of some, and attempting to "trip up" others, pour in upon us from all quarters, and we have considerable difficulty in selecting such for publication, as will give all a "fair shake," and do injury to none. As the organ of the democratic party, we believe it to be our duty to suppress all publications that would have a tendency to create angry feelings among members of the party, and from which no possible good could arise. All the candidates spoken of, we consider worthy the confidence of the democracy, and in every way qualified to discharge the duties of the offices to which they aspire, to the satisfaction of all parties. Such being the character of the aspirants, it would be doing injustice to the party, to admit objections that may have been written more to gratify personal feeling than to serve the interests of the county.

We will give full permission to any member of the party to spread forth the merits of his favorite through our columns, provided he confines his communications to a moderate length; but we will not permit any one to use our paper for the purpose of assailing persons who may, perhaps, be nominated by the Convention, and on whom the party must rally at the October election.

We have no doubt but some of our pugnacious political brethren will object to this course, inasmuch as it will deprive them of the gratification of assailing their personal enemies through our columns, but as we deem it the correct and only course to preserve harmony in the party, we shall pursue it.

We are gratified to find that on this subject we concur with our correspondent, "PHILO DEMOCRAT;" a gentleman for whose sagacity and discretion, in all such matters, we have the highest respect, and whose opinions are much valued by every prudent democrat in the county.

CANAL.—We would direct public attention to the statement of Genl. Potts, published in our commercial column, giving the Canal and Rail Road receipts at the Johnstown office, for the month of July. It will be observed that the excess over the corresponding month of 1842, is $8,504 39, and that the total increase at that office since the opening of navigation amounts to $40,574 97. So much for individual enterprise!—With such evidence before him, can any honest man object to a system that produces such results to the state? Every additional dollar realized from the public works is so much saved to the tax-payers, and we cannot believe that any portion of the people would be willing to abandon a system that is evidently so advantageous to the interests of the whole community.

NEW PAPER.—A new paper has made its appearance in Harrisburgh, called "THE COMMONWEALTH," conducted by Mr. *W. Lewis*. It supports Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and promises to treat the National and State Administrations with impartiality. It inclines, however, very decidedly to the latter.

We are by no means displeased to see a Van Buren paper at the seat of Government. But we are not certain that the kind of advocacy "*The Commonwealth*" is disposed to give him, can much advance his claims to the Presidential nomination. We have regretted to notice, in many portions of our State, a disposition to treat Mr. Van Buren in an unfair or unfriendly manner; but we cannot see how the "*Commonwealth*" can change that unkindly feeling by illiberality towards Mr. Buchanan—dwelling on and rejoicing over the federal assertion, that he was once a "federalist."

The "Commonwealth" says that "The Lancaster Intelligencer, the organ of Mr. Buchanan, declared some time since, that in no event could Mr. Van Buren get the second vote of the delegates from this state, in the National Convention." This assertion of the Intelligencer has never met our eye; but if made, there is no evidence that it was sanctioned by Mr. Buchanan, and it is wrong to hold him accountable for it in any way. The friends of Mr. B., have, as yet, no reason to cast about for a second candidate—the prospects of that gentleman are not so hopeless that his supporters should begin to think of a man for whom to throw their strength. And if they should come to such an alternative, the Lancaster Intelligencer, we presume, has too much good sense to suppose that the votes of the delegates, in the National Convention, could be directed at its pleasure. It is premature and almost idle to discuss the question of a second choice; but we know no reason why Mr. Van Buren should not stand second in the estimation of the Democrats of Pennsylvania.

We look upon the gratuitous assumption, by a leading Democratic print, that Mr. Van Buren can not, in any event, get the state, as uncalled for, and useless, and we think that to censure Mr. Buchanan for the utterance of such sentiments by one of his friends, equally injurious and unfair. Discussions of this kind, conducted in such a spirit, cannot promote that peace and harmony, which can alone ensure the success of the party.

THE GREAT FORGER.—Oliver M. Lowndes and Ben. Hays, left New York on Monday afternoon, for Boston, to take passage in the steamer of the 2d inst. for England. They go out with instructions and funds from Jacob Little, Esq. of Wall street, in order to bring back the man called Clinton, lately arrested in London, at the instance of our Consul, Mr. Aspinwall, who is supposed to be the clever rogue that committed the $20,000 forgery on Jacob Little, some time since, and several forgeries out West.

DEPARTURE OF MR. CUSHING.—After a long detention in our harbor, says the Nat. Intelligencer of the 1st inst., caused mainly by experiments of proposed alterations in her machinery, the Steam-Frigate MISSOURI, Capt. Newton, departed from this city yesterday, bound for the Mediterranean, on whose shores she is to land the Hon. Caleb Cushing, Special Envoy to China, on his way to that country.

Mr. Cushing went on board yesterday, and was received with the salute due to his official rank; and the Frigate proceeded down the river a little after one o'clock.

IOWA.—At a Territorial Convention, held at Burlington, Iowa, on the 26th of June, Gen. A. C. Dodge, was unanimously nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Delegate to the next Congress.

ROBBED.—The store of Rogers & Brothers in Cincinnati, on Saturday night last. The amount stolen was two hundred dollars.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.—We are pleased to notice the enlargement of this sheet, and the great improvement in its whole appearance. It comes out in an entire new dress. In every thing but his politics, we can wish the editor prosperity, and rejoice in his success. And we are pleased to observe, from his signs of the times in his county, that the long career of triumph is likely soon to terminate. Beaver has been one of the most uniform federal counties in the State. It gave majorities against Jackson. But the cloud seems to be breaking, and we may soon hope to see a bright Democratic sun enlighten that region of political gloom.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE READING AND POTTSVILLE RAIL ROAD.—The Reading Democratic Press, received last evening, says the Phila. Pennsylvanian, records the occurrence of a painful accident which happened yesterday morning about 3 o'clock on the railroad about two miles above Reading. One train of cars laden with coal, and the other empty, says the Press, came in collision, breaking and mashing into fragments, one and injuring another, killing two men and wounding five or six others who were on the train. The hands of the train coming down the road escaped uninjured by leaping, but the train from Reading, being much lighter, was completely destroyed. We repaired to the dreadful scene at daybreak, and such a mass of ruins were never looked upon before. The hands were just taking out the mangled body of Mr. George Heckman, who was instantly killed, and shortly afterwards, the dead body of Daniel Fornwalt was drawn from the wreck. Gottfried Fornwalt, his father, had one of his legs broken, and injured otherwise, so that he is not likely to recover; Samuel Shultze had several ribs broken, and Conrad Fegar, jr., was also badly wounded. Damage must be immense.

A TURN OUT. The hod carriers of Cincinnati have twice struck for an advance of wages—on Saturday they demanded 87½c. per day, which was granted them, and on Monday morning they refused to work for less than $1,00

The following Banking Institutions in New Hampshire are about winding up their concerns, most of their charters having expired:

The New Hampshire—New Hampshire Union—Portsmouth—Rockingham—Piscataqua—Commercial—Exeter—Strafford—Dover—Merrimack County—Farmers'—Winnepissoogee—Pemigewasset—Grafton—Connecticut River—Claremont.

The charters of some of these Banks do not expire until 1845, but even these are curtailing their business, dividing their stock, and preparing to cease operations.

☞We thank the Spirit of the Times for the following—we will remember him in our prayers:

"THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST comes to us in new type, &c. The Post is a bold, independent, 'Spirit of the Times' sort of a Democratic newspaper. Its editors are able, fearless and pungent, and support, as Pennsylvanians should, Buchanan for President. Glad to see it successful."

SUCCESS.—We are glad to learn that the Newark Morning Post goes ahead finely. It has been published but three weeks, and has one thousand subscribers already.—*B. S. Democrat*

There must be something in a name—the Posts all succeed. By the by we have heard a good deal about that Newark Post and should like to see it.

A SCENE IN REAL LIFE.—The Owensburgh (Ky.) Bulletin gives an account of an affray that occurred recently a few miles back of that town. A Mr. Edwards, wishing to run away with a Miss Lamb against the consent of her family, employed two of his friends, Wall and Wright, to take her from her father's house. They were discovered and ordered off. They refused to go, and an affray took place between them and the father and brother of the young lady. The elder Lamb gave Wall a severe stab in the forehead, and the young er Lamb received from Wright a dangerous stab under the heart. Wright fled. The young lady denies that she ever consented to run away.

LAST OF ALL.—At Birdbroke was buried, in May, 1681, Martha Blewitt, who was successively the wife of nine husbands. The text to her funeral sermon was "Last of all the woman died also."

STRANGE.—Oliver Cromwell was born on the 3d of September, and on that day he fought his three great battles of Marston Moor, Worcester and Dunbar, and on that day he died.

The editor of an exchange paper, after having half filled his paper with gratuitous advertisements, now declares that they are a bore. Quite likely.

ROBBED—Jacob Frey, a young merchant of Richland county, Ohio, of $2,300, which were cut from his saddle-bags while riding in the Baltimore cars.

COL. W. L. MILLER.—The following well-merited notice of our fellow citizen, Col. Miller, of Versailles township, in this county, appeared in the Uniontown Genius of Liberty. We overlooked or mislaid the paper containing it, which will account for its not appearing in the Post until now. We meet with it in the York Gazette, and give it a place with pleasure:

From the Genius of Liberty.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The appointment of these officers, so important to the Commonwealth, devolving, by an act of the last Legislature upon the people, in their primary capacity, they should lose no time in casting about for suitable candidates, previous to any final action by the Democratic party. The management of the State improvements, especially during the administration of affairs by Ritner and Porter, has not been free from strong objections. Thaddeus Stevens, with his colleagues in the Canal Board, it is pretty generally conceded, used the public works for the double purpose of sustaining the Ritner dynasty and of enriching themselves and friends, the public interest having been very remotely, if at all, taken into account. Their successors in office, under the present administration, it is believed by many, have followed too nearly in their footsteps. With them self-aggrandisement and a desire to pander to the tastes and whims of the power that bestowed office upon them, has been pretty manifest, at least occasionally.—However corrupt may have been the anti-masonic Board, and however well or ill-founded may be the unfavorable impressions which prevail in the public mind against the present Commissioners, we hope the day has gone by when this high trust can be longer abused. The people now have the choice of these officers in their own hands, and it is their fault if good ones are not selected. With care and attention, they can find men who are both honest and capable, and who will discharge their duties with honor to themselves and advantage to the public. To effect this desirable end, a free interchange of opinion is necessary. With these preliminary observations, permit us, sir, to offer to the consideration of the Commonwealth the name of a gentleman whom we regard as eminently qualified for a seat in the Canal Board—that man is Col. WM. L. MILLER, of Allegheny county. Col. M. was long a citizen of this county, and here, where he is well known, we need not say he has always been distinguished for his unwavering democracy, for an honesty and fixedness of purpose, and an energy of character never surpassed. He has not only a clear head to direct him what is right, but he has the nerve to dare, at all hazards, to do what is right. He is besides a practical man, of great experience and enterprise, well acquainted with the construction and repair of improvements, as well as with the true condition of his native State. Free, bold and independent in spirit, Col. Miller had never had any connection with factions of any kind, nor is it in his nature to hold communion with them. As there are three Commissioners to elect, it is proper that one of them should be chosen from the West; and we cannot be mistaken in public sentiment when we say that the nomination of Col. Miller would be hailed with pleasure by the Democrats of the Western and South Western counties of our plundered and debt-ridden, yet glorious Commonwealth. FAYETTE.

[*From the Times, Extra.*]

CINCINNATI, *Tuesday Evening, August 1.*

ABOLITION RIOT—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

A few days since a Mr. Scanlan, a citizen of Kentucky, on a visit to some connexions in this city, had a negro girl, a child's nurse, about nine or ten years of age, kidnapped by the abolitionists of this city, or their agents. On the next day an advertisement appeared in the Gazette, Republican, and perhaps one or two other papers, complaining of the outrage, and stating that, the girl's mother had, with great reluctance, and after strong pledges from himself, that she should be permitted to accompany him, and that nothing would persuade her if the girl was not brought back, that he had not sold her—he spoke feelingly on the subject as to the family relations and affections existing between the girl and her relatives, and threatened, if she was not returned, to sell or send the rest of the family into the interior of Kentucky, out of the reach of the emissaries of the Kidnappers; and afterwards verbally pledged himself, we understand, that if the girl was brought into court, to prove his ownership, and permit her to choose freely whom she would go with, and if she should decide to stay, and refused to go back, he would legally manumit her, instanter. Yesterday a crier was sent over the city, and called an *anti*-abolition meeting at the upper market. At the appointed time, a considerable number were on the ground. Mr. Scanlan, Dr. John Allen, Judge Walker, C. H. Brough, and perhaps some others, addressed the meeting, deprecating violent measures, &c. A temperance lecturer then drew the crowd into the market space near Main street, and harangued them until near night, after which the crowd went back to the market house. Soon after night the mob increased to several thousand persons; the most violent congregated in front of Mr. Burnitt's house, on Fifth street, near Vine, a noted abolitionist and busy body, and in a few minutes broke in all the front windows with brick-bats and stones. The Mayor and police were on the ground, and we believe made some arrests of the rioters about nine o'clock. No doubt the mob would have attempted to enter the house and demolish the store fixtures and moveable property, but it was known that a strong body of men were inside, armed and determined on resistance if the attempt was made. All the brickbats thrown *into* the house were thrown out again by the inmates, some bruising persons in the streets considerably.

By the quiet, energetic action of his Honor, the Mayor, seconded by the police and night watch, seven of the most forward of the rioters were arrested and lodged in the watch-house, notwithstanding violent demonstrations and some efforts were made to rescue the prisoners. The Mayor speaks in high terms of his assistants and of their promptitude in obeying his orders.—His right arm was severely bruised with a club.

There seemed to be a general disposition amongst our citizens, against the whole movement, and the mob seemed to be aware of it.

While every good citizen is opposed to the course of the Abolitionists—they deprecate mob violence as a remedy. Stealing negroes away from their masters is a bad piece of business, but if we are not mistaken, the South set the example.

It is well known that a captain of a vessel, or steamboat, or passenger, cannot take a colored servant to N. Orleans, without having him arrested and thrown into jail, and subjected to expense and the risk of his freedom.

These retaliatory measures are bad enough between States alien to each other, but when adopted amongst ourselves, can lead to nothing but present and future evil.

The Message of the 2d, contains the following additional information:—

"Since our account in this morning's paper, the Anti-Abolition excitement has continued throughout the city, and various attacks made on Burnett's, with rotten eggs, &c., before whose house a crowd of one or two thousand has remained during the day. Several of the rioters were arrested, and some of the police roughly handled. The military have been ordered by the Mayor to appear under arms during the night."

WEDNESDAY, 4 o'clock, A. M.

"Owing to the judicious arrangements of the Mayor to secure the peace of the city, last night passed off in profound quietness, without the least attempt at violence. A strong detachment of police was planted along Fifth street early in the evening, where a greater crowd had assembled than on any previous occasion, who by their presence checked the ardor of the riotously inclined, and by eleven o'clock the street was comparatively deserted."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE POST MASTER GENERAL.—We learn from the Baltimore American, that on Tuesday last, a strange and most painful occurrence took place on the steamboat Georgia, of the Baltimore and Norfolk line. It appears that the boat on her passage to Baltimore, took on board at old Point Comfort several passengers, among them the Hon. Mr. WICKLIFFE, Post Master General, his two daughters, and several other persons, and a young man named J. MCLEAN GARDNER, son of Gol. C. K. Gardner, of Washington city, formerly First Auditor of the Post Office Department.

During his stay at Old Point the conduct of Mr. Gardner was remarked by the visitors as of a very singular character, and the belief was generally entertained that he was laboring under mental derangement—a belief which was strongly concurred in by Mr. Wickliffe himself, with whom he had several times been in conversation.

About half past one o'clock on Tuesday, when the passengers were summoned to dinner, Mr. Wickliffe, who was standing on the deck, offered his arm to the ladies who were with him, and while in the act of so doing, Gardner, without any previous intimation, sprung at Mr. Wickliffe, and aimed a powerful blow with a clasp knife at his breast. The blade of the knife struck the right breast bone with much force, and traversed the bone without, it is believed, injuring the lungs, or making a deep incision. Lieut. Bradford, of the U. S. Navy, standing close by, instantly seized Gardner in the act of making a second blow at Mr. Wickliffe, and prevented his design. The knife was immediately taken possession of by Lieut. B. and Gardner was placed in confinement. Remedies were immediately applied to Mr. Wickliffe's wound, and on his arrival at Baltimore, he was attended by Professor Smith, who, we are happy to learn, entertains the opinion that the wound is not dangerous.

Immediately on the arrival of the boat, Gardner was committed to jail—*Gazette.*

LATER.—The Baltimore Sun of the 3d says that Mr. Wickliffe was out of danger. Mrs Wickliffe had arrived in Baltimore. An investigation of the case was to have been held on the 3d. Gardner is supposed by some to be insane, but the following letter, written a few hours after the commission of the deed, does not sustain this opinion:

Sir:—I spoke with you at Old Point Comfort frankly, and told you where I wished to go. On enquiry you will find that no human being instigated me by the remotest hint, to commit what I have done to your person; therefore, you being a man high in office, cannot be so ungenerous, as to show any vindictiveness towards my family or connexions, whom I have always had too little regard for in pursuing their advice. You may examine into this and you will find it as I have written. It is some gratification to me to learn that your wound is slight and not mortal. With great respect I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. McLEAN GARDNER.

To the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Post Master General.

The mother and a brother of the prisoner have arrived in Baltimore, and are ready to furnish the most incontestible proof of his insanity.

FORGERY.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Mercury says that in that city "forgery is the present epidemic, the fasionable frailty of the day. For three months past, the increase of this sin is incredible. It all proceeds, I imagine, from the new impulse given to the money-making excitement. People are again entertaining the fascinating idea of getting rich in a hurry and forgetting their former rubs and bruises; they are endeavoring to try the same or similar games they attempted before with such ill success. Forging is a kind of speculation; it involves risque of utter ruin and chance for rapid profit. This is the principle of all speculation; and the man who begins with one sort of it, may proceed by easy gradations to other sorts, until he is "brought up" by the penitentiary. The banks of our city are beginning to use extraordinary precautions to detect forgers. This may drive the villains into a new channel."

Communications.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs Editors—I was very much pleased with some remarks I found in your columns this morning, over the signature of "a Democrat." They undoubtedly present the true issue to the public, and I regret that you had not thought them worthy the passing notice of an editorial paragraph. We are now placed in a singular position; the division in the ranks of our political opponents, renders it reasonably probable that we shall elect our whole ticket, but this depends measurably on our prudence in the selection of candidates. We may ruin ourselves by our partialities and resentments—we may abuse one another, and render ourselves a jest and bye-word to our political enemies. It is easy to point out the defects and inconsistencies of any man who has been long engaged in political life; but how far a man who has a sense of what is due to his party, can reconcile it to his ideas of decency and propriety, to war against members of his own political faith, brethren of his own household? is a question that I suppose, might be easily answered. It is certain that we ought to keep two objects in view—the one, the great exigencies of the country, which seem to me very adequately set forth in the communication of a Democrat; the other, the popularity of a candidate of adequate ability; for it is useless to conceal, that in proportion as a candidate for Congress lacks talent and information, in the same proportion must all hopes of success become more desperate. There are many things that would recommend a candidate to public favor at some periods, that, at others, would have little weight with the public mind. Thus, an anxiety to serve the public, great perseverance in running for office in desperate struggles, a passion for speechifying, and frequent contests with rival politicians often crowned with victory, a confidence in one's self, shown reiteratedly by magnifying one's own struggles in party contests, one's own sufferings in the cause of party, and one's own triumphs in controversies, may, at times, be of the last moment in forwarding the views of a candidate, but sometimes the party have a better chance of success by taking a somewhat wider scope, and by bringing forward men who have not been the most active, but who are possessed of qualifications that render them more useful than others, whose names are oftener before the public. These are matters that will, no doubt, be attentively considered in the selections about to be made, and prudence will be exercised, sufficient, I trust, to secure a successful issue to the contest. One thing ought to be kept distinctly in view, never to sacrifice the substance to the shadow; to take no man up under the idea that his having been often before the public and failed, gives him a right to be nominated when there is a chance of success. Each candidate must stand upon the basis of competency to the task; of abilities suited to the exigency; of reasonable probability of success; not of mere meritorious services of any description, for if the greater matters are wanting, the tithe of mint, and annise and cummine represented by services, will have little weight in a serious contest. I approve, therefore, of "A Democrat" having drawn the attention of the party to the true issue, and hope his comments will be read with candor. PHILO DEMOCRAT.

COUNTY TREASURER.

☞If the individual to be selected to fill this very important office should possess talents and qualifications of a superior order, and a character for honesty and integrity beyond reproach, we have no hesitation in saying that in JOHN FLEMING, of Allegheny city, the above characteristics may be found. He is a practical business man of unsullied reputation and an experienced book keeper; a firm and consistent democratic voter for over twenty years; and should he receive the nomination at the coming convention, we know of no person whose election would give more general satisfaction.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

LOOK OUT.—An immense number of imitation gold watches have recently been imported from Europe and are now for sale in our principal cities.

TO MACHINISTS, ENGINE-BUILDERS AND OWNERS OF MACHINERY.

BABBITT'S ANTI-ATTRITION METAL.—This excellent invention for the reduction of friction in machinery has at length been introduced in our city.—It consists of a lined box, suitable for all revolving and sliding motions in the various kinds of machinery, where great weight or speed are applied; these boxes reduce friction in a remarkable degree, requiring but little oil, and are warranted entirely free from the objections found with those now in use.

These lined boxes have been introduced in many of the Eastern Rail Roads, and in various manufacturing establishments in that section of country, to which the limits of an advertisement will not allow us to refer, and nearly thirty well known superintendents, engineers, machinists and engine builders in the east certify that, "in the use of these boxes, friction is reduced in a remarkable degree; oil is required only in small quantities, and the wear is hardly perceptible, during a period in which a hard metal box of the same thickness would be worn out; journals running in these boxes attain a smoother surface than they have seen on those which have been run in any other box." They also certify "that the patentee of this improvement has received the highest award of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association, for specimens of these boxes, (some of which had been run on the crank of a locomotive engine *more than thirty thousand miles,*) at the fair of the Institution, held in Boston in September and October, 1841."

The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, also awarded Mr. Babbitt the premium for the improvement in boxes, under the Scott Legacy, which confines such awards to *new and useful* improvements.

The Committee on naval affairs reported strongly in its favor, in consequence of which the right to use it was purchased by the Government for $20,000. The committee refer to, and make a part of their report the letters of S. V. Merrick, J. Ericson, George C. Read, C. W. Copeland, Com. L. Warrington, Hon. A. P. Upshur, and Charles Howard, recommending the invention.

Mr. S. V. Merrick states that the metal having been long enough in use to test its merits fully, he has no hesitation in saying that it is one of the most valuable improvements that has come to his notice. The effects produced are: a great diminution in friction; a saving in oil—one half or more; an economy in the original construction, the brasses being much lighter; a saving in repair, the metal lasting longer and being replaced at a less cost; and a saving in fuel, consequent upon diminished friction."

The metal has also been introduced with great advantage, in lining carriage and wagon boxes, for which it is well adapted.

It is also, amongst many others, strongly recommended by Mr. Charles Howard, President of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, who purchased the right for the road, a distance of seventy miles, for $1,050. Mr. Howard gives the article the following recommendation:

"The price was considered a high one, for the comparatively limited extent to which the Company would have an opportunity of making use of the patent right; but we were satisfied that it was for our interest to avail ourselves of the invitation. I can now say, that, having better tested its value by a more extensive application of it, I think that the company would be very unwise to relinquish their right to use it for a much higher consideration than that which was given for it; and I have no doubt, that if such a proposition were to be made to the Company, it would, without hesitation, be declined.

The great merits of the invention are, that it prevents the heating, and consequent cutting and destruction of the *bearings*, which are so numerous on the steam engine; and on the perfection of which depends the value of the engine; while, at the same time, there is a very great saving of oil, the expenditure forms a material item in the cost of working a large engine. In the locomotives of the company. I find the saving to be fully one half of the quantity which was required before Mr. Babbitt's invention was applied to them. Some of these locomotives having run several thousand miles I can also say that this invention makes the machinery much more durable, so that while the effective power of the machine is increased, the cost of repairs is diminished."

☞The composition alluded to having been used in this vicinity, the proprietor is enabled to refer to the following gentlemen as to its merits, viz:

WM. LYON, of the firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co.
EDWARD MORGAN, Engineer of the steam boat West Point.
JOSEPH HAMILTON, } Engineers of the steamer
JOSEPH TAYLOR, } Brunette.

☞The boxes and composition can be purchased & inspected at the Bell and Brass Foundry of ANDW. FULTON, corner of 2nd street and Chancery Lane.

aug 4—2w.

Commercial Matters.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Tuesday evening, August 1.—*Cattle.*—About 150 head of Beef Cattle were offered at the scales yesterday, 120 of which were sold at 2 a $3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to 4 a $5 75 net. Live hogs are worth 3 50 a $4 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—We quote Howard street flour at 4 62½ a $4 75 for fresh ground good standard brands, with sales. Receipt price unsettled. Sales of fresh ground City Mills at $5. We quote Susquehanna at $4 87½, and Rye flour at $3 06¼.

Grain.—A good supply of Wheat, with sales to a considerable extent. We quote Maryland prime white wheat for family flour at 1 a $1 05, and red, for good to prime, at 98 cents to $1 02. Sales of Maryland white Corn at 52 a 53 cents, and of yellow at 53 a 54 cents. Sales of new Maryland Rye at 52 cents, and of new Oats at 23 cents; old Oats at 24 a 25 cents.—There was a sale on Saturday of N. Carolina Wheat, part very prime, at 87 cents a $1 02, and a cargo of nearly the same description sold yesterday at 92 cents at $1 01; a sale of 700 bushels Pennsylvania red wheat was made this morning, fair quality, at 97 cents and a sale of 300 bushels Pennsylvania Corn to-day at 55 cents.

Whiskey.—We quoth hhds. at 24 cents, and scarce; bbls. firm at 26.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, JOHNSTOWN, *August* 2, 1843.

Messrs. Phillips & Smith.

GENTLEMEN: The following shows the collections at this office, for July, 1843, compared with those of July, 1842:

1843.		
Canal,	$5,855 15	
Rail Way,	$12,977 92	
		$18,833 07
1842.		
Canal,	$3,585 44	
Rail Way,	6,743 24	
		$10,328 6
Difference in favor of July, 1843,		$8,504 39
Add increase per last report,		$32,070 58
Total increase since opening of navigation,		$40,574 97

Respectfully,
JAMES POTTS, *Collector.*

HARVEST.—The farmers of this county have finished their Wheat harvest, and we have been informed by many of them that it is fully equal to that of last year. The corn and potatoes will fall short.

WESTMORELAND.—The Greensburgh Argus says that the farmers in that county "have had a delightful time for cutting and putting away their grain; and the crops are such as should call forth deep gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift. We had quite a refreshing shower of rain on the Sabbath, which, to some extent at least, dissipated the fears of many persons in relation to the corn and other crops."

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.—The Cincinnati Times says:—"A few weeks since Eastern Exchange was selling at 1 per cent. prem., and some, we are informed, was disposed of for ¼ per cent. Now it is worth 1½ per cent. premium. The causes of this sudden fall and rise, are, that in the transaction of regular business, the demand and supply was equal—but the State last week came into the market, and sold $120,000 of the late New York loan of $700,000, for currency, to pay out for work done on the Canals, and at the same time some produce dealers came into the market with Exchange; one from Cleveland had $40,000, but only sold $12,000, thus draining the circulation, and glutting the market with Exchange. Money was in consequence scarce, as business men can testify, and Exchange fell and the supply ceased. At this time no extraneous supply is in market, and therefore Exchange has risen to 1½ premium."

☞The official exhibit of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, on the 30th June, shows a circulation of $422,223; deposites $552,720; due other Banks $78,387; from other Banks and Bank notes, $316,339; specie, $220,280; Bills of Exchange, $43,346; loans, $1,987,496 83. Surplus, $154,169. Out of the above surplus, a dividend and bonus was declared on the 4th inst., amounting to $56,106 12, and the tax on individual stockholders of $630 68, leaving a balance of $97,430 39, equal to $5 64 per cent. on the capital.

SPECIE GOING OUT.—The packet ship Iowa sailed from New York on Monday for Havre, with $76,825 in Mexican silver and five franc pieces. The Burgundy took out $133,667 on the 8th, and $400,000 have been shipped to different West India ports, making a total of $610,492.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

NINETEEN INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Rich'd. Clayton, Hough, Cin.

DEPARTED.

*Bridgewater, Boies, Cin.
Keel boat Tiger Tail.

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

MANIFESTS.

Steamer RICHARD CLAYTON Hough, from Cincinnati—113 bb ls flour, 6 sacks wool, 11 boxes and 4 hhds tobacco, 2 bbls oil, 62 ps. Bacon, 3 boxes mdse—Wm. Bingham, D. Leech and co., J. & C. Painter, J. P. Stewart, Clark & Thaw.

18 cabin Passengers, 104 way do.; 51 on deck.

The River yesterday rose several inches, which