[illegible] "What has [illegible] exclaimed, as she led the [illegible] and strove to calm her disquiet[illegible] composed herself sufficiently [illegible] at the same time expressing the [illegible] felt that so dreadful a consequence should [illegible] followed the playful words she had uttered in the presence of the King.

Maintenont though the cruel jest of the robbers not worth being grieved about, but requested to see their present. She took the bracelets and necklace from the casket, and examined them at the window, with expressions of admiration at their extraordinary magnificence. The jewels shone with intense lustre in the sunshine; they were rare and beautiful, and the workmanship of the gold exquisitely fine; only the hand of a master had joined so perfectly the delicate links of the small chain.

After a moment the Marquise turned to her friend and said, "These bracelets and necklace are the work of no other person than René Cardillac!" Cardillac was the most skilful goldsmith and jeweller, not only in Paris, but of that time. He was intimately acquainted with the nature of precious stones, and it was notorious that even ordinary jewels, set by him, displayed a lustre unobserved before. He was an enthusiast in his business; at first undertook all orders with alacrity, and usually demanded a price so small as hardly to bear proportion to his labor. This was remarkable, as it was well known that he spared no pains, but wrought by day-light and lamp-light; and often, when his work was nearly finished, would undo it all and begin anew, to make some trifling alteration. His taste was exquisite, and he suffered no work to go abroad that did not please his fastidious taste; so that everything he executed was a masterpiece, exciting the curiosity and admiration of all who saw it. With all this care for his reputation as an artist, he was extremely capricious, and would often delay the fulfilment of orders from week to week, and from month to month. In vain would his customer offer to double the price—not a louis more would Cardillac take than what he had stipulated for; and if prevailed on by importunity to finish in haste, he showed every mark of displeasure and vexation. It had also been noticed, that if he had on hand a piece of work on which it was necessary to bestow much care, because of the gems or the delicacy of the workmanship, he always showed an excessive degree of disquietude and ill-temper, walking restlessly about, execrating himself, his business, and all about him, as if supposing that all the professional character he had was now at stake. Orders of less importance were readily undertaken, and with apparent good humor, particularly when unlimited confidence was reposed in his taste and judgment; but not unfrequently when the owner came to receive his ornament at the stipulated time, and to pay what he demanded, it chanced that he found Cardillac moody and sullen, and was disappointed by delay. Sometimes, after having engaged to complete a piece of work, he would, without assigning any reason, entreat to be released from his promise. The King and several persons of high rank had in vain solicited him to work for them. Except in very few instances, he had refused, and of late had declined all orders from the court, and even from Madame de Maintenon, unmoved by offers of large sums in payment.

The eccentric character of this man was represented in his person. He was below the middle height, but broad-shouldered and muscular in frame, retaining, though he was past fifty, all the vigor and elasticity of youth. The strength of his physical constitution was apparent in his marked features, and his thick, crisp locks. His personal appearance was anything but prepossessing; his small, deep-set, restless eyes had an expression of cunning and suspicion that might have produced an unfavorable impression, but that Cardillac was universally known in Paris as an honorable man, open-hearted and disinterested, and always ready to help those in want.

"I will venture anything," said the Marquise, "that if I were to send for Cardillac to examine these jewels, he would refuse to come, for fear of receiving an order. Yet I am told, though for some time he pretended to withdraw from business, that he now labors more diligently than ever, and executes orders—with grumbling, however, as usual."

Scuderi, who wished nothing so much as to restore the treasure to its rightful owner, suggested that it would be as well to send word to Master Cardillac that the Marquise only wanted his opinion upon certain gems. This message was sent him, and in a short space of time the jeweller was announced.

Cardillac seemed surprised at seeing M'lle de Scuderi; he bowed curteously to her, and then turned to the Marquise. Madame de Maintenon pointed to the bracelets and necklace on the table, and asked if they were not his work. Cardillac glanced at them, then hastily replaced them in the box and closed the lid.—With a smile, coloring deeply at the same time, he replied to the Marquise: "Indeed, your ladyship, Cardillac's workmanship must be little known if any one could suppose for an instant that those ornaments were wrought by any other jeweller. They are, of course, my work."

"Tell us, then," said the Marquise, "for whom were they made?"

"For myself alone," answered Cardillac. "You think it strange"—observing the surprise exhibited by both ladies—"but I assure you it is so. Such workmanship I bestow only on my best stones, and these were set with unusual care. A short time ago I lost those ornaments out of my workshop, nor have ever been able to find who took them from me."

"Heaven be praised!" exclaimed Scuderi, rising from her seat and approaching the jeweller. "Here, master René, are your lost jewels—take them again." And she told how they came into her possession. Cardillac heard her out in silence, now and then only passing his hands across his forehead, and stroking his chin. When the lady had ended, he seemed lost in thought for some moments. At length he took up the casket, and kneeling on one knee, presented it to M'lle de Scuderi. "Fate has appointed it to you, noble lady," said he. "I remember now, that while I was at work at it, it was of you I thought. Despise not my gift—accept it as a token of my reverend esteem." "Nay, master René," answered Scuderi, "such ornaments would be very unsuitable for my age. And what have I done for you, that you should make me so rich a present?—Go, master René—if I were as young and handsome as the Marquise de Fontange, and rich, too, I might keep the jewels. But me they would not become."

But Cardillac insisted. "Take them as a favor to me, gracious lady," said he. "You know not how deep is my reverence for your distinguished virtues; do not mortify me by refusing the small tribute of my admiration." Scuderi was still inclined to be inexorable; but Maintenon took the casket from the jeweller's hand, and said, "Now I pray you, Magdalène, say no more of your years. What have you and I to do with time? Do not refuse the good master René; but accept with thanks a present that, I warrant me, money could never obtain from him."

Cardillac rose, apparently much gratified, kissed the hand of M'lle de Scuderi, and with an obeisance to the Marquise, left the apartment. "In the name of the saints, what ails the man?" cried Scuderi. Maintenon burst into a musical laugh, and said. "Do you not see, Magdalène, the man is desperately enamored of you, and is laying siege to your heart after the approved fashion!" The poetess looked grave, but could not withstand the gay humor of her friend, who rallied her mercilessly upon her new admirer. Madame de Maintenon concluded by offering her services as dressing-maid on occasion of the bridal, if such an event should take place, and the benefit of her experience in all housewifely duties.

Scuderi bore this good-humoredly, but looked sad as she rose to take leave of her friend. "I will take these jewels with me," said she, "but never wear them.—They have been in the hands of that terrible band of robbers, and the blood of the murdered seems to cleave to them. And the behavior of Cardillac, I must confess it, seems not a little strange to me. I cannot divest myself of the apprehension that behind all lurks some dreadful mystery; and though I may do injustice by connecting it with the excellent master René, it is not quite clear to me that he has nothing to do with it. At any rate, I could never bring myself to wear the ornaments."

The Marquise laughed at her friend's fears, and said she carried her scruples too far; but when Scuderi asked her seriously what she would do in her circumstances, she was obliged to confess she would make the same resolution, and rather throw the ornaments into the Seine than wear them.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

☞ The new schism in the Church is said to be called *Pusey*-ism, the New York Aurora hints, because it grows out of a peculiar understanding of the *Cat*-echism.

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1843.

☞ The "Spirit of the Age" appears to think that it was only for *amusement* that we stated there were negotiations pending between the whig and blue nose leaders for a union of the factions, and that no such arrangement is contemplated. The Age is entirely mistaken; we make no such statements unless based on reliable information, and such as we can refer to with confidence to sustain us. The respectable authority on which we explained the secret movements of the city leaders was a sufficient guarantee for us, and since its publication, it has been corroborated from a source that cannot be questioned. If any further proof were wanting, the silence of the Advocate and the Gazetto, the organs of the respective factions, should satisfy the minds of all doubters.

Whether the union will take place or not, we are unable to say, nor do we care much, although we would rather route the united forces of the coons, than to crush them in detached squads. It is certain that some of the candidates on the blue nose ticket, who have more discretion—and we are free to admit, more merit—than many of the leaders, have declared themselves willing to abandon the field, if the whigs will withdraw a portion of their ticket, and pledge themselves to support the balance of the antimasonic ticket. This proposition from the blue noses is very liberal, and in their present forlorn condition, is certainly the most prudent course they can pursue. But it is doubtful whether the whigs will accede to it. To bring the antimasons to a proposal of terms, is a great deal gained, but then they remember that they were seduced into similar arrangements on former occasions, and as soon as they had abandoned their organization, the "raw" was again opened; the lash of the antimasonic drivers was again applied to their backs, and they had to endure all the insult and contumely that their tyrannical allies might choose to heap upon them. These things are still remembered, and the cunning leaders of the whig faction, do not entertain the proposition with as much favor as was expected.

A few weeks, or perhaps days, will develope the result of the negotiations, and if successful, secrecy will be removed, and the "common people" may be permitted to know what arrangements their masters have made for them.

Settle as they may, we shall be satisfied. As we said before, we would like to beat them united, as we certainly can, and will therefore be well pleased with a union. But we care not what the result may be, the democracy of Allegheny will elect their whole ticket, as sure as the second Tuesday of October shall arrive.

A TREMENDOUS ENGINE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE.—Capt. Stockton, a man who obtained notoriety for his *ferocious* advocacy of the Coon cause, in 1840, and who recommended his party to stop at nothing, even the shedding of blood, to carry the election, has been engaged, very appropriately, for some time past, in perfecting a piece of ordnance that will possess greater powers of destruction than any now in use. It was tested last week, at Sandy Hook, and, we understand, threw a ball of 242 pounds three miles.—The target was constructed of wood and iron, and the ball went through. The Spirit of the Times says that this target was stronger than the hull of any seventy-four.

SOMETHING STRANGE.—At one of the largest banks in New York, a few days since, when the directors came together to deal out their favors, they found that there was not a single application for discount. This is indeed a strange state of things, and gives a cheering promise of improvement in the times, as we infer from it that the business community are able to get along without the aid of banks, or that they are unwilling to become their vassals for accommodations which very frequently prove the ruin of those who receive them.

TRADE, ENTERPRISE AND BUSINESS OF ST. LOUIS.—The Philadelphia Sun says that a locomotive is about to be shipped from that city, for the purpose of being placed on the St. Louis Rail Road, in the State of Missouri. It will be the first one that has ever run on that road, and it is exported for the express object of furnishing the city of St. Louis with coal for the ensuing winter. It may not be generally known, but is no less a fact that this excellent rail road is one of the most profitable in the Union. It has heretofore been travelled over by means of horse power only, therefore, by the introduction of a locomotive it is calculated that there will be coal to the amount of one million bushels per annum carried to St. Louis, being one half of all the produce which at present passes the Ferry at that city. The rail road was formerly owned by the Hon. W. C. Anderson, of St. Louis, but is now in the hands of enterprising capitalists.

We wonder why the people of St. Louis should send to Philadelphia for a locomotive, when they could get one 300 miles nearer home, which in every respect would be equal to any built in the eastern workshops. The skill of the engine builders of Pittsburgh cannot be surpassed by any in the union, and wherever an article of their manufacture is tried their reputation is established. In cheapness we suppose they can compete with any other place, as they possess to a greater extent than any other city, all the facilities for the construction of engines. If the people of the west should hereafter want engines, we would advise them stop at the "Iron City."

MILLINERS, &c., IN LONDON.—A little pamphlet, entitled the "Wrongs of Women," has just been published in New York. According to its statements, there are at this time in London alone, 15,000 girls, from the age of 14 upwards, employed in the millinery and dress making establishments of 1500 employers, who are reduced to the most deplorable condition of health, and living in the most ruinous way. But as fashion has every where its apes, so has it every where its victims, and it is said that there is hardly an establishment in the realm that does not "kill a girl a year," and if to the list of the killed there were superadded all who are mortally wounded, a fearful return would appear. During the two "seasons" in town, the girls usually work from 6 A. M., till 2 or 3 next morning. Many have for three months successively worked 20 hours out of the 24. One witness, who was examined before the Commission of Inquiry, had been compelled to work from 4 A. M., on Thursday, to 10½ on the next Sunday morning.

THE FALL RIVER FIRE.—The Fall River Monitor states that the loss on buildings, at the late fire in that town, was $257,000; on other property, $256,300; total, $513,300. There was insured on buildings $100,000; on other property, $66,000. The number of persons living in the burnt district, exclusive of those doing business in that district, and living in other parts of the town, is stated at 1050.

PROFITABLE LITERARY LABOR.—M. BELEKE, a Professor at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmetsburgh, Md., has realized $3,000 from the publication of a German Grammar. We see the work spoken of in the highest terms, and recommended as the very best German Grammar in print.

MORE TREASURY NOTES MISSING.—Two thousand one hundred dollars, in Treasury notes, mailed at Van Buren, Ark., for the East, have never reached their destination.

☞ A difficulty which has existed for some time between the boatmen and coal proprietors, on the Easton Canal, has been settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—We understand that the Carlisle bank and the Chambersburg Bank now pay specie for all their liabilities except their relief issues. Our currency is gradually returning to a better state, and in a short time we may hope, if the foolish legislation does not interfere, that the financial matters of Pennsylvania will be restored to their former solvent condition.

CHRISTINA COCHRAN, OR GILMOUR.—The eastern papers state that there is but little doubt that this unhappy woman will soon be delivered up to the British Government by the authorities at Washington.

☞ The Small Pox is making fearful ravages in Columbia. It is also rumored that there are several cases in Lancaster. So says the Harrisburg Advertiser of Saturday.

COTTON—Exported from the United States since 1st

September last,	1,931,166
Same time last year,	1,433,859
Same time year before,	1,273,600

IMMIGRATION.—It will be seen by the following list of passengers which have arrived in New York from foreign ports since the commencement of the present year, that as compared with the arrivals during the same period last year, the number has fallen off nearly one half. We copy from the N. Y. Sun:

Passengers arrived in January,	1001
" " in February,	522
" " in March,	361
" " in April,	4321
" " in May,	6481
" " in June,	5413
" " in July,	9871
Total to the 28th July,	23,848
Arrivals in same time last year,	51,573
Decrease,	23,225

The decrease in the number of immigrants to Canada is still greater, being a diminution of more than one half. The whole number that reached our country last year was 110,984—the largest number ever reported in one year.

CRUEL DECEPTION.—The Rochester Democrat says that a young man in that city, whose intemperate habits had reduced his family to want, signed the temperance pledge about 3 months since, and for six months kept it faithfully, during which time he had regained his strength and made his family comparitively comfortable. Some two months ago, he was employed by a tavern keeper, at whose house he boarded. His zeal for temperance enraged his employer, and induced him to form a plan to make the noble hearted reformed inebriate break his pledge. To effect this, he mixed whiskey with some ginger beer, which he poured out of a beer bottle, and it was unconsciously drunk by the unfortunate victim. Before he detected the fraud, the poor fellow had tasted the alcohol. His slumbering appetite was revived, and in twenty-four hours he was again drunk. His poor wife and child are again beggared; and none but those who know what a drunkard's family suffers, can conceive the misery which this family has endured since the success of this fiendish plot to destroy their peace.

Will our neighbors of the Age tell us what they mean by saying that *their* River reports "are not prepared to suit the views of interested persons." Whose are?

☞ The Louisville Journal says of Fisher Ames, "he was one of the truest patriots and worthiest men," &c. This is the same Fisher Ames who pronounced Democracy "an illuminated Hell!" We do not object to whig papers eulogising old Federalists, but we protest most solemnly against them, at the same time, claiming the title of Democrats.

MR. S. HUBLEY.—A report having got currency that this gentleman has withdrawn from the field, he requests us to contradict it in the most positive terms. He has no intention whatever of declining—and will continue a candidate, should he get but a single vote.

PROBABLE PIRACY.

In the New Bedford Bulletin of Monday evening, we find the following. The name of the vessel is probably the Lavinia, which sailed from Alexandia on the 1st of July, bound to Antigua and a market.

"The sloop Fairhaven, of Providence, which left hence yesterday morning for New York, about 9 o'clock, 6 miles S. S. W. of the Hen and Chickens, 10 miles S. E. of Cuttyhunk, fell in with a schooner, with all sail set, and running pretty close to her discovered that there was no one on board. They immediately boarded her, found that she had one anchor down with a short scope, and on trying her pumps, found three foot water in her hold, and on farther search discovered that she was scuttled forward just above the copper. The forecastle was torn to pieces—the bunks torn down—a hole cut in the cabin floor with an axe lying beside it.

The cabin was in great disorder—all valuable articles were taken away except the quadrant and compass, which were found in the mate's locker—the captain's trunk was found cut open, and was completely pillaged. On examination, the vessel proved to be the schooner Lamnia, of Alexandria, Dearborn, master, with a cargo of flour, kild dried meal, blackeyed peas, yellow corn, and red oak staves. The crew list found in the captain's trunk was as follows.

Charles H. Dearborn, master.
Walter A. Nicoll, mate.
John Johnston, cook.
David Babe, } Seamen.
William Webster, }
George Mathews, }

Nicoll is from Northumberland county, Va., Johnston has no residence opposite his name; Babe is from Cape May, N. J.; and Webster and Mathews from Baltimore. The captain and mate, with Babe and Webster, could write—the others made their marks in signing the articles, which fact may prove to be of some importance.

By an examination of the schooner's papers, it appeared that she sailed from Alexandria, July 1st, for Antigua and a market in the West Indies. She is owned by Geo. J. Thomas and others, of Alexandria.

The last regular entry on the log-book, apparently in the mate's hand writing, is on the 10th of July, latitude 29, course S.

The boat of the vessel, which from the takle used in hoisting was evidently a long boat, was gone. The gangway rail was taken away to make room for the boat, in hoisting her over the side.

The chests of the seamen were gone from the forecastle. The captain's trunk was stove open, as we mentioned above, and completely ransacked of every thing of the slightest value—his letters were all left.

We have no time to speculate upon this mysterious affair, but it is the prevailing opinion that a piracy has been committed, and the captain and mate thrown overboard. There is foul play somewhere, and time will develope the mystery.

The Fairhaven arrived here last evening with the schooner in tow. She is now in the possession of Mr. Gordon, the U. S. Marshall."

Communications.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—This morning a copy of the Aurora was placed in my hands by a friend and my attention called to an article in which I am accused of "having entered into an agreement with John Morrison, a whig candidate for Sheriff, by which my personal influence should be given to him, and against the Democratic nominee for that office."

I depart from my rule, which is not to notice the malignant attacks of my enemies, to contradict this atrocious calumny.

I pronounce every word of the above charge *false* and *slanderous*, and the *authors* and *publishers* of it *wilful* and *malicious liars*.

Some days since I had an intimation from one of the Aurora men, that I was to be noticed in their paper, and if I had chosen to submit to the exaction of "*black mail*" or "*hush money*," I suppose I could have suppressed this attack; as I have not chosen to support a paper which from the course it pursues has evidently been started for the purpose of distracting and dividing the democratic party, I must be content to come in for a share of its vituperation and abuse.

GEO. R. RIDDLE.

Allegheny City, August 5, 1843.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

To the Democratic Citizens of Allegheny county:

Judge Shaler and Alexander Brackenridge, Esq., having been named as candidates for the Democratic Congressional nomination, have both publicly defined their position. As my name has also been announced, and as I do not know of any candidate for the congressional nomination but the persons above named, I have yielded to the advice of friends who think that the party should receive a direct assurance from myself, that if nominated I will accept the favor without reluctance.

In giving this assurance, it is proper to state, in regard to *claims* which others allege I have on the party, that for myself I entirely disclaim them. If I have struggled with the Democrats of Allegheny against the torrent of Federal innovations, and the corrupting influences of a National Bank, it was only in the fulfilment of a duty which binds every citizen to aid in proportion to his abilities and opportunities, the cause of that party and of those principles which he may honestly believe best calculated to preserve the republican institutions of our common country. In supporting Democratic principles in this, heretofore, stronghold of our opponents, I have *not sought* to secure for myself the favor of the people, or to obtain office at their hands, and the only reward I covet is to witness the permanent ascendancy of the Democratic cause.

If, however, a majority of the party, overlooking the objection of a want of *official* experience (which many who *have* held office will probably always urge against those who have *not*), choose to nominate me for Congress, and their selection should be ratified by the people, I shall endeavor, to the extent of my humble abilities, to fulfil the duties of a representative.

Should either of my respected competitors be nominated, I will cordially support his election, and should the nomination be conferred on myself, candour requires me to say that I will accept it cheerfully, and with the hope that if elected I may, by an honest devotion to Democratic principles and strict attention to the interests of the district, manifest the grateful sense I entertain for unsolicited honors heretofore conferred by my Democratic friends.

With respect,
I remain your fellow citizen,
EDWARD D. GAZZAM.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors—I observe in the Post, a communication urging the pretensions of Col. Hawkins to the office of Prothonotary. I have no objection to the Colonel, nor shall I question the sufficiency of his claims; but I do protest against the mean attempt made to stir up sectional prejudices to carry him into office. Of the city cliques the writer talks about, I know nothing; I care nothing—if they exist I have yet to find them. But the most piteous complaint about the county being deprived of the offices, is not only contemptible, but it is false as regards the office of Prothonotary. Of the *four* last Prothonotaries, *three* were from the country. When elected, they moved to town, as the Colonel will no doubt do, if he should be chosen.

There is nothing so supremely ridiculous as this system of pressing claims on sectional grounds. It induces the conclusion that there is little else to be said in a man's favor, when such a matter is urged. Suppose it should be conceded that Wilkins township ought to have the Prothonotary—and suppose that Wilkins had no man within her borders who wished the office,—or no man who could get the party vote—(such is not the case now, because she has Col. Hawkins:) but suppose she was not favored with that gentleman, how could she assert her claim? All will see that it would not do to establish this principle of giving certain offices to certain sections of the county. It reminds me of that system which conferred the right of suffrage on a man if he owned a jackass, and its practical effect is the same. If the jackass should die before election day, the man would have no vote; and if the candidate should be conceded to Wilkins township, and she should not be able to get a man to serve, why she would be deprived of her right, even as the poor man who had lost his jackass!

It is vain to seek to establish any other claim to party favor than party service, and the conviction that a man would run well, and make a good officer. It is unjust and erroneous to suppose that a man's *location* can add to his claims on his popularity.

M.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors:—Sixty seven years have passed by, since *Equality* was declared as being the basis of the political and social compact of the United States.—Suppose 'twere asked, what positive law, National or State, has been adopted during that time, the whole of our existence as a nation, to fit or prepare the real people—the toiling many—for the enjoyment of their natural rights of political and social equality? The answer must be, none. The legislation of the United States, individual and collective, has been for Capital or its possessors. The interests of gambling speculators, the advocates of National Banks or State Banks, the swindling stock-jobbers and black legs of large operations, *possessing charters with privilege by law to rob the public without fear of the Penitentiary*; for these and such as these are laws made, to promote their interests, at the expense of labor; and whenever any public measure to curb the power of those remorseless plunderers is proposed, the non-producing, the useless and money-grub classes all unite in hostile array, until they lie the advocates of such measure out of countenance; all the time pretending they seek only the interests of the farmers, mechanics, &c.; and too often they succeed in making the useful classes their dupes.

The slavery of the industrious many has increased since the 4th of July, '76, and is at this moment progressively accelerating in its perils. Poverty and misery is necessarily the accompaniment of the toil-worn many—the drudges for money wages. Such to them is the consequences as society is constructed, and environed about with the meshes of the net of Capital, the slavery of poverty will continue to increase until they continue to have their interests efficiently represented by their law makers. The only exception to this truthful, but nationally disgraceful acknowledgement of neglect or incapacity for self-government, is to be recognized in the noble order given by President Van Buren, for the adoption of the ten hours system of labor on the public works of the nation; and what is very remarkable, wherever that system of labor was adopted, Mr. Van Buren received a large majority of the toiler's votes. There they had time to read, could do their own thinking, and dared act at the ballot boxes to shew they fully appreciated the merits of a faithful public servant.—That measure of pure patriotism, wise, benign and just, has immortalized its author. Be it our care to carry it out on the public works of the state, by attending the primary meetings, and instructing our delegates thereon.

A PROLETARY.

☞ Col. Wigginton, late of Texas, and formerly of Louisville, was found dead in his bed at New Orleans, on the 19th ult., in a state of decomposition!

RELIEF.—The Council of New Orleans have vetoed an appropriation of $500 to the sufferers by the Tallahassee fire.

PLUNDER.—A London paper states that the amount of treasure in gold, diamonds, &c., captured by Sir Charles Napier, at Hyderabad, falls little short of three millions of money. The share of the general himself is estimated at not less than £200,000.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, Aug. 3rd, 1843.

Council met:—Present, Messrs. Boreland, Hays, Howard, Irwin, Kelly, Matthews, McCutcheon, Mitchell, O'Neal, Pratt, Small, Stoner and President.

Mr. Boreland presented a petition from John Murphy, which was read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Howard offered the following resolution, which was read three times and passed, viz:

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be added to appropriation No. 7, for the use of the Allegheny Wharf, payable on the requisition of the Wharf Master, when endorsed by a majority of the committee on streets, grading and paving. Sent to the S. C. and returned, the adoption not concurred in, and referred to the committee on Wharves and Landings. Adoption receded from and reference concurred in.

The following resolution, which had been read three times and passed by the S. C. on the 31st, was read three times and concurred in, viz:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to issue Certificates of Loan, countersigned by the Treasurer, at one and two years with interest at 6 per cent for the following sums, viz:

To James Pratt one for $50, and one for $26 40 at one year.

To James Pratt one for $50 and one for $26 40 at two years, to be dated August 1st, 1843.

To Stackhouse & Nelson one for $16 68, and one for $23 50 at one year.

To Stackhouse & Nelson one for $1100, and one for 399 25, at one year and one for 399 25 at two years, dated from August 1st, 1843.

To J. & C. A. Beck two for $500 00; and one for $231 50 at one year.

To J. & C. A. Beck two for $500,00, and one for $231 50 at two years, dated from 1st August, 1843.

The Clerk of the S. C. presented an ordinance entitled "an ordinance supplementary to the various ordinances respecting the assessment and collection of Water Rents, and for other purposes, which was read three times and passed.

Also, An Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance relating to Dogs," which was read three times and passed.

Also, An Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance relating to Hogs," which was read three times, and passed.

Also, A Report from the Committee on Streets, Grading and Paving, accompanied by An Ordinance. Report accepted, and Ordinance read once and lost.

He also presented the non-concurrence of the S. C. in the reference of the bill of A. A. Anderson, with a reference of same to the Committee on City Printing.—Concurred in.

Also, In the reference of the bill of W. C. Wall, with a reference of same to the Committee on Engines and Hose. Concurred in.

Also, the concurrence of the S. C. in reference of the Petition of A. Weaver, and the remonstrance on same subject, and Messrs. Kincaid and Galway appointed on their behalf.

Also, the concurrence of the S. C. in the reference of the Bill of L. Loomis to the Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Also, the petition of John Bulhoup to the Committee on Markets.

Also, of the Petition of certain citizens of the Fifth Ward, to the Committee on Streets, Grading and Paving.

Also, in the adoption of a resolution in favor of W.H. Hart.

Also, in the adoption of a resolution authorizing the Committee on Wharves and Landings to alter the plan of the Monongahela Wharf.

Also, in the passage of an Ordinance authorizing the Mayor to purchase the lot of ground now occupied by the Duquesne Engine and Hose House.

Mr. Stoner presented a bill of W. C. Meredith amounting to $2.50, which was read and referred to the committee on Claims and Accounts which was concurred in by S. C.

Adjourned.

EXTENSIVE ROBBRY.—The iron chest of Wm. P. Webb, Register in Chancery at Eutaw, Alabama, was broken open on the 15th by Lawrence Johnson, Clerk to Mr Webb, and $4,000 stolen therefrom. Johnson broke open with a hatchet a desk in which was the key of the safe, unlocked the safe, pocketed the money, hired a horse at a livery stable and put off at 9 o'clock on Saturday night. The robery was not detected till Monday morning, when officers were sent after the culprit in every direction, and he was traced to Gainesville, but no further. It is supposed he has steered for Texas. He is a handsome, well-dressed youth, of light complexion, only 18 or 19 years of age. A reward of $500 is offered for his apprehension.

THRILLING SCENE ON THE RAILROAD.

The night line from Harrisburg was somewhat delayed on Monday, and a singular, as well as an exciting scene at the Inclined Plane, principally occasioned that delay.

When the cars arrived at the Inclined Plane, the lights, as usual, were deficient. The attendants could scarcely see to attach the rope to the train, and in fact, owing to the miserable and inexcusable deficiency, were not enabled to secure the rope properly and well. The consequence was, that the train had scarcely passed off the level, and began its fearful descent, before "Snap!"—"Crack!"—"Bang!"—went the rope, and instantly the oaths, exclamations and screams of the passengers filled the air. Every man, woman, and child anticipated instant destruction. The sudden and awful pause which followed, was deemed to be the pause before inevitable destruction. Of course the windows of the cars were thrown open, and men, who had presence of mind enough, threw themselves headlong into the road. Women shrieked in very agony; while one, in her fright, absolutely attempted, mother-like to throw her infant out, in order to save its life at the expense of her own. She was forcibly prevented.—The greatest possible confusion and consternation reigned. The officers of the road were not less alarmed than the passengers. At length quiet was restored, and an investigation took place. It was discovered that although the rope had slipped, the "break" had held the cars, and thus saved the lives which would have been otherwise sacrificed—no thanks to the negligence of those who should have furnished lights enough to see the rope well fastened.—*Times.*

Port of Pittsburgh.

THE RIVER.—A friend called on Saturday to inform us, that the statements we have published for several days as to the stage of water in our Rivers, were entirely incorrect; and that when we published "fourteen inches in the channel," there were actually *twenty-two*; and that there has not been less than that at any time this season. If we have been led into error in a matter so important not only to our city but to persons abroad, we certainly sincerely regret it. Our River list is prepared by persons whose business keeps them constantly at the River, and who, therefore, have always the opportunity of knowing its actual condition. Unfortunately, there are no marks by which the precise depth of water can be ascertained. It will be seen that we have given the depth, as it appears by the marks at the Wood street sewer. This is 25 inches, and Keel boats drawing that amount of water can go out. As this Wood street mark was put down by order of the Insurance offices, by which to regulate their policies, and is regarded as correct by the Wharfmaster, we shall hereafter, during low water, state the depth as there indicated. In order to prevent confusion, and to show why there is any discrepency in the river registers of the different papers, we will state that there is another mark, by which Steamboat Pilots have been generally governed. This mark indicates 16 inches water today, but Steamboats, as we are informed by an experienced Captain, have generally and do now load to three or four inches below that mark. From all that we can learn, therefore, Keel Boats may safely be laden to the depth of 24 or 25 inches, and Steamboats to 20 or 21.

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

TWENTY-FIVE INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL,

According to the Marks at the Wood street Sewer.

ARRIVED.

Warren, Ward, Beaver
Moxahala, Parkinson, Cincinnati

DEPARTED.

Rich'd. Clayton, Hough, Cin.
Alpine, Cockburn, Cincinnati
Warren, Ward, Beaver

Assembly.

JAMES BENNY, Esq., of the city, is respectfully recommended to the Democratic Convention, as a candidate for Assembly, by MANY DEMOCRATS.

County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER PHILLIPS jr., of Robinson, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. aug 7—td

Coroner.

Gentlemen: Please announce the name of THOMAS M'CALL, of Allegheny city, as a suitable person to be supported for the office of Coroner, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. Mr. M'Call is an old resident in this county, and his genuine democracy has never been disputed. MANY DEMOCRATS.

aug 7—tc

Assembly.

A number of the Democrats of Mifflin township have concluded to present the name of SAMUEL COCHRAN, Esq., of that township, for the consideration of the Convention which meets on the 30th inst., for a nomination for the Legislature. Mr C. is a well-known and a well tried democrat, and his neighbors confidently present his claims. aug 7—tf

County Auditor.

Messrs. Editors:—Please announce the name of JOHN W. M'CLELLAND, of Franklin township, as a suitable candidate for County Auditor at the coming election, subject to the decision of the County Convention. Mr. M'CLELLAND is a Democrat of the warmest and purest kind, and will be warmly supported by MANY DEMOCRATS.

Aug. 7, '43—tc.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Kenedy, of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, lately deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. T. PATTERSON, DAVID KENNEDY, } Executors.

aug 7—6t

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber having, for particular reasons, resigned his situation in the Western University, has united himself with Mr. ROBERT GREERSON, and intends opening a new Institution on *Tuesday, the 22d of the present month*, in the Sabbath School Room of the First Presbyterian Church. The entrance is on Sixth street.

In this Institution all the branches of a collegiate course are to be taught. The subscriber is Principal and Professor of Mathematics, and Natural and Moral Philosophy. Mr. Greerson is Professor of Ancient Languages. An able tutor is also bespoke.

The subscriber can say with confidence that he has never known a teacher better qualified to preserve the esteem of all his students, and to instruct them in the difficulties of the Latin and Greek languages than Mr. Greerson. Having been the Professor of Ancient Languages in the University for two years, when the subscriber was Principal, he can, from personal observation, state to the community with infallible certainty Mr. Greerson's qualifications. He has no superior in the languages in Western Pennsylvania; and he can aid, if needed, in any of the branches of mathematics.

Our object is, to encourage students as much as possible to rapid, accurate, and enlightened progress, in every department; and while the collegiate term will be four years, yet each student will be advanced according to his merit; and at the time of the commencement, rewards of good conduct and scholarship will, in order to discriminate, be bestowed according to the opinion of neutral and qualified judges.

The year will be divided into three terms of fifteen teaching weeks; leaving seven weeks for vacation: at Christmas, one; in April, one, and five in August and part of September.

The first Monday in November, March, and July, will be days of matriculation, and for the receiving of the fees of tuition. The fees will be at the rate of $36 per annum for those belonging to either of the cities, who have not to pay board; and $25 for those from the country who have to pay their boarding.

The name of the Institution is, Duquesne College.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7, '43—3t. ROBT. BRUCE.

AN ORDINANCE,

Authorizing the Mayor to purchase on Perpetual Lease, the lot now occupied by the Duquesne Engine and Hose House.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Council assembled. That the Mayor be authorized to purchase on perpetual lease for the use of the City, a lot of ground of twenty feet in front on second St., and extending sixty feet in depth to a twenty foot alley, owned by the Trustees of the Western University, and now occupied by the Duquesne Hose Company, giving therefor at the rate of $60 per annum, with the privilege of purchasing the property in fee for one thousand dollars, at any time it may be deemed expedient by the City authorities to do so.

Ordained and Enacted into a Law in Councils, this 3d day of August, A. D. 1843.

WM. EICHBAUM, Pres't. C. C.

E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk C C.
JOHN SHIPTON, Pres't. S C.
A. MILLAR, Clerk S. C.

aug 7—d3t.

AN ORDINANCE Relating to Dogs.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, that an Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance concerning Dogs," passed the 7th day of November, 1836, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it ordained and enacted, &c., That an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent Dogs from running at large in the city of Pittsburgh," passed on the 9th day of August, 1831, be and the same is hereby revived and declared to be in full force.

SEC. 3. Be it ordained and enacted, &c., That the reward for taking up and destroying Dogs under said act shall be reduced to fifty cents per head. And the penalty against obstructing the officers or other persons appointed to carry said ordinance into effect shall be reduced to fifty dollars, instead of one hundred dollars as heretofore. And that Dogs need not be kept muzzled unless at the option of the owner, except from the 15th day of July to the 15th September.

Ordained and enacted into a Law of the Council this 3d August, A. D. 1843.

WM. EICHBAUM, Pres't C. C.

E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk C. C.
JOHN SHIPTON, Pres't S. C.
A. MILLAR, Clerk S. C.

aug 7.—d3t.

AN ORDINANCE Relating to Hogs.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted, by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, That an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to prevent Hogs from running at large within the limits of the city," passed the 28th day of July, 1821, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it ordained and enacted, &c., That so much of an ordinance entitled "an ordinance for suppression of nuisances, an introduction of wholesome regulations in the city," passed the 7th day of September 1816, as was repealed by the Ordinance aforesaid, be and the same is hereby revived, and declared to be in force.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 3d day of August, 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.