[illegible] as soon as I was able to walk, I [illegible] to a goldsmith; soon after, my father [illegible] a few months my mother followed him to the grave."

"Poor Anne! poor Anne!" cried Scuderi, sobbing.

"Heaven be praised, rather," resumed the prisoner, "that she was taken from evil to come, and lived not to see her beloved son die a felon's death!" Here the unfortunate young man yielded to his feelings and burst into bitter and passionate tears. There was a movement without, as if the guard apprehended an attempt to escape; Olivier marked it, and proceeded:—"I was humbly treated by my master the goldsmith, notwithstanding that I wrought early and late; and my situation soon became intolerable. It happened one day that a stranger came into our shop to make some purchases. He took notice of a necklace on which I was working; clapped me on the shoulder and said, "my young friend, that is capital workmanship, I know not, indeed, who could do better, unless it were René Cardillac, who is the first jeweller in the world. You should go to him; he would be glad, no doubt to employ you; and you could improve yourself with him." These words sank deep into my soul. I was restless thenceforward in Genova; and ere long I got released from my master's service. I came to Paris. René Cardillac received me very coldly; but I insisted on me showing him some of my work. I finished a small ring, and brought it to him. He looked at me, as if his eyes would read me through and through, then said, 'You are a skilful workman; you can help me in my shop. I will pay you well, and you shall be pleased with my service.' Cardillac kept his word. I remained with him; but it was many months before I saw his daughter, who was passing some time in the country with an old female relative. At length she returned. Oh! how lovely she was! No man ever loved as I did!"

Olivier here paused a few moments, before he could proceed calmly:

"Madelon was kind to me. She often came into the shop, and as I could not conceal my passion from her, she did not hesitate to acknowledge that she returned it. Her father watched us closely, but we eluded his suspicions. I resolved to apply myself with diligence to business, and when I was able to command a competence, to sue for Madelon's hand. One morning while I was at work, Cardillac came in, his face distorted and pale with anger, "I need your services no longer," said he, furiously; "out of this house, and let me never behold you more! I need not tell you why you are dismissed: the sweet fruit you would pluck hangs too high for your reach!" I would have spoken, but he seized and dragged me to the door, which he slammed in my face when I was outside. I left the house, and obtained lodgings with an acquaintance in the suburb St. Martin. But I had not rest; my head was filled with plans for obtaining a sight at Madelon. By night I wondered about the house in which she lived, in hopes of seeing even her shadow passing the window. In the street Nicaise, close to Cardillac's house, is a high wall with several projections of rough stone. Against one of these I leaned one night, looking up at the window of my beloved, which was visible, but there was no light there. Suddenly I saw a light in the window below, which I knew was Cardillac's apartment. I was surprised that he should be awake at this hour, for it was past midnight, and vexed also; for it convinced me that any attempt on my part to enter the house, which was my object, would be discovered by him. While I was wondering if anything unusual had happened, the light was extinguished; and soon after I felt the part of the wall against which I leaned, giving away. I sprang back and hid myself in the deep shadow behind the projection. I could see distinctly that a secret door turned in the wall, and a dark and muffled figure came softly out, and walked down the street. Impelled irresistibly, I followed a few paces behind him.

Close to an image of the Virgin the figure turned round, and the light of a lamp fell on its face. It was Cardillac! A shuddering seized me; but as if borne on by magic, I still followed him; at length he disappeared in the deep shadow on the side of the street, but a light clearing of his throat betrayed that his lurking-place was close at hand. A few moments elapsed; when a man wearing a plumed cap and spurs, came along, humming an air. Cardillac sprang on him like a tiger on his prey; the man fell on the pavement; I sprang forward, crying:

"Master Cardillac—what have you done?" He started up, rushed past me, and disappeared. Bewildered with horror and amazement, I knelt beside the victim and strove to bring him to life, but he was quite dead. Before I knew it, I was surrounded by the police, and seized as the murderer."

PART III.

"I related how I had come to the wounded man just as the assassin left him. The officers looked in my face, and one of them exclaimed, "I know him well; it is Olivier Brusson, the goldsmith; he works for the excellent Master René Cardillac, and is an honest fellow!" Again they questioned me, and I told exactly what I had seen, only not mentioning the assassin's name. They showed me the wound, directly through the heart of the murdered man; and after some further examination I was discharged.

"All next day I seemed to be in a frightful dream.—The awful occurrence I had witnessed was continually before my eyes. As I sat in my chamber the door opened, and Cardillac entered. "What do you want, for Heaven's sake?" I cried. He came towards me with a smile that sent a shudder through my frame, drew a chair, and seated himself close by me. "Olivier," said he, "I was over hasty in my conduct to you yesterday; I love you from my house, but I find I cannot do without you. Even now I have on hand a piece of work, which I cannot complete without your help. Will you resume my service once more? You are silent. I know I have done you wrong. I did not approve your love for Madelon; but, on mature consideration, I find that as an industry, skillfulness, and faithfulness are concerned, I could not have a better son-in-law than you.—Come with me; Madelon awaits you."

Cardillac's words went to my heart, but I had no power to speak. He observed my emotion—"You refuse, perhaps," said he; "you have perhaps other views; you wish to go to Desgrais, to La Regnie, or to Argenson. Beware, young man! lest the power you invoke to the destruction of others make you also its victim!" "Let me!" I cried, "who are conscious of crime, fear the agents you have mentioned; I have nothing to do with them." "Remember," said Cardillac, "that it will be other evidence than yours to criminate a man so noted for good report; and that any effort to injure me will probably result in your own ruin. As concerns Madelon, it is to her, not to my fears, you are indebted for my present visit. She loves you passionately. Since your departure, she has wearied me with entreaties to recall you, declaring that without you she can not live. Indeed, she is grown so pale and wan, I have feared for her life. Last evening I promised I would bring you home to-day."

May I be forgiven, lady, if I yielded to my feelings. What seemed my fate, and returned with Cardillac? Madelon rushed to meet me—altered indeed, but restored to life by the sight of him she loved. As I clasped the beautiful girl in my arms and pressed her to my throbbing heart, and vowed never, never to forsake her, I felt devoted to her and hers, body and soul!"

Olivier ceased, again overcome by his feelings.—"Is this Scuderi, struck with amazement, exclaimed, "possible? René Cardillac, then, belonged to that band of robbers, whose dreadful deeds have alarmed Paris!"

"What say you, lady?" cried the prisoner—the *band?* There band never existed. Cardillac *alone* it was, who perpetrated all those deeds of blood! In the fact that he *alone* was engaged in this fearful enterprise, lies security. Thus the difficulty of tracing the guilt is greatly enhanced. But let me go on, and reveal the secret of this most guilty and most unfortunate man. You may readily conceive my state of mind after my return to his house. But the step was taken, and I could not go back, though forced to reveal myself as an accomplice in his crimes, so long as I remained silent. In Madelon's love, I forgot, at times, my anguish; for she, at least, was innocent; but I could not always crush down the grief that was consuming me. I worked with Cardillac in his shop, but I dared to lift my eyes to his face; nor did I speak, unconstrained to do so. All day seemed, as the night only witnessed his deeds of horror.—Sometimes he was in unusually good spirits, and talked and laughed while at his work. Suddenly he threw aside the ornament he was elaborating; rose from his seat, and said, "Olivier, the relations between us must end. I can do this no longer. What all the accusing fingers and his fellows have failed to discover, he has revealed to you. You saw me do what I was compelled; I could not resist; and you will say it was your evil star also, that led you to the place."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1843.

☞ It is with pain we feel compelled to refer to the course that has been pursued for some time past by a few persons who are seeking nominations from the democratic party, towards some of their competitors. We had hoped that they would see the folly of their imprudent conduct, and abandon the idea of attempting to secure the favors of the party, not on the strength of their own merits, but by circulating unfounded charges against others whom they deem to be serious obstacles in the way of their success. They should have known that such means have never yet been effectual in gaining the friendship of the democratic party, and that the public will never think well of men whose chief recommendation appears to be their ability to malign and misrepresent their neighbors.

We are reluctantly forced to notice this matter, on account of the ungenerous course pursued towards a gentleman who is a prominent candidate for one of the county offices. The person referred to is no more to us, politically, than any other honest member of the party, and in condemning the dishonorable means resorted to for the purpose of injuring him, we do no more than we would for any other democrat, that might be unjustly assailed. The charges made against him are known to be false, by every democrat acquainted with him, and we do not believe that those who give them currency, would dare to assert them publicly, under the authority of their own names.

As publishers of the organ of the democratic party, we would not desire for one candidate favors that were not granted to all; but would insist upon a fair field and honorable competition, that public sentiment might be fully elicited, and the selections made in accordance with the known wishes of the voters. But when we see a combination formed against a single individual; an unprincipled press employed to abuse him; and men who are seeking office from the party, giving circulation to the falsehoods, and forwarding measures that are calculated to divide and distract our ranks, we feel it to be our duty to condemn such conduct, and to warn the people of the motives that actuate such persons.—No man can commend himself to public favor by misrepresenting his competitor, and it has generally been found that slanders will recoil on those who utter them, and that, sooner or later, those who attempt to injure others by such means, will realize the truth of the Arab proverb, that "Curses, like young chickens, always come home to roost."

If the *party* is permitted to manage matters, we have no fears of disunion; the prudent men who take an interest in the success of democratic principles, will see that no man is nominated whose moral or political honesty is doubted; and they may, perhaps, require other recommendations from some of the expectants, than their participation in attacks on the character of democrats, whose integrity has never heretofore been questioned.

We hope this system of misrepresentation that has been adopted by a few—and we are happy to say they are very *few*—will be abandoned, before it becomes necessary to let the public know more plainly who it is that would distract the party, and, in their blind eagerness for office, resort to means unworthy of democrats, and men of honorable principles.

THE DISCLOSURES.—We are unable to give any satisfactory answer to the many enquiries that have been made, from the country, respecting *those disclosures*. We begin to think that the blue nose leaders in the city will not permit them to be made public, and that the antimasons of the country must forego the gratification they expected to derive from reading a full account of the songs, toasts, &c., that were customary at the masonic carousals.

The calls for these disclosures, we believe, have become very urgent, and those whose duty it would be, as good antimasons, to lay them before the party, encounter much difficulty in warding off the curious enquiry of their country friends. Mr. Craig, to whom the renouncing mason unbosomed himself, has been importuned so often to publish the confession, that to escape further annoyance, we understand he contemplates taking a trip to Virginia, and may not return until a short time before the election. The Deacon of the Gazette, who also knew the disclosures, and who the party intended to call on to corroborate the songs and toasts, is going to clear out, we are told, and will conceal himself among the suckers of Illinois until the party ceases to demand the publication of the revelations.

This is the way the antimasonic leaders treat their followers. They have been preaching against masons for years; they have denounced them in general terms as being guilty of every species of crime; but when a disclosure of all their guilt is made; when there several crimes, including their songs and toasts, are specified, and their publication demanded, the men to whom the horrible disclosures were entrusted, refuse to make them public, and at length, to avoid the importunity of their political brethren, run off into distant States with the determination not to return until the excitement in their party respecting this matter, has subsided. Was ever such barefaced treachery to a confiding party known.

But if Craig and White will treat the blue noses in this scandalous manner, there are others who are under heavy obligations to the party, equally as competent to make the disclosures as either of the traitors who have fled from their duty. MR. DARSIE, for instance, who we believe is in town, can, we have no doubt, corroborate every statement made by the renouncing mason, and perhaps give a more lively description of the amusements that characterised their convivial gatherings. We would advise those who have applied to us for "more light" on this subject, to call upon Mr. Darsie, and probably he will gratify their curiosity,

☞ We understand that many antimasons of the county who have become disgusted with the political dishonesty of the city clique, are much gratified with the exposures we have given of the unprincipled course of the *speculators* in antimasonry, and are disposed to attach themselves to the democratic party. The editor of the Gazette expected that after harvest the farmers would have time to take part in the canvass, and that they would then be active politicians. He is right, they will have time and they will be active, too; but he will find many of those on whom he and the blue nose leaders counted, making amends for their former adhesion to antimasonry, by doing all in their power to insure the success of the democratic ticket.

☞ The democrats of Wisconsin have renominated Gen. HENRY DODGE for Delegate in Congress.—There is not the slightest doubt of Mr. Dodge's election, as he is the most popular man in the territory, and if valuable services entitle a man to the good feelings of his fellow citizens, there is no man more deserving than the hero of the Black Hawk War.

☞ [illegible] Mr. D. R. Lore of Centre county, the sole by the half Iron County Democrat, concede the nomination of his opponent. They claim that if Mr. Long was not nominated there was no nomination made. We make this statement in justice to Mr. Long, who, we stated yesterday, had been defeated in the nominating Convention. It is also proper to mention that the nomination of R. Barber, Esq. Mr. L.'s opponent, is resolutely claimed by his friends. As we know that Mr. Long's vote on the small note bill was used against him, we have no doubt that it had a material influence on the result.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—Our readers will perceive by the correspondence of many democrats of the county with Judge Wilkins, that that gentleman does not insist that the nomination for Congress, made last year, is yet binding, and declines being considered a candidate upon that nomination. He will, however, permit his name to go before the approaching convention, and will consent to serve if nominated and elected. We are pleased with the prompt surrender by Mr. Wilkins, of all the advantages claimed for him on account of last year's nomination.—It will add to his already exalted character as a democrat, and will have a salutary effect in harmonizing the party, by removing one cause of disputation among its members.

☞ The man who has charge of the snakes in the menagerie at Lowell, Mass., while exhibiting them a day or two since, and while they were coiled around his neck, one of them struck his fangs into his cheek and tore the flesh considerably. The snakes are of the Anaconda and Boa Constrictor species. Their bite is not poisonous.

☞ A gill of mustard seed to a barrel of sour cider will restore it to its sweetness, or prevent its turning sour if still in good order. A quarter of a pound of saltpetre to a barrel of cider will also preserve it from change.

☞ The Supreme Court of Alabama, has refused to reverse the decision of the Perry County Circuit Court, sentencing a man named Jones to the Penitentiary for ten years, for whipping one of his slaves to death.—Jones is a man of extensive family connexions and great wealth.

☞ We learn from the Rochester Democrat that on Thursday of last week, an immense mass of rock fell from the brink of the falls on the west side. It made a noise, says the Democrat, when it struck, that was heard at the distance of half a mile.

☞ A Spanish *danseuse* named Dona Lola Monez, recently appeared at one of the London Theatres with great success.

☞ The Montpether (Vt.) Watchman gives an encouraging account of the wool interest in that State. Over forty thousand dollars in cash, have been paid for wool, in the village of Montpether this season.

☞ If the territory of the United States was as closely populated as England, it would contain four hundred and fifty millions of souls.

☞ The Street cleaners of New York receive one dollar per day. This is pretty fair.

☞ The Boston Times is quite "stuck up" because it hoaxed a number of its cotemporaries by announcing the arrival of Count D'Orsay.

☞ Counterfeit Spanish dollars of the date of 1814, and apparently much worn in the centre and generally very good looking, have made their appearance at Bangor, and some good judges of money were at first, without giving them suitable examination, deceived by them.

WOULD THAT PENNSYLVANIA COULD SAY SO.—The State debt of Kentucky has been reduced to three millions of dollars.

☞ Accounts from Florida represent the people of that Territory to be sadly in want of flour, especially in the Alachua country, where the settlement is rapid.—Even in Jacksonville there is not a pound of flour to be had for money. The weather is sultry and dry, with a look for a sickly Fall.

FATHER MATTHEW IN ENGLAND.—The appearance in England of this Champion of Temperance has created quite a wonderful excitement among all classes.—The newspapers, per the Acadia, teem with accounts of his movements, and his success. He avoids all display of pomp, and moves through the country in his humble garb, myriads crowding around him to take the pledge.

☞ A young lady smoking a segar while her lover is carrying her parasol for her, is a very exquisite sight.

☞ Constant occupation prevents temptation and begets contentment; and content is the true philosopher's stone.

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *Monday, 17th* July 1843.—*M. Y. Beach, Esq.* Sir: Last week, the sum of £6,000 was invested in the *British Funds*, by the Treasurer of the Repeal Association. Does that look like a rebellion of the Repealers? A Repeal demonstration took place on Saturday last, at Swords, a village about seven miles from here. The place was decorated with triumphal arches, and an immense quantity of green boughs. The attendance was very numerous, amounting to several thousands. Mr. J. O'Connell, M. P., was to address the meeting.

Mr. O'Connell reached Tullamore, King's Co., last Friday evening, in order to attend a repeal demonstration on Saturday. A considerable military force is in attendance.

All the addresses of the Orange leaders did not prevent a regular "turn out" of the Lodges on the 12th. In the North, at Armagh, Monaghan, Portadown, Lurgan, Drogheda, Aughnacloy, Ballibay, Cootehill, and Belfast, there were processions and such demonstrations, with some broken heads, but no loss of life. The police prevented fatal results. Not so at Ballyroney, where there was a sham fight, as is customary there every 13th July; when the Orangemen dispersed, a batch of them attacked some R. Catholic houses in the Townland of Ballyroney, a melee followed, and two men, an old woman of seventy, and a young girl, were stabbed, the latter, I am sorry to say, badly. At one place the Orangemen made an effigy of O'Connell, hung it to a stake, and then set fire to it and at the same place, at the other end of the town, the Roman Catholics hanged and burned an effigy of the Protestant King William the Third. Tit for tat, you see. But seriously, these acts were done by stupid creatures, without sense or education—little better than Jackasses, and cannot be looked upon as acts of Irish people who love their country. Such conduct is condemned, in unmeasured terms, both by Protestants and by Roman Catholics.

Major Gen. Wyndham assumed command of the Dublin Grarison this morning.

Cove of Cork, Thursday, 12 *o'clock.*—The Warspite ship of war arrived last night, and is at anchor near the lighthouse, and will come in with the flood tide.—She will then hoist the admiral's flag, and will remain as guard ship.

Irish Presbyterian Assembly.—Dr. Cook has seceded from his body on account of some differences respecting a plan for securing the return of Presbyterian representatives in the House of Commons.

State of the Country.— In addressing the grand jury of the county of Clare (where a Repeal demonstration was lately held,) Judge Jackson, on Tuesday, said—"I am most happy to congratulate you on the lightness of the calender. It must be matters of proud boast to you that the calender is thus gratifying, both as regards the number of prisoners, and the quality of the offences with which they are charged. This speaks most credibly of the peaceful disposition of the people, and the wholesome administration of the law by the magistrates. Gentlemen, I again repeat, it must be a gratifying circumstance that such evidence can be shown of the state of society and social order in your country.

Communications.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors:—At this day, a reformer risks but his popularity, his bread and butter may be curtailed, but his life is scot free; in so far men are improved; they are less intolerant, and the opinion of man's improveability in his social and moral condition is now generally conceded. The friends of human improvement are numerous, and if united in their efforts, success would not be problematical. There are many who suppose that a new condition of man in society is beginning to open gradually; these are the most enthusiastic and honest members of the various societies, abolition, temperance and industrial, that agitate the public mind with their dogmas and panaceas.—Some of the most active members of those societies are wealthy; they dimly perceive the tendency of society as it is, on the downward path of vice and misery; but they do not know that the fabric of society is unjustly constructed, and therefore must be vicious in its results. Such men hope to palliate or perhaps they think it possible by their schemes to remove the cause of the evil they combat; but not being accustomed to investigate principles, they but obey the dictum of some leader, and parrot-like repeat his saying; they mean well; they are Democrats in feeling, because they love human good; but they begin wrong; they mistake effects for causes, or to speak less incorrectly, they strike at the consequent instead of assailing the antecedent. Still much good is done by their means indirectly; they keep agitating the public mind, and inquiry and discussion arise therefrom, and through time they will learn how to begin aright; they will perceive that while laboring in the vineyard of reform in theory, they are practically retarding the consummation of all which they have so earnestly sought after.

It is to be regretted that these honest but misdirected citizens do not take an active part in politics; with them the impression exists that no good can be done by party politics, and they keep aloof from the primary and public meetings of the people, where they could infuse by example and precept love for the good and true in the workings of society. Democracy embraces all that can be conceived of human good; by its means government can be made just, and individual happiness be promoted and enjoyed, and by strict attention to our political duties, every thing great and good to man, as a member of the human family, can be advanced socially and morally with greater efficiency and security than by any temporary scheme yet devised. The arena of politics is the ground for the philanthropist to labor in. Let honest and true men actively bestir them in political life; they will be more efficient for extensive good, and more radically useful to mankind, than may be supposed at all practicable. It is not by absenting themselves from public measures that their influence will be felt by public men, or that the people will perceive their views, hear their opinions, and act up to their wishes. Why should good men waste their precious time talking of abolishing errors in other States or nations, while at home, in their own households, all powerful custom has firmly seated injustice on her throne, where she dictates unceasing drudgery to the many, and exonerates the few from even useful labor.

A PROLETARY.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Messrs. Editors: As the time approaches for the assembling of the Democratic Convention to nominate a ticket to be supported at the October election, the friends of the several candidates are, I perceive, urging the claims of their favorites through the public prints. And perhaps there never was a time in Allegheny county, when so many good and competent men were before the party for the several offices of the county. Among these appears the name of *John C. Davitt*, for the office of County Treasurer. Mr. D. possesses strong claims on the Democratic party. He has ever been a consistent and decided Democrat, and has never heretofore asked for any office at its hands. He is not of that number who belong to a party for the sake of the spoils at its disposal, and who cry "give, give," at every return of an election. He is, furthermore, a *workingman*, and this fact I consider a great recommendation. Among all the persons named for the office, I am certain the convention could select none more capable, honest and deserving than Mr. Davitt.

ROSS.

A LAW CASE OF UNUSUAL INTEREST, whether we regard the legal question involved in it, the large number of defendants, the amount sued for, or the interest felt for the completion of the important work which has given rise to the controversy, was brought before one of the courts last week. It is a suit commenced by the creditors of the New York and Erie Rail Road Company against several hundred of the original subscribers to its stock. The circumstances connected with the case, so far as we have been able to collect them to our readers, we will briefly narrate.

Some years ago almost all our citizens of wealth subscribed largely to the stock of the New York and Erie Rail Road Company, filling up its capital stock to the amount of about two millions of dollars. Upon these subscriptions, and precious to the revulsion of 1837, various instalments were paid in to the extent of fifteen dollars on every hundred. A year or two since, when the work was being prosecuted with vigor, it became necessary to call upon the stockholders for further instalments; a call was accordingly made by the directors, but, owing to the pecuniary embarrassment of the times, many of the subscribers were so reduced in circumstances as to be unable, even if inclined, to continue to fill up their stock, while those who were able preferred to sacrifice all that they had paid so far, rather than continue to pay in the remaining eighty-five per cent, for which they were still responsible. Several of the heaviest stockholders, anxious to turn to good account the money already paid, and to relieve themselves from as much responsibility as possible, projected a plan to pay in five per cent. more, take out full stock for the twenty per cent. thus paid, and then transfer the remaining unpaid shares still standing in their respective names to parties who would pay up in full, and thus relieve the original subscribers from their responsibility. The directors adopted the project; the subscribers paid in the additional five per cent.; full stock was issued for the *one-fifth* of each subscription, and the remaining shares were transferred to parties residing in the southern tier of counties said to be ready to pay them up in full. The creditors of the company, to whom there is said to be some half a million dollars owing, have now brought suits against the wealthy stockholders for their unpaid subscriptions upon the shares so transferred to parties in the southern counties, urging that such transfer was illegal, and could not release the original subscriber. The case is one of unusual novelty, and will excite a good deal of interest. If the defendants lose the suit they will be made responsible for something like a million and a half of dollars.

"IT'S ALL GAS."

"It's all gas," is a saying of which we have often wondered as to its origin, but we are no longer in doubt since becoming acquainted with the following facts.—A friend of ours had gas burners placed in his store, being favorably impressed with their neatness and utility, and also believing, from representations made to him, in the *economy* of burning gas. The quarter day came around, and the gas bill with it. He was astonished at the amount—three times what it had ever before cost him! "I can't certainly have used so much gas!" said he. "Yes, you have; there's the gasometer which shows *correctly* the amount of gas burned on your premises; you can satisfy yourself by looking at it." As our friend had no proof to controvert the gasometer, he said no more but paid the bill; resolving in his mind, however, to test the *correctness* of the gasometer.—When next quarter-day came round, the gas bill again made its appearance, and the gasometer again gave "confirmation strong" of its accuracy.

"I shan't pay that bill," said our friend. "You wont?" "No." "Well, sir, we shall make you; your gasometer proves that you have used so much gas, and you must pay for it." "But I can prove that I have not burned a single inch of gas since I paid your last bill; I tied up my burners that very day, and have since used oil." Our friend then produced the testimony of his neighbors and clerk, corroborating the truth of his statement. The gas man's face *burned*, but he speedily "went out," and our friend never heard any thing more about the infallibility of the gasometer. Since then, whenever a humbug, meets his eye, he places his right thumb to his nose, and causing the other dextral extremities to dance a fandango in the air, he repents significantly, "It's all gas!"—*Boston Bee.*

SUICIDE.—A young man, named MOSES HOOVER, committed suicide near Kingston, Columbia county, on Thursday last, by shooting himself with a rifle. He was impelled to the rash act from fear of prosecution for some lawless act he had, in connexion with others, committed, and to avoid being arrestedd he resolved to destroy himself.

Commercial Matters, &c.

OHIO DEPRECIATED PAPER.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 5th, says that "Goodman's Counterfeit Detector," published in that city, thinks the State Bank of Illinois; and in Ohio, the two Banks at Cleveland, the Urbana Bank, Miami Exporting Company, and the Hamilton Bank, will eventually redeem all their circulation, and an investment in their paper "would doubtless yeild a handsome profit."

It says the effort made to still further depreciate the value of the Urbana Bank notes in circulation comes from several Insurance Companies that are debtors to the Bank for money loaned them; and their object is to "keep the notes as low as possible, until they make up the amount of their indebtedness." One of the Insurance Companies of that city is in this situation, and is interested in keeping the value down till it has purchased about $10,000 more of the paper. The Detector is confident that the paper will "steadily rise, till it is all paid into the Bank," and, therefore, the institution will at some future day, redeem all its circulation. An assurance of this kind is a little consoling, after the rotten concern has been productive of so much mischief, but it will be much more so, when the event happens.

☞ The farmers in Ohio are already selling hogs, deliverable next winter. The asking price is three dollars, but sales have been made to some extent at $2,50 per cwt. The quantity of pork will be about equal to last season.

BOSTON.—The Post of the 5th has the following in regard to the money market in Boston:

"*Money easy.*—The banks in Boston have nearly eight millions in specie on hand at this time—a much larger amount than ever before. For several years past the average amount of specie on hand has been about three and a half millions. Money can now be had on the hypothecation of prime securities for 3½ per cent. per annum, on demand, or on four or six months."

☞ The Bridgeton, N. J., Chronicle says the crops in that neighborhood are generally excellent.

RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK, JUNE, 1841, and JULY 28, 1842.

	June, 1841.	*July* 28, 1843.
Boston,	par a ¼	par a ¼ dis.
Philadelphia,	4a4½	—a¼
Baltimore,	4½a4¾	⅛a¼
Richmond,	5½a6	¼a1
North Carolina,	5a—	1½a2
Savannah	3a3	½a¾
Augusta,	15a—	½a¾
Charleston,	1½a1½	½a¾
Apalachicola,	30a—	—a—
Mobile,	10a10	17a18
New Orleans,	7a7	1½a2
Louisville,	8a9	1a1½
Nashville,	12½a—	1½a2
Natchez,	—a—	3a3½
St. Louis,	8a8	1½a2
Cincinnati,	—a8	1½a2
Indiana,	7a7	—a—
Illinois,	—a—	—a—
Detroit,	4½a—	—a—

The complete regulation which the exchanges have undergone, consequent upon the free movement of trade and the equalization of the value of paper payable in all parts of the Union, by reason of the resumption of the banks, is a source of great chagrin to the would-be regulators of the currency. A powerful argument in favor of a National Bank has perished, leaving the sophistry and charlatanry of the advocates of such an institution without support. No plea can now be bro't forward for a monopolizing institution, but the desire of speculators through its means to get possession of the property of the industrious. An attempt is made by certain parties to clamor for a national paper currency as a means of remitting small sums, and accommodating the traveling public. Yet at the very moment when this plea is put forward, Treasury notes, which were the most convenient possible form of Government debt, have been converted into stock. The Treasury notes of the Government, bearing interest, have been used to a very great extent for exchange purposes. The amount afloat during the past year, from 10 to $11,000,000, has been more than sufficient to supply all the wants of the trading community. By converting them into stock, no other result has been attained than to take from the public debt the only feature it presented of convenience and usefulness. Treasury notes of small denominations, bearing six per cent., were used by individuals, to a great extent, as pocket money. Persons carrying 50 or $100 in their pockets, could always command currency with accumulated interest for the face of the note. They formed a perfect remittance to all parts of the country, without loss of interest. The only apparent object in depriving the debt of these useful features, and converting it into a ten years' stock, seems to be to give permanency to debt which grew out of what ought to have been a temporary deficit. The making of this debt permanent at the same moment that the permanency is given to the deficiency in revenue by a prohibition tariff, are long strides toward fastening "the blessing" of a heavy national debt upon the people of the United States.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

TWENTY-FOUR INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL,

According to Copper Mark, at the Wood street Sewer.

ARRIVED.

Warren, Ward, Beaver.
Hope, Lafferty, Beaver.

DEPARTED.

Oella, Bowman, Cincinnati.
Warren, Ward, Beaver.
Hope, Lafferty, Beaver.
George, Keel Boat, Cincinnati.

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

☞ The heavy rain we had during yesterday, will no doubt cause a considerable rise in our Rivers. The clouds still look *pour*-tentious, and we anticipate a long spell of wet weather. The boats that are around below Wheeling, will therefore probably be able to reach that village shortly.

CAUTION.—Persons abroad should place no reliance upon the reports of Wheeling papers as to the state of the River at this place. Not one of these statements are true. There is always more water from Pittsburg to Wheeling, than from Wheeling to Marietta, and any boat that can reach Wheeling can come here with ease.

FOR THE POST.

I take the liberty of offering myself as a candidate for the office of Coroner, to my democratic fellow citizens of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention which meets on the 30th inst.

ROBERT M'CHESNEY.

aug 9—tc

COFFEE.—300 bags Rio coffee,
50 " Laguyra do
50 " St. Domingo do
50 " Havanna do

Now receiving, and for sale low for cash, by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO., 43, Wood street.

aug 9

TEA.—25 half chests young hyson,
30 boxes (13 lbs) do
20 6 lb. boxes gunpowder,
20 " " imperial, just received and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO., 43, Wood street.

aug 9

SOLE LEATHER.—120 sides sole leather just received by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO., 43, Wood street

aug 9

SMOKED HERRINGS.—25 boxes smoked herrings just received and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO., 43, Wood street.

aug 9

LOAF SUGAR.—10 boxes loaf sugar, just received and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO., 43, Wood street.

aug 9

MACKEREL.—20 bbls no. 3 mackarel,
10 half bbls no. 2 do
10 quarter bbls no 2 do, a prime article for family use, just received and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO., 43, Wood street.

aug 9

TOBACCO.—10 boxes Burton's 5 b lump tobacco,
25 do Russell & Robinsons do
5 do Hare's do
10 do assorted sizes and brands,
just received and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO., 43, Wood street.

aug 9

SUNDRIES.—50 boxes chocolate,
5 do cocoa,
3 do rice flour,
25 do ground pepper,
5 do Cayenne do.,
36 cans ground mustard,
5 kegs do allspice,
5 do do ginger,
12 cans do do., together with every thing in the grocery line, all of which is offered at extremely low prices, for cash. HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO., 43, Wood street.

aug 9

AN ORDINANCE

Supplementary to the various Ordinances respecting the assessment and collection of Water Rents, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 7th day of March, 1843, the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Pittsburgh, are authorised to collect and recover water rents due and unpaid, beyond the limits of the city, as well as within the same, in the same way as City Taxes are now recoverable: Therefore,

Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,

1st. That from and after the passage of this Ordinance it shall be the duty of the Assessor and Registor of Water Rents to make out a true and correct list of all persons residing beyond the limits of the city, who may use the hydrant water, and assess each such person for the use of said water as is now provided with regard to persons taking or using the water within the city limits; and after approval of the said list by the Water Committee, he shall make out and deliver to the Collector of the Second Ward, a list of such persons who may reside between the Monongahela river, and the centre of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike; he shall also make out a similar list of all such persons residing between the centre of the said Turnpike and the centre of Coal Lane, and deliver it to the Collector of the Third Ward, and he shall make out a similar list of all persons taking the water who may reside between the centre of Coal Lane and the southeastern line of the Fifth Ward, which he shall deliver to the Collector of the Fifth Ward; and the said Collectors are hereby authorized and directed to collect and levy the said water rents as is provided in this and other Ordinances, and the same allowance shall be made the said Collectors for collecting the same as they are authorised to charge upon the collection of Water Rents within the city limits.

2nd. That in case any Water Rent shall remain unpaid for two months after the Collectors of the several Wards have demanded payment of the same, from the person residing on the premises, or owning the estates charged therewith, it shall be the duty of such Collector to levy and collect the said Water Rent, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such delinquent, giving ten days public notice of such sale by written or printed advertisement; and the goods and chattels of all tenants occupying any premises assessed as heretofore provided, shall be liable to be distressed for Water Rent arising out of such premises; provided, that in case sufficient property liable to be distressed should not be found on any premises to pay the amount of Water Rent accruing thereon, the Collector of each Ward shall report the same on or before the first of October in each year to the Assessor and Register of Water Rents, who shall give notice to the owner of such property of the amount of such assessment, and in default of payment within two weeks, the ferule shall be detached and suit commenced according to the provisions of the existing Ordinances upon that subject, provided, also, that if such Collector shall have good reason to believe that any person on whom Water Rent is assessed, shall be about to leave the city, without payment of such Water Rent, he may proceed immediately to levy and collect the same as herein provided.

3d. That all persons owning property beyond the limits of the City, and adjacent to any of the mains, that may be laid for the conveyance of the water, who are desirous of procuring a supply of water, shall make application in writing to the Superintendent of the Water Works, who shall open such pipe and attach a ferule, under the same conditions as are provided in relation to applicants residing within the limits of said city, and any plumber or other person opening such main pipes without the authority of the Superintendent of the Water Works, for any purpose whatever, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars; and all persons using the Hydrant Water beyond the limits of the city, shall be liable to the same fines, penalties and forfeitures for waste of water, or injury or damage to the said Water Works, mains, pipes, or other apparatus; or fire plugs, or for using the Hydrant Water without paying Water Rent, or for permitting other persons not paying Water Rent to resort to their Hydrants, as if the said offences were committed within the limits of the city, and the said fines, penalties and forfeitures shall be recovered as directed in the said Act of Assembly passed the 7th day of March, A. D. 1843.

4th. That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, all persons intending to use the Hydrant water for building purposes, shall make application in writing to the Assessor and Register of Water Rents, who shall assess and determine the amount to be paid by each applicant, under the direction of the Water Committee, which sum shall be paid within six months after the time of such application, which shall state the size and description of buildings intended to be constructed or repaired, and the said Assessor and Register shall grant a permit for the use of the water for the use of such buildings, and the Superintendent of the Water Works, if necessary for procuring the water, shall open the main pipe, and insert a ferule, as provided in other cases, receiving for each pipe so opened, and ferule attached, the sum of Two Dollars; and any builder, contractor or owner, who shall use the Hydrant water for building purposes without previously obtaining such permit, shall pay a fine of Five Dollars, and the owner of the buildings shall in all cases be held responsible for the amount assessed for the water used in its construction: provided, that if any person considers himself agrieved, he may appeal to the Water Committee within two weeks from the date of such assessment, and not after, and the decision of the Water Committee shall be final and conclusive.

5th. That such person as may be hereafter appointed by the Water Committee to the office of Assessor and Register of the Water Rents shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, make oath or affirmation before one of the Aldermen of the city, that he will make to the best of his knowledge and belief, just and equitable assessments of the value of the water used in each dwelling or other premises, not being influenced by fear or partiality, and moreover that he will to the best of his ability, discharge the other duties of his office.

6th. That from and after the passage of this Ordinance it shall be the duty of the Assessor and Register of Water Rents, to collect the amount assessed upon buildings, and from time to time to assess such dwellings, and other buildings as may be made vacant at the time of the regular annual assessment, and which he may afterwards discover to be occupied, and communicate the amount of such assessment to the several Ward Collectors, and further in addition to the duties now imposed upon him by the several Ordinances of the city, he shall attend to all suits that may be brought before any of the Alderman of the city or otherwise, for Water Rent, or violation of any of the Ordinances concerning the Water Works