"See, how like she is to La Vallière!"

It might have been that Louis heard this remark; a flush passed over his brow, he glanced at Maintenon; and turning to Madelon, said: "I can well believe, my girl, that you are convinced of the innocence of your lover; but let us hear what the *Chambre Ardente* says to it."

At these words, which seemed the knell of her hopes, M'lle de Scuderi was ready to sink to the earth. She had no doubt they were owing to the ill-timed allusion of Madame de Maintenon. On such small things often hang the fate of men! But there was nothing now but patiently to abide the King's pleasure.

Count de Moisse's deposition was speedily known among the people, and as it often happens, the multitude passed directly from one extreme to the other.—Those who a few days before execrated the prisoner, and called the scaffold too mild a punishment, now were loudest in outcries for his release, and proclaimed him an innocent victim. The neighbors now remembered his mild and amiable deportment, his attachment to Madelon, and the fidelity and diligence with which he served his master. The multitude surrounded La Regnie's house from morning till night, crying out that Olivier Brusson must be set at liberty, and throwing stones at the window, so that the President was obliged to summon the police to protect his dwelling.

Many days passed, during which M'lle de Scuderi heard nothing of Brusson's business. She went to Maintenon, but received no consolation from her; for she said the king observed silence upon the subject, and would doubtless be displeased if reminded of it. She then asked with a smile, "how the little La Vallière was?" Scuderi was convinced that in the bosom of that proud woman lurked a prejudice against her protégée—even because her mention of that name had caused emotion in the King.

At length, through D'Andilly, she learned that Louis had had a long private interview with the Count de Moisse; also that Bontems, the king's confidential agent, had been to the Conciergerie, and conversed with Brusson; and lastly, that Bontems, with several others, had gone at night to examine Cardillac's house and the premises. He was certainly tracing each link of the evidence to loosen his hold on the victim! All was in the dark.

Weeks passed thus: when one morning M'lle de Scuderi received a messenger from Maintenon, informing her the King wished to see her that evening in her (Maintenon's) apartments. Scuderi's heart beat, for she felt that the decisive hour was come. She comforted the poor Madelon, however, and desired her to occupy the time of her absence in prayer for the one dear to them both.

When Louis joined the ladies, it seemed that he had quite forgotten the whole matter. He was cheerful, and talked gaily on many subjects, but said not a word of Brusson. At length Bontems entered, and whispered a few words in his ear. The king then rose, advanced towards M'lle de Scuderi, and said with a smile, "I wish you joy, Mademoiselle! your protégée, Olivier Brusson is free!"

Overcome by the surprise of joy, and unable to express her feelings in words, Scuderi would have sunk at the King's feet. He prevented her, saying, "Go, go! you should be parliament's advocate, and undertake all my causes; for, by St Denys, nothing on earth can withstand your eloquence! Yet"—pursued he more seriously; "it was a hard business! The practice of virtue herself cannot be sure of acquittal before such courts!"

The lady at length found words to thank the King for his clemency and generosity. Louis interrupted by informing her that much warmer thanks awaited her at her own house, where the lovers had met to part no more. "Bontems," concluded he, "shall count out a thousand louis-d'ors, which you may give in my name to the maiden as her dower. She may marry Brusson, who really merits not so happy a lot—but they must both leave Paris. That is my will."

As the good lady returned home, Martinière came to meet her, followed by Pierre, and both crying joyfully "He is free—he is here!" The happy lovers threw themselves at the feet of their benefactress. "I knew—I knew," cried Madelon, "that you, and you alone would save him!" "I trusted in you from the beginning, my mother!" cried Olivier, and both kissed the worthy lady's hands, and bathed them with tears. And then they embraced each other, and protested that the rapture of that moment repaid them for all their past sufferings.

They were united in a few days; and as, according to the king's will, Brusson was to leave Paris, he removed with his wife, after taking a tender farewell of M'lle de Scuderi, to Geneva. He would not have remained in Paris had it been left at his option; where everything reminded him of Cardillac's crimes. Madelon's dower was sufficient to set him up in business, and his skill in workmanship soon enabled him to earn a competence.

About a year after Brusson's departure, a public proclamation appeared, drawn up and signed by Harry de Chamvalon, the Archbishop, and by the Advocate, Pierre Arnaud d'Andilly, announcing that a quantity of jewels stolen from different persons had been recovered from the house of a criminal removed by death from the punishment of human justice. All who had been robbed of jewels before the time specified of his death, the end of the year 1680, were summoned to appear at the house of D'Andilly, and claim and prove their property. If the proof was satisfactory, it was to be restored to them. Many who had been knocked down and robbed by Cardillac, came forward and recovered their treasures. The remaining treasure became the property of the church of St. Eustache.

From the New Orleans Courier.

REPUDIATION.

Some of the Whigs seem to be at a loss for words to express their horror of repudiation, and wish to make the world believe that it is a sin exclusively Democratic. When a Democratic State becomes unable to pay her debts, through the derangement of the currency and the swindling operations of the Whig banks, oh! that State has disgraced the whole Union by repudiation! This is the cant of those modest gentlemen. But when the Bank of the United States, by a long course of villany and cheating impositions upon an unsuspecting community, is rendered unable to meet her just debts—reducing hundreds of thousands of families from opulence to beggary—oh! this not repudiation! this is only legitimate banking. Mr. Biddle is a mighty good man—his misfortunes are brought upon him by the evil times! Yet Biddle and his infamous bank have been the main cause of the necessity which has disabled the State of Mississippi from paying her debts, and driven her to repudiation.

In his haste to get rid of his worthless shinplasters at any price or no price, he received in exchange for them bonds apparently of Mississppi, but which he knew were illegally issued, and for which the State was not in reality responsible. Do you ever hear a whig newspaper say a word against Mr. Biddle for his participation in this operation, by which the credit of Mississippi was ruined, and the thousands of innocent planters received payment for their crops in an utterly worthless paper currency? The bank swindled the State into repudiation; and the bank is so immaculate and glorious an institution, that Mr. Clay has pledged his political life to procure another just like it. But the wicked Mississippi! She must pay her debts! Robbed by Biddle and the Whig bank managers of her last cent, and crippled in her credit, they damn her to everlasting infamy because she cannot pay her debts!

A similar process is going on in this State, and it will have a similar termination, unless some power interpose to save us. Whig bank directors are pursuing a line of policy which leads inevitably to the goal of insolvency on their part, and unless checked in time by the stockholders or by the legal authorities, to repudiation on the part of the State; and then (as in the case of Mississippi) these directors and their mercenary newspapers will be the first to raise an outcry against the Democracy for inability to pay the State debts!—State debts! which have been incurred by lavishing the favors of the bank upon bankrupt speculators and Whig nabobs, who a few years ago were without money enough to purchase an ink-stand and a quire of paper, and who, backed by other well dressed gentlemen of similar pretensions, saw the coffers of the banks unlocked at their nod, and piles of shinplasters at their disposal.—These shinplasters were based, in the particular instance to which we allude, on the State bonds; and these bonds are in a fair way of being brought to the door of the State for payment!

Louisiana must avoid repudiation at all hazards.—The question must not be brought up before the Legislature or the people. There is not, and there cannot be, any necessity for resorting to it, if the State officers are disposed to do their duty.

FLORIDA INDIANS.—The few Indians in the territory have become honest and trade freely with the whites. They have made some severe laws against stealing. This is an ironical satire upon their white brethren. The war will certainly end now.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1843.

REPEAL IN PHILADELPHIA.—It is gratifying to perceive that the cause of Repeal in Philadelphia, although it received a momentary stroke from the effects of O'Connell's speech, is again making gratifying progress. A new Association has been formed by those who are exclusively devoted to Repeal, and are determined not to "intermeddle with Abolitionism or other extraneous matters." Two meetings of the new Association have been held, at the last of which an immense concourse of people was present. Judge DORAN was in the Chair. A letter was received from the Rev. JAS. MALONEY, of Easton, enclosing $103, with a request of 97 gentlemen of his vicinity to become members of the Association. Twenty-seven other new members were then elected, and money to the amount of $134 paid in. The Rev. Mr. RAFFERTY, of St. Francis' Church, Fairmount, became a member during the evening. The whole business of the evening was marked by enthusiasm and good feeling, and the most happy effects cannot fail to be produced by the action of this Association.

The old Association, we are pleased to observe, still flourishes, and the efforts of the members in the cause of Ireland, do not seem to have flagged in the slightest degree. A meeting was held on Saturday night last, at which, in the absence of Mr. STOKES, the President, Mr. MCLAUGHLIN presided. A letter was read from J. W. DWYER, Esq., Sub-secretary of the Dublin Royal Repeal Association, acknowledging the receipt of a remittance of £400, from the Association in Philadelphia. The tone of the letter is full of hope and confidence, and highly encouraging to the friends of Repeal.

After the reading of several articles from the late Dublin Repeal papers, the Association adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next, the 12th inst., which will be the anniversary of O'Connell's birth day.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—A considerable portion of our columns, this morning, is occupied with the excellent letter of Judge SHALER, consenting to come before the County Convention, for a nomination for Congress. This letter settles the position of all the gentlemen who have been spoken of as candidates, and will enable the citizens of the districts, to give such instructions to their delegates, as will ensure a faithful representation of their wishes in the Convention.

The matters referred to by Judge SHALER, cannot but attract the attention of his fellow-citizens, and it must be manifest to all, that we should have a representative in Congress whose talents and acquirements will enable him to take a leading position in the discussion of the important questions that will doubtless be before that body, and whose standing would command the respect of his fellow-members. The sentiments expressed by Mr. SHALER on the Tariff, the Oregon Question, the right of petition, Slavery, &c. are those held by the great body of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and they will be warmly responded to, we have no doubt, by the people of Allegheny county.—His declaration of preference for Mr. BUCHANAN, is the true feeling of a Pennsylvania democrat, and his warm eulogy on the character of that gentleman is a just tribute to one of the ablest statesmen of the day.

It is a proud satisfaction to the democratic party that they have such an array of good men from whom to select a candidate; and that all, while expressing a desire for a nomination, pledge themselves to cheerfully abide the decision of the Convention. Let the nomination fall on whom it may, we are proud to say that our candidate will favorably compare with either of his federal competitors, and, if elected, will do honor to his district, and attend with fidelity to her interests.

☞ JOHN DICKEY, of Beaver County, who was one of the Senators who turned traitor and voted for the recharter of the U. S. Bank, has been nominated by the federalists of Beaver for Congress—subject to the confirmation of a meeting of Conferees from the two Counties which compose the district.—Beaver and Washington. The Washington Conferees are instructed to support JOHN H. EWING, of Washington, and we hope they may have some trouble. Some of the Beaver Conferees are devoted friends of DICKEY, and will stand up for him to the last. We apprehend, however, that two of them will finally abandon him, and thus nominate EWING.

☞ The charge which the American parades with so much triumph against one of the Democratic candidates, has, we understand, been traced to its origin, and it is now narrowed down to a question of veracity between a *Whig* and an *Antimason*. When the editor shows which of these gentlemen is most entitled to credit, it can then be proved that the charge is a base, unfounded falsehood, got up for the mutual benefit of Antimasonic candidates and disorganizing office-hunters.

MR. CRAIG AND THE COMPROMISE.—Our article of yesterday respecting the "disclosures" has induced Mr. Craig to define his position in relation to a compromise between the whigs and antimasons. His letter fully confirms all we have heretofore said of negotiations between the factions to unite on one ticket.—In order to do Mr. Craig full justice, as he appears to think we have treated him unfairly, we have published his letter this morning, and would here remark that our information of his Virginia visit was, that he was going *on business*. We were not aware—as he appears to think we should have been—that he had a "daughter settled in the wilds of Virginia," and as he did not think it necessary to *inform us*, we had no knowledge of the parental object of his journey. We know that a union had been formed while Mr. Craig was absent on (perhaps) a similar visit last year, and knowing that negotiations were pending between the parties, it was reasonable to infer that he was not unwilling to "show them a chance" this year by which another arrangement might be made that would carry him to Congress. This letter, however, settles all doubt on the question, and we are bound to believe that he will not consent to any arrangement that would sacrifice one of his blue nose colleagues, even if by so doing it would improve his chances of election.

☞ THOMAS NICHOLSON and SYLVESTER DUNHAM have been nominated by the Whigs of Beaver for Representatives in the Assembly.

☞ The steamer SUN, Capt. WHILLDIN, while on her passage from Philadelphia to Cape May, broke one of the cranks of her machinery, in consequence of which almost the entire steam machinery of the boat was broken to pieces. No person was injured, and no lives were lost. The steamer Trenton took off the passengers of the Sun. The damage is set down at $3000.

☞ The editor of the Detroit Daily Advertiser, after a long and dreadful drought, has been rained on!—In acknowledging the undeserved blessing, he exclaims very touchingly:—What more beautifully illustrates the benvolence and goodness of God, than that He sends the rain alike upon the just and the unjust!"

Homewood, August 7th, 1843.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind and complimentary letter, addressed to me for the purpose of ascertaining my sentiments in reference to my "nomination by the Democratic Convention of 1842, for Representative in Congress," and expressing the hope that I "will feel no hesitancy in suffering my name to remain before the Democracy of Allegheny county at the ensuing election."

My duty to you and the political party to which you are attached, demands an immediate reply.

Although nominated by the Democratic Convention of last year, as a candidate to represent the district in the 28th Congress; and, however binding that nomination may be considered by very many friends, yet I freely waive all my supposed claim under that proceeding. So far as I am concerned, I now throw the whole matter open, and desire that the democratic delegates, when they shall assemble in convention upon the 30th of the present month, may make a selection untrammelled by, and without any manner of reference to, the proceedings of last year. It is much more than likely, that upon a free and full consideration of the question, the approaching convention will be readily able to select a candidate combining in his character more popularity and higher qualifications for the responsible and honorable post than I ever pretended to possess. Still, if upon free deliberation and consulting the wishes of their constituents, they shall bestow upon me the compliment of renewing my nomination, I will abide by their decision and hold in high estimation the act which places me before the people as the democratic candidate. If the honor falls to another, I shall cordially acquiesce.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

WILLIAM WILKINS.

To Messrs R. A. Campbell, John Fleming, and others.

To the Democratic Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The good will of my friends having brought my name before the public for the Congressional nomination, and the course pursued by Judge Wilkins having thrown the whole matter open, so that the public will may now be expressed by your Delegates without violating the usages of the party, I now announce myself as a *Candidate* for the *Congressional Representation*, and I respectfully solicit the suppor of the Democratic party, at their primary meetings for the choice of Delegates, and of the Delegates when assembled in Convention.

I shall not trouble you, my fellow-citizens, with any profession of principles, nor speak of my political course. I have had no concealments, and what I have done politically, has been long before the public eye.—I have resided in Allegheny county for a period of thirty years; have held stations that have brought me much in the public view, and have been engaged in a profession that has enabled the public to form a fair estimate of my ability to serve them, and of my perseverance and industry when engaged in public or private duties. If, during that period, I have not been enabled to acquire a reputation that will render the commendations of my friends unnecessary, and serve to refute the calumnies of my enemies, all I can say is, I have lived to little purpose. Without, then, troubling you with any political professions, I will embrace this opportunity of calling your attention to the important questions of public and local interest, which may engage the attention of your representative, and to state my views as to the course it would be the duty of such representative to pursue in relation to each of them; that if these views should not meet your approbation, you may be early advised of your danger; or if you should think me worthy of representing you, you may possess a *Chart* that will indicate any deviations, that, after your will has been once manifested, you may be able to detect in my conduct. I know of no fairer course between the constituent and the representative.

The prominent subject of public interest is undoubtedly the Tariff of Duties, enacted the last session of Congress, and carried by so lean a majority that its passage appears not less miraculous, than were the extreme exigencies of the Government, which forced the Executive, notwithstanding his Southern notions on the subject, to give his reluctant sanction to the bill. That this subject will be attacked with unbounded virulence by the whole talent that can be brought to bear upon it from the South, which will array itself against it in one unbroken phalanx, is undoubted; that it must be sustained by energies as powerful, and by resources as prompt, in order that the duties may not be lowered, or in any way modified, is obvious to any one who has looked at the public journals for the last six months.—Believing that the true policy of the Government, the permanency of its revenue, the prosperity of the country, our own individual interest, whether as regards manufacturing enterprize or agricultural pursuits, are all bound up in an adherence to the Tariff of Duties as it now stands; should I be placed by the public voice in a condition to sustain those essential interests of my fellow-citizens, I should consider the present Tariff as the freehold of my constituents, to be sustained with unwavering fidelity, and defended with unshrinking resolution.

The next matter of public concern, and one which, I think, deeply interests the people of the West, is our claim to that tract of country known as the *Oregon Territory*. This country extends along the Pacific Ocean, from the 42nd to the 54th parallel of latitude, a distance of upwards of 700 miles; the cultivatable soil extends about 200 miles, upon an average, from the sea coast, and the banks of its few rivers, expand and contract alternately, so as to afford a vast area of fertile country, far beyond the points where they are navigable from the Ocean. Its principal River is the Columbia, debouching not far from the 45th degree of N. Latitude, and having its rise in the Rocky Mountains, there interlocking with many of the great sources of the Mississippi, and flowing through a course of near two thousand miles to the Pacific Ocean. Harbors and inlets of great magnitude and of immense utility to the trade and commerce of the country, are found between the mouth of the Columbia and the 54th degree of latitude, and some of minor importance betwixt that River and the coast of California. Throughout the whole region of country the climate is salubrious; in its highest latitudes the winters are mild; and it presents in its whole extent (in the fertility and variety of its soil; the abundance of its mineral resources; the excellence of its timber; the extraordinary qualities of its furs; and the unexampled quantities of its fish) a country adapted to the support of a population larger than that of most of the kingdoms of continental Europe. To this country we have the most undoubted right, arising from priority of discovery, previous exploration, actual location, early settlement, treaty stipulations, purchase of territorial jurisdiction, and a vicinity on its rocky borders, that renders it a matter of right, as well as policy, to intercept the attempts of any other nation to colonize and possess it. To this noble domain, calculated for the sustenance of at least forty millions of freemen; open to the commerce of Asia; to intercourse with the Islands in the Pacific, and the whole Southern Archipelago, which may be made the seat of American enterprize, and the extent of whose resources cannot be estimated by numbers, Great Britain, with the usual pertinacity that marks her grasping, avaricious, ambitious spirit, lays a claim, founded upon pretended rights of discovery, but sufficient on her part to create a cause of contest, and one which she is now pursuing with uncommon avidity through her usual course of tortuous policy. By an article in the Treaty of Ghent, which now binds the nation by subsequent arrangements, until one year's notice is given by either party of an intention to recede from it, each nation is to occupy the territory as it were, in common, without detriment to the respective rights of either. Under this provision the British Fur Companies have established various trading posts on the Columbia and its tributary streams; have erected forts at all points available for their trade; have subsidized the Indians; have opened extensive farms in the neighborhood of their fortresses; have erected mills; constructed ships; navigate the Columbia by Steamboats; have introduced many thousand trappers, voyagers and armed servants, dependant upon their will, over whom jurisdiction is exercised by Canadian magistrates; have extended their trade and explorations into California; have exhausted the coast of its most valuable furs; have cut off the American trade in the furs of the interior, by exciting Indian hostilities against it; have destroyed the American commerce on the coast; and now vauntingly give notice to the Government that *British subjects have acquired a permanent interest in American soil, which her Majesty, the Queen, is not disposed to surrender;* in other words, the same game is to be played in relation to this extensive region of country, that has marked British policy in relation to the small strip of land on the Maine frontier; and the same reluctance is anticipated in a manly defence of our right to the soil of Oregon, that was manifested in our abandonment of an unquestionable claim to the region of country so lately transferred, by Mr. Webster's negotiation, as a permanent and secure frontier to the British Canadian possessions. That this matter, involving, as it does, the question of peace or war with Great Britain, will become a prominent object of discussion in the ensuing Congress, cannot be doubted.—The most rigid examination of the subject, having satisfied me that the American claim to the Oregon country is as well founded as is that of most of my fellow-citizens to their respective freeholds, I would not consent to the giving up one foot of the country to the demands or claims of Great Britain, but I would do all I could to coerce our own Government to take military possession of the country, and not leave a vestige of British domination on American soil. I would do this, if necessary, at the hazard of war, for I have yet to learn that a tame surrender of territorial rights, however small, is consistent with national honor or true glory, or can, in any way, permanently advance the interests of the nation that submits to public plunder, for the sake of preserving the public peace.

The right of petition, although it has become perplexed, owing to the nature of the memorials annually presented to Congress, by persons denominating themselves abolitionists, is, I conceive, the undeniable privilege of the American public; and however harshly the sentiments of the petitioners may sound in the ears of those whose prejudices may be attacked and feelings outraged, yet so long as there is nothing contained in them insulting to the Legislative body to whom they are addressed, I cannot but think that their rejection, or a disposition of them that prevents their appearance in the Congressional journals, and silences debates upon their merits, is a violation of the true spirit of the constitution and a factious exercise of power.

So far as regards the abolition of slavery, I hold that the power of Congress cannot be invoked consistently with the Constitution, and the reserved rights of the States. But in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, preventing the traffic in human flesh within the territory over which Congress is entitled to exercise exclusive legislation; and in so far as prohibiting (under the right to impose restrictions on the commerce of the States) the migration of human beings as merchandize from State to State whatever, may be sound *policy*, I think the *right* of Congress to interfere cannot be questioned.

A matter of the very deepest importance still remains to be mentioned, and one, the bearings of which on our social condition and the general prosperity of our country, deserves the most profound consideration of its citizens. I refer to the perplexed and vexed question of the admission of Texas into the Union, or of the necessity which may exist of taking possession of the country, in order to prevent it from being converted, by the interference of foreign powers, into a State of *free negroes*, and a receptacle for runaway slaves.—The operation of such a course of foreign policy upon the interests of both North and South would be a problem of difficult solution, and feeling aware, as we all do, that under the specious guise of Liberty, the most insidious designs are entertained by our great commercial rival, of destroying our interests, cutting off our resources, and crippling our enterprize, questions may become connected with the admission of Texas into the Union, or its occupancy, that will require great discretion and the utmost political foresight; upon this subject I should reserve myself to act as prudence might dictate, or events render necessary; pledging myself alone to this, never to sanction any addition to our empire incompatible with human liberty, or that may extend slavery territorially one foot of ground beyond that where it now exercises its dominion.

The peculiar situation in which Mr. Tyler has been placed, by the abandonment of his own party, and the necessity to which he has been driven by a faithful adherence to his avowed principles, of throwing himself upon the generosity of the Democratic party in Congress for the support of his government, will render it the duty of a Representative to extend to him an aiding hand in every measure that can be supported consistently with the principles of Democracy. Independent, however, of this prominent consideration, I should think it the duty of a member of Congress from our county, to cultivate the most amicable relations with the Executive and Heads of Departments, so as to be able, in all emergencies, to bring to their notices the advantages that may be derived from the public expenditure of monies, the forming of contracts, the location of public works, and the utility of constructing edifices for national purposes in or near our great seat of manufacturing enterprize, in the midst of a country abounding in mineral and agricultural resources, and possessing workmen and artisans of consummate skill, capable of performing all the operations necessary to the public exigencies, whether civil, naval or military. The advantages to be derived from a union of urbanity and talents with the competent knowledge of the interests of one's constituents were never more conspicuously developed than in the course of our late representative—Mr. Irwin, to whose amicable relations with the President we have been undoubtedly indebted for large expenditures of public money, by which we and the nation at large have been benefited.

So far as relates to the question of the Presidency, I have no reserves; I at one time entertained the opinion that the nomination, upon the strict principles of justice, ought to have fallen on the late incumbent. But the voice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania has decided in favor of Mr. Buchanan, and on no "Atlantean shoulders" better "fitted to bear the weight of a mighty republic" could the mantle be cast. I esteem Mr. Buchanan as amongst the most able statesmen and efficient public counsellors of whom our country can boast; he well deserves all the public honors that have been bestowed upon him, and it is a source of just pride to Pennsylvania, that she can present to the people an individual so well deserving of their suffrages for the highest office in their gift. Mr. Buchanan is a man of dignified deportment and urbane manners, courteous, though firm; he is deeply versed in national law; and learned in the treaties, negotiations and diplomacy of the Government; a sound constitutional lawyer of the Jefferson school, prompt in resenting insults to his country, profound in the expositions of her conventions with foreign powers; an experienced and able debater, equally respected by all parties for his patriotism, his consistency, his public virtues, and the irreproachable purity of his private life. He is one in whose prudence and circumspection the nation might safely intrust her destinies; whose energy would be guided by discretion; and his zeal be tempered with justice, whilst his respect for the rights of other nations and his love for the true glory of his own country, would render the United States, under his administration, united at home, and honored, respected and feared abroad.

I have thus, my fellow citizens, presented for your consideration, the views I entertain upon certain great public questions. I should undoubtedly have abstained from doing so had it not been for the peevishness that has been exhibited in some quarters, on account of my letter declining a nomination until the manifestation by Judge Wilkins, of his intention to waive the nomination of last year; he having done so in the letter, a copy of which is appended to my address. I am enabled to trespass upon you without running the risk of being charged with egotism, to explain my views upon subjects upon which there has been a persevering, industrious, though I presume, an unintentional misrepresentation. If you do not concur with me in the sentiments I have so fully expressed, I do not expect your support; or if concurring with me, you believe that my ideas can be better carried out by the wisdom and experience of others, I do not wish it. I shall then, with pleasure, sustain your nomination, content to labor in any field where my talents can be best employed in support of the party, or in any sphere, however humble, which the good sense of the democracy may assign to me. Your success I have more truly at heart than my own nomination, to which I am almost indifferent; and I feel the utmost confidence that your interests will be fully secured by the nomination of the distinguished citizen, who received the unanimous approbation of the last year's delegation; and if I do not regard, with the same implicit faith, the claims of another gentleman whose friends are equally sanguine with himself of his nomination, it is not from any question as to his talents or patriotism, but from my doubts as to whether his experience and skill render him fitted for the momentous struggle with which it will become the duty of our representative in the next Congress to engage. But upon your judgment, fellow citizens, at this important epoch the choice depends; whoever receives the sanction of your delegates, shall receive my warm and cordial support.

With profound respect,

I remain your fellow citizen,

CHARLES SHALER.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1843.

From the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in the Morning Post of this day, the following article:

"He thinks it is more probable that he absents himself for the purpose of affording his friends an opportunity of tricking the whigs into another union, as they did last year, and *which will keep him on the ticket and throw off Breckenridge*. In his absence arrangements can be made which will not be binding on him, and which he may, if he thinks the whigs will stand another kicking, denounce, as he did the union of 1842.—The scheme is a very cunning one, and, with the knowledge we have of the propositions that have already passed between some of the leaders, we confess it is very probable that Mr. Craig's Virginia trip may have as much reference to entrapping the whigs as to avoid questions about the disclosures."

It is generally known to my friends that I have a daughter living in the very wilds of Western Virginia, and all good hearted men will readily believe that I feel anxious to see her and her husband and children once a year. This might be a sufficient reason for any worthy man to assign for my visit, but it seems to be beyond the philosophy of the editors of the Post.

But as this matter may be more vigorously and pertinaciously urged during my absence, and may give rise to the suspicion that I can by any possibility descend to an unworthy artifice to secure my election, I feel bound to make a statement, which my present position must justify. The Post asserts that my absence is intended to give my friends an opportunity to make another compromise, *which will keep him* (me) *on the ticket and throw Breckenridge off.*"

Now it happens that a plain statement of facts will conclusively put down that falsehood. Soon after the union ticket, as it was styled, was formed, two gentlemen of Allegheny city, both of them at that time strenuous friends of Mr. Morrison, and one of the two still so, called at my house, and, after the usual remarks about the weather, one of them said, "well, Mr. Craig, what do you think of having the two conventions called together to form a new ticket?" My reply was nearly in these words: "If the people should choose to have the conventions called together, and they should drop my name, I will cheerfully submit." "But," said the gentleman, "suppose they put you on the ticket?" "Why, then," said I, "I will at once decline. I have already ran once too often on a union ticket, and I never will do it again; nor will I consent that one of my colleagues on the Antimasonic ticket shall be sacrificed."

The gentlemen seemed to me both surprised and confounded for a moment, by this reply. Silence for some moments ensued, which I at length broke, by asking who had requested them to call on me. One of them replied, "It won't do to tell stories out of school;" but, after a short pause, he added, "I will tell you: it was Mr. Stevens." Knowing that Mr. Stevens was the gentleman who called the union convention together, and that he was a devoted friend of Mr. Morrison, I thought I saw through the whole matter. I believed, and I still believe, that the plan was first to strike Mr. Brackenridge off the union ticket, then to strike Dr. Hays off the Antimasonic ticket, and thus accommodate Mr. Morrison; and I felt sure that if I had agreed to sacrifice some of my antimasonic friends, and to run on a union ticket, I could have whistled Mr. Brackenridge down the wind with a single breath. But my very soul recoiled from such an act of treachery to my Antimasonic principles. I am sincerely and honestly Antimasonic, and no greed of office shall ever tempt me to do any act which may have the semblance of "mendicity" and knavery.

I make this statement with reluctance; but, as the charge this morning urged against me in the Post, might be urged again and again during my absence, I feel impelled to do it. The mail to my son-in-law's residence is long reaching there, and I will probably hear nothing from Pittsburgh until my return, unless by accident I pick up a paper some where on my way back.

While upon this subject, I feel bound to state now, once for all, that if the Antimasons are again tempted to form another union ticket my name must not and shall not be on it.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

August, 10, 1843.

RAILROAD THROUGH NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Isaac Hill thus speaks of the project of internal improvements in the Granite State:—"The fact that a farmer in Berkshire county, 150 miles from Boston, over the mountains, furnished 1000 bushels of potatoes, last fall for the United States Hotel in Boston, is demonstration that a railway, extended through the centre of New Hampshire and Vermont, would raise the value of real estate equal to that in the whole westerly region of Massachusetts. The great Western Railroad has given new life to business in the State of Massachusetts."

☞ The fortifications at Paris, which are estimated to have cost 200,000,000 francs, are termed "the straight waistcoat for the Parisians."

☞ The debt of the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, is two hundred thousand dollars, and the assessment valuation of the real and personal property of the place is only one million four hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The debt is equal to one seventh of all the property in the place.

Commercial Matters, &c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Reported for the "Post," by Isaac Harris.

FRIDAY MORNING, August 11, 1843.

Our Rivers are low—Major Willock, *our collector*, informs us there are 23 inches in the channel, by the old mark; three small steam boats are arriving and departing daily. The Pennsylvania Canal is repaired and in good order; and the boats last evening came down prepared for their usual operations.

After a short and delightful excursion along the Pennsylvania Canal to Holidaysburgh, we return to resume our Reports; and we are glad to find such good assortments, and such good heart and preparations amongst our Merchants and Manufacturers for an early Fall Business. We have been around amongst our friends, the Grocers and Wholesale Merchants, &c., and see business with some beginning to move. We learn by the papers, and the Merchants returning from the Eastern cities, that Fall business has commenced, and some articles, such as choice Teas, Coffee, and Domestics have advanced a shade.

FLOUR—Flour sells from boats and wagons at $4 a 4¼, and from stores $4,25, a 4,50 per bbl. for choice.

GRAIN—Wheat 75, Corn 28 a 30, Oats 20 a 22c per bushel.

SEED—Flaxseed, 87½ a 90, Timothy $1,12½ a 1,25, Clover $3,50, a 4, per bushel.

ASHES—Potashes are dull at 4c., Pearl in demand at 5, and Scorchings ready sale at 3½c., per lb.

BEESWAX—In demand at 26 cts. per lb.

FEATHERS—Sales at 20 cts per lb.

GROCERIES—The stocks are good and the prices firm. COFFEE: Rio 8¼ a 9¼; sales of 100 bags Rio sold at this rate. Havanna 8¾ a 9 cts. Laguyra 8¾ a 9¼. St. Domingo 7¼ a 7¾c. a lb. SUGAR; N. O., good is ready sale in hhds. 7c. and in bbls 7½c per lb. TEAS: Y. H. 37½ a 75. Imperial 60 a 85. Gunpowder 60 a 80c. pr lb. Pouchong 60 a 70. MOLASSES: N. O. 26 a 27 to the city, and 27 a 28c to the country.

PROVISIONS—*Bacon*, hog round, at 4c. for Pittsburgh cured, and 3¼ a 3½c. for country; price improving in the eastern market. *Cheese*, sales, in casks, and boxes at 4½ a 5c. a lb. *Lard*, sales, according to quality, at 5 a 5½c per lb.

IRON—Juniata *Blooms*, $47 a $50 a Ton. *Pig Metal*—good sale, at $21,50 a $23 a Ton.—*Nails* 10d. 3¾ to 5 cents a lb. for smaller sizes.

LEAD, in pigs, 3½, and in bars 4c. a lb. by the quantity.

SALT.—At the Canal 95 to $1 a bbl., and from stores $1,6¼ a 1,25 a bbl.

WOOL without change since our last.

THE TRADE OF THE ATLANTIC CITIES.—The trade of the Atlantic cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore—shows evident signs of an improvement, and of the setting in of an early fall trade. The number of strangers in each city is large, and sales appear to be improving. The demand for imported goods on which the new tariff was imposed is improving; molasses and other West India goods; and also English manufactures. Prices are recovering in some degree the depression they underwent in the general stagnation, consequent upon the passage of the tariff. The country in the interior is greatly in want of goods, and the little advance which has taken place in agricultural products, has afforded some means of purchasing; consequently stocks are moving off, and the weight of the tariff is beginning to be felt.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.—Bicknell's Reporter of the 6th has the following:

"We are compelled to chronicle the old story. Money continues abundant, and our market without change. The case is similar in New York, Boston Baltimore and Providence. Our capitalists and our Banks are puzzled for good investments. First rate paper is readily negotiated at 5 per cent., while in some instances no higher than 4 has been obtained. Conversing with some of our Bank officers, they express a belief that there will be more activity in the monied circles, and a greater demand in the course of a few months; although one or two entertain the opinion that no very material change will take place before next Spring. We beg to offer a word of caution at this time. The desire to invest surplus funds by some of our banks is so great, that we fear that in one or two instances, a loose system of business has been resorted to, and less vigilance paid in the matter of discounts than heretofore. Irregularities of this kind cannot be too carefully guarded against. Better, far better, to make no profits for a time, than to risk considerable amounts of capital, and thus peril the character and general safety of a monied institution. A friend informed us, a day or two ago, that he had been offered $10,000 in his own name, and without any endorser.—This is all wrong. Banks should pursue a legitimate business. They should discount *fair business* paper and none other. The temptations of the present moment should not induce them to swerve from the path of propriety and safety. We know that the directors naturally feel an anxiety to do business; but it is exactly at such times that they should exercise more than ordinary judgment. To shew the abundance of money we may state that we know of several leading firms in this city, which have offered to discount their own paper at 4 per cent., and been refused, the holders of the bills being unable to invest the money on more advantageous terms."

THE MISSISSIPPI BANKS.—The Mississippian of the 20th ult. thinks that Gen. Briscoe's bill for winding up all the Banks in the State will become a law, notwithstanding it receives violent opposition from the Whig side of both houses. In reference to this subject the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"And why should they not be wound up? Not one of them is in operation as a banking institution; they are all broke, and the sooner their remains are cleared out of the way the better it will be for all concerned, (except the officers). If Banks are wanted, they can then be established; but these ghosts of Banks can never be resuscitated, and never ought to be."

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to levy a tax for the payment of State bonds. It provides that, before it becomes a law, it shall be approved by a majority of the people.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

TWENTY-THREE INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL, According to Copper Mark, at the Wood street Sewer.

ARRIVED.

*Emma, Sterling, Dock
*Ida, Dennison, Cin.
Mingo Chief, Devinney, Cin'a.
Warren, McDonald, Beaver.
Clarion, Hutchison, Cin.
Muskingum Valley, Hazelett, do.

DEPARTED.

Warren, McDonald, Beaver.

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

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between E. Black & S. McClean, under the firm of Black & McClean, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present them to S. McClean, who is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm,

E. BLACK,
S. McCLEAN.

aug. 9, 1843.

The business will be continued at the old stand by S. McClean, who respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage. A large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of all qualities and sizes, constantly on hand, and for sale cheap.

S. McCLEAN.

aug 11.—3t.