"And he has no right to punish a want of the fidelity to him?"

"No! he has no right! Because, you see, perfidy is—neither here nor there; and, as to sentiments, you know—policy, &c.,—besides all the rest. You see, the fact is, the Emperor ought to have said—that—that—I'll tell you what he ought to have said,—Belgium, my little fellow, you've cut up several dirty capers! Well, let it pass; but let me catch you at it again, that's all!—"

A burst of laughter from the Count interrupted the explanation of the Austrian policy, and poor Coléche was told that he could take himself off.

"Well, but the Bastille!" he exclaimed.

"He holds to his purpose," said the Duke. "He is ambitious. My dear fellow, you can't make us the dupes of such a ridiculous hoax."

"Yes, it is clear that he cannot be the author of the pamphlet," returned the Count.

"I not the author! What injustice! Well, prove it then, prove who is the author,—is it you? If it is you, let us see! Take the fifth paragraph of which we have been talking—tell us what was in the note which was left out by mistake in printing—tell us that!" exclaimed Coléche, in a tone of triumph.

"Monsier Le Comte seems to be troubled," observed the Duke, glancing at the minister. "What note?"

"Ah! wait a moment until I recollect. Oh! I remember—it was upon the Ambassador of Austria."

"Upon me!"

"Yes, listen;—"as to the envoy of Joseph II. it is said that he has but one single good quality, that is the facility with which he can be duped. Now, for my part, I think that is his greatest fault, because it does away with all the pleasure of duping him!" "

The recital of this note threw the Duke into an ecstacy of rage, while the Count began to think that Coléche was some friend who knew more than he avowed, and was trying to save him from some unknown danger. As the hour for visiting the Queen had arrived, the Minister and Duke departed together,—the latter insisting upon an order of arrest of the printer, determined to probe to the uttermost a mystery so gulling to his vanity.

In the mean time, Griffet, who had been ordered from the room by the Duke, had been closeted with Madame Giraud and her daughter; and expecting that Coléche was about to make a disclosure that would implicate himself, he had expressed his willingness to give up his claims to the hand of Cécile, with the dowry of twenty thousand francs promised by the Minister. Overjoyed at the good news, Cécile, rushed into the room to communicate the intelligence to her lover.

"And what are the conditions that he demands on my part?" asked Coléche.

"Oh, he will explain him when he has finished with the Minister and Ambassador, who called him as they were going out. He will be here in a moment, and sent us to tell you."

"Generous rival!" exclaimed Coléche. "I long to throw myself into his arms. 'Tis not not every one who would give up my pretty Cécile, and twenty thousand francs in the bargain. Ah, here he comes!" and Coleche rushed forward and grappled Monsier Griffet in a most loving embrace. The Secretary endeavored to extricate himself, but in vain. Coléche persisted in hugging him with all the vigor of a delighted and grateful Frenchman.

"Come to my heart! my friend—my guardian angel—you who have resigned Cécile and——"

"You need say nothing of that.—I have changed my mind—bah! get away—I am half suffocated."

"Changed your mind!" interrupted Madame Giraud. "What did you say but a few minutes since?"

"Ah! but I did not then know that he was going to avow himself the author of a witty pamphlet which satirizes some most respectable persons.

"A pamphlet!" exclaimed the old lady.

"And witty too!—you, Coléche!" said the young one.

"'Tis all true," replied Coléche.

"As to you, Madame," interposed Griffet, "all I have to say is, that if you do not pay me this very day——"

"Hold, Monsieur Secretary," exclaimed Coléche, "I have a word to say in this matter. You need not go on with a threat which you will never have an opportunity of carrying into execution. I will settle with you. I will repay you. Here, you old tiger, do you know the orders of your master? Well, here is one—it is his hand writing—ten thousand francs!"

"It is so," said the Secretary, examining the paper.

"Well then, pay yourself out of it, and don't bother Madame or her daughter any more."

"It is true," replied Griffet, "that according to the terms of the proclamation, you are entitled to this sum for having revealed the author of the pamphlet, but as the author is condemned to a fine of precisely the same amount——"

"How!" exclaimed Coléche, "that is not so—that is not so at all!"

"A fact—the proclamation says so here at the bottom."

"Ah. Mon Dieu! What a fool I have made of myself! I counted upon enriching you, Cécile, and releasing you from the persecutions of this mercenary old dotard, and in an instant all is gone—I am ruined!"

"And the Bastille, too!"—put in Griffet.

(CONCLUDED TOMORROW.)

LISTEN AND LEARN.

There is one little piece of practical philosophy, which we would like to impress upon the minds of our young readers, and for which they will thank us just in proportion as they will be old. The best thing a young man can do, is to be a good listener—nothing gives so strong an idea of his wisdom, and nothing so much increases it. If you are conscious that you are ignorant, this is the way to conceal and to remedy it. An old man must have experience, and he loves to talk. Listen and you have the benefit of all he has learned, and gratify his strongest propensity. Men of talent and attainment, whose heads are full of matter, absolutely require some vent for it, and this they find in conversation. Keep under your own foolish vanity—curb your love of display, and you may have the full benefit of all their toilsome studies, and at the same time, by attending to them, and simply showing your appreciation, you afford them the highest pleasure—while you gain every way, giving them a higher opinion of your own mind and talents, than you possibly could by raising yourself. The great art of conversation is to say just enough to draw out those about you on their favorite topics, and to bring their faculties into fair play. If they flag, say something that will excite them. If the subject does not interest them, change it to one that will. Do your part—fill up vacancies, if possible keep down the impertinencies of others, and be sure to indulge in none of your own. It is one of the strange things in this world, that while the talent of conversation is an accomplishment, which affords more pleasure than all others, less attention is paid to its cultivation, than to the most trifling acquisitions. What can be more charming than a woman who converses well! Ugliness, with this talent becomes attractive—yet you find ten talkers, who play, sing, draw, or dance well, to one who can carry on an interesting conversation.—*New York Sun.*

MISSISSIPPI—GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

We are happy to observe that one of the first acts of the Mississippi Legislature, now in extra session, was the passage of the following resolutions by the almost unanimous vote of both Houses:

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the fine of one thousand dollars imposed on Major General Andrew Jackson, by Judge Hall, for having enforced martial law at New Orleans in the year 1815, was unjustly and illegally exacted from that illustrious patriot and statesman.

Resolved further, that our Senators be instructed, and Representatives in Congress be requested, to urge the passage of a law refunding to General Jackson the said fine of one thousand dollars with interest and costs imposed on him by the said Louisiana Judge.

Resolved further, that the Governor of the State be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of the senators and representatives in Congress, and to the Governor of each of the States of the Union.

Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States have passed similar resolutions, and yet the last Whig Congress resisted all attempts to cause that most unjust and tyrannical fine to be refunded.—*Plebeian.*

IN NEW YORK.—HARDINGE, the Lecturer against all the humbugs of the day, *except himself!* How he gets his bread and butter we can't discover.

PIC NIC.—The ladies of Roxbury, Mass., gave a grand social Pic Nic on the 8th inst., for the benefit of the "Sailor's Home."

☞ Two clerks had a fight in Baltimore the other day; during which one of the parties drew a pistol and shot his antagonist—with a wad.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1843.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.—The proofs of the Gazette's treachery to the antimasons thicken, and are now so gloomy that no man can doubt but it was the design and intention of the conductor of that paper, that a portion of the antimasonic ticket should be sacrificed to gratify the demands of the "masonic whigs." When we exposed the secret negotiations, he, with a recklessness of truth peculiar only to politicians of his grade, denied that there was any truth in our statement, and said that the project of a union was never "entertained or thought of." This falsehood was fully exposed by Mr. CRAIG's letter, and in a subsequent epistle from that gentleman, it was shown that the negotiators of the bargain were both leading *antimasons*, Messrs. H. NIXON and JOHN MCDOWELL; one of whom had been an antimasonic representative in the Legislature for two years, and the other a prominent expectant before the antimasonic convention for the nomination for Sheriff.

This shews that it was an antimasonic scheme from its inception; the gentlemen who undertook to arrange it were both leading antimasons, (and connected with Mr. CRAIG in business, we believe); their project was first broached to the head of the antimasonic ticket, and if he had consented to the proposition, there is no doubt but the other antimasonic leaders would have consented to make any transfer of their party for the purpose of securing the vote of the whigs for a portion of their ticket.

Our correspondent, "*An Antimason,*" is anxious to clear his party from the odium of this act, but we fear the facts are too strong against them to admit the shadow of a doubt of the contemplated treason of the leaders. The antimasons of the country may thank NEVILLE B. CRAIG for saving them from another "bargain and sale;" if he had consented, the editor of the Gazette, and the other leaders would have sold the vote of the antimasonic party to the highest bidder, and they might now have been a portion of the political "goods and chattels" of some of the *masonic whigs* that Deacon White has been denouncing with so much mock fury for some time past.

☞ We believe it is now certain that STANLEY, of North Carolina, has been defeated and, that the district will now be represented by a gentleman—Mr. ARRINGTON. Stanley, since his election, never let an opportunity pass where he could safely play off the swaggering braggart. His debates with other members always degenerated into the lowest personal abuse, and it will be to the credit of the House that the people of his district have had the good sense to keep him at home. At one time he got into a personal difficulty with WISE, and there was great talk of a duel between these two game cocks; but Stanley turned out to be of the dung hill breed, and when driven to the point, his courage, like that of Bob Acres, eked out at his finger ends. If he is defeated—and we think there is no doubt of it—a nuisance will be removed from the House of Representatives.

MR. JOHN MORRISON and Mr. E. W. STEPHENS published letters in the Gazette of Saturday, both denying that they had any participation in the project for sacrificing a portion of the two tickets now in the fields to suit the wishes of some political speculators. The truth is, the plot is purely antimasonic; the agents of the conspirators are both antimasons, and if the editor of the Gazette could be made to speak out, the party could soon know the names of all the traitors, and the benefits the Deacon was to receive for his part in transferring the antimasons to the "*masonic whigs.*"

HORN, THE MURDERER.—The editor of the Baltimore Republican recently visited this individual, who is confined in the Baltimore jail for the murder of his wife, and is also charged with a horrid murder in Ohio. The Republican says:—"We found the unfortunate individual seated at his grated window, apparently in meditation, gazing through the bars upon the arched heavens. A small Prayer-book and a German Bible were near him, and in answer to a question about the latter, he raised it to his lips and kissed it reverently, while the tears trickled down his cheeks, as he said, "it was the gift of his mother in a foreign land." In one corner was his bed—a small table and two chairs, which composed the furniture of his apartment—he was firmly chained round the ancle, the weighty part of his chain resting upon a billet of wood. On our entering, he raised his eyes in an inviting manner, seeming to welcome our visit, and in a few minutes we were conversing on general topics, carefully avoiding allusion to the crime with which he was charged. Among other questions, we asked him concerning the state of his health, to which he answered, that his appetite was not so good as it had been, otherwise his health was good—"he could not eat—'Look,' said he, pointing to a plate, 'that is my dinner. I cannot eat it—meat is odious to me." It was untouched. We left the cell musing—Is he guilty or is he not? Let the laws and his countrymen decide.

COPPER MINES NEAR LAKE SUPERIOR.—A correspondent of the Milwaukie Courier, writing from La-Poiate, on Lake Superior, 22d June, says: "There are many persons here from the mineral country of Wisconsin. What their prospects will be time alone must determine. There are, no doubt, large masses of copper in this region. I have many fine specimens that were found near here. My table is strewed with beautiful specimens of virgin copper and copper ore."

☞ The Philadelphia democrats had warm work electing their delegates last Monday. As some of the offices for which nominations have to be made, are very lucrative, of course there are a great many anxious to get them. The delegates are to meet this evening to select a ticket, and then the doubts, fears and hopes of all will be decided.

PARDONS.—John Rolph, Charles Duncombe, and John Montgomery, three of the principal leaders in the Upper Canada Rebellion—have received their pardons from his Excellency, Sir Charles Metcalf. So says the Montreal Transcript: and it adds that this step necessarily opens the door to the admission of all other offenders.

MR. LAGARE.—It appears from a statement published in the Boston Medical Journal, that the cause of Mr. Lagare's death was strangulative intestines, produced by sedentary habits. Upon a *post mortem* examination, it was found that the intestines were twisted four times, and that one of them was distended to the circumference of fourteen inches! The disease or obstruction was entirely beyond medical aid.

☞ M'Cready will make his first appearance in this country at the Park Theatre, New York. He is also engaged for the Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and will doubtless be exhibited in Pittsburgh some time before his return to Europe.

ELECTION NEWS!

INDIANA.

In Switzerland county, Waitcomb's majority is 68. This is a democratic gain since 1840.

In Dearborn county the democratic majority is about 200.

In Ripley county the whig majority is 184 less than 1840.

Wayne county gives Bigger 520 maj.
Hancock " " " 50 "
Fayette " " " 70 " This is a great gain for the democrats.

Union county gives a democratic majority of 25
Scott " " " " 7
Washington " " " 460
Clarke, " " " 285

TENNESSEE.

In eighteen counties heard from Jones, the whig candidate for Governor is 1208 ahead of Polk. This is a whig gain since 1841, of about 1300.

The following are the members of Congress elected as far as heard from:

	WHIGS.		DEMS.
5th Dist—	D. W. Dickinson,	4th Dist—	A. Cullum,
8th "	Joseph H. Peyton,	7th	C. Johnson.

Johnson is put down as elected in the 7th District, although it is by no means certain that he is elected. The Nashville Whig thinks he may be elected by a small majority.

In the counties heard from the whigs have elected 4 Senators, and the democrats 2—and for the House the whigs have elected 13 members and the democrats 8.

For the Legislature the result is considered doubtful—but the whigs are sanguine of having carried both houses.

KENTUCKY.

Tibbatts (dem.) is certainly elected in the Covington District.

In the Louisville District Thomasson (whig) beats Lecompte about 280.

In the Lexington District Davis (whig) beats Wickliffe in the three counties heard from. He will be elected.

In the Flemingsburgh District, Andrews (whig) is elected over French (dem.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrington's maj. over Stanley is about 1200.

By Last Night's Mail.

We received no news last night that can at all be satisfactory. We subjoin a few items.

In North Carolina there are 4 democrats and 4 whigs elected to Congress. From the 3d district there is nothing definite.

In Tennessee Polk has been defeated. In 27 counties heard from Jones is 3,110 ahead. Four democrats have been elected to Congress to 3 whigs; and 4 to hear from.

In Indiana we feel sanguine of success. Bigger's majority in 1840 was 8,627. In the 15 counties heard from it has been reduced 4000.

Robert Dale Owen beats Payne, for Congress, in Harrison county. It is reported that he is elected.

☞ The Gazette can't understand what we expected to gain by publishing Mr. Craig's confirmation of the plot. All we expected to gain by so doing was to establish the truth of our first statement, and to show that the Gazette's denial of it was a violation of the truth.

JAMES BUCHANAN.—The last number of the Washington Examiner has an able article on the Presidency, from which we make the following extract:

"Aside from our claims as a state, there are others as connected with the name of the distinguished individual whose name we present to the democracy of the Union. In the splendid galaxy of intellectual luminaries which adorn the Senate Chamber of the Union, of what one has the American citizens more reason to be proud than JAMES BUCHANAN? Always first among the foremost to battle for constitutional liberty and the rights of his fellow men; never behind with his scarce equalled abilities in the defence of the glorious principles of democracy which band us together in the prosecution of our grand ultimatum, 'the greatest good to the greatest number.'

In presenting him, therefore, to our Democratic brethren as their candidate we seek not to impose upon them a man of doubtful political faith, or of questionable talent; we ask them not to support a man deficient in *any* of the attributes requisite to form the Chief Magistrate of our Republic. Nor do we require them to yield to us their preference in this matter solely because our state has piled upon each other unrewarded invaluable service to the democratic cause—We only ask from them simple justice to us as a Commonwealth, in selecting the man we have chosen.—The one has never faltered in her duty, nor never will—the other is worthy of her."

It is gratifying to find that whatever difference may exist among the democratic journals, on minor matters, there is none as regards the course of Pennsylvania on the Presidential question; every paper of any character in the state has taken ground in favor of our claim on the democracy of the Union, for the nomination in 1844, and cordially unite in the selection of JAMES BUCHANAN as our candidate.

☞ Mr. IRONS, editor of the Genius of Liberty, published at Uniontown, has been nominated by the democrats of Fayette county for Congress. We have long known Mr. Irons as an able, honest editor, and if he should be elected, the people of his district will have a faithful representative.

THE LAST YANKEE NOTION.—Counterfeit *grindstones* are for sale in Cleveland, Ohio. The Yankees are determined to introduce every novelty in the western section of the country.

☞ The First municipality of New Orleans had a grand bonfire on the 27th ult. Upwards of twenty thousand dollars of the notes of the corporation were submitted to the flames.

☞ A certain clergyman in N. H., from his pulpit, recently put twenty-five of his congregation to sleep at one sitting. He was a professor of animal magnetism.

☞ There are 3650 volumes belonging to the Library of the Young Men's Institute in New Haven, Conn.

☞ It is stated that as soon as Trinity Church, New York, is completed, religious services will be performed in it daily, the same as in the Cathedral churches in England.

In Mr. Morrison's letter, after speaking of investigating the recently discovered plot, he says:

"My only fear upon the subject is, that Mr. Craig's absence to the Western Wilds of Virginia, may interfere with his full participation in the investigation."

Does Mr. Morrison intend this as a sly insinuation that Mr. Craig's contemplated journey is taken for the purpose of avoiding a controversy? If he does, we think he is mistaken; for about the worst trait in Mr. C.'s character is the recklessness with which he permits his "temperament" to drag him into personal discussions.

FALL GRASS.—A New Hampshire paper boasts of a spear of grass measuring eleven inches and a half. It was of the species called blue joint. If as Dr. Watts says, "our days are as the grass," and if this be the sort referred to, we shall live to a pretty *tall* age.

☞ "Noah's Messenger" is dead. The Boston Post says that the following epitaph which somebody wrote for an infant is in this case quite appropriate:

"Poor thing! you are so early done for,
We wonder what you were begun for."

Communications.

Messrs. Editors: I find the following paragraph in an article in the Aurora of Saturday, abusing Mr. GEORGE R. RIDDLE. After referring to a falsehood against Mr. R., that had appeared in that paper, the editors say—

"To be plain about the matter, then, we will say that Mr. Hays never did directly or indirectly mention the subject to us until after the publication of the charge in our columns; nor did we know that he possessed any information upon the subject."

As the friend of Mr. Riddle, I deem it my duty to state, that some days since I had a conversation with one of the editors of the Aurora, in relation to the charge referred to, and when I asked him what evidence he had of its truth, he informed me that he could *prove it by* DOCTOR HAYS, and I then understood that he (Hays) was the Aurora's witness. From the above paragraph, however, I now infer that he used the Doctor's name unwarrantably, and that that gentleman has insisted on the editors of the Aurora giving a public retraction of statements made by one of them in conversation, which were calculated to injure Mr. Hays in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, as it would lead the public to believe that he was in collusion with Flinn & Kaine, for the purpose of injuring a gentleman who had never interfered with any of his private or political affairs. WM. COLEMAN.

FOR THE POST.

Messrs. Editors—A friend has just placed in my hands a copy of the Daily Aurora, and directed my attention to a communication signed "A Democrat," in which I am accused of "having engaged to aid the "election of Mr. Morrison, the whig candidate for "Sheriff." Now, in reply, I say it is a *base* and *unqualified* falsehood; and this the writer must have known, if he knows any thing of my political preferences.

JAMES A. GIBSON.

Pine Township, Aug. 12, 1843.

FOR THE POST.

Messrs. Phillips and Smith:—In your article of Saturday, headed "Compromise," you make several allusions to a design said to have been entertained by the *Antimasons* to compromise with the *Whigs.* You introduce a remark made by the editor of the GAZETTE, "THAT THERE WAS SO SUCH DESIGN ENTERTAINED OR THOUGHT OF. *It only exists in the fruitful imagination of the editors of the Post!*" You then attempt to make out that this denial is a false one, and introduce a conversation held by Mr. Craig with two gentlemen of Allegheny, who made a proposition of compromise on the part of the *Whigs.* Now, gentlemen, this conversation between these gentlemen, does not, as I conceive, prove that any design of compromising was entertained by the *Antimasons.* The two gentlemen alluded to, came from the *Whigs*, and *they* made the proposition of compromise. Had the gentlemen to whom the proposition was made, (Mr. Craig) entertained it, and met it with a proposition of the same kind, then would the Antimasons be guilty, as you charge them, and the editor of the Gazette would have been guilty of prevarication, as you allege. But, gentlemen, Mr. Craig *did not* entertain the proposition, for a moment—it was vetoed, effectually, as soon as it was made, and so far as the *Antimasons* are concerned, their skirts are clear of all suspicion. The editor of the Gazette said truly, that, on the part of the Antimasons, "no such design was entertained or thought of." It is true, that such a proposition was made to them, but any party may have a proposition made *to* them, without partaking of any blame attached to it.—If the Whigs should make a proposition of compromise to the *Democrats*, and the Democrats should treat that proposition as Mr. Craig treated the one made to him, would the Democrats thus "develope fully a project between the factions to form a union ticket?" You will see that you have done the Antimasons injustice, in the view you have taken of the matter. Your prompt and manly course in publishing Mr. Craig's letter induces me to believe that you will place this matter in its proper light. AN ANTIMASON.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"Good lard oil can only be made from good lard!" Will Mr. Gwynne answer the question! Oil can be made from any animal fat, even if putrid, is a principle well known to any one who has examined the matter, but the expense attending it is so great to render it equal to good lard oil, that it is impracticable. The mystery that Mr. G. attempts to throw around his oil, by his *professed knowledge*, is one of the *humbugs* of the day, and intended to deceive. Any person that will read Education's report on Farmer's chemistry, will find it he knows on the subject. Mr. G's lard oil that he sells is not "pure, clean, and divested of all foreign substance," any more than common sperm oil is divested of its smell. Oil is the fluid principle of oil, and requires a cold of 20 deg. to congeal, it will not turn rancid nor thicken, and is used by watch makers. Will Mr. G., or his scientific gentleman, deny it.

aug 14-1t A MECHANIC, AND NO CHEMIST.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM CAPT. COOKE.

A week or two since, reports reached this city of the capture by Capt. Cooke, at the Crossings of the Arkansas, of a band of armed Texans, numbering about 100 men, and found upon American Territory. The reports came through channels not likely to be unpopular—being from some of the Texans themselves—and we are gratified in being able to present to our readers all the material facts of the affair, made up from Capt. Cooke's official report to Maj. Gen. Gaines. Capt. Cooke, in command of the Dragoons detailed to escort the American and Mexican traders on the route to Santa Fe, dates his despatch from Camp Kearney, Crossings of the Arkansas, on the 4th of July.—Having referred to previous information received from Mr. St. Vrain—which we have already published—it is stated that on the 30th June, about 9 o'clock, three horsemen were discovered about 19 miles below, on East of the Cicles'—a well known point about 24 miles below the usual crossing. Believing them to be Texan Spies, pursuit by a small party was ordered—the commander of which soon returned and reported that the men had escaped to a lake about two miles to the South, where they joined a large force. Capt. Cooke then changed the direction of his forces—followed the trail—and in a quarter of an hour saw the Arkansas river a mile off, and in a remarkably large grove on its Southern bank, a force of men and horses. The Texans hung up a white flag, and a subaltern sent to their camp, with instructions to demand who they were and what they did there? Lieut. Love returned soon after, having with him Mr. Snively and another, who was introduced as his aid. Capt. Cooke remarked to him, that his people were in the United States—asked who they were, and where his commission was? Mr. Snively replied that he had a Texan volunteer force of 107 men—75 having lately returned to Texas, that he believed he was on the territory of that Republic—but he had a commission, and exhibited as such, the following paper:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND MARINE,
WASHINGTON, 16th Feb., 1843.

To Col Jacob Snively:

SIR: Your communication of the 28th ult., soliciting permission from the Government to organize and fit out an expedition for the purpose of intercepting and capturing the property of the Mexican traders who may pass through the territory of the Republic to and from Santa Fe, &c., has been received and laid before His Excellency the President, and he, after a careful consideration of the subject, directs that such authority be granted you, upon the terms and conditions therein expressed, that is to say—

You are hereby authorized to organize such a force, not exceeding three hundred men, as you may deem necessary to the achievement of the object proposed.—The expedition will be strictly partisan; the troops composing the corps to mount, equip and provision themselves at their own expense, and one half of all the spoils taken in honorable warfare to belong to the Republic, and the Government to beat no expense whatever on account of the expedition.

The force may operate in any portion of the territory of the Republic, above the line of settlements, and between the Rio del Notre and the boundary line of the U. States, but will be careful not to infringe on the territory of that Government.

As the object of that expedition is to retaliate and make reclamation for injuries sustained by Texan citizens, the merchandize and all other property of Mexican citizens will be lawful prize, and such as may be captured will be brought into Red River, one-half of which will be deposited in the Custom House of that District subject to the order of the Government, and the other half will belong to the captors, to be equally divided between the officers and men; an agent will be appointed to assist in the division.

The result of the campaign will be reported to the Department upon the disbandment of the force, as also its progress from time to time, if practicable.

By order of the president,
M. C. HAMILTON.
Acting Sec'y of War and Marine.

Capt. Cooke proceeds to detail the reasons which operated upon him, in determining to *disarm* this band of Texans, found encroaching on American soil, and commissioned to murder and despoil our citizens and those of a friendly power of their hard earned property. Having come to this determination, he informed Mr. Snively of his views—that they were in the U. States—that although it had not been surveyed and marked, it was generally agreed that the line struck the river above the Caches, while some believed the line to be as high as Chouteau's Island, 60 or 70 miles above the Caches; and that no power in its warfare against another had a right to enter a neutral's territory, there to lie in wait for his enemy, or there to refresh himself, afterwards to sally forth to attack his force, his citizens or his property. Pointing his attention to a band of men who were then crossing the river to the south side, and referring to the spies who had been found on American territory, he said to Mr. Snively, 'I demand of you, that your men march across this river and lay down their arms before me; then, as you say you are out of provisions, I will return enough to you to subsist yourselves wherever you may go, and you have free permission to enter the settlements of the United States.' The arms, he said, would be held subject to the order of his superiors. He told him to go over to his men, and gave him an hour to commence crossing. Col. Snively and his Aid deprecated this course—said that by national law they had a right to pursue an enemy 'twenty miles into a neutral territory'—that they would be in danger from 2 or 3000 Indians, whom they had lately seen—that they were in a starving condition—that a party of 75, having become discontented, had left three days before for Texas—that he had given them an order to save them from being 'treated as banditti,' (by Capt. Boone) and that since the 75 had seceded, his men had become disorganised.

Having made all his arrangements for an attack, Capt Cooke advanced to the crossing place. The Aid had been sent forward by Col. Snively, to signify his wishes and address the men, but near half an hour had elapsed when Capt. Cooke told Col. Snively to go and bring his men out immediately a-foot, and deposite their arms fifty yards in front of him. This order was complied with. The Texans had become somewhat excited by the address of the Aid when they were stopped, the arms taken, they were discharged, and put into the wagon.

The Texans now claimed to have surrendered as prisoners, and some demanded an escort to the United States; they were informed that such was not the case, but that they should have an escort, if properly applied for.

The next morning they were told that an escort had been provided for them to the United States, but many pleaded hard to return to Texas, and offered to divide the ten guns—which was acquiesced in. A division was made; but the greater part joined the escort for Missouri—many of them crying out, "no more of Texas, "I'll go home." With the rest Snively was directed to make his way beyond the U. S. frontier.

The notorious Col. Warfield was among the crowd, and was the only one who exhibited any thing like a commission. The *Colonel* seemed to desire the honor of surrendering to Capt. COOKE, in person, but this was declined. *Col.* Warfield's commission gave him the power of bestowing an unlimited number of commissions (on citizens of the United States) to make war on Mexico, and thus a Texan Captain-Jew Clavis.

On the 4th of July, the Caravan passed safely into New Mexico.

The prompt and effectual measures adopted by Captain COOKE, for the dispersion of this band of freebooters, for after reading the piratical commission, no one will think them worthy of a better name—deserves the public approbation, as, we doubt not, his conduct will receive that of the Government.

We understand that Major General GAINES, commanding this department, has directed to at a military escort be in readiness to accompany the traders who may leave the western frontier about the middle of next month for Santa Fe; and they will afford them protection until they reach the Rio Del Norte, unless sooner met by an armed force, as an escort, from Santa Fe, if it shall be deemed necessary to go that distance; and we may safely assume that this Company will meet with no molestation whatever. The boundary line on that frontier has never been run, and Gen. Gaines assumes no extraordinary authority when he undertakes to ensure a safe communication to the citizens of two nations at peace with each other.—*St. Louis New Era.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, or Lease, *on Saturday, the 16th of November next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M., that valuable property, on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite this city, being 1 of 3 lots, embracing between 20 and 30 acres of ground.

This is well known to be the most advantageous location for manufacturing purposes in the vicinity of our great manufacturing city, having an extensive front on the river, and extending back to Coal Hill, celebrated for the quality of its coal over any other, and in which immediate vicinity and extending back are inexhaustible mines; railways from which can be run directly into works on this property, as is now done in the neighborhood. There are also several strata of coal beneath the surface on this property, which will be valuable in time, by the use of shafts, one of which is ascertained to be 12 to 15 feet in thickness.

A portion of the property being elevated above the proper level, and the clay being of the best quality for brick making, can be used very advantageously in improvements.

Its advantageous location for Manufacturing and Building, the Slack Water Navigation of the Monongahela, its being nearly opposite the mouth of the Pennsylvania Canal, and affording every facility for the receipt of materials by river, at all seasons when navigable at any other point in the vicinity of the city, its proximity and connexion with which, as will be the case by a bridge so soon it becomes occupied, altogether render it in every point of view, one of the most desirable locations for investment and improvement.

Notwithstanding the number of extensive Works which have been erected within the past few years, manufactures have never flourished more successfully than at present, the yearly increasing extent of our city, the immense emigrations to the West, and its unequalled rapid settlement, which our city must ever, as it now does, most advantageously supply with manufactures, will yearly increase the demand, and great as is our character as a manufacturing place, when we review the great increase in number and extent of our manufactures within the past few years, we must consider it in its infancy, as the great manufacturing and commercial point it is destined to become.

In addition to the manufacturing of Iron, Nails, Glass, Engines and Machinery, Cotton Yarns, &c. which are operated advantageously here, we require in this region manufactories of Cotton Goods, as the immense quantities of these articles yearly brought from the East for this, and Western and Southern markets evince, the profits to the different hands generally through which they pass between the manufacturer and the western merchant, would satisfy a manufacturer; in addition there is the carriage west to east of the materials, and east to west of the manufactured articles, besides insurances, rents, &c., offering every inducement to companies of our own or Eastern Capitalists beyond competition.

Applications have been made for a number of years past for locations on this property for Manufacturing and Building purposes, and it has been laid off into lots containing nearly an acre on the river, for the former, and 24 by 100 feet for the latter purpose, fronting on 50 feet streets, and 20 feet alleys.

It will be sold in a body, (exclusive of a few lots) or portions will be sold together to suit the views of individuals or companies wishing to purchase, or otherwise separately in lots. Some lots may be exchanged for buildings on this property, or for a farm.

The terms will be made perfectly easy, only a small portion required down, and the remainder in a term of years, payable annually or otherwise.

It is not desired to dispose of the property under the late and still existing depression of real estate, except for its fair value, but from the frequent applications for its purchase, and the inducements offered at present for improvements, every article and expense connected therewith being so low, it is considered the present possession for these purposes by persons or companies of wealth, would be so advantageous to them, together with the terms on which it is offered, that induces the offer of sale at this time. NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

Committee of Mrs. Sidney Gregg.

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Bank Notes and Exchange.

CORRECTED DAILY BY

A. KRAMER, EXCHANGE BROKER,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STS.

SPECIE STANDARD.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Scrip	1
Exchange Bank Scrip	3
Currency	3¼
Erie Bank Scrip	3¼

EXCHANGE—AT SIGHT.

On Philadelphia	¼
New York	¼
Boston	¼
Baltimore	¼

SPECIE.

Gold	par
Silver	par

PENNSYLVANIA.—PITTSBURGH.

Bank of Pittsburgh	par
Merchants and Manufacturers' bank	par
Exchange "	par
Do. Hollidaysburgh	par

PHILADELPHIA.

Bank of North America	par
Do Northern Liberties	par
Do Pennsylvania	par
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania	par
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank	par
Kensington bank	par
Manufacturers and Mechanics'	par
Mechanics	par
Moyamensing	par
Philadelphia bank	par
Schuylkill "	par
Southwark "	par
Western "	par
Bank of Penn Township	par
Girard bank	14
U. S. bank and branches	33

COUNTRY BANKS.

Bank of Germantown	par
" *Chester county*	par
" *Delaware county*	par
" *Montgomery county*	par
" *Northumberland*	par
Farmers' bank of Bucks county	par
Easton bank	par
Doylestown bank	par
Franklin bank of Washington	par
Bank of Chambersburgh	3½
" *Middletown*	3½
" *Gettysburgh*	3½
" *Lewistown*	2
" *Susquehanna county*	28
Berks county bank	75
Columbia Bank and Bridge Company	1
Carlisle bank	3½
Erie bank	3½
Farmers and Drovers' bank	3½
" *Bank of Lancaster*	1
" *Bank of Reading*	1
Harrisburg bank	3½
Honesdale "	1
Lancaster "	1
Lancaster co. "	2
Lebanon "	3
Miners' bank of Pottsville	3½
Monongahela bank of Brownsville	1
New Hope and Delaware Bridge company	35
Northampton bank	no sale
Towanda bank	85
Wyoming bank	6
West Branch bank	35
York bank	3½

OHIO.

Belmont bank of St. Clairsville	1½
Clinton bank of Columbus	1½
Columbiana bank of New Lisbon	1½
Circleville (Lawrence, cashier)	1½
" *(Warren, cashier)*	no sale
Cincinnati banks	1½
Chillicothe bank	1½
Commercial bank of Lake Erie	20
Dayton bank	1½
Franklin bank of Columbus	1½
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Steubenville	1½
Farmers' bank of Canton	40
Geauga	1½
Granville	75
Hamilton	30
Lancaster	25
Marietta	1½
Massillon	1½
Mechanics' and Traders', Cincinnati	3
Mount Pleasant	1½
Norwalk	1½
Putnam	1½
Sandusky	1½
Springfield	25
Urbana	50
Wooster	1½
Xenia	1½
Zanesville	1½

INDIANA.

State bank and branches	1½
State Scrip	25

KENTUCKY

All banks	1½

ILLINOIS.

State bank	44
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown	64

VIRGINIA.

Bank of the Valley of Virginia	1
Bank of Virginia	1
Exchange bank of Virginia	1
Farmers' bank of Virginia	1
North-Western bank of Virginia	1
Merchants' and Mechanics' bank of Virginia	1
Branches	1

MARYLAND.

Baltimore City banks	par
All other solvent banks	1

NORTH CAROLINA.

All solvent banks	2

SOUTH CAROLINA

All solvent banks	1½

GEORGIA.

All solvent banks	2½

ALABAMA.

Mobile banks	20
Country banks	25

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans banks (good)	2½

TENNESSEE.

All banks	3

Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, &c.

WHITEMORE'S Compound Vegetable Sprup, is a medicine well known in the East as one of the most efficacious in the cure of the above complaints—read the following certificate:

[*From a respectable citizen of Middletown,