"How! Monseigneur!"

"Yes, if you will grant me——"

"No, no! I will grant you nothing——"

"But listen to me—it is for the interest of your lover—it will benefit him much——"

"But I won't—I love him too much to benefit him!"

"You misunderstood me—you think that I want to make love to you——"

"I don't know—it looks very much like it!"

"No, in my youth I grant you I should have had something except politics to talk about with such a nice, little sweet blushing rose-bud as you, Cécile; but now"—endeavoring to take her hand, which was hastily withdrawn—"now you may trust me. Listen! do you know that you have it in your power to carry a rich dowry as your lover?"

"It is not possible!"

"Yes, it is—I will give it, and only exact from you in return a trifling sacrifice—that sheet of paper which you have concealed there in your dress."

"You know it, then?"

"I know all—come, I am in a hurry—let me have it—do not hesitate—I repeat that you will lose nothing, or your lover either—I give you my word."

"After that I cannot doubt," replied Cécile, drawing the paper from her bosom, and handing it to the Count, who seized it with an air of triumph, and substituting it for the one in Griffet's hand, placed the latter in a separate pocket.

"You will not forget your promise!" timidly interposed Cécile.

"Never! And here I'll seal the bond," said the Count, catching Cécile in his arms.

"Oh, Heaven!"—"Oh, my daughter!" were the ejaculations of Coléche and Madame, as they entered, accompanied by Griffet.

"I will have revenge!" muttered the latter, as he beheld his intended in the embrace of his master.

"Courage!" replied Coléche, "rest easy—I will take it for you and myself too. As for this old *roué*——"

"Hush!" exclaimed Madame Giraud, to whom Cécile had been making an explanation; "do not make an enemy of the——"

"I will—I'll do anything—I'll risk everything—the personal enemy of the Minister! that is a position—I am proud of it—I'll never——"

"What!" said the Duke, casting, as he entered, a suspicious glance at the minister. "Are you ready with these proofs?"

"In a moment, your Excellency. Cecile, where is my manuscript?"

Cecile glanced at the Count, who gave her a meaning wink in return, and then boldly denied having any paper.

"How!" exclaimed Coléche, "she denies it—she must have sold herself—she is ruined—horrible! This is frightful! Oh, Cécile, descend into your conscience, and see if you cannot find my manuscript. Your mother was witness——"

"I," interposed Madame: "No—I don't know what you are talking about."

"You, too! Oh, dear—he has got round the old woman too!—that's coming it a little too strong. One must have a real rage for that kind of business, to undertake both mother and daughter at the same time!"

"He raves! He is a fool!" exclaimed the two ladies.

"There, voisine, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, they treat me just as all the world treats you,—they mock me—they laugh at me."

Coloche's remark added a fresh edge to the anger of the Duke, who ordered him to produce his proofs, and offered to direct one of the officers to make an examination of the ladies' persons. But this by no means suited Coléche's notions; and after some altercation the Duke finding that he could make nothing out of him, turned to Maurepas, observing, "You have complicated this enigma, Monsieur le Comte, so that I cannot find the meaning of it. I am exceedingly sorry, because, when the king returns from the chase, I fear the queen will indue him, if you are not more fortunate in your researches, to deprive himself of your valuable services."

"Ah! A disgrace!" said Griffet. "He is no longer a minister—now is the time for vengeance. I'll pay him off for all his origanns and witticisms at my expense, and for the liberties he has taken with my future bride. Monsieur le Duc, since it is his Majesty who desires to know the name of the author, my duty to my sovereign will not allow me longer to conceal it. Loyalty and fidelity to the king and his most gracious consort, I consider to be the first of virtues, and I am going, therefore, to tell everything."

"Ah, the double-damned traitor!" muttered the Count.

"Speak," said the Duke.

"Know, then, that the true and only author——"

"Stop," interposed the Count, "why are you going to denounce yourself? You know well that if you did not choose to commit yourself, I should never have made up my mind to show the paper," pulling from his pocket the sheet of Griffet's copy. "It is in your handwriting—examine it, Monsieur le Duc."

"Clear enough! It is precisely in the same hand as the proclamation which I saw him write myself.—Scoundrel! How could you——"

"But——" interposed Griffet.

"Not a word—I won't hear a word—to the Bastille!"

"To the Bastille!" echoed Coléche, to the ladies and minister, and Monsier Griffet was hurried off between the two officers in waiting.

"I should have left the other fellow but ten days," said the Count to himself, "but this old fool shall stay out his month; he has well deserved it."

The Duke, now that he had succeeded in penetrating the mystery, as he thought, was all smiles, and seizing the Count's hand apologized for his unjust suspicions.—The minister very graciously accepted the apology, and explained that the proof had only been a few minutes in his possession. That to Cécile they were indebted for it, and as a reward, that he was going to marry her to the young printer before them; but to this proposition Coléche at first sulkily demurred, which excited an indignant explanation from both mother and daughter.

"Can it be that you longer love her?" demanded the Count.

"I don't choose to give a reason for my refusal; kiss Cécile as much as you have a mind to, and leave me to mind my own business."

"Not love her, eh!" persisted the Count, "when she will bring you a dowry of thirty thousand francs!"

"I do love her—but—I can't——"

"And further than that, the situation of keeper in one of my chateaux, with a thousand pounds salary!"

"Oh, I adore her—but—but——"

"And further, the right of hunting upon my grounds."

"By reciprocity!"

"Ah! I understand you," said the Count, smiling; "no, no, rest easy on that ground."

"Are you sure?"

"Sure—I won't deceive *you*—you are no diplomatist."

"Well, then—decidedly I love her, and only too much—and I am a great booby to doubt her. Come, Cécile, don't cry; let us be married. The official guarantee of a prime minister ought to satisfy any reasonable man, and I am satisfied. Come Cécile."

NOBODY TO BLAME.

At a meeting of the survivors of a blow up on one of the western waters, when the report was, as usual, concluded 'that no blame could be attached to any of the officers of the boat,' a yankee submitted the following resolutions in addition:

Resolved, That nobody's to blame but the biler.

Resolved, That the biler knew better than tew go on a bust.

Resolved, That we reckon it got just about what it deserved for blowin' up in such a scowrageous manner.

THE DROUGHT AT THE WEST.

We learn from a gentleman (says the Albany Argus) who has just arrived from Wisconsin, that the drought there has been intense, and that the weather has never been warmer. It has been sweltering hot for the last four weeks. This will have a serious effect on the summer crops—corn, oats and potatoes must be light. But wheat is very heavy and of a superior quality, the berry is plump and the pulp exceedingly white. Michigan has not suffered so much from drought, as they have had more rain, and it is also rather a better watered State. From the same source, we learn that the summer crops in this State promise far better than at the Far West. This shows how favorable a summer we must have had, which causes our comparatively thin soil to compete in production with the rich virgin soil of the western prairies. We also learn that the emigration to Wisconsin is so heavy, that it is anticipated that the farmers there will have a home market for every bushel wheat they raise, and they will thus be able to sell at remunerating prices, whatever may be the result in the other Western states.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1843.

☞ The Gazette makes a very feeble effort to crawl off from the charge of treachery to the country antimasons which we fastened on it, and instead of denying that it was leagued with others for the purpose of transfering the poor confiding antimasons to the "masonic whigs;" it whiningly charges the Post with having more sympathy for the whigs than the blue-noses. We can't see how this charge, even if true, is to get the leading antimasons out of the difficulties they have got themselves into by attempting to sell the party to the "masonic whigs." Just look at the unparalleled treachery of these men. They organize their party on what they call "distinct antimasonic principles;" they make speeches, write addresses, resolutions and editorials denouncing the whigs because they will not join in the denunciations of the Lodge; they try to induce the country people to believe that pure, unadulterated antimasonry is now to triumph, and that nothing with the taint of masonry or whiggery will receive the slightest favor at their hands. But a discovery is made; we found out that with all their professions of hatred for the Lodge some of the *speculators* in antimasonry were negotiating a bargain and sale of their party to the "masonic whigs." When further concealment of the plot was useless, Mr. Craig divulged the whole matter, and lo! the agents of the conspirators turn out to be two prominent *antimasons*, one of them formerly a representative in the Legislature, and the other a gentlem an whose antimasonry has never been doubted heretofore. This is the matter the Gazette should clear up, and show that it is not as deep in the plot as any of the other conspirators. But knowing its guilt, it dare not attempt this, and tries to get out of the difficulty by starting a discussion about the unequal division of the sympathy of the Post between the whigs and the blue-noses.

As matters now stand, and have stood for some time past, it is manifest to every man of ordinary discernment, that the Antimasons cannot make a struggle at the coming election. Before the treachery of their leaders was discovered, it was admitted that they would be the thindmost of three, and the late astounding developements were quite unnecessary to settle their doom. As we have said before, our only formidable opponents are the whigs; and if it were possible for the democratic party to be beaten by either of the adverse factions, it will be by them. All our energies, therefore, must be devoted against the machinations of the whigs; but at the same time it is proper to expose the base and treacherous manner in which the honest antimasons of the country were about to be sold out, like a stock of old second hand clothing.

THE OLD GAME.—The Whigs are beginning to find out—as is generally the case—that their "glorious triumph" in North Carolina, is not such a wonderful victory after all, and that there is a great deal more cause for them to mourn over the result, than to split their lungs huzzaing for their achievements in that State.—Stanley's defeat galls them sorely, his unprincipled conduct as a member, made him their darling, and they think that in his loss the whig cause has been deprived of one of its most active champions. In this we believe they are right, for to be a good whig member, a man must be destitute of every principle of political honor or honesty, and in this respect, Stanley was the embodiment of the very essence of the "universal whig party." They may well lament over his defeat.

But notwithstanding that the present aspect of affairs indicates that the result is favorable to the democrats in as much as it is probable that they have elected five out of the nine Congressmen, the whigs keep up the old game of brag, and refuse to admit that they have been beaten in districts, where at first they claimed a victory, although the returns show the election of the democratic candidates by large majorities. They act on the principle of the man who said that his horse was fifteen *feet* instead of fifteen *hands* high, and when reminded of his mistake, swore that if he said it he'd stick to it, and flog any man who would say to the contrary. So with the whigs and North Carolina. At first they announced that they had swept the whole State, but the correct news shows that the democrats have obtained a majority of the members, yet the whigs still keep up the shout of victory. "They said it and they'll stick to it."

The whigs are truly happy fellows. Give them pen, ink and paper, and out of the most gloomy reverses, they will figure you a "glorious victory" with as much facility as they used to make princely fortunes out of nothing, in the palmy days of bank speculation. These victories, however, partake very much of the character of their paper money; when brought to the test they are worthless and only serve to deceive those who depended on them; while on the other hand, democratic triumphs appear like the "hard," solid and certain for all useful purposes, and never depreciating from their original value.

PHILADELPHIA WEAVERS OUT AGAIN.—The Philadelphia Weavers had another "turn-out" for higher wages on last Friday. They are principally from the lower part of the city, and include almost all the workmen in that neighborhood. The papers apprehend serious difficulties, as several assaults had been committed on persons who owned factories. It is to be regretted that workmen should be forced to resort to such means to obtain a fair remuneration for their labour.—It is unnecessary to go into argument to show that violence is of no benefit to the cause of either operative or employer, but we do not know of a single case where respectful remonstrance has softened the flinty hearts of capitalists to the sufferings of the laboring classes, or where an improvement of their condition has been consented to by the employers, without a resolute, but peaceable turn out of the workmen. Such turn-outs, however, when attended by violence, will always generate a spirit of bitterness that is certain to settle in a feeling of hatred between two classes whose mutual interests require that they should live on the best of terms. Employers have never found it to their advantage to refuse the reasonable demands of their workmen, as they have generally lost more by the suspension of business consequent on "turn-outs," than would be necessary to pay the advance of wages demanded; and on the other hand, violence and exorbitant demands have never been of any advantage to the cause of the operatives, but on the contrary, always injurious, as it deprives them of that public sympathy which every cause must have to be successful. The case of the Philadelphia Weavers is an illustration of this. At their "turn-out" some time since, they committed many acts of violence against their employers, which placed them in the position of outlaws; and made them objects of terror to the community. No one could feel sympathy for a body of men who acted in such an outrageous manner, and he consequence was they had to turn into work without procuring redress for the heavy grievances of which they complained.

We hope they will be more prudent in their present "strike," and we have no doubt but their demands, if reasonable, will be granted.

DEMOCRATS, BE ON YOUR GUARD!—We have been informed that a publication will be made soon, or within a day or two of the meeting of the Democratic Convention, attacking certain candidates for nomination, and perhaps it may assail friends of candidates who are not themselves seeking office. We have always abominated this wretched system of cutting the throats of candidates in advance of nominations—we have discountenanced it by every means in our power—and we think it our duty thus to warn the democracy against, and denounce such an unfair and unprecedented mode of electioneering for nominations. We are not precisely informed as to who is to be attacked, nor of the nature of the charges to be brought out—but we would caution the democracy of the county against allegations made on the eve of the nominations, or at a period when replies cannot be generally circulated. We hope, most earnestly, that those who meditate this course will abandon their design; if they persevere, all engaged in it should be held as the worst enemies of the party, be they whom they may.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—As it is now reduced to almost a certainty that the Democrats will be in the majority in the next Congress, the thoughts of the party are naturally directed to the consideration of the measures which it is incumbent on them to adopt. Time and circumstances may, in some respects have modified or changed the views of the party on other measures, but in regard to the INDEPENDENT TREASURY, all good Democrats can entertain but one opinion—that it should be again brought forward and passed. If the federal strength in the Senate should prevent its adoption at the present session, let the measure be persevered in,—let it be pressed upon the attention of Congress and the country, until it obtains what it so eminently deserves, a permanent place upon our statute books.

The greatest error committed by the administration of Gen. Jackson, was the choosing of the State Banks as receptacles for the public treasure. Had he, instead of selecting deposite banks, presented the Independent Treasury plan, for keeping the public moneys, and used his influence to procure its adoption, we believe it would have been vastly better for the country, and the Democratic party would not have lost the important battle of 1840. There would, no doubt, have been much opposition to the measure by those members of Congress who were interested in the State Banks, but still, in all probability, it would have been carried, and the country saved from the evil effects of the State Bank system. However, there is no use lamenting over that misstep of Jackson's administration—he and his advisers no doubt believed they were acting for the best; they had to proceed, too, without the sure light of experience which the Democratic party now possess, and which will guide them in their endeavors to atone for the mistake they made in adopting the State Bank system.

It is evident that no Bank of the United States can ever receive the sanction of the people. Every project under that name has been again and again rejected by Congress or the President, and the people have sustained such rejections triumphantly. The measure of a National Bank has fared no better under the names of "Fiscal Corporation" or "Exchequer." Each and all of these conceptions have been strangled in some manner. The friends of the Sub-Treasury, then, can again confidently bring it before the people—no financial measure was ever brought before the nation which had such a tremendous popular support as this same abused and calumniated Sub-Treasury. Every man who voted for Martin Van Buren, knowingly and deliberately gave that measure his sanction. Those who voted for his opponent did not thereby declare their preference for any other measure as a substitute for it. Many of the friends of Harrison were no doubt the strong supporters of a national bank—but they were by no means united as to what sort of a bank—and he was not permitted to declare himself in favor of a bank at all. There was no expression in favor of a bank or any other measure—the only thing they settled was that Harrison should be President.

The election of 1840, then, disastrous as it was to the Democratic party, called forth a strong expression of public partiality for the Independent Treasury, and the party can again bring it before the country with the utmost confidence that it is the only measure which is entitled to public favor, or can meet the public exigencies.

THE MURDERS AT TORONTO.—Relative to the death of Mr. Kinnear and his housekeeper, the Coroner's jury returned the following verdicts: The jury on the death of Thomas Kinnear, Esq., return as their verdict, "Wilful Murder," against James McDermot. The jury on the death of Nancy Montgomery, return as their verdict, "Wilful Murder" against James McDermot, and Grace Marks. The young man and young woman were accordingly placed in confinement to await their trial.

THE BEST ATONEMENT.—Some few months ago (says the N. Y. Jour. of Com.) we published the result of a suit of damages, in a very aggravated case of seduction and abandonment. The jury thought to persuade the faithless young man to repair the injury he had committed, so far as it was in his power, by fulfilling his engagements. But he obstinately refused, and the jury gave a verdict against him of $10,000. The verdict, on a returning sense of honor, has changed his mind, and the parties were a few days ago united in marriage.

THE MURDER CASE.—We learn from the N. Y. Evening Post that an order was received on Thursday, by Lilas M. Stilwell, Esq., U. S. Marshal of that District, from the President of the United States, directing him to surrender Christine Cochran, or Gilmour, (the young woman charged with the murder of her husband in Scotland) to such officer of the British Government as may be duly authorised, under the terms of the late Treaty, to receive her.

She will doubtless be given in charge of Captain M'Kay, the rural police officer who came in pursuit of her, and who assisted Messrs. Wm. Stilwell and Walsh in arresting her on the arrival at this port of the brig Excel, in which she was passenger. The unfortunate young woman is now in Eldridge street prison, and has received every attention that was possible in mitigation of her forlorn and melancholy position. From the length of time that has elapsed since her commitment, she has recently indulged hope of final escape, but the illusion of course is dispelled, and she must now prepare for that tremendous ordeal that awaits her. Captain M'Kay will probably embark with his unhappy prisoner in the Boston steamer, which sails to-morrow.

MAD DOGS—A PREVENTATIVE.—An infallible preventative of spontaneous hydrophobia in dogs, will be found in flour of sulphur, a small portion of which should be mixed with their food or drink. It has been known in Europe for centuries, and is always used to prevent the dreadful disease from breaking out among the packs of hounds upon the estates of English Noblemen.

Appointment by the President.—WM. B. MOWRY, Esq. to be Collector of the Port of Pittsburgh, vice JOHN WILLOCK, removed.

Mr. Mowry is clever and competent, and will, no doubt, discharge the duties of the office faithfully, and have all things in apple-pie order for his democratic successor in April, 1845.

In justice to Major Willock, it is proper to say that he was an obliging and competent officer

RIGHT.—The people of Washington borough have repudiated the Good Intent and National Road Shinplasters, and the consequence is, that they have now an abundance of specie change. Such will be the result wherever worthless rag money is driven from circulation.

GAMBLING.—New York is becoming almost as fine a field for gamblers as New Orleans itself. It is said that there are in New York about thirty Faro Banks, open every night, and an immense number of inferior resorts of blacklegs of all descriptions.

☞ Daniel Webster gave a "Chowder party" to his friends at Franklin, N. H., lately.

WATCHMEN ARE NO JUDGES OF MUSIC.—A few nights since, in Philadelphia, they carried three young swains off to the watch house for singing "Home, sweet Home;" and the "Brave Swiss Boy." The vocalists said they were giving a *serenade*, but the Charlies insisted that they were making a "disagreeable noise," and to prevent further annoyance to the neighborhood, they hauled them away to the "lock up," where they might sing at their leisure, and with much truth, "We won't go home till morning."

A COLORED GOVERNOR.—Governor Roberts, of the colony of Liberia, is a young man of color, who left Virginia when a boy, some 20 years ago. He is said to be intelligent, energetic, and affable in an eminent degree.

LAWYER CLASSICS.—The editor of the Natchez Free Trader is very lucid on the subject of classical law, he publishes the communication of a correspondent who, he says, assures him that in case any lawyer or juror made a personal matter of any of his writings, he should take a summary process against him with a writ of *capias ad facie ndum*, (throwing his cap into their face,) and clapping on the top of it, the writ of *fieri facias*, (making their noses bloody,) and leaving *nullo bono*, (no bones) in their *habeas corpus*, (good for nothing bodies.")

NEW GRENEDA.—Official information has been received at the Department of State, Washington, from the United States Consul at Carthagena, New Grenada, that by law of the Congress of New Grenada, bearing date the 21st of April last, and sanctioned by the Executive on the first of May, granting certain exemptions to the city of Carthagena, it is provided, that from the 1st day of September, 1843, to the 31st of August, 1853, all the wheat flour imported for the express consumption of the city shall be free of importation and alcabala duty, which is equivalent to four dollars and eighty-four cents ($4, 34) per barrel less than that article pays at present, which is $8,20 per barrel.

The same law provides that all vessels, foreign and national, coming direct to the port of Carthagena, after the said 1st of September, 1843, and for the same period above stated, shall be exempt from paying tonnage duty, entry and anchorage. All other port charges will be exacted as heretofore.

FROM GRENADA.—The Bermuda Royal Gazette of the 25th ult. say:

"In Grenada, a question of privilege, arising out of the arrest for debt of two of the members of the house of assembly, and a refusal on the part of the house to proceed to business, until the question was settled, had led to a dissolution of the assembly. We give some particulars. The election of new representatives was going on at the latest dates, and there was every probability that a majority of those members who carried the privilege question, will be returned, and it is believed that a second dissolution will be the consequence."

FOURIER ASSOCIATIONS AND LYCEUM VILLAGES.

When the founders of the Lyceum Village first visited Boston, an association, organized about a year before, essentially upon the principles of Fourier, was entirely defunct, only three of the sixty members were then remaining on the ground. A prominent and specific aim in the organization of the Lyceum Village, was to define, secure, and promote individual property, rights, and obligations—to throw as much responsibility as possible upon individuals, taking it of course from the Corporation. The aim was, and is, to secure to every family the entire, exclusive, and absolute possession, use, and control of a lot, house, appurtenances, &c; providing, at the same time, large and liberal privileges for education, public grounds, roads, shades, and other common conveniences, in which each individual, land or householder, may also, by owning a portion of the joint stock, have a voice. The original price of the shares in the joint stock was twenty-five dollars, which rose, soon after the organization of the company, to fifty dollars. The annual dividend on a share has, so far, been three and a half dollars, being of course fourteen per cent. to the original stockholders, and seven per cent. to those who purchased after the stock had risen. From the sale of the lots still held by the Corporation, and from the great value of the quarries which furnish the best grind-stones ever brought to the New York market, there is almost a certainty that the stock will rise to double its present value, probably much more than that. The school, conducted by two gentlemen of excellent acquirements, has acquired a character not easy to be shaken. A large number of young men of mature age, while pursuing an extended and thorough course of studies, pay all their expenses by their own industry, thus procuring useful knowledge for their minds and some productive art for their hands. Their applications are more than double their accommodations.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AN ENGLISH FORGER AND FUGITIVE.

In January, 1841, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, a member of the London bar, named Wm. G. Knight, absconded, taking with him a large amount of money, the proceeds of numerous forged bills of exchange, which he had sold in London. A reward of £50 was offered by the Bow street police for his apprehension, and the advertisements which appeared in the papers of that city, gave a minute description of his person. It appears that after obtaining the money, he went to Greenock, in Scotland, from which port he sailed for New York, under the assumed name of John Cooper. He arrived at New York about the 12th of March, and took lodgings at the Globe Hotel. Here he assumed the name of Wm. G. Kane.

In August, 1842, more than a year after his arrival in this country, his whereabouts was discovered by officer James Young, of the Philadelphia police, who immediately took measures to have him arrested, Mr. Young had received information that Knight was in Iowa, to which territory he proceeded, and having found the individual had him arrested. A suit was brought against him in that territory for $12,000, and judgment obtained for the full amount. The whole amount of the forgeries is $27,000. Ninety-one of the forged bills of exchange, uttered and passed by Knight, are in this country, and it behooves the public to be on their guard against any future action of one of the most adroit and consummate swindlers that ever landed on our shore.

A MERE TRIFLE!!!—A defalcation of some six or seven thousand dollars—a mere trifle—on the part of one of the Clerks of the Union Bank, was spoken of last evening as matter of certainty.—*N. O. Pic.*

Well may our fellow scribe exclaim this is "a mere trifle" for these times of extraordinary financiering. Only some six *a* seven thousand dollars! This is most certainly a great age, in which we live.—*Ex.*

IN A BAD FIX.—The editor of the New Orleans Tropic announces officially "under the proper head," that he has the prickly heat all over, several troublesome corns, and has been bitten by a mad dog.

The Whig editors generally appear to be pretty much in the same *fix*.—*Ex.*

Communications.

FOR THE POST.

Messrs. Smith & Philips: Learning that it has been industriously reported in different parts of Allegheny county, that Dr. J. C. M'Cully will not be recommended to the coming convention, by his own township, as a candidate for Prothonotary; thereby dissuading and preventing his friends in other districts, from his support; therefore we feel it our duty, as his neighbors, and as democrats, to undeceive the party, by pronouncing the report as groundless as it is unfair and malicious. We believe that Dr. M'Cully will receive the support of the party at the primary meetings, in Upper St. Clair, almost, if not quite, without a dissenting voice;—and because we know him we earnestly recommend him to the party, as every way qualified to make an honest, pleasing and efficient Prothonotary.

J. M. Long,	William Kerr,
H. B. Long,	William Holmes,
Josiah M'Cully,	James Fryor,
John Thompson,	Robert Curry,
Robert Brown,	James Williamson,
Wm. Smith,	Hugh Curry,
Robert Smith,	Joseph Couch,
John Lafferty,	A. L. M'Clure,
John Smith,	James Barclay,
Wm Lafferty,	John Long,
John C. Hulse,	James Cochran,
Hiram Ray	J. M'Cully,
Edward Ray,	A. M. Morgan,
John Wadsworth,	Samuel Morgan,
Matthew Reed,	W. G. M'Culley,
James H. Rabby,	Samuel Reed,
Arthur Long,	John Black,
Patrick McKay,	A. Holland,
Hugh Ragen,	John Johnston,
Edward Gerrit,	James Gillespie,
William Murry,	James M'Cabe,
James G. Murray,	Andrew M'Cabe,
James Conner,	John Fife,
Samuel Black,	John E. Morton,
William Douglass,	Samuel Morton,
James McMurray,	James M'Creary,
Willam M'Murry,	John Fitzpatrick,
Robert Johnston,	David Ramsey,
Robert Fife,	David Rea,
Thomas Fife,	Hamilton Rea,
James McAllister,	Wm. Larimer,
William Caldwell,	Ebenezer Larimer,
James Sheer,	H. Arthur,
Joseph Matthews,	Wm. Minnis,
Hugh Lusk,	L. M'C. Larimer,
William Lusk,	Davis Todd,
Jonathan Lusk,	Thomas Cowan.

FOR THE POST.

Messrs. Phillips & Smith: In answer to inquiries from several sources, as to who will be employed by me as Deputies, in case the kindness of my fellow-citizens should place me in the Sheriff's office, I will state that I have not decided on the matter at all—believing that it will be time enough to make arrangements in the office, when I shall have obtained it.

I will, however, say, in the most positive manner, that no man related to me, or in any way connected with my family, either desires, or will receive any appointment at my hands, if the people should nominate and elect me.

August 14, 1843. E. TROVILLO.

BE SOMETHING.

Be something, no matter what. Throw aside all collateral aids—off with your coats—and determine to work your way up. Providence has provided the ladder there it is before you—come, mount, mount, mount. Don't fold your arms until you can find something that suits your talents. Take the chisel—the saw—the axe—the hammer. We recollect a young gentleman, an intimate friend—who was a few years ago wealthy, being worth some $50,000. He was in excellent business; but the last panic, like a whirlwind, swept his whole property overboard, and left him a bankrupt.—Did he remain idle? No. He braced himself up for a fresh struggle. He minded not his delicate hands, but he worked his passage from a western port to New Orleans. Finding nothing to do there, he worked his way to New York. There we found him, busy and contented as of old.

"What are you at now, Bill?

"At!—oh! I'm porter to a broker in Wall street;

"Pay well, ha!"

"Why enough to live on. I receive sixpence a day, and have the privilege of sleeping on his counter at night. Ha!—ha!—ha!—a broker's counter makes rather a hard bed."

"But, Bill, you ought not to live thus. Your talents ought to make you look higher."

"Ay, and so you would have me run the risk of starving out of respect to my talents? I must *do something*. All that I want is a foothold. Inquire for me in a year from now."

In a year he had worked his way up to be confidential book keeper in a large New York establishment. He will be admitted as a partner soon, and will acquire another fortune. He adopted the true method to keep out of *mischief*.

ASSEMBLY.

☞ Capt. SAMUEL BLACK, of Upper St. Clair township, will be warmly supported for a nomination for Assembly, by many democrats throughout the county. aug 15—1t.

DR. M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.—READ AND BE CONVINCED.—*Mr. J. Kidd*—Sir I call to buy another vial of *Dr. McLane's Worm Specific*, and let you know the surprising effects of the vial I purchased a few days ago. My child had been ill for some time, and I was advised by my neighbors to try Dr. McLane's Worm Specific; I bought a vial, and gave only a half teaspoonful. The child passed 28 worms; I repeated the medicine until 63 worms came from the child. Before this I could not credit the certificates on the wrappers round the vial; now I fully believe them. My child is quite recovered.

THOMAS BURNET,

Aug. 12, 1843. Sawmill run, near Pittsburgh.

☞ For sale at the Drug Store of

JONATHAN KIDD,

aug 15-6m corner 4th and Wood sts., Pittsburgh.

St. Paul's Female Academy.

THIS excellent institution, which is under the care of five Sisters of Charity, will be reopened for the reception of scholars, on the 1st of September next. The same liberal patronage hitherto extended to this infant establishment, by the public, will, it is confidently expected, be again bestowed upon it, as its increasing usefulness fully deserves. The general satisfaction which the public examination of the pupils, and the distribution of premiums, as the reward of their talents and industry, afforded to the parents and visiters at the late exhibition, was calculated to cheer the friends and patrons of the institution, and to awaken them to increased efforts in promoting its welfare.

aug 15-2t

A Safe Investment.

THE subscriber offers to sell ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh. The lots are all handsomely improved, and it is believed a safer investment cannot be found. Particulars may be learned on application to me personally, or through the Post Office.

HILARY BRUNOT,

aug 15-tf corner Liberty and O'Hara streets.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER."—The cheap editions, history, miscellany, novels, tales, magazines, &c., arriving daily, and for sale, at the N. York and Philadelphia prices, at the St. Clair street Agency and Literary Depot, by W. M. FOSTER.

aug 15-6t

Change

FOR AMERICAN NOTES—by an American Lady, received at the St. Clair street Literary Depot, opposite the Exchange. Price, 12½ cents.

aug 15-6t

Miss Leslie's Magazine, August No.,

BEAUTIFUL raised Medallion and Fashion plate, just received by W. M. Foster, at his Agency and Literary Depot, St. Clair st. aug 15-6t

FALSE HEIR AND FOREST DAYS.—A few copies of those popular works, by James, just received at the St. Clair street Literary Depot, opposite the Exchange. Price 12½. aug 15-6t

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—The Reformer, and Advocate of Industrial Association, No 1, August, 1843: W. M. Conelly, Editor, received and for sale at the St. Clair street agency and Literary Depot, by W. M. FOSTER.

aug 15-6t

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	3½
Erie Bank Scrip	3½

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
Tuscarora 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
Scioto	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, Ct.*]

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 24, 1841.

Dear sir:—Feeling that I owe a duty to the public, as well as yourself, in communicating facts which may benefit my fellow mortals, I would just state, that I have been afflicted with the diarrhœa; and having tried the various prescriptions recommended, with but little effect, a short time since my eye caught a notice in one of the newspapers, of your "Concentrated Vegetable Syrup," for the cure of the Diarrhœa, for sale in this city. I immediately purchased a bottle, and to my surprise and entire satisfaction, after the trial of a few doses, was healed of my complaint, and restored to a healthy action in my bowels. I can now say, I would not be without it in my possession on any account, and would advise all who may require its use to try it as I have done, and they will be satisfied of its virtues.

You at liberty, Sir, to make such use of this as you may deem proper.

Very respectfully yours,

FELIX W. WILLIAMS.

The subscriber has been appointed sole agent for the West and having a large stock, is now ready to supply Druggists and others by the dozen or single bottle.—Pamphlets containing all the particulars, to be had at his store gratis. T. H. TUTTLE,

aug 12—1w. 86 4th st. Pittsburgh.

**Sam