"I see what you're at," he said; "you and that scapegrace vagabond. You'd put me agin' an honest man, if you could; but you can't in troth, with all your roguery."

"Is that what you say to me, Paddy M'Cartan?" said Andy, quite taken aback.

"It is what I say to you, Andy Brennan," said the other.

"*Is it what you say to me!* Why then bad luck to me if ever I trouble my head about you or your concerns again, the longest day you live."

"Well, and who the Devil's axin' you," cried the farmer with petulance. "You're a mighty wondherful fellow to be sure; but if you'd just mind your own concerns, it would fit you a dale betther, Andy."

"Ay, in troth, ould man," said the smith, "it's a shame for you. You don't know what you're talkin' about; and I'll tell you what's more, you don't know the throuble you're bringin' on yourself and little girl."

"Don't I now?" said the other,

"No, you don't—but you'll know it before long goes about. Sure it's the talk o' the whole town, the way Ned M'Cullough has you, that you darn't bless yourself without axin' his leave."

"Well, now, Andy Brennan, will you just pass me by. If Ned M'Cullough's desaven me, it's my own loss; but I'm thankful no man ever sthrove to take advantage of me yet, Andy, but I've seen into his ways." This was accompanied with a wink not very complimentary to Andy's motives. However, the honest smith cared little for either winks or nods.

"Mr. M'Cartan," he said, "would you answer me one question, and I'll be obleged to you."

"Ay—if you don't ax me how many blasts is in your big bellows beyant."

"Oh, in troth, I won't mind axin' you what you know d——d little about," said Brennan, somewhat piqued at the unconciliating manner of the other; "but answer me now, do you mane to go back o' your word to Johnny Fitzpatrick!"

The farmer, to use Andy's expression, was regularly bothered. It was too much to renounce formally, and for ever, the purest object to which, in spite of himself, his purest feelings and affections clung—he looked up in the other's face with a most indescribable expression of vexation and perplexity—

"Andy," he cried at last, "God Almighty bless you, will you go home out of my sight. Go home, I bid you, Andy Brennan, and don't be aggravatin' me."

"Troth, Paddy, the divil a one inch I'll budge, till you've given me satisfaction. Come now, tell us plain and honest, is it what you'd be afther doin', to take a dirty advantage o' the boy! That's the chat," and Andy flourished his shut fist in a manner peculiarly suited to give force to his brief and downright interrogatory.

"Oh, masha," cried the poor farmer, scratching his head with the utmost vehemence, "what's this for at all, at all? Andy, will you laxe my sight, and, *in troth*, I'll be obleged to you."

"Arragh, don't be makin' a fool of yourself, ould man. Faix, Paddy, you'll cry salt tears for those doin's yet; I may as well tell you as send you word. You'll find the ould friends was the thrustiest after all; and maybe it's when M'Cullough had made you the scorn of the world, you'll think of my words, and of how you've sarved the boy that never spared himself when he could do a turn by you or yours."

"Well, but listen to raison, man," said M'Cartan, somewhat mollified by this last appeal to his feelings. "I know well that Johnny Fitzpatrick's a remarkable civil boy, but where's the harm of bein' friendly with an honest neighbor, like Mr. M'Cullough!"

"Oh, no harm in life," said the other, "and a mighty steady husband he'll make for Sally—not all as one, Paddy, remember the first dalin's ever you had with M'Cullough, how you lost all your luck. Why tunder an angers, man, wasn't it him got Thubber-na-Shie out of your hands, and what are you talkin' about?"

"Well, but Andy, avich you don't know all he done for me!"

"Troth I don't," said the smith.

"Well, but I'll tell you, and then you'll see if he hen't a true friend at a pinch. I could now the agent would only give me to last Patrickmas, and I have a notion; says I, to get Jemmy Fitzpatrick to speak to him.—Fitzpatrick's a civil obleegin neighbor, says I; and he knows well as much as I'm pushed now, I'm able to pay all's agin' me, ten times over."

"Why, then, by my sowl," says M'Cullough,—bar-hn' that he never swears, Andy—"why then upon my goor," says he, "you might thrust another to do you a ood turn as well as Fitzpatrick, obleegin' as he is."

"Oh, in troth I would," says I back agin to him, "and if it's yourself you mane," says I, "the divil a man in the country I'd sooner ax to do me a trifle o' sarvice."

"Faith I'm obliged to you," says he, "for your good-will, and if it's a thing I can sarve you with Mr.——I'm sure," says he, "I'll be proud and happy to do it." So with that he goes off, and tells the agent how cruel hard set I was, but if his honor would be plased to give me till harvest would come round, he'd give his word and hand for all the ould balance intirely. Now, wasn't that remarkable friendly? Faix, Andy, it's a folly to talk, but there's few goin' would do the like."

The smith shook his head but made no reply.

Notwithstanding this proof of friendship, the farmer himself began to have slight misgivings. Such interviews as this, with Andy Brennen, without convincing him of the perfidy of his friend, filled his mind with doubt and apprehensions, not unfrequently mingled with some degree of remorse for the violation of his engagement with Johnny Fitzpatrick. They were productive of much pain to the unfortunate M'Cartan, without any advantage whatever.

One night, as the two solitary inhabitants of Dhuhatti sat by their little *brussa-fire* in Mary's cabin, Mealey said, looking slyly from under her brows, to mark what effect her words would produce, "Well, now, isn't it remarkable what a friendly man that Mr. M'Cullough is! Sure, if it wasn't for him, it would be all up the country with them poor M'Cartan's I think—and to see how lovin' he is to Sally!"

"Is it him!" said the other, a bitter sarcastic smile wrinkling her withered face.

"Och ay!" said Mealey, "he had the real heart-love for her, that's plain to be seen; and sure it's himself I'll make the darlint husband, not all as one as poor Shawn Oge the crathur!"

"Mealey," said the crone, "you wouldn't harm a poor ould crathur like me!"

"No, in troth, I wouldn't Molly."

"Then never spake to mortal of what I'm goin' to tell you. The divil a notion M'Cullough has of Sally M'Cartan; but it's thryin' to come round the ould man he is, and to sarve his own ends, as a body might say. He's a cunnin' man, the same Ned M'Cullough, and never fear him but he sees bravely what he's at. Now listen to me, Mealey. The whole town knows that poor Paudeen couldn't stand it much longer the way he's goin.' I'm tould he's a great way entirely behindhand with the agent: but then Johnny Fitzpatrick's people's all in a middlin' good way of doin,' and there isn't one of them but would stand by Paddy if he came to the worst. Of course, it's natural they'd stand by him, and a bey of their's coortin his daughter. Well, it's what Mr. M'Cullough's at—he thinks to put between him and them every way he can, and the divil a doubt Mealey! They'll soon be mortial foes. You know the sarvice he did the ould man with the agent. Well, he took that mighty friendly intirely, but you see how it is; wunst the throuble's past, Paddy thinks no more about it. So the harvest'll come round, and a fine beautiful harvest it'll be, but Mealey, ashtore, it's the last M'Cartan, or one of his name, will ever reap in Derrylavin!"

"It is now, Mary?"

"Oh, and troth it is, alanna; for till one thing happens, that will never happen, neither Sally nor the father will ever have a day's luck or comfort."

Mealey, in her heart, thanked all the fairy powers that whatever might be the destiny of the two lovers, there was no such calamity in store, as that which she had apprehended, from the designs of M'Cullough seconded by the authority of the maiden's father.

Having made the important discovery—for she never thought of questioning the authenticity of Mary's communication on any subject—she resolved, notwithstanding her implied promise of secrecy, to turn the communication to such account as she could judge necessary for the interests of her friends. She determined, first of all however, to push her inquiries, a little farther.

"And what's the one thing must happen, Mary afore Sally or the ould man ever has a day's luck?"

"It's no matter what it is, Mealey; it's no matter to you or me, alanna. It happened wanst, Lord save us!" said the old woman, crossing herself from her forehead to her breast, "and there's not one alive that would be willin' to see it happen again!"

Mealey was perplexed—she knew the obstinacy of the old dame on some occasions, and that once she took it into her head not to be communicative, there was but little chance of her getting to this last, and probably most important secret—as she set herself to cogitate. But Mealey's thoughts were all clear and rapid, and she arrived, almost instantly, at the true conclusion.

"Sure," she said, "what a dale o' wisdom you have. It's till some unfortunate crathur, like Peggy Blake, washes her hands in Thubber-na-Shie you mane."

"Well and maybe it is that I mane now; but it isn't soocy, acushla to be talkin' o' the like; only that no kind o' good luck'll ever happen to one o' Paddy's people, for sellin' that blessed well out of his hands."

"Why, to be sure," said Mclay, "they'll not have the height of good luck, but it's to be hoped they'll not be so bad as all that comes to."

"Well, your way of it—you know a dale better nor me, I'm sure.

"And now, Mary, do you tell me them poor M'Cartan's will never have a day's comfort again?"

"No, in troth, Mealey; they'll never have a day's luck or a day's comfort, as long as holly's green. They'll just go from bad to worse, till they all die off at last."

"Och no! my poor Sally!" said the child; "but Mary, darlint," she added, after some moment's silence, "don't you think Mr. M'Cullough would give Paddy the well-field for another as good?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1843.

THE AQUEDUCT.—The condition of the Aqueduct, across the Allegheny, is such as to render its use impossible for the balance of the season. This, however, will not interrupt the business on the Canal, as some boats will load and unload on the Allegheny side, and others will come through the outlet lock, and land their freight at the Monongahela wharf.

Since it became apparent that, to ensure safety, it would be necessary to rebuild the Aqueduct, an interesting discussion has sprung up between the citizens of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, as to the necessity of such a construction. The people of Allegheny urge that for all the purposes of business, it is just as convenient for the depots to be on their side of the River as on ours, and boats that wish to land at the Monongahela wharf can pass through the outlet lock, and reach their destination more conveniently than by going over the Aqueduct, and through the Tunnel. They argue that this plan, besides furnishing the same facilities to business, will save the state the immense sum that will be required to rebuild the Aqueduct—a consideration which certainly is not to be treated lightly in the present financial condition of the State.

However plausible the reasoning of our neighbors may appear, it is evident that *Pittsburgh* is the proper termination of the Canal, and any project that would deprive her of the advantages she has heretofore received from it, would not only be an act of the most flagrant injustice to the men who have expended large sums in fitting up warehouses at the Basin, but would be of most serious injury to the interests of the great body of her citizens. Our Allegheny friends will, no doubt, make a strong effort to prevent the rebuilding of the Aqueduct; but we trust no representations that can be made will induce the Legislature or the Canal Board to entertain a project that would have such a disastrous influence on the interests of our city, and render a portion of the public works—and the most expensive portion too—entirely useless.

GROSS INJUSTICE.—We learn from an article in the American of yesterday, that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company has been guilty of an act of the meanest injustice to the stage line of Messrs. HENDERSON &Co., of this city. When this line was first established, there was an arrangement made with the Company, by which its passengers were to be carried from Cumberland at the same rates as were charged the other lines, and for a while the contract was faithfully kept. No stages that leave this city are more popular than those of Henderson &Co. and on some occasions their patronage has been so great that they had to put on extra accommodations. This, of course was to the advantage of the Rail Road, as it increased its patronage and brought it to the attention of a portion of the travelling public, who if they had not taken the Henderson line, would most probably have travelled by our Canal Packets. Such being the case, it was reasonable to suppose that this line was entitled to equal favors from the Company, and it certainly brought them patronage that with out its aid they never would have received; but instead of placing it on an equal footing with the other lines, we are informed that Henderson and Co. have to pay *two dollars more* for each passenger from Cumberland to Baltimore than the other lines that are connected with Wheeling.

For this barefaced injustice, no apology can be offered, and the only explanation that we can suppose, is, that the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have engaged in an honorable and dignified combination with the stage agents and stage runners at Wheeling to turn the tide of travel from Pittsburgh. The advantages of this route are too well known to the travelling community to be effected by the many falsehoods that have originated in other quarters, opposed to the interests of Pittsburgh, and the only means by which they hope to effect us, is by inducing the Rail Road Company to act in the unjustand dishonorable manner we have just described.

We hope the Company will give some explanation of this extraordinary proceeding. Mr. McLane, the President, owes it to his own reputation to give some statement that will clear the Company over which he presides of the charge of taking a mean dishonest advantage of a portion of the public.

PROGRESS OF ASSOCIATION.—The *Fourierists* of New Jersey have purchased 670 acres of land near Monmouth, where an Association will be located immediately. The Domain is under a high state of cultivation and the members are going vigorously into the scheme.

The "*Morehouse Union*" is the name of an Association organized last May, in the city of New York.—They have a tract of land containing 30,000 acres, in Hamilton county, N. Y., given to them by A. K. MOREHOUSE, Esq.

Improvements of 300 acres of cleared lands, with 14 buildings of different kinds have been offered, appraised by disinterested men, at $15,000, and accepted by the Union. On these lands there are now growing 25 acres of potatoes, 15 acres of oats, 10 acres of buckwheat, several acres turnips, beans and peas, and 160 acres of natural and seeded meadow for mowing. The Boarding House, which will accommodate about 75 boarders, is now ready and will be occupied next week. A large machine shop, saw and grist mill are in rapid progress of completion, and will be in operation in 30 days. There are dwelling houses sufficient for the accommodation of 12 or 15 families. A school house has been erected and enclosed, which will soon be ready for use. There is a commodious storehouse on the premises.

The operations on the lands and on the buildings, &c. are under the immediate supervision of the President of the Union, Ezra Thompson, Esq., and other members of the Executive Council; and the Association is in a flourishing condition. Morehouse, besides giving the land, has already put in ten thousand dollars' worth of improved property at valuation, and one thousand dollars in cash, for which he receives the stock of the company. He also devotes his whole time to its interests.

There are now actively employed in the Union forty men and ten families, making in all about 70 souls.—A great many more are settling their affairs and making preparations to go to the Domain very soon.

This Union is organized on the principle of a joint stock company or interest, with a constitution of the most liberal character, which admits of resorting to every good measure to promote its best interests.

The Union is located near Pisseco village, at the head of a most beautiful lake of the same name, six or seven miles long and from two to four wide, abounding in fine salmon and trout. It is in the township of Arietta, Hamilton co., N. Y. For further information in relation to this Association, the reader is referred to the office of the Union at 111 Fulton st., New York.

A convention is shortly to be held in Rochester, for the purpose of organizing an Association near that city. There are men and capital sufficient in that part of New York for half a dozen Associations.

From this, and information of the same kind which we receive from all parts of the country, we may safely say that the scheme of Association will, in a few years be fully and fairly tested.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Hibernia sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and brings London and Liverpool papers of that date. She arrived at Halifax on the 16th inst, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and sailed for Boston same day at 11 A. M., and arrived at her wharf, in East Boston, at 10 o'clock last night. She took her pilot last evening at 8 o'clock. Her passage was eighteen days.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on the 27th of July, in 9 days and 20 hours.

The news is not of any great and exciting interest.—In Ireland and Spain, however, affairs are of a character calculated to arrest the attention of diplomatists, statement and lovers of liberty and reform.

Trade in Liverpool and London is quiescent.

The Hibernia, last trip, made the passage home in *less than nine days.*

His Majesty the King of Hanover and suite are expected to take their departure for Germany the week after next.

Orders have been received at Plymouth to have everything in a state of preparation to receive her Majesty and Prince Albert.

Mr. Henry Wallack has become the new lessee of Covent Garden Theatre, which will be opened under his management in September.

There has been an extraordinary demand for Dr. Pusey's sermons. Upwards of 3,000 copies have been sent to Ireland.

Southampton is finally fixed upon as the starting point of the steamers carrying West Indian and South American mails.

The trials of such of Rebecca's daughters (in Wales) as are in custody have been removed by *certiorari* from Carmarthen to the Court of Queen's Bench.

The steamer Great Western, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult., in 13 days from New York.

The steamer Margaret arrived at Liverpool on the 23d of July, in 15 days; had called at Cork for coal—was to leave for Halifax on the 7th of August.

The great Iron Steamer, Great Britain, has been launched at Bristol.

Heavy rains prevailed in England, the crops would be late and precarious.

Father Mathew is in Manchester; occupies 9 hours a day in administering the pledge.

The steamer Pegasus, running between Leith and Hull, has been lost, and about 50 persons drowned.

It is now generally stated, says the Globe, that the House of Parliament will not be prorogued until the last week in August.

Dr. Orville Dewey, the distinguished American writer and preacher, is on a visit to this country, and has occupied the pulpits of several Unitarian chapels in and near the metropolis,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow died at Edinburgh on Thursday week.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope is anxious to revive the ancient ceremony of solemnly crowning the greatest poet at the Capitol. and that he has offered this honor to Chataubriand. The Vicomte has declined it.

The Glasgow underwriters will suffer very severely by the loss of the Columbia steamer, which was principally insured at that city. The amount is stated at upwards of $40,000; underwritten by several of the most influential brokers.

The Hon. Abbot Lawrence, late Representative of the city of Boston, in the House of Representatives of the United States, had arrived with his family at the Brunswick Hotel, Hanover square.

Increase of Teetotalism.—During Father Mathew's visit at Leeds, on Sunday evening and Monday last, he administered the pledge to several thousand persons, some suppose to 6000! In Bradford, on Tuesday, it is said he administered the pledge to 7000! In Huddersfield, on Wednesday, his visit is also said to have been attended with similar success. Even in York (a place which, comparatively speaking, had never hitherto felt the existence of total abstinence) he gave the pledge to 2000.

A party fight—one of the most spirited of the season—took place in the House of Commons on Friday.—The principal combatants were Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Stanley.

IRELAND.

Ireland is still the vortex of agitation. The rent flows in and O'Connell is as energetic as ever. Sir R. Peel looks passively on—reserving the determination to extinguish the flame when it burns out.

The repeal rent for the last week amounted to £1600.

The military force now in Ireland amounts to 35,000 men.

An order has been received at the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, for an entire company of that corps to proceed forthwith to Ireland

The Dismissed Magistrates.—At a meeting held in Waterford on Tuesday evening, the following resolution was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Hayes, barrister:—"That each of the patriotic gentlemen who, for their advocacy of repeal, were tyrannically dismissed from the magistracy, be presented by the repealers of Waterford with a gold medal.

The National publishes a third list of subscriptions in France in favor of the Repeal agitation in Ireland; it amounts to 412 francs 50 centimes, making the total amount subscribed 1,137 francs 50 centimes.

The following appears in the Naval and Military Gazette:—"The Duke of Wellington is prepared to concentrate the troops in Ireland, and all the small detachments will be called in Barrack's long unoccupied, are ordered to be furnished for the accommodation of troops; and stations where of late, only a company was quartered will have a complete regiment. Far more is doing towards placing the country in a state to be defended, than merely meets the eye. Troops are at the most convenient points for transmission; and we know that arms and amunition are disposed at safe places in this country for their being sent over when required.

The second Tuam repeal demonstration took place on the 21st ult., on the race course of Gurraws, about two miles from the town. It was very numerously attended. Several resolutions were passed.

The dinner took place in a large room of the Mitre Hotel, accommodating about 400 gentlemen, and nearly half the number of ladies as spectators.

Mr. O'Connell adressed the company for upwards of an hour. They had arrived, he said, at a crisis which would leave Ireland a degraded and pitiful province for centuries, or raise her at once to the dignity of a national independence. While compelling England to do them justice, they had never omitted to warn her that they were agitators with ulterior views and that they had in contemplation the nationality of Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell alluded to the myriads of determined repealers who had attended the several repeal demonstrations, observing, that even if England were in a state of perfect prosperity, Ireland now possessed a moral force sufficient to break down every barrier that stood in the way of her independence; but, instead of that, the manufactures of England were declining, and her revenue, notwithstanding the income tax, was dimlnishing (A voice, 'More of that to her!') Right, more of that to her, until she did justice to Ireland, and them might every prosperity and glory attend her march. He proceeded to show that the condition of Spain, the offer of support from France, and the well attested sympathy of America, made England very insecure while Ireland was dissatisfied.

Nothing but fear kept her at present from attempting to coerce Ireland, for when was she strong that she did not do so? As soon as she found that she could not cut their throats, she resolved to bully them, and out came the threat of civil war from Peel and Wellington, who were now neither for coercion, threats, nor civil war, but for doing nothing. The *Times*, too, bullied and blustered, and called the Ministers traitor for not cutting the throats of the repealers; but now what said that journal?—Why, that repeal was a joke, and the Government, forsooth, were to cut their throats for a joke. (Laughter.) The Whig publication said, 'Let the Irish go on, and they will soon grow tired.' (A voice, 'They lie!') It was not so easy to tire him, at least. (Cheers.) The Whigs said, 'Wait awhile, and when we get into power we'll give you everything.'—Would the men of Galway grow tired to gratify the Tories? ('No, no!') Or would they wait for the Whigs? ('No. no!') They must not then be content with meeting, or with giving a passing cheer; they must work in their respective parishes with a view to make every man a repealer, and should have as little as possible to do with any man that refused to become one.

On Tuesday the usual weekly meeting of the National Repeal Association was held at the Corn Exchange, Dublin.

Mr. O'Connell begged to make the following report:

Loyal National Repeal Association, Corn Exchange Rooms, Dublin, 25th July, 1843.

An account of all moneys paid into the National Repeal Treasury, for the quarter ending 4th July, 1842, and the corresponding quarter, ending 3d July, 1843:

	£	s.	d.
1842—Received from 5th April to 4th July, inclusive,	999	9	7
1843—Received from 4th April to 3d July, inclusive,	15,798	11	3
	£14,799	1	8

Increase on the quarter,

By order, T. M RAY, Secretary.

On Saturday next, £10,000 of that would be funded, and he would hand the scrip to Mr. Ray for £10,000. (Hear.) £1,000 had been already paid towards the building of the new hall, and there were other expenses.

Mr. O'Connell read letters, enclosing the following sums:—£20 from New Brunswick; £30 from New York; £100 from New Providence, and £100 from Albany.

The meeting adjourned to two o'clock on Wednesday, when the Association again met.

It was announced that the Repeal rent for the week amounted £2,198 19s. 6½d.

SPAIN.

According to the late advices, the revolution in Spain was advancing with rapid strides. The revolutionists, with the insurgents, or Lopez Ministry, had entered Madrid, and assembled there on the 26th.—They had appointed the Duke of Bavlen provisional guardian of the Queen, and had changed the Municipality of the city. They were deliberating whether to convoke the Cortes, or to form a central Junta. Two divisions of the insurgent troops had marched from the capital for Andalusia, one of 7000, and the other of 5000 men. Espartero and Van Halen were on the 22d bombarding the city, and on the 23d a flag of truce was presented. The Queen held a levee on the 25th ult., at which all the members of the Lopez Ministry, the officers of the army, and Deputies of the Provincial Juntas had the honor of kissing her majesty's hand.

The object of Espartero's attack upon Seville was a question of discussion. It was surmised that he was desirous of obtaining a contribution in money for some emergency.

When the insurgent army approached Madrid it was resolved by a council of war to defend the city to extremity. The corpse diplomatique assembled to take measures for the protection of the Queen, and drew up a note, which the British Minister, Mr. Ashton, refused to sign. Mr. Ashton prepared one in English, which the other ministers refused to sign. Mr. Washington Irving, the American Minister, was then requested to draw up a note which was approved of by all but the British Minister. On the 16th a new note was drawn up, signed by all the Ministers, and sent to the Government. Their interference proved unnecessary.—When the troops of General Narvaez, and those of the Regent under Seaone and Zurbana, after an engagement of about a quarter of an hour, the two armies *fraternized*. Seaone and a son of Zurbano were taken prisoners. Zurbano escaped. The Municipality then resolved to go out, and surrender the city unconditionally.

The events of the past fortnight in Spain, have terminated in the downfall of Espartero, whose regency is crushed forever. The whole country is disorganized and out of joint.

☞ The N. Y. Tribune says: "A Picture of the DOMAIN of the *Sybvania Association*, with a view of its Edifice now in progress of erection, painted by its President, T. W. Whitley, Esq., may be seen in the Broadway Window of Burgess & Stringer."

☞ The Nashville Union pays no attention at all to the Election News from Tennessee. One would never suspect that there had been an election there. In endeavors to make up for its neglect, however, by giving "glorious news from Old Kentuck!" A strange place to get "glorious" democratic news from, certainly—but the news from there *is* glorious "news" this time.

☞ Much pains is taken by the Whig press to show that the defeat of Stanley, and other coon congressional candidates, in North Carolina, was owing to the Democrats having districted the state last year. This will do very well for an excuse for that defeat, but how are the coons to explain their defeat in Kentucky. In that state the whigs arranged the districts themselves. Will they charge that *they* gerrymandered to suit the democrats?

BUSINESS.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says that a gentleman called at the counting house of one of the iron merchants of that city, to purchase fifty tons of pig iron. In the course of the negotiation, the merchant was led to inquire to what purpose the iron was to be applied! 'To make weights for Yankee clocks.' 'Why what can you do with so many clocks?' 'They are shipped to England.' Think of that! fifty tons of iron for clock weights, each requiring, probably less, than five pounds. An English paper states that they are being introduced into the manufacturing districts of Great Britian, and almost every workman was becoming the owner of one of them.

REPEAL IN CANADA.—There was a Repeal meeting held in Thowld, Canada West, which is characterised as the "largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Ireland that has been held west of New York." The Orangemen of the district were among the most active participants in the proceedings. About $300 dollars were paid into the treasury for Repeal purposes. Such subscriptions are the best proof of the earnestness of those who are advocating the cause of Irish independence.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—The case of the Journeymen Tailors at Philadelphia, who are now on a strike for higher wages appears to be a hard one. It is stated that their wages have been reduced to *fifty cents* a day, and of course, this is not sufficient to provide them the necessaries of life To remedy this state of affairs, they "turned out," and we understand that in all their proceedings they preserve the most rigid order, and nothing that would encourage illegal means or riotous outbreaks, received the slightest countenance. They held a meeting on Friday, at which upwards of 1200 were present, and adopted a strong set of resolutions clearly setting forth the grievances of which they complain. As the demands of this respectable portion of the mechanics of Philadelphia appear to be nothing more than simple justice we hope the employers will not hesitate to accede to their propositions.

☞ The Saint Louis papers contain the proceedings of the Saint Louis Agricultural Society, and the premiums offered for the Cattle Show and fair. Will the farmers of Allegheny county never move in this matter—will they never arouse to the incalculable benefit that would ensue from a well conducted and efficient Agricultural Society?

☞ Oil of Bean Seed is made successfully by Mr. McIntyre, at Ouachita, La., who thinks it may be very profitable. He calculates that forty bushels of seed can be raised per acre; but assumes twenty bushels as a fair average, this will yield at least fifty gallons of pure oil, which at, $1,25 per gallon, would be worth $62,50; deduct, $6, the cost of crushing, pressing, &c., leaves $56,50, the product of an acre. Mr. McIntyre, says a hand can cultivate as much land in bene as in cotton; but take eighty acres as the average quantity, and we have the result of $442 as the product of each hand.

THE *Leg*-ITIMATE DRAMA.—Ten negroes are dancing at the People's Theatre, Cincinnati.

TEXAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO.—The Picayune says, strong hopes are entertained that Santa Anna will signalise either the anniversary of the 16th or the 27th of September—both national holidays—by the release of the Texan prisoners now confined in the Republic.—There is no doubt that he had fully resolved upon doing this upon the 13th of June last, had he not just then received intelligence of the expedition against Santa Fe and Commodore Moore's movements.

☞ It is said that should the Arabs be subdued in Algeria by France, it will always require at least fifty thousand effective troops to maintain French dominion.

CHURCHES.—In New Haven, Conn., there are 16 churches for a population of 10,000—about 660 to each congregation.

MISS BREMER.—This popular Sweodish authoress is about 30 years old, rather light frame and moderate statue, her complexion and hair light, and nose rather long. She speaks English perfectly well, and even the accent being pure.

☞ A grocer, in Cincinnati, was brought up before a magistrate for kicking a man by the name of *Bung* out of his store. His plea was that he had a right to make his foot a *Bung-starter* whenever he pleased.

ARCH STREET THEATRE, Philadelphia, is now in the full tide of successful experiment, under the management of Mr. Russell.

☞ The Natchez papers are highly indignant at some of the members of the Legislature of Mississippi for voting in favor of locating the Western Armory at Memphis, Tennessee.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors: I have been much pleased with your just remarks, from time to time, on the management of our improvements, and the evidence you have so frequently given of their prosperous and promising condition It appears, however, that all the convincing proofs that have been furnished, and the many facts now familiar to all our business men cannot prevent the efforts of the sinister and designing to misrepresent our carrying trade, and the policy which must inevitably make it a source of wealth to the State. These remarks have reference to an anonymous writer in the Aurora, who, of course, has some object in view.—What that object is I leave the public to conjecture, but I have two or three plain questions to ask, which I hope he will consider worthy of candid replies.

By an official statement in a late number of the Post, shewing the tonnage brought westward to, and shipped eastward from, Pittsburgh, during four months of the present season, it appears that the eastern tonnage is about double that of last year for the same time.

Now taking this fact into view, I ask, upon what ground does he rest the insinuation that the tolls have not increased at the Eastern offices?

And again, how could the immense quantity of freight sent eastward, as established in said statement, fail to increase the tolls at the eastern as well as at the western offices?

This writer also intimates that the heavy crops, and not the introduction of the portable boat system, caused the increase of trade this spring. Is it true that the crops of 1842 were so unusually abundant? I think not. But admitting, for argument's sake, that they were, would the surplus have come here, or coming here, could it have been forwarded at rates, and in time, to accommodate shippers, had it not been for the introduction of the portable boat system? As these are proper questions, having a direct bearing upon the important subject which he is laboring to explain, I look for plain straight forward answers. TRUTH.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Wm. B. McIlvaine, THOMAS MELLON, Esq. of this city, to Miss SARAH JANE NEGLEY, of East Liberty.

Public Meeting!

A meeting will be held at the United States Hotel, Canal Basin) on Penn street, to-morrow morning, at (o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting some measures relative to repairing or rebuilding the Aqueduct across the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh. The distress caused by said aqueduct being out of repair, will be seriously felt by the people of Pittsburgh, and calls loudly for their aid in behalf of their own interests. The Canal Commissioners are respectfully and particularly invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

aug 23–2t

THEATRE.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Wednesday, August 23d, will be presented the thrilling Drama of

The Idiot Witness; Or, A Tale of Blood.

Paul Tagsaull,	Mr. Hastings.
Walter Arlington,	Mrs. Penson.
Jennette,	Miss Gann.

SINGING AND DANCING.

To conclude with

THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

Sir George,	Mr. Gann.
Christopher,	Hastings.
Nancy,	Mrs. Hastings.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Tier, 37½ cents; Pit, 25 cents; Upper Tier, 12½ cents. The box sheet will be kept open daily from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 5 o'clock, where seats can be procured on application to the Treasurer.

The most rigid order will be expected and enforced by proper officers appointed for that purpose.

For Sale.

THE premises lately occupied by George Connell, below Manchester, handsomely situated, and commanding a fine view of the Ohio. As a country residence, the location cannot be excelled.—The ground, being between five and six acres, is well adapted for gardening, and was until lately, in a high state of improvement. On the premises are a large brick dwelling house, a pump of good water, stable, hen house, and many other useful improvements and conveniences. Also, a choice selection of fruit trees, comprising apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, nectarines, grapes, &c. The whole is surrounded by a young hedge of white thorn. For terms, &c., inquire of JOSEPH PENNOCK,

at the Warehouse of Pennock & Mitchell, on Liberty street. above Market.

aug 23–3t

Assembly.

Messrs. Phillips & Smith: Please announce the name of Col. A. Carnahan, for Assembly. With such men as Col. CARNAHAN and Capt. STURGEON in the State Legislature, Allegheny will be safe—they know her interests and will support and defend them. With these old standard Democrats upon it, our Ticket must be popular. ST. CLAIR.

aug 23–tc

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

TWENTY-TWO INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

According to Coppen Mark, at the Wood street Sewer

ARRIVED.

Warren, McDonald, Beaver.

DEPARTED.

Warren, McDonald, Beaver.

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	2½
Currency	3
Erie Bank Scrip	2

EXCHANGE—AT SIGHT.

On Philadelphia	1
New York	1
Boston	1
Baltimore	1

SPECIE.

Gold	per
Silver	per

PENNSYLVANIA.—PITTSBURGH.

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

PHILADELPHIA.

Bank of North America	per
Do Northern Liberties	per
Do Pennsylvania	per
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania	per
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank	per
Kensington bank	per
Manufacturers and Mechanics'	per
Mechanics	per
Moyamensing	per
Philadelphia bank	per
Schuylkill "	per
Southwark "	per
Western "	per
Bank of Penn Township	per
Girard bank	14
U. S. bank and branches	1½

COUNTRY BANKS.

Bank of Germantown	per
" *Chester county*	per
" *Delaware county*	per
" *Montgomery county*	per
" *Northumberland*	per
Farmers' bank of Bucks county	per
Easton bank	per
Doylestown bank	per
Franklin bank of Washington	per
Bank of Chambersburgh	3
" *Middletown*	3
" *Gettysburgh*	3
" *Lewistown*	2
" *Susquehanna county*	35
Berks county bank	75
Columbia Bank and Bridge Company	1
Carlisle bank	3
Erie bank	3
Farmers and Drovers' bank	3
" *Bank of Lancaster*	1
" *Bank of Reading*	1
Harrisburg bank	3
Honesdale "	1
Lancaster "	1
Lancaster co. "	2
Lebanon "	3
Miners' bank of Pottsville	3
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	3

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	47
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown	64

VIRGINIA.

Bank of the Valley of Virginia	1