ally. And sure it's hard for me to tell why the girsha doesn't come near yo; maybe it's that you'd as lieve she'd let it alone."

"Oh no, Mary!" said the other; "the child knows bravely there isn't one in the town would be welcomer, or half as welcome here as her own self; and I'd be obleeged to you, Mary, and now I'd take it remarkable kind if you'd tell me what secret it is you have; for faix I'm very unaisy about her—the young crathur!"

It was quite evident, even to Mary, that Sally was actuated by no idle curiosity in her desire to learn this secret, but really as she professed, by the most ardent interests in the child's welfare; and the old dame was at last prevailed upon, partially, to comply with her solicitations.

"Why, then, all the secret myself knows,—but sure you couldn't destroy me, Sally,—you wouldn't kill the poor crathur like me, out and out; and troth if you'd let a soul alive to mortal man, you might as well kill me at wanst."

"Oh never fear, Mary,—I'll tell nathin' about."

"Well, then, as I was sain', all the secret I know is, that Mr. M'Cullough used the child cruel badly; that is, he didn't use *her* badly, but *anither;* but sure it was her all the while, as one might say. But any way, it has put the hathred in her heart agin him, that I never seen the like."

"Well but what was it he done to Mary?"

"Ah now, maybe you wouldn't ax me to tell you."

"Oh yes, Mary, alanna, you'll tell me."

"Oh no, Sally, darlint—I'm just thinkin' you got enough out o' me for this turn. So go and look afther the ould man, and never trouble your head about what I doesn't consarn you, alanna."

Sally found that entreaty was useless; but she tormented her mind conjecturing what new peice of villany Mr. Mac had perpetrated. She would have gone instantly to Dhuhatti, but it was impossible for her to leave her father.

A few days after the occurrence, Sally was administering medicine to her father, when, on turning round, she saw the fairy-child standing on the hearth. The girl started as if she had seen an apparation; for the conflict of her feelings was manifested in the wan and wasted features of this unhappy being.

"My poor little Mealey" said the girl, embracing her with the fondest affection. "Where have you been, darlint, this many-a-day? You're sick and sorrowful, Mealey,—Och you are, my poor little sister!"

"I'm sick and sorrowful," said the child, unable to restrain her tears; "but *he'll* soon be well, Sally; and your heart'll be light, a chora: and the blush'll be on your cheek when Johnny comes home;—*but there'll be could hands afore then!* Och God help you, Mealey!" she cried, clapping her own wildly above her head; "God help the motherless orphan!" and, in a passion of tears, she flung herself on the maiden's bosom. Sally strained her to her bosom as if she would have kept her there forever, safe from all the ruin that was before her.

"My poor child!—my darlint Mealey!" she cried, and the tears fell fast on the head of the sweet enthusiast.

After this day she was seen only once or twice, wandering through the fields, with her hair all disordered; or sitting by the edge of the fairy-well, till overcome by fatigue, or the intensity of her own feelings, she dropt first asleep beside the fatal waters.

Had Sally's mind been less engrossed about her dying parent, she would, probably have reflected more on all these appearances. As it was, she could only attribute them to constitutional excitement, heightened as she still believed, by a touch of insanity. Mealey's affection for her, and her resentment against the hosier, from whatever cause it proceeded, seemed the ruling principles of her mind. But though she was at a loss to account for many of her expressions,—they contained in the prophecy of better times to her friend,—she never dreamed of the fiend purpose to which that allusion referred.

One evening Sally had been at the apothecary's getting medicines for her father, and on her way out of town, she thought she would call in, for a few minutes with her friend at the "Cross." Her appearance was sadly altered from the time we saw her first in that hospitable dwelling. Her soft melancholy eyes were hardly less beautiful than then; her form was wasted,—her countenance had lost its youthful expression; and every tint of health seemed to have fade 1for ever from her cheek. She was, in fact, a very interesting person, but no longer the beautiful girl of Derrylavin. The kindness of Andy and his wife had increased, if possible, with the sorrows of their young friend. Even the children appeared fonder than ever of poor Sally; and they were now all gathered about her, while their mother was assiduously preparing "something to warm her."

"Troth you'll just take this, acushla; for it, a wild night, and you're not as strong as you used to be,—God help you!"

"Ay, God help her!" said Andy; "and he's a brither Christian nor me'll say 'God forgive them that wronged thim!'"

"O Andy," said the wife, "there's no use in talking of him. He has a sorer heart, I'll be bound, nor one of us knows of; for it's the cowld home, Sally, where there's neither prayer nor blessin.' But tell me, alanna, how is the ould man with you?"

"Och; in troth Jenny dear," said the girl, "I doubt he'll do no good; it's only weaklier and sicklier he's getting,—but we must all die," she added, half unconsciously, "and I'm beginnin' to think them's best off that goes soonest."

A silence of some moments succeeded. Jenny bent down to fasten the dress of one of her little, flaxenhaired urchins, while the smith looked, with a contracted and stern brow, on the downcast face of the maiden

"Jenny," he said, "you're right enough, asthore; there's no use a talkin'; and troth there's no luck in talkin' of the likes of him. God gave him his way for a bit, but now let him see how he'll thrive, the ruffian, with the poor man's curse."

"Ah God forgive him," said Sally; "that's the worst I wish him. Sure I'm tould he has broke poor little Mealey's heart, too; though I can't make out what it is the crathur has agin him."

"Well, Sally," said the wife, "it's just what Andy and me was allowin', that there's something wrong with that child. She came in here, th' other mornin', and after talkin' about you, she said, 'I wish," says she, "Johnny Fitzpatrick was home. Johnny was always remarkable friendly to me; and, Jenny, asthore," she says, "it would be a hardship never to see him again."

"The crathur!" said Sally. "Och it'll be a long day afore she sees Johnny, I doubt!" For the time first appointed for the return of Johnny and his master was long past; and it was, of course, quite uncertain now, when either might be home. But this was to be an eventful night for Sally. The tramp of a horse was heard without,—the door opened, and a fine-looking young fellow stood on the threshold. It was Johnny Fitzpatrick.

As Sally and her lover wandered homeward, through the paths they had so often roamed before, she gave him an ample account of all that occurred since his departure. Many and deep were the curses with which Fitzpatrick interrupted the fatal narrative; but when she had concluded, with a softened account of the miseries they had endured, such as might, in some degree, prepare him for what he was about to witness, and when the young wanderer gazed on her wasted and altered countenance, and saw her but the ruin of the lovely being he had left, he forgot all but her, and he folded her to his bosom with a tenderness he had never known before.

"Sally, he said, "I'll never leave you more. I'll never leve you achora, and afore them stars comes out again, the holy words will make you my own forever."

Sally had suffered as much as most persons; and her feelings had undergone the change which suffering necessarily produce. The buoyancy of youth had left her, and many hopes had perished, and all had faded, in her heart; but never in their brightest time, had she experienced a joy so perfect as that which now diffused itself through her soul, as she felt that after all, her lover was returned true and fond as ever.

When Johnny had gone home, M'Cartan, who had received his youthful friend with mingled feelings of shame and delight; said to his daughter, "I wonder, Sally, what's the matter with that poor child. She was here to-night, and now you never seen such a way as she was in. Faix, Sally, I'll tell you the truth, myself was half afeard of her. She says to me, 'Paddy,' says she, 'I'm sorry you sold the well-field. It was ill done o' you,' she says; 'but it's no matther now. It'll soon be over' she says, 'and ye'll not die off, you and yours, for all that.' And now, Sally, she looked at me in that way, that I couldn't spake a word to her; if it was to save my life."

"And did you say nothin' at all to the child, father?"

"Oh, not a word Sally, till she came over, and bid God be with me; 'and tell Sally,' says she 'not to fret, when she hears the news,—for my heart was broken any-way.'"

(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, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1843.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice, the Democratic committee of Correspondence for Alleghony county met at the house of James Little, in Pittsburgh, for the purpose of notifying the Democratic voters of the county of the time and place for choosing delegates to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported at the ensuing election.

JAMES CRAWFORD, Chairman; JOHN M. DAVIS of Peebles and JAMES A. GIBSON of Pine, Vice Presidents, and ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, Secretary.

Whereupon, on motion of James Cunningham Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet in their several election districts at their usual places of meeting, on *Saturday the 26th day of August*, and elect two delegates in each, to meet in County Convention at the new Court House, on the succeeding Wednesday (30th of August) at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating

One person for Congress.
Four persons for Assembly.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for Prothonotary.
One person for County Treasurer.
One person for Commissioner, and
One person for Coroner.

The meetings in the several townships will convene at the usual places between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. In the Wards and Boroughs, and Pitt township, the meetings will be held at 7 o'clock, P. M.

It is also expected that the Convention when assembled, will appoint five Delegates to represent the Democracy of Allegheny county in a STATE CONVENTION to be held at Harrisburgh on the 5th of September, for the purpose of putting in nomination three candidates for the office of Canal Commissioner.

JAS. CRAWFORD, CHAIRMAN.
JOHN M. DAVIS and JAMES A. GIBSON, } *Vice Pres's*
Alex. Brackenridge, Sec'y.
May 26, 1843.

WARD MEETINGS.

FIRST WARD.—The democrats of the First, or West Ward, will take notice that the meeting for the election of delegates to the Convention, will be held at the house of James Little, corner of 4th and Ferry streets, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

THIRD WARD.—The democrats of the 3rd or East Ward, will please take notice that the meeting for the election of delegates to the convention, will be held at Temperance Hall, corner of Diamond Alley and Smithfield street, on Saturday evening, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock.

The democrats of the remaining three wards, the 2d, 4th and 5th, will meet at their usual places at the same hour, 7 o'clock. By order of the Committee.

Aug. 24. JAS. CRAWFORD, Ch'n.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—A writer in the Chronicle suggests Dr. WM. WOODS as a suitable person for Canal Commissioner. The friends of Mr. Woods seem determined to have him in some office; they labored hard to get him a nomination from the blue noses; they next tried the whigs, but failing with both the factions, they are now going to try the "universal party," for the office of Canal Commissioner. For our part, we care very little who they may nominate; as the democrats are prepared to row them up Salt River, they would just as soon "serve" the Doctor so, as any body else—that is, if he's willing.

☞ The Phila. Forum has the picture of a very ugly *cat* over its election news from Tennessee, and calls it a *coon!* In the last Congress the whigs had eight members, from Tennessee, in the next they'll have but five, and it is for this result that the cat of the Forum announces the result with so much *celat*.

ARREST OF WILLIAMS THE MURDERER.—The Baltimore Sun learns by a letter from Washington, received on last Sunday, that James Williams, the individual who murdered his wife a short time since, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, and for whom a reward of $200 was offered by Gov. Thomas, was arrested in that city on Saturday morning, by officer Burr, on information derived from Mr. Dennis Pumphrey. Mr. Pumphrey is acquainted with Williams, and seeing the account of the murder in the Sun some three or four weeks since, immediately recognised him, and caused his arrest; he has been fully identified by several of the citizens. He was committed to jail.

HONOR TO HAHNEMANN.—The Physicians' Homeopathic Society of New York, have made arrangements for holding a public ceremony in honor of the memory of Hahnemann, the founder of their system. Dr. John F. Gray is appointed to deliver an eulogy on the deceased.

☞ A shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt near Contreton, Burlington County, N. J. on Saturday morning, accompanied by a very heavy, low, rumbling sound. It shook the houses, and some of the inhabitants were much frightened.

☞ The Salem Register states that about 50 individuals from that vicinity are about removing to Nauvoo, in obedience to the directions of the Prophet.

☞ The Toronto Herald states that on Saturday last, a box was put on board the steamboat bound for the American side, by a Yankee, who kept a keen watch over it. Suspicion being excited, it was by the direction of the Mayor opened, and there lay a soldier of the Royalists named Henry Hughes, who, it is added, had recently written a book about hydrophobia. The soldier was immediately conducted to the barracks, and his Yankee abductor to jail.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—The footing up of the result of the August elections, exhibits an extremely pleasant picture for the democrats to contemplate.—Many of the whig journals appear to be delighted with the returns, but cautiously abstain from giving the actual result. From the following condensed statement it will be seen how much cause they have for congratulation. There were in the last Congress:

	Whigs.	Democrats.
From Indiana,	6	1
" Illinois,	2	1
" Kentucky,	11	2
" Tennessee,	8	5
	27	9

In the next Congress, so far as we can judge from the returns, there will probably be:

	Whigs.	Democrats.
From Indiana,	2	3
" Illinois,	2	5
" Kentucky,	5	5
" Tennessee,	5	6
	14	24

This picture is one which may be contemplated by democrats with no little pleasure; for with only 9 votes to commence business upon, they have in four states, changed a minority of 18 into a majority of 1 0, which will do very well as times go.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steam ship Great Western, Capt Hoskin, arrived at New York on Monday morning, after a boisterous passage of fifteen and a half days.

She brings dates but one day later than those received by the Hibernia. Nothing in the way of news had transpired. We deem it unnecessary to publish the few items received, as they are of no importance.

DR. DUNCAN has been unanimously nominated for Congress, by the Democrats of Hamilton county, Ohio.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.—The coons have elected one member of Congress in Alabama. The singularly fortunate gentleman is named Dellet, and he is from the 1st District.

Belser, Dixon H Lewis, and all the other democratic candidates are supposed by the N. O. Tropic (whig) to be elected.

THE PHOENIX BANK CASE.—The Boston Transcript of Friday, says:—"The Jury came in last evening at half past 6 o'clock, with a verdict of Not Guilty, as to Browne, the Cashier, but with a non-agreement as to Wyman, the President. The papers were then taken from the Jury, and they were discharged. It is understood, says the Post, that they stood seven for conviction to five for acquittal.

The following Remarks, made by O'Brien in the House of Commons, presents succinctly the cause of the discontents of Ireland:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 4.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN drew attention to the state of Ireland, moving 'that this House will resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the causes of the discontent at present prevailing in Ireland, with a view to redress of grievances, and to the establishment of a system of just and impartial government in that part of the United Kingdom.'

He pointed to the late events as proving the necessity for inquiry; the congregation of immense multitudes at eight-and-forty hours notice; the rising of the repeal rent from 600*l.* to 3,000*l.* weekly; the junction of the middle classes, of the Roman Catholic clergy, and even of members of the aristocracy. All this agitation could not be the work of one man, as some superficial inquirers supposed. He read a passage from a letter by Dr. Kinsella, titular Bishop of Ossory, a prelate most moderate in his political sentiments—who, in declining to attend a repeal meeting, admitted that he saw no hope of relief for Ireland, except from a domestic legislature. That feeling had been engendered in Ireland by the manner in which the country had been governed by a British Parliament. Mr. O'Brien took a retrospect of Irish history, to illustrate the position that the feeling was caused by no recent act of Government. Before the Union, Ireland was distracted by internal disputes fostered by England. Then came the penal code of William and Mary. During the American war Ireland obtained all the points at issue between the two countries, and relapsed into apathy. The rebellion fomented by England, was followed by the Union,—when England's debt of 446,000,000*l.*, (annual charge 16,500,000*l.*,) and Ireland's of 28,000,000*l.*, (annual charge 1,194,000*l.*) were converted into a joint burden—a difference which no subsequent remission of taxation for Ireland had counterbalanced. Another effect of the Union was to increase absenteeism; which the Irish people expected to be cured by the attractions of a separate Parliament, and by a tax on absentees.—Another consequence was the consolidation of public establishments, of which he did not question the propriety, but some compensation might have been made to Ireland. Why should not Ireland have some of the finest harbors in the world? England has nine dockyards—Ireland not one. Of the £6,500,000 for navy estimates this year, he calculated that only £10,000 was spent in Ireland. There was, indeed, an army expenditure in Ireland; but he never heard that it was intended by way of compensation. The Irish exchequer remits to England £25,000,000 or £15,000,000 yearly; the English exchequer to Ireland £8,000,000. Catholic emancipation was ceded to Ireland in the dread of civil war; for six years it was practically inoperative; for, with one or two exceptions, Catholics were as much excluded from office as before, until Lord Normanby's proclamation of equality for all classes.—The Catholics form four-fifths of the population of Ireland; he calculated (for returns were refused to him) that twenty-three Protestants had been promoted to office in Ireland by the present Government, and three Catholics; against which must be set off the conscientious dismissal of two Catholics. Other grievances were inflicted by the Irish reform bill—Ireland ought to have from 125 to 170 representatives in order to have a proportionate share in the representation. In England the electors are as 1 to 24 of the population; in Ireland as 1 to 100. The Irish had been exasperated by the Spottiswoode conspiracy, and by Lord Stanley's registration bill, which the tories used in turning the late Government out of office, saying that the subject would not brook delay, though they had been two years in office without doing anything! While a church establishment is maintained for one-tenth of the population, the Catholic clergy are not even provided with residences, and the miserable grant to Maynooth meets with insulting opposition. If he were a Roman Catholic, he should not hesitate for one moment to become a Repealer. They did not want ascendancy—they wanted only equality. The principal question, if the Union were repealed, would be, whether it was desirable to have endowments for all churches, or no endowment for any. The present Government, when they were out of power, promised they would take all these subjects into their anxious consideration, and not lose an hour without reforming the abuses of the church. But two years have they been in office without doing it. He was rather in favor of endowing the clergy of all religious persuasions. Lord Lyndhurst's declaration of allegiance rankles in the minds of the people.—They claimed equal corporate reform with England. The management of the poor law had been overbearing; and of the commissioners, six were English and four Irish. Government call upon Parliament to pass an obsolete arms bill, with new enactments, protested against by the majority of Irish members. What had Parliament done for Ireland's local Government?—What for railways? Lord Morpeth proposed to guaranty a portion of capital for railways in Ireland; but the proposition was rejected by the House. For Canada, 500,000 for public works, and £240,000 was spent in national education in Ireland, had been unproductive. Sir Edward Sugden had crushed a proposition for providing a better legal education for the bar in Ireland.—A grant for a national museum in Ireland had been recommended and refused. There is no compensation in English appointments for the exclusive nature of Irish appointments of the cabinet, ten are English and three are Scotch; and in the subordinate appointments under the British Government, he calculated the Englishmen and Scotchmen to be as 491 to 10 Irishmen. Sir Robert Peel had missed the opportunity of conciliating Ireland without conceding a principle. Of the goodness of Lord de Grey's and Lord Eliot's intentions, he did not doubt; but, somehow, they had not the power to give them effect. Mr. O'Brien contrasted the Government of Ireland in spite of the majority, with that of Canada by the majority. To other causes of discontent must be added that of general distress, and the influences which tend to the consolidation of farms.

He contended that the cry for repeal, though he did not concur in its policy, was not treasonable; it was merely the expression of despair of obtaining good government. Ministers had given their ultimatum; they had declared that they would force forward their arms bill, but that conciliation had gone to its full extent; and Sir Robert Peel had said that he would go to war with Ireland rather than concede the repeal of the Union. But it might be forced by other means than war—as by non-consumption of $10,000,000 of English manufactures. And where would he find the arms to militate against a whole nation? There were 40,000 Irishmen in the British army, just as patriotic as the peasants from which they had sprung. The chances of England's failure were as great as the chances of success; and what was her success?—widespread and universal desolation. What her failure?—the glory of England departed forever. Ireland was the right arm of England's strength; but in her present condition she was a source of weakness, and if the French Minister marched any army across the Pyrenees, it would be because the English Government could not safely take away their troops from Ireland. The way to defeat the machinations of England's enemies was to redress the grievances of Ireland.

Communications.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Under the above caption the editors of the "Aurora," in their paper of 18th inst., use the following language: to his high character, they desire that the great State whose pride he is should give him her vote, do not anticipate with any degree of certainty, his nomination.—It is more for the purpose of presenting him as a *future* candidate for their suffrages, that he is now brought forward, than from any serious expectation that he will be our Presidential candidate in '44."

This I consider a gross insult to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and a palpable misrepresentation of the expressed wishes of the friends of our Hon. Senator—Did not the Keystone state speak out last fall, and by a unanimously nominate JAMES BUCHANAN for the next Presidency!—not for some future period, posterior to 1844, but for the very first canvass for that high office. He is the first choice—the second choice—and the only choice of every true hearted democrat in this, our noble state. We deny not honor and respect to other great and good men of our party; but our claims have been overlooked heretofore, and we now present to our sister states a patriot and statesman who may have some equals, but no superiors. We bring him forward now with a "serious expectation" that he will be our President in 1844, and not at some future period. How do the democracy of other counties speak of our "Resolved, that while we cheerfully concede to all the candidates named for the Presidency, patriotism, sound democratic principles, integrity and firmness, still we have a preference for our own distinguished fellow-citizen, JAMES BUCHANAN, founded, as we believe, upon sound policy, as well as the just claims of our state.—May not, therefore, such a state as Pennsylvania, that has ever been faithful to the Union and the democratic cause, present such a candidate to the Democracy of her sister states, with the utmost confidence of success." So much for Perry county. Let us hear what they say in old York—"Pennsylvania presents to her sister states her own Buchanan, as the brightest jewel of the American Republic; and has the proud gratification of hearing its value acknowledged, and its praises echoed from the hardy North, the gallant South, the enlightened East, and the Giant West. The Keystone state would respond to his nomination by the Democratic National Convention, by a majority unequalled since the days of Andrew Jackson." We will now hear what Chester county has to say. "Resolved, That in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, we prefer the Hon. James Buchanan, Pennsylvania's favorite son, whose brilliant career as a statesman, and firm and unyielding advocacy of democratic principles and popular rights, have shed lustre upon his native state, and identified him with the Democracy of the entire union." Franklin county says—"Resolved, that as citizens of the native county of James Buchanan, appreciating his sterling worth, his undeviating and untiring devotion to Democratic principles, and his stern adherence to the interests and honor of his country, we will hail with unfeigned pride and pleasure his nomination to the Presidency of the Union; and, as Pennsylvanians, we appeal with confidence to the democracy of our sister states, for the recognition of the justice of our claims to furnish a President to the Republic, when we can present a patriot and statesman whose name already adorns the brightest page of his country's history.' We will just hear one more witness at present; a voice from old Berks county.—"Resolved, that in James Buchanan, Pennsylvania brings before the democracy of the Union, a son, in favour of whose eminent abilities, and well-tried political integrity, she may well claim the high honor due to her long and faithful devotion to democratic principles."

I might go on and give the views of the democratic county meetings throughout the state, and they will all go to disprove the childish, silly statement of the 'Aurora' man, who, although they have hoisted the Buchanan flag, are willing, yes, heartily willing, that Mr. BUCHANAN should receive the nomination for the Presidency about the year 1352, or shortly after the commencement of the Millenium. From such friends Mr. Buchanan may pray to be saved. I would think more of the editors generally, if they would come out openly against my friend, rather than pretend to be in his favor, while at the same time any thing they do say tends more to his injury than otherwise. If a man's a man, let him be a man. The Democracy will not ask anything but what is clearly right, and consequently will submit to nothing that is wrong. Let the friends of Pennsylvania and of her favorite son speak out, and refuse to support any *milk and water* paper, who will pretend to be for Buchanan, while they are doing him all the injury they can.

J. M. F.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors: We are gratified to see so many good men on the Democratic list for the several offices within the gift of their fellow citizens; it certainly proves that our opponents have not got "all the decency" &c.; without detracting from the merits of any of the gentlemen who are before the public for County Treasurer, we can give a decided preference to Mr. Robert Glass of the Fifth Ward—he is honest—he is capable—he is a sound democrat and never was any thing else in his politics; his moral character is without stain—and for a series of years he has exerted his utmost influence for the benefit of our party; he is now past the meridian of life, and we fondly hope he will not be forgotten by his democratic friends.

We would also like to see Mr. Gazzam up for Congress; we would give him another trial with every confidence of success—this the voice of a number of Democrats of Indiana.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors.—Dear Sir: Under cover of your worthy paper, that if any person had any thing to say with regard to the nominations for this Fall's election, that you would insert it in your paper, and I take this plan of letting the people know my sincere wishes, I would recommend to my fellow-men the names of John B. Guthrie for Prothonotary, Rody Patterson for Sheriff, and Edward D. Gazzam for Congress. Knowing that they are the "poor man's friend." therefore I hope they will take heed to my sentiments, and I hope those who sold their votes from Thos. Dickson, has as much left of the "loaves and fishes" as will suffice them for the coming election this fall. Yours,

PETER MCWILLIAMS,
Pitsb'g. Aug. 23, 1843. *Whitewasher.*

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors—The following ticket will be very acceptable to many Democrats of the County.

Congress.—E. D. Gazzam.
Assembly.—Jas. Whittaker, Mifflin.
John Stevenson, Moon.
James A. Gibson, Pine.
Samuel McKelvy, Pitt.
Sheriff.—E. Trovillo.
Prothonotary.—Geo. R. Riddle.
Commissioner.—James C. Richey, Robinson.
Treasurer.—Dr. Wm. Kerr.
Auditor.—J. H. McIlhenny, Jefferson.
Aug. 24.—2t*.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—The New Brunswicker says, the whole of the timber which has been brought down the St. John this season does not exceed 73,000 tons—two-thirds of which were cut on the American territory!

☞ Mr. Hoffman, who was taken up in New Orleans, on suspicion of burning his own store has been acquitted, after a vigorous examination. On hearing that he was declared innocent he wept like a child.

Public Meeting!

A meeting will be held at the United States Hotel, (Canal Basin) on Penn street, to-morrow morning, at 8 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

GRINDING AND POLISHING.—Sad Irons ground and polished, anvils and other kinds of grinding done at the Cast Steel File Manufactory, corner of Liberty and O'Harn streets. aug 18

SMOKED HERRINGS.—25 boxes smoked herrings just received and for sale by
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
aug 9 43, Wood street.

Commercial Matters, &c.

FALL BUSINESS.—The fall business is opening very favorably in the eastern cities. The Pennsylvania says that many merchants from the South and West have arrived in Philadelphia, and find a market well prepared to receive them. We trust that these indications may be hailed as the dawn of a better day, and that, after the desolation caused by financial madness, and the excesses to which such a state of things invariably leads, we may now anticipate the return of solid prosperity, in which there will be no taint of that spirit which has worked such extensive mischief, thus securing to honest industry and rational enterprise their just reward. For years we have been suffering severely from the re-action of the forcing system. A false principle of finance has carried ruin and distress every where. But the lesson has been borne patiently and manfully, giving rise to the hope that it will not be lost, and that from the result of past errors, we may derive that wisdom which will give safety and success to our future course.

MAIN LINE.—We find the following statement in the Pennsylvanian of Monday. We presume it will convince those who have heretofore asserted that the aggregate receipts would show a falling off from last year, that they were mistaken, and that our several statements of the prosperous condition of business on the Main Line were strictly true:

Statement of the amount of tolls received on the Main Line of the Public Works, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, in the month of July, 1842 and 1843.

	1842.	1843.
Canal,	$25,410 69	$39,992 82
Railway,	17,538 14	26,671 54
Motive Power,	22,003 50	31,950 92
	$64,952 33	$98,615,28
Deduct July, 1842,		64,952 33
Increase in July, 1843,		$33,662 95

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

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

ARRIVED.

Warren, McDonald, Beaver.
Ohio Mail, Ward, (new.)
Mingo Chief, Denny, Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Warren, McDonald, Beaver.
Bridgewater, Boies, Cincinnati.
Sarah, Harkins, do.
Keel boat Wing and Wing, Cincinnati.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, of October Term, 1843. No. 130.

{ L. S. } IN the matter of the application of Duquesne College for Charter of Incorporation:

And now to wit, Aug 12, 1843: The Constitution of Duquesne College having been presented to, and perused by, the Court, and the Court having carefully examined the said instrument, and it appearing to the Court that the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, are lawful, and not injurious to the community, do direct the said writing to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of this Court, and that notice be inserted in the Morning Post, in the City of Pittsburgh, for three weeks, setting forth the application to this Court, to grant such Charter of Incorporation. From the Record.

Attest: A. SUTTON, Pro.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made to the Court for a Charter for Duquesne College; and that unless cause is shown to the contrary within three weeks, the Court will be asked to grant said Charter.

THOMAS HAMILTON,
aug 24-3w Att'y for Petitioner.

CORONER.

I respectfully submit my name to the consideration of the Democratic Convention, which meets on Wednesday next, as a candidate for nomination for Coroner.

aug 24-tc R. HUNZECKER, Allegheny.

St. Paul's Young Ladies' Boarding School.

THE public are informed that this institution, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, will be reopened on the first Monday in September. A select and limited number of pupils will be received and instructed in the several branches of a polite English education, together with useful and ornamental needlework.

TERMS.

For tuition, washing and mending, $100 per annum.
For bed and bedding, 6 00 do.
Doctors Fees are not included in the above.

N. B. A few half boarders can be accommodated, on the most reasonable terms, which will be made known on application to Sister Isidore, the Superior.

A reduction will be made in favor of children under twelve years of age. aug 24-d2w&w4t

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

I HEREBY certify that I have known a number of people who have taken Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, and have been much benefitted by them, and I believe them to be the best pills for liver complaints, and for general use, of any pill now before the public.

MICHAEL FORNEY.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted for 6 years with a liver complaint; and have applied to different physicians, and all to little or no effect, until I made use of Dr. McLane's Pills. In taking two boxes of them I am nearly restored to perfect health.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

Millersburgh, near Pittsburgh, August 16, 1843

☞ For sale at the Drug Store of
JONATHAN KIDD,
aug 22 corner 4th and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

MACKEREL.—20 bbls no. 3 mackarel,
10 half bbls no. 2 do
10 quarter bbls no 2 do, a prime article for family use, just received and for sale by
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
aug 9 43, Wood street.

Proposals for Chain Iron.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1843.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock, on the first day of September ensuing, to deliver at the Navy Yard in this city, the following Chain Iron, for eighteen Chain Cables, 1 11-16 inches in diameter, each 150 fathoms long, constituting the following bill of Iron, viz:

35,100 links 1 11-16 inches in diameter—20½ inches long.
450 links 1 13-16 inches in diameter—22½ inches long.
20 feet 3½ inch by 2¾ Oval pin Iron.
90 do 2¾ do 2 do do.
70 Swivel, 198 Shackle, and 18 box pieces.

Specifications of the Swivel, Shackle, Box pieces and Oval pin Iron, can be seen on application at this office; all of the above Iron must be the very best American, and undergo such proof, under the increased tests and inspection, as the Commandant of the Yard may subject it to; to be delivered free of expense to the Government, and in as short a time after the Contract is made as is possible, which time will be designated in the contract.

Bonds with good and sufficient sureties in double the amount of the Contract will be required, and a reservation made from each payment of 10 per cent, till the Contract is completed.

aug. 8. WM. B. SCOTT, Navy Agent.

SUNDRIES.—50 boxes chocolate,
5 do cocoa,
3 do rice flour,
25 do ground pepper,
5 do Cayenne do.,
36 cans ground mustard,
5 kegs do allspice,
5 do do ginger,
12 cans do do., together with every thing in the grocery line, all of which is offered at extremely low prices, for cash.
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
aug 9 43, Wood street.

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	1
Currency	2
Erie Bank Scrip	2

EXCHANGE—AT SIGHT.

On Philadelphia	1
New York	1
Boston	1½
Baltimore	1

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	2
" *Middletown*	2½
" *Gettysburgh*	2½
" *Lewistown*	2
" *Susquehanna county*	35
Berks county bank	75
Columbia Bank and Bridge Company	1
Carlisle bank	2
Erie bank	2½
Farmers and Drovers' bank	2½
" *Bank of Lancaster*	1
" *Bank of Reading*	1
Harrisburg bank	2½
Honesdale "	1
Lancaster "	1
Lancaster co. "	2
Lebanon "	2
Miners' bank of Pottsville	2½
Monongahela bank of Brownsville	1
New Hope and Delaware Bridge company	10
Northampton bank	no sale
Towanda bank	35
Wyoming bank	4
West Branch bank	35
York bank	2½

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 bank	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	1½
Hamilton	75
Lancaster	30
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	20

KENTUCKY

All banks	1½

ILLINOIS.

State bank	50
Bank of Illinois, Shawneestown