of horror and disgust. He met her glances and, with all his assurance, he quailed beneath it. He walked over to where Mealey lay, and after kissing her, he took out a guinea, and laid it on a bed. Sally snatched up the gold, as if it descrated the place:

"Wretch!" she cried, take your money—and leave this house," she added, as she looked over towards her father, "leave the house, Mr. M'Cullough, for God's sake, and don't be about where a Christian's dyin'."

M'Cullough was willing enough to comply with this request.

It was a day of sorrow and mourning, and ere it had closed Sally was fatherless.

After a becoming time had elapsed from the occurrence of these melancholy events, Johnny and his bride entered on a new career, all the gloom of which arose from the recollection of the past. He was enabled, by his own industry, and the judicious management of a small farm, consisting of the memorable field to which the well had shifted, and the portion of ground allowed him by his father, to struggle through for a while, respectedly enough. But there were better things in store for him and his young wife. The feeling excited against M'Cullough, when these important circumstances were disclosed was alike intense and universal. He had hitherto been considered by all his neighbors, as a model of morality. He had not possessed their attachment, and there was no indulgence extended now to the heartless hypocrite, who abandoned his own child to misery and ruin. The occurrence to which Mealey's death was attributed, attached a degree of horror to his character. Callous as his heart was, he could not bear up against the hatred manifested in every look he encountered. The belief that his luck was gone,—and frequently the wish was father to the thought,—tended probably, in a great degree, to bring about that consummation. His undertakings having been extensive, his debts were, of course, considerable; and this opinion, willingly indulged, operated to the material injury of his credit. No laborer would work for him, who could possibly procure employment elsewhere. He was, to all intents and purposes, excommunicated from the benefits and comforts of society. It was said, he was haunted by Mealey's ghost; for he was sometimes seen late at night down by the fairy-well, or on the margin of Lough Fayt; and it was probably in one of those nocturnal rambles he contracted the cold which carried him off at last. M'Cullough had no relation to claim any inheritance.

The farm having come into Johnny Fitzpatrick's hand, he continued to reside in the cottage, while the house was suffered to fall to decay. And there I behold it, a monument of human frailty and fairy power."

My rustic historian, having concluded his narrative, proposed that we should adjourn to the cottage; but he first called to the boy within the rain, and whispering something to him, the latter turned up his little face—

"Sure," said he, "Andy, she's gone to Dhubatti, with some broth for Mary-the-Whey."

"Off, sir," said the other, giving him a slap on the shoulder, "how do you know but she's come back?" and off the little fellow scampered in a full gallop before us.

"That's Sally's eldest boy, your honor," said the peasant, "and as like the grandfather as two beans."

We had not proceeded half-way to the cottage when we met the boy returning, flushed and panting over his race. There was an expression of horror in his countenance; and before he reached us he shook his hand toward my companion.

"Och, Andy," he said, "sure poor ould Mary's dead!"

"Murther!" said Andy. "Well, God be merciful to her soul, the ould creature. We'll not mind Sally, now, if you plase sir," he added, turning to me. "She'll be mighty distressed, I know, about the ould soul; but if your honor wouldn't scorn a poor man's asha' maybe you'd come in to the wake of a place so here, where Jenny'll give you—the height o' welcome any way."

I said I would partake of his hospitality with infinite pleasure,—and so I did.

CLIMATE, SOIL, &c., OF MICHIGAN.

We briefly alluded some time ago, to the fact proved by thermometrical observations, taken for a series of years at the several military posts in the vicinity of the great lakes, and at those interior positions remote from their influence, that these large bodies of water produced a very sensible effect, especially on the country lying eastward of them, in mitigating both the cold of winter and the heat of summer. Dr. Forry, in his late able and interesting work on Meteorology, after comparisons of the several tables showing the range of the thermometer at Fort Armstrong, Ill., Forts Crawford and Howard, Wis. Ter., Fort Snelling, Iowa, and Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, with those of Forts Brady and Mackinaw and other places on the Lakes, gives the result as follows:—"A similar comparison between posts on the Lakes and those of the same region situated beyond their influence, shows contrasts even greater than in the comparison with the Atlantic coast." The climate of Michigan is shown to be considerably milder in winter than the Climate of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., even two or three degrees farther south, or than the climate of New England or New York, in the same latitudes back from the sea coast, or the influence of the Lakes; and the excessive heats of summer are also modified by the same influence.

In regard to the general physical features of Michigan, Dr. Forry, in his chapter on the several climatic divisions of the Union, says, "The Lower Peninsula is in general, slightly undulating." A great portion of the surface is densely covered with oak of several varieties, walnut, hickory, poplar, sugar-maple, etc., intermixed, particularly in the northern part, white and yellow pine. The forest is inter-persed with oak openings, plains, and occasionally prairies, which last are not so extensive as those in Illinois. *This Peninsula in point of fertility, is not perhaps surpassed by any other tract of equal extent in the world.*" This testimony as to our soil and climate from such a man as Dr. Forry, in a standard and scientific work, written after having enjoyed the very best means of forming correct conclusions, ought to outweigh, and if known to emigrants seeking homes in the West, would outweigh the testimony of all the runners and agents of steamboat lines and land-speculators, interested in misrepresenting our fair Peninsula.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Four Ages of Maids.—A German writer, M. G. Saphir, says maids have four ages, viz: the golden from 16 to 21, the silver age from 21 to 28, the plated from 28 to 35, and the iron age from 35 to the end. In the golden age everything is golden—golden locks, golden dreams, golden hopes, golden thoughts, &c. The voice sounds like virgin gold, the heart is pure gold, and the affections are pure gold. The fact is they have five bars of splendid gold, No. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20: but alas! but few of them carry them to the mint of reason to have them coined.

When a girl is once three times seven years, the glittering gold is gone. Her early youth, the *dejeuner a la fourchette* of nature is past; girls of that age, are no longer kept like gold medals in morocco boxes, but commence like silver, to *circulate* among the people. The seven years from 21 to 28, are employed in an incessant war upon the brutes, who but too frequently imitate the example of Frederic the Great, and await the assault behind entrenchments.—Girls are most interesting at that age. Instead of imitating the larks, in soaring so high that but few may hear them, they take their flight nearer the earth, like swallows in rainy weather. In that age they are the most amiable, and have the best opinions of men; of course they are on that account most easily caged.

The plated age is from 28 to 35. Gold and silver are gone, and they resort to the various processes of gilding, silvering and plating. They are less *piquant* and more *piqued*. They look upon men with a considerable mixture of contempt and hatred. They become again reserved and prude. If they have affections, they are best plated; they may endure, if of good workmanship; but they have not the value of either gold or silver.

The iron age is the universal death of sentiment. The thirty-fifth year is the equator of human life, which divides it into the Southern and Northern hemisphere. On the Northern there is no Paradise for girls. They now write their farewell letter to all hopes and wishes. They conform to *iron* necessity, and resign themselves to the *iron* tooth of time, awaiting the day when gold, silver, and iron, will have no sound, and nought but the seal—ever young and fresh—shall rise from its iron casement.

The New Bedford murder—*the body of the murdered man discovered in Philadelphia.*—The Bulletin says: We learn that Robinson, the man who was said to have been murdered at the "Long House" ran away, as we thought he had, taking passage in the schooner Edward Franklin, for Philadelphia. Whether he went before he was murdered, or afterwards, we leave the intelligent reader to decide. What becomes of the bloody clothes, and other horrible evidences?—What becomes of the nine persons arrested for this harrowing hom-ide? Mystery of mysteries, all is mystery.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1843.

☞ We were surprised to see in a paper published yesterday, a letter from our friend, Major D. Lynch, complaining that the editors of the Morning Post had "shown much bitterness and malignity" towards him. We say that we were surprised to see such an expression coming from Major Lynch, for we do not know from what act on our part he could draw such an inference, unless it be that on all occasions we have defended him when assailed, and cheerfully lent our columns to him and his friends to repel unjust charges that have been made against him. Major Lynch is one of the last men in the democratic party that should charge the *Morning Post* with treating him with "bitterness and malignity," for we are certain if asked for his proof of such a charge, he would be unable to point to a single paragraph of ours, in which he was named, that did not indicate that our feelings towards him were those of warm personal and political friendship.

We have differed with Major Lynch, as we have with many other friends, on minor matters of party policy, and we have disapproved of the manner in which he and others, have attempted to bring their personal quarrels before the democratic party, and to distract our ranks in their efforts to induce the party to assume and revenge their private grievances. We have done this as the friends of all parties; we would desire to reconcile them to each other, but if that could not be accomplished, we felt it to be our duty to prevent them from distracting the party with their personal wranglings.

Mr. Lynch does not specify the manner or matter in which we have treated him with "bitterness and malignity," but from the tenor of his letter we are induced to believe that he has taken offence at our remarks on the publication that appeared last week, entitled "Light for the People." What we said of that sheet we are willing to reiterate, and we have yet to find the first democrat that approves the publication, or that does not believe it is more calculated to aid those against whom it was directed, than to do them an injury. The gross personal abuse to which its columns were devoted, and the wanton manner in which private confidence was violated, disgusted all right-thinking men, and convinced us that no person enjoying the reputation for honor and manly candor, which has heretofore been conceded to Major Lynch, would resort to means so unworthy to accomplish an object, however anxious he might be for its success. As we said in our first article, we think it incredible, that any democrat would give up his *private letters* for publication in an anonymous handbill, and until Major Lynch informs us to the contrary, we shall still think that he holds such confidence sacred, and that he had no connection with a publication that evidenced such a total disregard of the ordinary principles of honor, as did "Light for the People."

Aqueduct.—There was a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, at the U. S. Hotel, for the purpose of taking measures for the immediate repair of the Aqueduct; and a committee of seven were appointed to examine the structure, and report on the best means to accomplish the object. If the Aqueduct would be permanently repaired, or were made secure enough to stand during the remainder of the present season, no time would be lost in accomplishing the work. But in the opinion of several practical and scientific gentlemen, that to attempt to repair it would be money thrown away; and that it could not be made safe by any repairs that could be made. The very intelligent committee, noticed above, will probably report on this point; and their decision will be anxiously looked for.

If, however repairing should be proved impracticable, it is out of the question that the communication of the canal with our city must therefore cease. If Pittsburgh has one half the public spirit we think she has, the money necessary to rebuild the structure will be forthwith guaranteed by our rich men, and the work commenced forthwith. The loss of the remnant of the present season would be a small matter indeed, if by losing it, and commencing vigorously to rebuild the Aqueduct at once, it could be ready for use by next spring, or in a year from this time. This we presume, is possibly, if set about with sufficient energy, and would, it seems to us be preferable to patching up the present structure—a work at best, of very doubtful utility.

It is the opinion of many gentlemen of experience that by using the iron and sound timber in the present Aqueduct, and dispensing with a roof a new one could be built for $10,000. Surely such a sum as this could be guaranteed by the wealthy citizens of Pittsburgh, if not raised at once, to enable the work to be commenced as soon as possible.

The Legislature will doubtless appropriate funds to rebuild the Aqueduct; and even if it should refuse to do so, those interested in the prosperity of Pittsburgh, would surely rather expend this sum than be without such a structure at all. Our citizens talked confidently of raising 8 or $900,000 for the Connellsville Rail-road, and they will scarcely lose the advantages of our having the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal terminate in their city for $10,000.

There appears to be a determination abroad among our citizens to do something, and that quickly, and we wait with anxiety for the result of their deliberations.

☞ The Committee appointed to examine and report the state of the Aqueduct, entered upon its duties yesterday afternoon, by a careful scrutiny of it, in which they were assisted by some scientific gentlemen, whose attendance they prudently secured; and after a thorough examination of this structure, we are authorized to state that they consider it not alone capable of being speedily repaired, at a trifling expense, in such a manner as to be perfectly secure for all the purposes of navigation, for the remainder of the season, but also sufficiently sound and strong as to be rendered permanent for many years to come, by a course of judicious and scientific repairs during the winter. The Committee is now inviting proposals for the temporary repairs, in order to enable them to lay a satisfactory report before the adjourned meeting of the citizens.

Louis Phillippe will be 70 years old in October next—several of his royal predecessors have not averaged above 30.

An Impudent Rascal.—A fellow entered one of the Philadelphia Police offices, and stole a coat belonging to one of the officers. The Philadelphia Police must be vigilant men.

Aerial Voyage.—Mr. Wise will make an aerial voyage from Lancaster on the 26th.

Yellow Fever.—Six yellow fever patients were admitted into the Charity Hospital, at New Orleans, on the 8th instant.

The Pittsburgh Mercury and Manufacturer has come out in a new and beautiful dress. Success to our democratic brothers—long life, good pay, and plenty of subscribers. *St. Clairsville (O.) Gazette.*

[REPORTED FOR THE MORNING POST.]

Fourier Pic Nic.—The gathering of the friends of Association, held on Wednesday, had the desired effect—that of promulgating the doctrine of Association—although the amusements promised on the occasion came far short of the anticipations of those who attended in the evening "for fun." Had it been held further from the city, and in the evening, it would have given more satisfaction to all, and secured a more numerous attendance. At about half past 11 there were on the ground about 150 gentlemen and 50 ladies, but in the afternoon the number was almost quadrupled.—A martial band from Allegheny having volunteered, enlivened the day by several pieces of music.

The meeting was opened by James D. Thornburgh, who stated that it was not his object to make a speech, but deemed it necessary, in the outset, to present something to the audience in elucidation of the subject of *Industrial Association* and *Attractive Industry*. To do this, he said he would not attempt to use language of his own, but would read some extracts from a pamphlet which he had in his hand. To explain Fourierism, it would be necessary to know who Fourier was, and what was the nature of his discovery—for he *invented* nothing, but merely discovered the true system of society destined for the human race. Mr. T. then read a few extracts from a memoir of Charles Fourier, and an extract from Brisbane, descriptive of the basis upon which the whole scheme for the social amelioration of mankind rests.

Mr. Major then took the stand and read an instructive article from "The Crisis," a work on Association, which was well received by the audience. After the reading of another article shewing the *disadvantages* of the present system of isolated households and the *advantages* of Association, a recess of an hour was announced.

During the interval many more ladies and gentlemen arrived, and from this time until about 4 o'clock, they flocked out of the city in groups. Many took advantage of the liberality of Dr. Gazzam, by indulging in the fruit of his orchard. The good things prepared by the ladies having soon been demolished, the meeting was reassembled by the beat of the drums, and, by this time presented a greater array of attentive listeners.

While they were yet gathering in, Mr. Thornburgh read two letters which had been received—one from Albert Brisbane and the other from Horace Greely, names intimately connected with the cause of Association. The following is the letter of Mr. Brisbane, addressed to Messrs. E. I. Higby, J. Heron Foster and J. D. Thornburgh:

NEW YORK, August 17, 1843.

Friends of Association:—Mr. Van Amringe, of your city, has informed me that you would be pleased to receive a few lines from Horace Greely and myself, to be presented at the Fourier Pic Nic, which is to take place on the 23d inst. It affords me great pleasure to comply with your request, and I will state that the friends of our cause in New York are deeply gratified at the strong interest which the friends in Pittsburgh, are taking in the great and noble enterprise, which interests us in common—that of a Social Reform, which is destined to elevate the whole human race to happiness and dignity.

Although far distant from you, permit me to commune with you in spirit, and unite with you in blessing the name of the noble Genius of Fourier, who discovered the means of transforming this world of discord, of suffering, of poverty, of strife, of injustice and of degradation, into a world of order, of justice, of truth, of abundance, and exalted intelligence! To him we owe the discovery of the laws of Attractive Industry, that will elevate the Laborer—the toiling millions, who curse the earth as they work over it in suffering, in servitude and in degradation. To him, we owe the discovery of an division of occupations and social institutions, which will secure to the woman and the child, their true position in society, and free them from their dependent and inferior position. To him, we owe the discovery of the laws of Passional Harmony and Equilibrium, which will conciliate duty with desire, and prevent the attractions of the heart from being vices and crimes. To him, we owe the discovery of the means of establishing brotherhood and unity of action and interests, and peace and good will among men, and of annihilating the social frenzy and insanity that exist, which impel the children of the great human family to destroy each other in the war of bloodshed, to ruin each other in the war of free competition, and to undermine, traduce and vilify each other by intrigue, by calumny and by slander.

We cannot be too grateful to him for the boon which he has bestowed upon the world; and if we had not the sublime doctrine of Association and Attractive Industry before us, where should we look for the means of remedying the social evils and social miseries which exist, and which are pressing on all sides upon us!

The present Social Organization, based upon free competition, or rather ruinous and competitive strife, upon repugnant and degrading labor, upon conflicting interests and isolation, is *radically false*, and will gradually but inevitably sink the Mass—that is, the great body of the people into poverty, dependence, servitude and debasement. Where, then, shall we look for a remedy, which will check this downward tendency? Where but in Association, where labor will receive its full reward, where equal social privileges and opportunities will exist for all, and monopoly and privilege and usurpation will have an end?

In politics—doubt and uncertainty, ignorance, and demagogueism, and selfish strife for personal aggrandizement every where reign, so that no true social principles, no true guidance or aid, are to be hoped for from politicians and statesmen. Their legislation is a mass of blundering expedients, and the people who look up to them as their guides to prosperity and happiness, are doomed to be deceived and disappointed in every way. The root of social evil and misery, is to be sought for in the false organization of Society, and that organization must be changed and a Social Reform effected before the people can be elevated and rendered happy. Whilst labor continues to be the slave of capital, the laborer must remain the slave of the capitalist; whilst the greatest inequality in opportunities of education, and other social advantages exist, there must be the grossest social inequality—the high and the low, the intelligent and the degraded, and antipathetic classes and castes.

But the light of the true Social Science has shone upon the world, and it is now seen by a large body of sincere minds on various parts of the earth, who are seeking earnestly and conscriptiously for the means of the elevation and ha pineas of their race. It is not seen, it is true, by the great and the leaders of the world, who have elevated themselves upon the falseness, the error, the prejudices and injustice, which exist; for selfishness is blind to the perception of Truth, and it is therefore not yet heeded by the multitude, who look to their leaders for authority, and for their views and opinions. But the light shines, and can no more be extinguished.

The intelligent and enterprising people of the West and particularly of your city and Cincinnati, have undertaken the propagation of the doctrine of Association in a vigorous manner. A noble task and a sacred duty devolve upon you to give the cause a propagation of the widest and most universal character, and to unite all the means and resources of the West in urging it vigorously. One of the most important steps which can, at the present time, be taken, is, in my opinion, to hold the Western Fourier Convention, which has already been spoken of. If this be done, the friends of the cause from all the Western states can be brought together, and by their combined action, their collective enthusiasm, their united efforts and talents, a model Association—a grand Phalanx—can be founded, which will do the work of propagation upon a mighty and overwhelming scale. If, in carrying out the great work, my advice and personal attendance, were considered desirable, they should be given with the highest gratification.

I tender to the Ladies and Gentlemen, united at the Fourier Pic Nic, my sincere sympathies, and my best wishes for their success in propagating the cause, and for their happiness and welfare.

I am truly and respectfully theirs,

A. BRISBANE.

The following is the letter of Mr. Greely:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1843.

James D. Thornburgh,

Dear Sir:—I wish to say a word to our Associationists in Pittsburgh, who will doubtless be pretty generally collected on Wednesday next, at your Pic Nic, and I write you because we have had some correspondence.

I am anxious that you should not waste your strength in discussions in Pittsburgh, but resolve on *action*—action now with a view to decided action in the spring. I hope the Western Convention will be resolved on at this Pic Nic, and notice of time and place given immediately. I would like to suggest *Monday, Sept. 25*, for the day of its assemblage. This would enable some friends who are going west about that time to attend. I fear I shall not be able to be with you, but if I can ever it will be about that time. I think the selection of that day, or the following, would secure the attendance of one or two of our eastern friends at least.

I trust you are determined to go forward and form an Association in the spring. You can do it vastly cheaper and easier west than it can be done here. I should think $20,000 would go as far with you as $50,000 would here. By choosing a location near the Ohio, midway between your city and Cincinnati, and transporting your furniture, implements, &c. by water, it seems to me that you might get all the materials you would want without much cost, while provisions, iron, coal, timber, &c. are about half their price in this quarter.

You will be written to by a gentleman living in Newark who owns 300,000 acres in Western Virginia, and who wants to sell to an Association. If you can be suited with his lands, he will sell to you on almost your own terms. However, you will examine for yourselves, take nothing on trust, and secure the *best* location. You want water-power, timber, nearness to transportation and a good soil. Climate and healthfulness are of the first importance. These you can get readily; but you ought to send the right men to look at them now, while the vegetation is fullest on the soil.

But I am giving more advice than you will care for. Please communicate any suggestions which may be worth their notice to the friends of Association at the Pic Nic, and assure them that the day of their meeting will be remembered by many hearts with gladness. I am buried in politics, business, and a thousand distracting cares, but whatever of time or means I can spare is given to Association, for in its success is involved my best hopes of Humanity.

Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

P. S.—Our Sylvania is going on very well, and another Association, growing out of the North American, is soon to be started near us in Monmouth, N. J.

Mr. Andrew J. Cline was then announced, who appeared and read an address prepared for the occasion. It was listened to with intense interest, and has been spoken of by all who heard it, as a production of the most exalted character. Mr. C. has added much to his previously acquired fame by this address. It will be published in a few days, when those who were denied the pleasure of hearing it read on Wednesday, will be afforded an opportunity of reading it themselves. We will not anticipate its publication by giving an epitome of its contents.

After he had concluded, Col. D. M. Curry (who, by the by, merits the hearty thanks of the friends of Association, for his efforts to make the Pic Nic agreeable) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to Albert Brisbane and Horace Greely, Esqs., of New York, for their excellent letters, which have been read to-day, and that their names shall be stamped on the tablet of our memories as sincere friends of suffering humanity.

The committee of arrangements tendered their thanks to Mr. Rody Patterson and Messrs. M'Kibbin & Smith for the use of conveyances, to E. D. Gazzam, Esq., for the use of his orchard, to Capt. J. D. W. White for facilities afforded for the accommodation of the assemblage, and the musicians for their attendance on the occasion.

At this stage (the *intellectual* part of the proceedings having been brought to a close) the assemblage dispersed,—some to their homes, while others remained upon the ground to indulge in the dance, which Brooks was prepared to serve up to them in his usual style.

We are requested to state that the suggestions contained in the letters of Messrs. Brisbane and Greely are under consideration.

P. S. We regret that the Sun, of yesterday, in noticing a fight that took place at a tavern some distance from the Grove, speaks of it in words calculated to convey the impression that it was in connection with the Pic Nic. This is doing the Associationists great injustice, though we well know it was unintentional on the part of the editor. The fighters were two men from Allegheny, named Phillippe and Skiles. One of them had been at Camp Meeting, and meeting the other near the Grove, stirred up an old feud, which brought them to blows. A Fourier Pic Nic, like a Methodist Camp Meeting, is no place for rows.

Attempt at Murder.—This morning says the Buffalo Commercial of 17th inst., about daylight, a young man named George Evans, employed as cook on board the schooner Barcelona, struck a seaman named John Scott several times with an axe while the latter was asleep in the forecastle, and inflicted such wounds as it is thought will prove fatal. The object of the assassin was undoubtedly plunder; as he undertook to rifle the wounded man of such money as he had in his possession.

Evans is well known in Buffalo, and was once arrested, if not convicted, for stealing a considerable sum of money from Mr. C. F. Pierce. As the offender was seen after daylight, going towards the Falls, the officers who were in pursuit expected to overtake him.

Insanity.—They have a new kind of *insanity* in the eastern cities at present, which impels its *victims* to catch young ladies on the street and attempt to kiss them. A fellow was recently apprehended in Providence and New York for such an offence, but he got off by putting in the usual plea. This species of insanity must be very frightful to the ladies, particularly when it breaks out on the street, where its effects are visible to the public eye.

The Scottish Murder Case.—A large quantity of documents, the postage of which amounted to near $20, was received by Mr. Warner, counsel for Christina Gilmour, by the Liverpool steamer on Saturday. They contained affidavits in relation to her case, which it is said are highly mitigatory as to the appalling charge against her. A portion of them will probably be of service on her trial, and will be sent back to Scotland, by the return of the steamer.

Something of a Garden.—The gardens of the English Marquis of Westminster occupies about 100 acres, and in one of the arbors is an altar, discovered in the ruins at Chester in 1821, where it had been left by the Romans.

Poor man of mutton.—The blade-bone of a shoulder of mutton is called in Scotland "a poor man," as in some parts of England it is termed "a poor knight of Windsor"—in contrast, it must be presumed, to the baronial "Sir Loin." It is said that, in the last age, an old Scottish peer, whose conditions (none of the most gentle) were marked by a strange and fierce-looking expression of the Highland countenance, chanced to be indisposed, whilst he was in London, attending Parliament. The master of the hotel where he lodged, anxious to show attention to his noble guest, waited on him, to enumerate the contents of his well stocked larder, so as to endeavor to hit on something which might suit his appetite. "I think, landlord," said his lordship, rising up from his couch, and throwing back the tartan plaid with which he had screened his grim and ferocious visage, "I think I could eat a morsel of *a poor man*;" the landlord fled in terror, having no doubt that his guest was a cannibal, who might be in the habit of eating a slice of a tenant, as light food, when he was under a regimen.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

PITTSBURGH, PA., August, 1843.

Several of the citizens of color having taken into consideration the propriety of holding a County Convention, for the purpose of petitioning our Legislature to restore to us the right of the Elective Franchise, called a meeting to confer with their brethren throughout the county. A response having been hastily received in favor of the proposed object, a meeting was immediately called, in which all the necessary arrangements for holding the Convention were made, the time agreed upon, and the Colored Freemen of Allegheny County notified to assemble on the *Second Monday in August*, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Wesley Church, on Third street, in Allegheny City.

According to the hour appointed by the committee issuing the call, the Delegates from the different parts of the county assembled in the Wesley Church, Third street. On motion, the Chairman of the Committee was called on to preside at the organization of the meeting, and Edward R. Parker was chosen Secretary protem. The chairman, having taken his seat, called on the Rev. A. D. Lewis to open the meeting with prayer, after which the delegates came forward, and presented their credentials.

The meeting being now ready for business, it was on motion, Resolved, that there be a committee of nine, three from the city of Pittsburgh, three from Pitt Township, and three from the city of Allegheny, to nominate officers for the Convention.

Committee.—James Anderson, Lewis McAlfrey, George Spears, Halson Vashon, Charles Jones, Thomas Norris, George Austin, Edward R. Parker, and David Body.

After a few minutes absence, the Committee reported the following nominations to the meeting, which on motion were accepted and adopted:

For President —John B. Vashon.

Vice President.—George Spears, and George Austin, Sen.

Secretaries.—John N. Templeton, Lewis McAlfrey, and E. R. Parker.

On motion, Resolved, that gentlemen from parts of the county not as yet represented, be invited forward, to have their names enrolled members of the convention.

On motion Resolved, that a committee consisting of seven, two from each district, and one from the county at large, be appointed as business committee.

Martin R. Delany, Lewis Woodson, Thomas A. Brown, James Morgan, Paul Jackson, Samuel Bruce and C. B. Brooks were the committee.

On motion Resolved, that a committee of arrangement, consisting of three, one from each district, be appointed.

Committee.—John Williams, John Rideout, and John Curtis.

Resolutions prepared by the business committee were then offered to the convention, received and adopted.

Resolution 1st. Resolved, That we congratulate ourselves, and our brethren generally, on the signs of the times, as highly encouraging to our best interests.

A few remarks by L. Woodson.

Resolution 2d. Resolved, That this Convention will concur with the fourth resolution of the State Convention, held in August, 1841, in the City of Pittsburgh, and that it recommend to our people throughout the State to concur with us, in petitioning the Legislature to alter the Constitution, so as to restore to us the elective franchise.

Resolution 3d. Resolved, That we will petition our Legislature to remove all restrictions on account of color, and that we will continue to petition, until our prayer is granted.

Resolution 4th. Resolved, That the present condition of our people, as well as present developments, and their future prospects, all point to the cultivation of the soil, as the best and surest means of their real elevation, and future prosperity and happiness.

On motion, Resolved, That the 4th Resolution be laid on the table till the afternoon session. Convention adjourned, to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M., by benediction from the Rev. Abraham M. Cole.

Afternoon Session.—President in the chair, called on the Rev. L. Woodson to open the meeting with prayer, after which the roll was called, and the minutes of the forenoon session read.

A resolution was laid on the table restricting the members to thirty minutes, with the privilege to explain. Remarks by L. Woodson. Adopted.

The 4th resolution was then taken up, which was adopted, after some discussion by the following gentlemen: P. Jackson, T. Norris, T. A. Brown, L. McAlfrey, L. Woodson, M. Jones, and A. D. Lewis.

Resolution 5th. Resolved, That this Convention recommend to our people residing in this county to pursue those employments, so far as in their power lies, that have a tendency to elevate them in the community.

Remarks by M. R. Delany, L. Woodson, J. Peck, J. Mahorney, A. D. Lewis, T. A. Brown and George Parker.

Resolution 6th. That this Convention recommend the encouragement of Tradesmen of our own color, where they can be found competent to perform and punctual in their engagements.

Resolution 7th. Resolved, That we will do all that that is within our power to promote the cause of learning within our bounds.

Resolution, 8th. Resolved, That we present the houses in which our Public Schools are taught, as foul, unhealthy, and unfit for such use.

Resolution 9th. Resolved, That there be a committee of three appointed to draught a Petition to the next Legislature. Committee, L. Woodson, P. Jackson, and T. A. Brown.

Resolution 10th. Resolved, That there be a corresponding Committee, of seven, appointed to correspond with the different counties in this State, urging upon them the necessity of calling county Conventions, and getting up Petitions, to the next Legislature.

M. R. Delany, J. Anderson, Wm. M. Jones, Wesley White, E. R. Parker, J. Moody, and C. B. Brooks, Committee.

John N. Templeton, Lewis McAlfrey, Edward R. Parker, } *Secretaries.*

MEETING AT THE U. S. HOTEL.

On Wednesday afternoon, an adjourned meeting was held at the U. S. Hotel, for the purpose of taking into view the expediency of making arrangements for the immediate repair of the Aqueduct W. W. WALLACE, Esq. was called to the chair, and Samuel M. Kier, appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Robt. Galway, John B. Butler, R. H. Kerr, and the unanimous sentiment of all appeared to be in favor of moving immediate repairs not only as a matter of policy, but as a matter of justice to those who have expended large sums upon the property in the vicinity of the Aqueduct.

Upon motion it was

Resolved, That having every confidence in the sagacity and energy of the President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, we most earnestly request him to use his best exertions to repair, or cause to be rebuilt, the Pittsburgh Aqueduct, not for ourselves alone, but for the whole people, to serve them and do good to all.

Resolved That a committee be appointed to examine the present condition of the Aqueduct, which Committee shall report at an adjourned meeting.

Resolved, That this Committee consist of Robert Galway, P. Graff, James McCully, John B. Warden, Luke Taaffe, Thomas Fairman, and John Laughlin.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

Democratic Meeting in Berks County. A meeting of Democratic citizens took place on the 8th inst. at the Court House in Reading. Gen'l Wm. High, was in the chair. A committee of one, from each borough, ward and township, being appointed to draft resolutions, reported a number which were adopted, among them the following:—

Resolved, That in James Buchanan, Pennsylvania brings before the Democracy of the Union a son, in favor 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.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Berks county, present, with feelings of honest pride to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for the Governorship, Henry A. Muhlenburgh, to whose elevation we can ask their concurrence and aid, with the fullest confidence, that if elected to that high and responsible station, his well known abilities, integrity, public and private, and love of Democratic principles will insure an administration which will establish confidence within and without our borders—protect the rights and interests of the people, and redound to the honor and prosperity of the State: and should he be nominated, we pledge ourselves to sustain him at home, where he is best known, by a majority of six thousand.

☞ The most attractive exhibition in New York at present, is a negro child only 13 years old, that weighs 405 pounds. Considerable of a nigger that.

Commercial Matters, &c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Reported for the "Post," by Isaac Harris.

FRIDAY MORNING, August 25, 1843.

We have taken our usual walks amongst the wholesale merchants, manufacturers and business marts of the city, and have found large, fine stocks on hand, or arriving daily and opening; and from our business men with our heaviest merchants, we believe about the first, or very early in September, there will be very large, fine, fresh and well assorted stocks all through our city. The *wholesale* stocks of all kinds of groceries, dry goods, hardware, queensware, shoes, hats, drugs, dye stuffs, paints, iron, nails, glass, glassware, foreign and domestic goods, and Pittsburgh manufactures are generally *excellent*, and in some cases *larger* than we usual. The *retail* stocks are also good in all departments, and very low and daily improving. In consequence of the summer and harvest times, business has been dull, and money rather scarce in the hands of the people: but our banks and capitalists have abundance of money for all good paper, and a few weeks of the fall business will make our money market much more active.

Our rivers are low, with every appearance of an early rise, and our landing is covered with the smallest class steamers and good keel boats that are arriving and departing daily with freight and passengers. The breach in the Aqueduct will perhaps soon be repaired, and arrangements have been promptly made and are making by all our canal lines to prevent any delays or difficulties.

We give a correct review of our market by furnishing the *wholesale* prices from *first hands*, and from the *lowest to the highest prices*, or various grades, qualities and quantities of the articles reported, by several of the largest and best houses in the city; and merchants may rest assured that they can purchase every thing they want as low in Pittsburgh as any other market, the freight, &c. taken into consideration.

Flour: From boats and wagons $4, and for a few choice brands $4,08a4,12½, with a downward tendency.

Grain: Wheat 75; Corn 26a28; Oats 16a20 cents a bushel.

Seeds: All kinds of seed are scarce, in demand and ready sale. Clover seed $4,50; Timothy $1,25a1,50 and Flaxseed 75a80 cents per bushel.

Ashes: Sales of 7 tons of Scorchings at 3¼ cts cash par money, Pots 4, and Pearls 5 cts a pound.

Beeswax in demand at 25a28 cents per lb cash.

Drugs and Dyestuffs: Alum 4½a5; Logwood, chipped 3c; Fustick 3c; Camwood 7; Borax 23a25; Gum Copal 42a50; Gum Shellac 18a20; Gum Arabic 32a38; Opium $3,25a3,50; Resin 3,25a4 per barrel; Salt Peter 9a11c; Epsom Salts 5½a6¾; Spirits Turpentine 48a50; Quinine $2,25a2,50; Brimstone 5a6, a50 cts; Glue 12½ to 13¾; Blue Vitriol 11a12; Copperas 2¼.

Feathers have advanced and are in demand. Sales of 300 lbs at 22c cash.

Groceries are generally advancing in the eastern markets. Our one market is largely supplied. *Coffee*, Rio, 8a9¾; St Domingo 7½a8; and Cuba 8½a9 a lb *Sugar*, sales in hhds 6½a7; sales of 20 hhds in lots for par funds at 6¾a7. *Molasses*, from 25a27; sales of 40 lbs at 26 cts par money.

Teas: Y. H.37a75. Imperial60a70; Gunpowder 60a80.

Provisions: *Bacon*, good is firm; Pittsburgh cured at 4½ cents hog round; country 3½c. a lb.: *Lard* 6a6½; *Cheese* 4½a5

Lead: Pig 3½ per funds a lb.

Salt: Plenty $1a1,12½ per bbl.

Iron: Juniatta, Blooms $48a50 a ton.

Pig Metal: from $21a24; sales of 51 tons Allegheny at $21 cash, and 50 tons Hanging Rock in small lots at 25 currency.

Wool remains at 20a33.

☞ Capt. Tufts, has had launched from the ship yard of Wm. French, near Louisville, a fine boat, to supply the place of the Steamer Sultana, that has been for many years, the pride of the western waters. The new boat is represented as in no way inferior to her illustrious predecessor. She is 260 feet on deck, and is pronounced by the Kentuckian, to be "one of the finest pieces of architecture that has ever come from under the hands of a shipwright." If she excels the Sultana she must be a beauty.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

TWENTY-ONE INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

According to Copper Mark, at the Wood street Sewer

ARRIVED.

Muscle, Martin, (New.)

DEPARTED.

Belfast, Smith, Cincinnati.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors—Please insert the following ticket and oblige many DEMOCRATS.

Congress.—E. D. Gazzam.
Assembly.—John Whittaker, Mifflin.
James A. Gibson, Pine.
Wm. Sturgeon, Fayette.
James Benny, City.
Sheriff.—Chambers McKibbin.
Prothonotary.—Wm. G. Hawkins,
Treasurer.—J. C. Davit.
Commissioner.—James Anderson, jr.
Coroner.—Robert McChesney.
Auditor.—J. McIlheney.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors—Please insert in your paper the following ticket, and oblige a number of your fellow citizens of Ross township.

Congress.—Wm. Wilkins, Wilkins tp.
Assembly.—James Crawford, City.
Benjamin Dilworth, Ross.
Dr. J. Pollock, Findley.
James H. Wharton, Elizabeth.
Sheriff.—Chambers McKibbin.
Prothonotary.—Geo. R. Riddle.
Treasurer.—John Fleming.
Coroner.—Thomas McCall.
Commissioner.—John Cheny.
Auditor.—John Swords, Ross.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

*