precarious support—led the fearless ruffian in safety to the food below.

On this occasion, however, there was no more danger to be apprehended in the leap than in any former one. The length of his flight—which lasted till the shades of evening were beginning to fall—had deprived his limbs of their wonted strength and elasticity; and perhaps even the few years of toil, intemperance and crime that had elapsed since his last visit to the tower, had cast weight upon his head, to which, during the progressive infliction of the burthen, he has been insensible. It may be, too, that the dreadful deeds of the morning were different, in their character from the usual feats of arms—which, however bloody in their consequences, appeared to these lawless men as something honorable and praiseworthy—may have sate with more heavy weight upon his mind. But, however this may be, it was with an unsteady step he approached the brink of the precipice; and when a wild bird, which had built in the cliff, scared from her nest by the intruder, burst away with a sudden scream, the bold outlaw started and grew pale: perhaps it was the cry of the deserted bride which it brought to his haunted recollection. Controlling his feelings, however, he went close to the cliff, and looked down for a moment into the abyss. Objects of a similar nature, occurring in the scenery of the mountainous countries, do not usually impress the traveler with ideas of unmingled terror—the trees bending across the chasm, and concealing their foliage, its depth and danger—the heath and brushwood clinging to the sides, like natural tapestry—and the projecting points of the rocks, rising their grey heads at intervals through the curtain, give a romantic variety to the picture, and gild our fear with admiration. But these points of pictorial beauty and relief were there wanting: the naked sides of the rock were only variegated by the different strata, and by its own, sharp projections, stretching forth from either side, like threatening knives, to deter or to mangle; while the river rushing through the comparatively narrow channel below—although its voice was scarcely heard through the distance—seemed to light the dismal passage with its white foam. A sound of hasty foot steps behind did not permit the outlaw to indulge long in contemplation of this object; and suddenly mustering up his resolution, as well he might, he stepped backwards a few paces, rushed to the edge of the cliff and took the terrible leap.

[CONCLUDED ON MONDAY.]

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 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.

JAS. CRAWFORD, Ch'n.

Aug. 24.

☞ For some days past, the SUN, a paper that professes to be neutral in politics, although edited and published by *Whigs*, has evinced much feeling and interest in the democratic party, and has kindly undertaken to regulate and settle some little difficulties existing between its members. In yesterday's number there is a long article devoted to Major LYNCH, from which we make the following extract:

"To review the political course of David Lynch, is not necessary to our present purpose. To violate the gravy, in which is entombed all those principles at variance with democracy, which he so ardently advocated, prior to the advent of *official* distinction, which opened upon his delighted vision, with rare and singular beauty, wealth, power, influence and offices, in connexion with his conversion to the democratic fold, would also be irrelevant to our present object. Suffice it to say, that after having for years hugged and cherished the principles of that party which is the antipodes of Democracy in every form and feature, a sudden gleam of light burst upon him, and a new ardor of patriotism infused itself into his being, and lo! he becomes a Democrat, and anon, a leader of the party."

It is scarcely necessary to say that there is *not one word of truth* in the above paragraph. Every man who has lived in Allegheny county for the last twenty-three years, knows that, during that time, DAVID LYNCH has been one of the most consistent and active members of the democratic party, and that in its most gloomy trials, when others shrunk from the struggle, he was always foremost in maintaining and defending the principles of the party. Whatever objections may be raised to Major Lynch on other scores, his attachment to the democratic party cannot be doubted, and it will be of but little advantage to the veracity of any man who will now charge him with having "cherished the principles of that party which is the antipodes of democracy."

We would fain hope that the article to which we refer was not written by the editor of the SUN; we have supposed him too judicious, and having too much regard for truth, to assert a barefaced falsehood against the political character of any man; and the tone of satisfaction in which it gloats over the pecuniary embarrassment of the gentleman assailed, is so heartless and dishonorable, that we are loath to believe our young friend had any thing to do with it. It is alone worthy of those who would stoop to obtain wealth by means as little entitled to respect, as Major Lynch's character would be, if the charges insinuated against him were true.

No man, we believe, who is acquainted with Mr. Lynch has a doubt of his moral honesty, or believes that he ever appropriated a dollar of the public money to his own use fraudulently. The "bankruptcy in fortune," which the SUN so unfeelingly and unprovokedly flings at him, is, of itself, a sufficient refutation of the charge.

We differ with Major LYNCH on many questions of local politics; we cannot approve the headstrong manner in which he urges some of his personal views, but having the fullest reliance in the honesty of his attachment to republican principles, we cannot remain silent when we find him unjustly assailed by those who know him not,—or knowing him, basely misrepresent his course.

DELEGATE MEETINGS.—We hope every democrat in the city and county will bear in mind that on this evening the ward and township meetings will be held, for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, that is to meet next Wednesday. As there is much anxiety felt respecting the nomination of our ticket, for the fall election, it is necessary, to ensure a harmonious action for its success, that the wishes of a majority of the voters in the several wards and towships should be known. The delegate meetings are the proper places at which to make such wishes known, and hence the importance of attending them, and electing such delegates as will select for the suffrages of the party, the most competent and popular men. No man should grumble if, neglecting to attend the delegate meeting, his favorite should be set aside; it is there, and there only, that the wishes of the majority can be known, previous to the nominations being made. There will no doubt, be a struggle—but a friendly one, we hope—among the friends of the several candidates, to secure the delegates; but whatever the result may be, we are confident that all good democrats will submit to the will of the majority, thus expressed, and stand ready to support with cheerfulness the nominees of the Convention.

With Delegates fairly and properly chosen, we have no doubt the Convention will nominate one of the best tickets that has ever been presented to the people of Allegheny; a host of good men offer themselves, who would make popular candidates and excellent officers; and we anticipate the nomination of a ticket that will far excel in talent and competency, that of either of the opposing factions.

Every democrat should consider it his duty to preserve union and good feeling in the party; and to ensure its continuance throughout the campaign, our meetings to-night must be conducted without any attempt to coerce or browbeat any man in the exercise of his rights, or to defraud any candidate out of the support of his friends. With good feeling in the Delegate meetings there will be good feeling in the Convention, and such a ticket will be nominated, as will unite the strength of the whole party, and enable us to gain a victory over the forces of federalism, let them come against us in what shape they may.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers give the following account of an extensive robbery that had been committed in that city. A servant girl named Mary Hart, who had been only three days in the employ of Mr. Barnett, No. 220 Hudson street, robbed that gentleman of 1500 dollars, in gold, on Saturday last. Mr. B. locked the girl up in a room while he went in search of a police officer, and during his absence the girl delivered up the money, which she had buried in the yard, to Mrs Barnett, and was suffered to depart.

An extensive robbery was committed on Sunday morning, on board the brig Amanda, from Honduras, then lying at the Quarantine ground, Staten Island.—The steward, a mulatto man, relieved one of the men on the morning watch, when the rest of the hands were asleep. The man went into the cabin, and took from the pocket of the captain, the key of his trunk, which he opened, and extracted the key of the locker, in which was deposited $3200 in specie. This money he succeeded in carrying from the vessel in a boat, undiscovered. It is suppose he must have been assisted in his operations, as the money was in separate parcels, and it would be difficult for a person to carry it away alone. The boat probably landed on Long Island.

A MILE A MINUTE.—The editor of the New Hope Gazette, in a late number of his journal has published an interesting account of his descent of the river St. Lawrence, from Kingston to Montreal, in a small steam schooner, on the Ericsson principle. He describes the scenery of the route as the most beautiful that the imagination can depict. At one place in the Cedar rapids, the water is said to run at the rate of a mile a minute, and he passed over three miles in four minutes. At the Lachine rapids, ten or twelve miles from Montreal, vessels go down a fall of seven feet, and dart along with inconceivable rapidity. In these rapids the channel is in some places so narrow, that six feet either way would prove fatal.

A HOMŒPATHIC VERDICT.—The "Faculty" in Cayuga county, N. Y., commenced a suit against a homœopathic doctor, for illegal practice. The case was sent to the jury, and a verdict of *three farthings* rendered against the defendant!

RUNNING INTO STEAMBOATS.—If snags "run into" our western boats and sink them, the boats on the eastern rivers run into each other and produce the same disastrous consequences. The last case we find in the Philadelphia Mercury of the 22d, which states that as the steam-boat Bolivar was rounding to, on the evening previous, in order to come into the dock at Chesnut street, having just come down from Burlington with two hundred passengers and a large quantity of fruit and marketing on board, she was run into by the steam-boat Kingston which had been chartered by a German military company, and had just returned from an excursion. The side near the bows was stove in, which caused a hole large enough for a man to walk into her cabin; the water rushed into her in immense quantities. Captain Whilden, with the most admirable presence of mind, on finding that it would have been impossible to land his passengers at the wharf, run his vessel upon the bar where she sunk in a few minutes afterwards. The passengers, among whom were a large number of women, who were all in an indescribable state of alarm, were taken off by one of the Camden Ferry boats. The boat is still upon the island—her stern completely covered with water.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.—In compliance with the request of a number of citizens of all parties, the Mayor has called a public meeting, to be held next Tuesday, for the purpose of inviting Mr. ADAMS to visit our city, while going to or returning from Cincinnati next November.

A LEAF FROM THOSE "NEW BOOKS."—The Whigs on coming into office opened a new "*set of books*," and promised to give us a more economical administration. The Hudson Gazette, a very good accountant, has been overhauling, and gives as the result of its investigations, the following account of the public expenditures for the last two years of Mr. Van Buren's administration and the first two of the Whigs, taken from the official report of the Treasury Department, exclusive of payments on account of trust funds, the public debt, and Treasury notes:

For the year 1839,	$25,082,797 75
" " 1840,	22,489,349 57

This is the amount expended under the two last years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, when everything purchased by the Government was from *twenty to fifty per cent.* higher than at the present time.

The following is the amount of expenditures under a *Whig Congress*, and at low prices:

For the year 1841,	$26,366,347 73
" " 1842,	23,078,047 17

Thus it will be seen that the expenditures under a Whig administration is higher than that of a Democratic one, although the former had vast expenditures to make on account of the Florida war, and the Canadian border difficulties. The people begin to think that these "*new books*" are not what they want after all, and are fast turning the Whigs out of office.

☞ The Saint Louis New Era says:—"We learn from the Upper Mississippi, that a *Treaty of Peace* has been concluded between the Sioux and Chippewa tribes of Indians, under the auspices of the U. States. The Treaty was signed on the 4th, and has been sent to Washington. A sanguinary hostility has for many years prevailed between these tribes of Indians."

A RARE LEGISLATOR.—A paper published at the seat of government in New Hampshire, informs us that one of the members of the last Legislature of that state, came to Concord, took board at a respectable hotel at $3 a week, but soon left it and went to one of the lowest taverns in the place, where he got board for $2 a week. That he went regularly to the house every day, so as to entitle himself to his pay, but soon returned to his boarding house, where he spent his time mainly in whittling out *ox-bows, goadsticks and whip stocks*. A part of the time he hired himself to some lumber-men to get mill logs into the river. At the close of the session he was seen leaning towards Coos county, with his wagon full of ox-bows, goadsticks and whip stocks. His board came to about $9, and that of his horse to two dollars, and his expenses to and from Concord about 35cts.—He drew from the treasury $75, and paid away $16.

GEN. JESUP.—The gallant soldier left us yesterday on his return to Washington. His quiet and unpretentious visit of some weeks to our neighborhood, has not been marked even by a salute at the Arsenal, or by any public demonstration. From what we learn of his character and inclinations, he rather avoids such honors. Every body here, familiar with the events of the last British war, is well acquainted with his claims to respect. Those of us who are old enough to have been impressed with the incidents of the Battle of the Niagara, well remember the account of the gallant leader of the bloody 25th, keeping the field for three hours covered with blood from a gun-shot wound in his shoulder, until struck on the breast with a bomb-shell and prostrated. The following extract from the speech of Mr. Underwood in Congress, is on the subject of Gen. Jesup, and may be interesting to our readers:

"The gentleman from New York (Mr. MONROE) seems to think that General Jesup is indebted to General Scott for the laurels he won during the last war. I would sooner undertake to prove the converse of the proposition. Sir, my object is to defend Jesup, who has, I think, been greatly wronged, and not assail Scott. But if the gentleman from New York will take the trouble of looking into the official reports of the battles of Chippeway and Bridgewater, he will find that Jesup acquired imperishable renown, not by merely obeying the orders of General Scott, but by originating and executing in the most brilliant manner movements which conducted as much as any others to win for our arms those glorious victories. It is true, that General Scott assigned to General Jesup (then a major in rank) his post in the battle of Chippeway; but the order to "support arms and advance," which Jesup's men executed in the face of a tremendous fire from the enemy, the repulse of the enemy's right wing, and the attack of his right flank, was all the work of Jesup and the brave 25th, and gave the first evidence that the victory was ours. In the battle of Bridgewater, the brave 25th, with Jesup at their head, was "thrown to the right to be governed by circumstances." Never did commander use his discretion more for his own fame or the glory of his country, than Jesup did on that day. General Brown, in the official report, says of him, "he had succeeded in turning the enemy's flank, had captured (by a detachment under Captain Keehum) General Riall and sundry other officers, and shows himself again to his own army in a blaze of fire which defeated or destroyed a very superior force of the enemy." Yes, sir, in that "blaze of fire" two horses were shot under him, and four balls penetrated his body, and yet he remained on the field giving orders until the work was complete.

The gentleman from New York seems to think that General Jesup has encountered but little personal risk or danger, except when he was serving under General Scott. Not so, sir; General Jesup has, on many occasions, gallantly presented himself to the enemy, when he was not acting under the orders of General Scott. When a lieutenant under General Hull, he acted as adjutant general, and in the discharge of his duties was much exposed to the cannonade of of the enemy across the river Detroit, prior to Hull's surrender. Yes, sir, and at Detroit he conceived and would have executed, had General Hull permitted, a daring enterprise, which in all probability would have saved his commander from his disgraceful surrender. He proposed to cross the river, attack and capture the enemy's battery before the main army could relieve it. After his exchange, he was placed in command at Cleveland, and there superintended the building of the boats which afterwards transported General Harrison's army to Canada. He went with General Harrison, and was the first who landed on the shore of the enemy from the boats he had built. He was at the Thames with General Harrison. He was then transferred with his men to the Niagara from tier, and placed in Scotts brigade, and whilst that brigade brought on most of the important battles fought on our frontier, Jesup's regiment was at least equal to any other in rendering service. He received the enemy's fire at Fort Erie on the 3d July, 1814, when that post surrendered. On the 17th September, 1814, he was placed in command of the reserve at Fort Erie, when General Brown's sortie was made; three of his wounds yet unhealed, and his arm in a sling. His situation would have excused him from this service, had he asked it, but he sought the post of danger and of honor. He was afterwards with General Izard at the cannonading across the Chippeway river. Well might he say, after these services, "I am not ambitious of the honors of Indian warfare."

But, sir, General Jesup has acquired honor in his campaigns in the Creek and Florida wars, the honor of doing his duty, and accomplishing all that he could to carry into effect the objects of the Government. The soldier has nothing to do with the policy of the Government, nor is he responsible for it. His duty consists in conquering the enemies of his country, whether they have been made enemies properly or improperly. In quelling disturbances with the Creeks, General Jesup met with entire success; and although he was ordered and sent out of Florida all the Seminoles, still, sir, he has caught and sent away more than any other General, if not more than all the rest put together. He has killed, captured and sent off two thousand three hundred and eighty-three altogether, of whom more than seven hundred were fighting men. Look at the results of his operations, judge him by what he has accomplished, and his friends may justly claim for him an exemption from reproach, although they do not boast of his victories over Indians in general engagements. It has not been his fault that he could not find a skulking enemy. He spread his troops over five degrees of latitude. He made battle wherever he could find the foe. He poured out his blood on the scorching plains of Florida, as he had done in Canada. Meet General Jesup, and shake hands with him, and you grasp a hand mutilated in the service of his country. Look him in the face, and you see the scar of an Indian bullet. Sir, he has been upon more bloody fields and received more wounds in battle, than any of your generals; and these wounds are trumpet-tongued, crying shame! shame! upon those who assail his character, without knowing the facts, or, knowing disregard them.

ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH NATION.

We are indebted to our friend, Major Davezac, for the following interesting extract of a letter, written by an American Repealer now in Paris.

N. Y. Truth Teller.

"Your efforts in behalf of the Irish people have reached this side of the Atlantic your address. I mean that which you drew up in the name of the Repeal Association, was responded to the night before last, in this city, by an assembly of French patriots. A splendid banquet was held on the 14th of this month, to respond to the address of the American republicans, upon the subject of the Repeal of the Union. At this dinner, most of the notables of the "Extreme Gauche" assisted, among these were Courtois, who stands eminent as an enlightened and eloquent "Patriot," and Ledru Rollin, who is the floor member of the most advanced radicals in the Chamber of Deputies; some excellent speeches were made, and a collection at once taken up, and a subscription opened by Mr. Ledru Rollin, for all donations, be they small or great, for the cause of Repeal. At this meeting it was agreed that Mr. Ledru Rollin should personally visit Ireland, and in the name of the French patriots, tender to the Executive Committee of the Repeal Association in Dublin, their pecuniary assistance, and the expression of their most heartfelt good wishes for the success of the cause of the legislative disunion of England and Ireland. Mr. Ledru Rollin intends, very shortly, to proceed on his mission; this he will probably do when the Chambers, where his presence is necessary, shall have adjourned. A more proper person could not have been selected for this honorable duty; he is a man of deep, calm and sincere conviction, whose political opinions are enforced both by varied attainments, and the purity of moral character.—To a fine person, he unites both the gift of fervid eloquence and reasoning powers of a high order; he has already rendered himself useful to his party, and formidable to his adversaries. Lamartine was not at the banquet; he was, at the time it took place, at Mocon, where he delivered a speech, which I look upon as one of the ablest I ever read. Here, as elsewhere, it is the democracy alone that raises its voice for Ireland—English Tories, French conservatives, think it a terrible thing to *interfere*, as they call it, with British interest, by expressing an honest wish for Ireland's Liberator; but the day is not far off, if I can read the future, when Ireland will wrest from England, the justice which she must take if she ever hopes to get. To conclude, you have no idea of the interest the Irish question, as it is termed, attracts throughout Europe."

A WILD BOY.—The Toronto, Canada, Guardian says: "A wild boy, with a mane of hair growing down his back, was seen a few days since in Caldeon, Canada West. His name is Thomas Spears, and he was lost in the woods on the night of the 30th of Sept., 1841."

FROM TEXAS.

The steamer Sarah Barnes, which arrived in New Orleans on the 12th inst. from Galveston, brought full files of Texas papers, to the 8th inst. inclusive.

The Revenue cutter Santa Anna left Galveston on the 6th for Matamoras, carrying as passenger Capt. Galan, recent bearer of despatches from Mexico to the Texian Government.

From the National Vindicator (Washington,) of the 29th ult., we learn that despatches had been received from Gen. Adrian Woll to this Government, designating Laredo as the place at which the commissioners from the two governments may meet, and arrange matters in relation to the two countries on the immediate frontier to which his command extends.

Probably the object of the proposition is designed to arrange some plan by which the robbers and murderers, who are interrupting the intercourse between the two countries, may be suppressed.

It is deemed on the best authority—that of Capt. Elliot, we presume—that that officer had been instructed by his Government to propose, or did propose to the Government of Texas, the abolition of slavery, as the price of the active intervention of the Government of Great Britain to compel Mexico into terms of peace.

President Houston has removed Commodore Moore and Capt. Lathrop, from their commands in the Navy. The pretext is disobedience of orders. It is said the matter will be referred to the next Congress. In the meanwhile the citizens generally have manifested great indignation at the dismissal of these officers. The crews and a number of the officers of the Austin and Wharton were discharged, and about to proceed to New Orleans.

Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, has been hung in effigy at Galveston, in consequence of the course of action pursued by him in relation to Com. E. W. Moore.

They talk of sending the Commodore to Congress from Galveston county.

A secret law for the future disposition of the Navy has been passed. Although the precise tenor of this enactment has never been made public, the prevailing impression appears to be that the sale of the vessels has been ordered, without regard to the attitude of Texas towards Mexico.

Com. Moore has published an address to the people of Texas, explaining and justifying his alleged disobedience of orders and his professional conduct generally.

Col. Morgan, the commissioner who accompanied the Commodore in his cruise, has a still longer address to the public. His effort seems to prove that President Houston, Com. Moore and he (Col. Morgan,) were all three right! If he succeeds, cleverness at least must be conceded to him. He says:

The act of Congress (the secret act) confined the President within certain limits, and he may have instructed the commissioners accordingly, and boon thus that they could not carry out the instructions of the President, without subjecting the vessels under the command of Com. Moore to the risk of being destroyed ("burnt") and that there was less risk in taking the coast of Yucatan on their course, than in going direct to Galveston; then the commissioner, who took the responsibility of sanctioning a cruise along the coast of Yucatan to Galveston, may not deserve censure from any quarter. Com. Moore may likewise be cleared of all censure, and to crown the matter, President Houston may prove undeserving of censure also!

This is certainly an accommodating way of arranging the difficulty.

From the Ohio Statesman.

MISSISSIPPI BANKS.

The Mississippian of the 20th ult. thinks that Gen. Briscoe's bill for winding up all the banks in the State will become a law, notwithstanding it receives violent opposition from the whig side of both houses. In reference to this subject the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"And why should they not be wound up? Not one of them is in operation as a banking institution; they are all broken, and the sooner their remains are cleared out of the way, the betterit will be for all concerned (except the officers). If banks are wanted, they can then be established, but these ghosts of banks never can be resuscitated, and never ought to be."

When were the whigs ever known to do other than suppose the winding up of rotten banks? We appeal to the sad history of the past. We ask every honest man in the land, what would have been the fate of the country now, had these bankers and whigs succeeded in prolonging the monstrous state of things which afflicted the country a few years ago, and which they have so strenuously endeavored to continue by voting against all reforms proposed!

"CHANGE OF CURRENT."

Under this caption, the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"Among the arrivals at Buffalo, was this week an invoice of eleven tons of soap, manufactured at Laykyette, Indiana, on its way to the East. Soap must therefore be added to the list of articles which are no longer to be exported to the West, but imported from it.—The last five years seem to have created so many counter currents in the West that it is difficult to say what interests at the East may be undermined. We hope they will not find materials in their pigs out of which to make newspapers for the Eastern markets."

The Hon. William Wilkins has consented to be a candidate for Congress on the democratic ticket, from the Pittsburgh district. We hope he may be elected. The character of the U. S. House of Representatives needs purifying by the presence of high minded and honorable men, and as Stanley, Botts *et omnus genus*, have been defeated, such men as Judge Wilkins may be induced to take a seat there.—*Buff. Gaz.*

WHEAT.—The six new England states, with an area of about 61,307 square miles, most of it densely settled, having a population of 2,243,822 inhabitants, produced only 2,014,120 bushels of wheat, while Michigan with about an equal area in both peninsulas, but with not much over one third of the lower peninsula, or about 15,000 square miles in the southern part of the state scarcely settled, having only a population of 212,267 in 1839, as much as 2,157,103 bushels of wheat, or more than all the new England states together, seven-eighths of what was raised in the three most northerly states; viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont—and over two-fifths of the whole in Maine alone.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Staats, a resident of Boundbrook, got into the Somerville train this morning at the place of his residence, and after the train had proceeded two miles on the way in this city, was killed in a shocking manner by a "snake head," or one of the iron rails, which, being loose and turned up at one end, was forced through the car.

The bar entered the chin of this young man, and came out at the back of his head. He was instantly killed, but no other person injured. The cars went back to Boundbrook, left the body, and then after an hour's delay, started for the city.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

SQUNK.—Apollos Woodward, of Lycoming County, offers himself a candidate for County Treasurer. In his card to the public, he makes the following independent declaration:

"I do hereby most seriously wish to make known to my fellow citizens, voters of this county, that I am determined, and will not, under any situation, treat, hand over, nor give one single dram, nor glass of wine or rum, nor treat to a julep, cocktail, or cobbler, nor a glass of ale or sangaree, and neither will I give six bitters for a man's vote. I think the bargain hard enough without treating."

FOR THE MORNING POST.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The German democratic citizens of Allegheny county, assembled on the 24th inst., for the purpose of choosing one of their countrymen as a candidate for our State Legislature, and unanimously agreed to recommend Maj. JOHN ANDEREGG, as a suitable person; and they adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the German Democratic citizens of Allegheny county, propose their fellow citizen Maj. JOHN ANDEREGG, as a suitable candidate for the State Legislature, and that they therefore recommend the said JOHN ANDEREGG to their delegates, and to the democratic county convention in particular. Convinced of the kind and brotherly feelings of their democratic fellow citizens, the Germans can not but be assured that the convention will pay to their request such a regard as the repeated endeavors of the Germans for the democratic cause deserve. And the German democrats in return to such kindness, pledge their honor for a faithful and energetic support of the democratic ticket, nominated by the convention.

By order of the committee,

FERD. STARK, President.

WM. RAETLIG, Vice President.

F. T. Schmertz, Secretary.

TO THE INDUSTRIOUS FARMERS.

From the late rains, and early in the morning, the weather has been cool, giving us a little warning that the *Fall* and *Winter* is just ahead, and gradually coming upon us, and already inquiries are beginning to be made for *woollen goods* and articles for *fall and winter apparel*.

In our early mercantile experience, our worthy farmers, when money was scarce and the times difficult, a good deal had to be purchased with barter or exchange—used to have made up every fall and winter, by their industrious and meritorious wives and daughters, large quantities of country cloth, flannels, linseys, carpets, stockings, socks, bags, flax and tow linens, diapers, flax and tow yarn, &c. For many years dry goods and domestic manufactures have been so low, that comparatively very little attention has been paid to this *fireside industry*, and that beautiful description of the excellent farmer's wife, in the last chapter of Proverbs, from the 10th to the 31st verses, has not been so literally realized. Now, although the above kinds of goods will not bring former prices, and perhaps not in all cases sell for money, yet inquiries are beginning to be made for almost all the above articles, and we believe, if made *good and early brought to market*, There is also considerable inquiries and quite a demand for flax, timothy and cloverseed. Beeswax, tallow and lard are in demand and will sell readily. As a friend to the industrious and meritorious farmers, we give the above information, and closely saying, that although we have been behind the counter 36 years in Pittsburgh, yet we believe we never seen goods cheaper, the supply better, and, all things considered, our farmers mechanics and manufacturers less generally in debt; and although *money* for the two past dull summer months and *harvest times*, has become rather scarce with many, yet we never saw more abundant capitals in the hands of our merchants and manufacturers, our capitalists and our banks; and a month or two of active fall business will circulate a great deal of money and infuse *new life and animation* amongst all classes, and the worthy farmer will have abundance for his industry, which is the wish of

AN OLD MERCHANT.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

TWENTY-THREE INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

According to Copper Mark, at the Wood street Sewer

ARRIVED.

Warren, McDonald, Beaver.

DEPARTED.

Mingo Chief, Devenny, Cin.

Keel Boats, Mary, Mail, for Cincinnati.

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.—3t*.

THEATRE.

In consequence of the preparations necessary for the production of the Drama of the

FORTY THIEVES.

and the Drama of the

SOMNAMBULIST.

The Theatre will be closed until Saturday night on which occasion the SOMNAMBULIST and the

TURNPIKE GATE,

will be presented with the original music.

Miss Clarendon the celebrated American Actress, will appear on Monday night.

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.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, or Lease, *on Saturday, the 15th of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., that valuable property, on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite this city, lately laid off in lots, embracing between 20 and 30 acres of ground.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Committee of Mrs. Sidney Gregg.

aug 1—lawd&wts

NAVY BEEF AND PORK—FOR 1844.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Provisions & Clothing,

August 14, 1843.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the second day of October next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the Navy Department, at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Stations as follows:

Seven thousand eight hundred barrels of Navy Beef,

And seven thousand eight hundred barrels of Navy Pork:

each barrel to contain not less than two hundred pounds net weight of Beef or Pork: no excess of weight in either article will be paid for. To be delivered at the respective Navy yards and Naval Stations as follows:

	Bbls. Beef.	*Bbls. Pork.*
At Portsmouth, N. H.,	94	94
At Boston, Mass.,	2,258	2,563
At Brooklyn, N. Y.,	107	107
At Philadelphia, Pa.,	15	15
At Baltimore, Md.,	97	97
At Washington, D. C.	2,563	2,563
At Norfolk, Va.,	15	15
At Charleston, S. C.,	41	15
At Pensacola, Florida,	47	47
At New Orleans, La.,		
	7,800	7,800

Said Beef and Pork must be delivered, one-half between the first day of January, 1844, and the 15th day of April, 1844; and the other half by the 15th day of June, 1844, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—Offers must be made for each half separately and distinctly—that is, for the half deliverable between first of January and 15th of April, and for the half deliverable by 15th June, 1844.

The Beef must be packed from well fattened cattle, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1843, and the first day of February, 1844, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight each. The legs and leg ends of the hind quarters, and the shin, and shoulder clods, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and from a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel and half, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.

The Pork must be packed from corn fed well fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November 1843, and the first day of February, 1844, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each; excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet and lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each.

Both the Beef and Pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of Man or St. Ube's salt; and the Beef must have five ounces of fine, pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle to be made from fresh water, as strong as salt will make it.

One-third the quantity of Beef and one-third the quantity of Pork must be packed in half barrels, and contain one hundred pounds net weight of each, as the case may be.

The barrels and half barrels must be made of the best seasoned white oak or white oak staves and head; inch if of the former, to be not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; if of the latter, to be not less than one inch thick for barrels, and three-fourths of an inch for half barrels; and to be hooped at least three-fourths over with the best white oak or hickory hoops.

Each barrel and half barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name, and the year when packed.

The Beef and Pork will be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards and stations aforesaid, and by some sworn inspector of salted provisions, who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspection must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards and stations aforesaid, after the inspection, and at their own expense.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly, in separate orders for the Beef and for the Pork; and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject all offers from persons who have heretofore failed to fulfil their contracts.

Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of their respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, and is to be forfeited to the United States, in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed periods. And in case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the aforesaid beef and pork within the times specified, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall have the right to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiencies, and any excess of costs shall be charged to and paid by the contractors. Payment will be made by the United States (excepting ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contracts, as before stated,) within thirty days after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented, to the Navy agents respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective Navy Yards and Stations, according to the terms of the contracts.

The parts of the beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contracts; persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Successful bidders will be forthwith notified of their acceptance, and a contract and bond will be transmitted to them, which must be executed and returned to this Bureau within thirty days. aug 19—t30.

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: