From the Osage Yeoman of 10th Aug.

Organic Remains in Missouri.—On Tuesday last, in company with several other gentlemen, among whom was Col. Benton, we visited the place where Mr. Bryant is exhuming the remains of those most wonderful animals (the Missourium.) It is near the Pomme de Terre, and about a mile and a half from where Mr. Koch obtained his skeleton. Mr. Bryant has already excavated twenty feet, and has succeeded in procuring some of the largest specimens, (and many of them nearly perfect) ever yet exposed to the admiring gaze of the curious. We saw and measured a thigh bone, which seems perfect, and in excellent preservation, which measures three feet ten and a half inches in length, thirteen and a half inches in diameter at its head, and eight inches in diameter at its smallest part. We also saw seven feet of a tusk which measured twenty-nine inches in circumference where it was broken off. Mr. B. is now engaged in getting out the balance of the tusk, and he thinks the whole will be about thirteen feet. We were shown a part of a scull which contained the upper part of the jaw bone, with four teeth and the lower parts of the cavity of the brain—this scull appeared, from the size of the teeth in the jaw, to belong to one of the smaller animals, and measured twenty-one inches in width. From the formation of the scull, we were led to the conclusion that the tusks grew out of the head, between the upper teeth and the eyes, for the cavities where the tusks fitted in were plainly observable—and that many probably account for the loss of the upper part of the scull—the weight of the tusks having pressed it off and destroyed it. We were shown a great variety of teeth, one of which weighed fifteen and a half pounds. These teeth are of various shapes and kinds, and evidently belonged to different species of animals. While some of them have three large indentions crosswise, others present nearly a smooth surface, similar to the teeth of the elephant, while others again are about four inches long, about an inch broad, and resemble on the surface the grinder of an ox. The rib bones are, for the most part, imperfect; the longest piece we saw being only about three feet. These are not curved flatwise like the ribs of an ox, but are curved edgewise—they are about an inch and a half thick, and three and a half inches wide. The bones in the best state of preservation yet discovered are the vertebræ of the back. Six of these were found in a hole about three feet square, and are perfectly sound, the oblique process of which measures two feet—the cavity for containing the spinal marrow is about three inches in diameter. Bones of various sizes, and evidently belonging to many different animals, are found embedded together, either in a white quicksand or a stiff blue clay. Among the bones are frequently found pieces of charred wood and other material, giving evidence of the presence of rational beings. The whole would be a subject of intense interest to the naturalist and antiquary. From the position in which the bones are found, we do not believe the animals died there. Not far from where these bones are found, is a mound about two hundred feet high, with a grave on its very top. This is called an Indian grave. This whole ground may be one vast sepulchre of a mighty people, built in close contiguity to the remains of those animals they probably worshipped. There have none of these remains yet been found out of this county, and it was supposed when Mr. Koch, removed the first that were found that it was the only skeleton—but enough have since been discovered to prove that *thousands* are hid in the bosom of the earth within the bounds of this county. We wish that some naturalist and geologist would think it worth his while to visit and examine the places where the remains are found.

EFFECT OF LAUGHTER ON THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

The deep inspiration and the short and frequent expirations made in the act of laughing, have a direct influence on the heart, increasing the quantities of blood within the cavities in the same manner as the quantity within these is increased by muscular contractions. The condition of the heart, as might be anticipated, will vary in proportion to the violence and duration of the paroxysm of laughter. When these are moderate the mind is only exhilierated, or, to use a common expression, "the heart becomes joyful;" but if laughing be increased or prolonged beyond certain limits, a series of effects, more or less injurious, frequently supervene. Pain in the cardiac region and head-ache then come on, and if the paroxysm be immoderate, the quantity of blood propelled into the brain is such, that the intellectual powers become greatly excited, and sometimes to such a degree as to cause their temporary aberration. Even convulsions follow immoderate fits of laughter, and I have known death take place from excessive laughter caused by titillation.

A disturbed action of the heart is usually observed in those affected with hysteria, which may account for the paroxysms of laughter, the risus sardonicus, the hiccup and all the more remarkable phenomena which are characteristic of that disease. Laughter, indeed, greatly disturbs a heart which is already irritable. This was strikingly exemplified in a person who had a disease of the heart, and could not indulge in laughing, without the increased action of the heart, by which it was accompanied, always causing violent headache.

Wardrop on Diseases of the Heart.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.

The Charleston Mercury, alluding to this subject, and to the efforts of Bishop Berkley, remarks—"No longer than ten or twelve years since, when the plan of sending the missionaries to our blacks was first entered upon, we well remember the opposition it raised among many of the planters, who were averse to it as an innovation, fraught with ill consequences, they could not tell what, but which they were determined not to risk. As all thinking men foresaw, their fears have proved perfectly groundless, and we venture to say, not one who has made the experiment, but will heartily subscribe to the soundness of Bishop Berkley's observations. What prejudice still exists, we are sure a very few years more of trial will remove, and that man will come to be regarded in South Carolina as a monster, as he is, who, through selfishness and pusillanimity, exerts the shocking despotism of sealing the mind of his poor slaves to a knowledge of God and a future world. Such a man does not deserve to live."

Green Veils.—How fashionable it is for ladies now-a-days to wear veils the color of grass! The taste is horrible, and it gives the complexion of a frog to the prettiest face. Besides it is useless—we might add—half the women are *green* enough without such adventitious assistance! This is *entre nous* of course. It would not do to say so before a

"Laughing mouth
Like to a red rose opening to the south."

The declaration would not be "good for one's wholesome," we fancy.—*Phila. Times.*

OUTSTRIPPING LIGHTNING.

The mammoth steamboat Knickerbocker made her first passage from New York to Albany in 7h. 33m. running time. The editor of the New York American who was on board, gives the following vivid description of this remarkable trip:

"On leaving the wharf at New York, we came out broadside with the appearance of a thunder storm rising from the west. Until we arrived at Newburg, it was so good and so good—now thunder storm, now Knickerbocker. At Newburg we expected that we should be beaten, and the edge of the storm appeared to be directly over our heads. The heavens at the south were hung with a black pall, about which the lightning played in all its fantastic shapes. The wind, from the start, had been blowing from the south a good breeze, and just as we expected to be deluged with rain, and stunned with the bellowings of the mighty thunder, the wind suddenly changed with a strong puff from the north; which seemed to check, in some degree, the advance of the storm. Like the lightning, we shot from under its influence, and in a few moments ran under a rain cloud coming from a northern direction, and were instantly covered with its torrents. It did not rain—it poured. As we passed from under the southern storm, a friend who seemed to have been for some time absorbed in the grandeur of the scene, suddenly turned to us, and, with a smart slap on the shoulder, exclaimed, 'There, by Jove, we have beat thunder and lightning!' "

A Liberty Convention, for the purpose of forming a third political party, assembled at Portland, Maine, last week.

Gun Factory.—The gun factory at Whitneyville, near New Haven, Conn., has completed for the U. S. Government, since its establishment, upwards of 100,000 muskets and rifles. The present proprietor has now a contract with the Government of $100,000 or furnishing rifles.

THE HUMBUGGED HUSBAND.

Tune—"Alice Grey."

She's not what fancy painted her—
I'm sadly taken in—
If some one else had won her, I
Should not have cared a pin;
I thought that she was mild and good
As maiden e'er could be,
I wonder how she ever could
Have so much humbugged me.

They cluster round and shake my hand,
They tell me I am blest—
My case they do not understand,
I think that I know best;
They call her "fairest of the fair,"
They drive me mad and madder,
What do they mean by it?—I swear
I only wish they had her.

'Tis true that she has lovely locks,
That on her shoulders fall—
What would they say to see the box
In which she keeps them all;
Her taper fingers, it is true,
Are difficult to match—
What would they say if they but knew
How terribly they scratch?

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAS. BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 1, 1843.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONGRESS.
WILLIAM WILKINS, Peebles.
ASSEMBLY.
ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE, Pitt.
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine.
WILLIAM STURGEON, Fayette.
JOHN ANDEREGG, Pitt.
SHERIFF,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, City.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, Allegheny
COMMISSIONER.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Mifflin.
TREASURER.
ROBERT GLASS, City.
AUDITOR.
ROBERT DONALDSON, Wilkins.
CORONER.
DAVID HARTZ, Allegheny City.

Democratic Convention.

We omitted to mention, yesterday, that just before the adjournment, E. D. Gazzam was unanimously nominated for the State Senate.

When the Convention met yesterday, Dr. Gazzam presented, in person, a letter, declining the nomination; and addressed the Convention on the subject of the Congressional nomination. He said the whole ticket should have his cordial support. The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the Legislature. Previous to the balloting, a letter was read from Mr. James D. Thornburgh declining a nomination. The result of the ballotings were as follows:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
John Anderegg,	42			
Alex. Brackenridge,	41			
W. Sturgeon,	15	23	37	
James A. Gibson,	32	29	33	33
Joseph Cooper,	10	15	21	23
Thomas Donnelly,	15	21	20	2
Robert Porter,	17	20	23	dropped.
Gen. Jas. Watson,	12	7	dropped.	
James Whittaker,	8	1	"	
A. Carnahan,	8	4	"	
James Crawford,	5	4	"	
Jesse Sill,	10	2	"	
R. A. Bausman,	8	2	"	
John Stevenson,	6	1	"	
Wm. Ewing,	4	1	"	
Samuel Cochran,	3	1	"	
Adam Potter,	2	1	"	
John Brown,	8	dropped.		
Joseph McCabe,	8	"		
Thos. Hamilton,	4	"		
J. S. Long,	3	"		
John F. Richards,	2	"		
A. M'Cleester,	2	"		

Alex. Brackenridge, James A. Gibson, W. Sturgeon and *John Anderegg*, were declared to be nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate and mark for the following offices in the order they are set down:

Commissioner.	1st	2d	3d
James Anderson,	7	3	
D. Frew,	3		
R. A. Campbell,	11	23	20
James C. Richey,	7	10	9
J. H. Robb,	6	5	
J. Connor,	2		
James C. Cummins,	7	9	
Alexander Phillips,	2	3	
George Ferree,	5		
John Cheney,	7		
John Calhoun,	4	4	
John Sarber,	3		
James Cunningham,	4	10	39

James Cunningham, of Mifflin township, was therefore duly nominated.

After the second ballot, the Convention dropped all who had not received more than 10 votes.

Treasurer.	1st	2d	3d	4th.
Jacob Tomer,	6	6		
John Fleming,	9			
Robert Glass,	26	25	28	33
John Murray,	8	16	30	20
William Kerr,	7	13	10	9
Samuel McKee,	6	4		
A. McClure,	2	1		
John C. Davitt,	3	3		

Robert Glass was therefore nominated.

Auditor.	1st.	2d.
Edward McCorkle,	10	8
Nathaniel Patterson,	9	6
J. H. McIlhenny,	3	5
J. McClelland,	6	
S. Woods,	5	2
J. Walker,	3	
R. Donaldson,	27	46

Robert Donaldson was therefore nominated for Auditor on the second ballot.

Coronor.	1st	2d	3d	4th
J. Johnson,	10	2		
Lewis Weyman,	9	11	5	
Robert McChesney,	9	12	4	
Daniel Wearts,	10	14	33	21
David Hartz,	16	20	26	42
Joseph Cupples,	7	9		
Thomas McCall,	6			

David Hartz was therefore nominated for Coronor.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to meet the Delegates of Butler to nominate a candidate for State Senate:—Robert Donaldson, Thomas Donnelly, John Murray, John Sarber, Henry Cassiday.

Canal Delegates.—The following gentlemen wer appointed to represent Allegheny county, in the Canal Commissioners' Convention to be held on the 5th inst. —Chambers McKibbin had 64 votes; John Birmingham 59; J. L. Armstrong 30; Thomas O'Neal 34; Thomas Blackmore 45 votes.

On motion of J. B. GUTHRIE, it was Resolved, that the delegates to the Convention be instructed to support new men.

J. B. GUTHRIE, Esq., from the Committee appointed for the purpose, read an Address and Resolutions, commending the Ticket nominated to the united support of the party.

A CONSPIRACY CRUSHED.—Under this head the Harrisburgh, (Pa.) Argus states that the County Court of Dauphin, on Monday, despatched a case of exceeding delicate nature, involving the standing of an eminent Lutheran pastor, the Rev. Peter Shindel, of Sunbury. Several persons in that neighborhood resorted, among other means to injure his character, to an attempt to fix upon Mr. Shindel the commission of a criminal offence, which was dated back some twelve or fourteen years, but which they professed to have kept in profound silence until now! The Grand Jury, on Monday last, by an unanimous vote, ignored the bill containing the allegations against him, and directed the prosecutors to pay the costs. The prosecutors since have made a public recantation of their charges.

THE TICKET.—The Democratic Convention finished its labors yesterday, and the full ticket stands under our editorial head. We spoke of those who were nominated on Wednesday, in our paper of yesterday morning. It only remains for us to say that the candidates for Assembly are honest and competent men, who well deserve the support of the party. The same may be confidently asserted of the gentlemen selected for the remaining offices. Like every ticket that ever was formed, it might be improved in some respects—the offices might, perhaps, have been more judiciously distributed over the county—but on the whole, it is a good and a strong ticket, which every democrat in the county can heartily go in for. That it will be triumphantly carried we have a most perfect confidence.

☞ The Gazette is not pleased with the manner in which the Democratic Convention was conducted; and parades a whole list of improprieties as having been enacted by the delegates and bystanders. We shall not enter into a discussion with the Gazette, as to whether the Covnention was conducted throughout, upon the strictest principles of order. If we should be able to show that its deliberations were faultless in that respect, the Gazette would have much deeper cause for discontent and vexation in the other and more important results of the session. The editor would then complain that the Convention had formed a ticket composed of men of acknowledged talents, unsurpassed business qualifications and great personal popularity—in short, a ticket uniting all the requisites to success over the federal forces, whether they fight in one body or in separate squads. Under these circumstances, what folly it would be in us to dispute with the Gazette now, about points of "order."

DEATH OF GEN. JACKSON.—The following, from the Globe of Monday evening, will allay that strong anxiety which has been felt by the admirers and friends of the old Hero on account of the report of his death. In the glorifications consequent on the federal victory in Tennessee, many of the whigs said that General Jackson could not survive the defeat of the democracy —that it would kill him—and taking his cue from this remark, a fellow named *Harrison*, made an endorsement on a way bill (it was that way the information came) to the effect that the General was dead. Such trifling with the feelings of the millions who would be plunged in sorrow at Jackson's decease, is unpardonable. It is a piece of levity without the slightest claim to wit—a most cruel attempt to jest with the feelings of those who venerate and love the glorious old patriot of the Hermitage:

"GENERAL JACKSON.—The editor of this paper received by the Western mail, which arrived here on last Saturday night, a letter from Gen. Jackson, postmarked at Nashville, the 20th instant; which proves that the account of his death, written on a way-bill between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Wheeling, Va., is a foolish and mischievous hoax."

ST. LOUIS IMPROVEMENTS.—Notwithstanding the dulness and scarcity of money during the past year, a healthful improvement of that city has steadily progressed, and at present nearly 300 buildings are in progress of erection, many of them substantial and valuable brick edifices. Within the past year, there has been completed nearly 500 buildings, and with a few exceptions, they are all built of brick. On Main street, Mr. Vallee is erecting two stores with handsome marble fronts, that when finished will be an ornament to the street. The stone is from the quarry at St. Genevieve, and is fine white marble easily worked with a chisel, and can be delivered by the owners at $1 per foot.

☞ The editor of the Chicago Democrat, in referring to the means that were used to defeat his election, humorously remarks:—"We lost about 200 votes for Congress because we were an old bachelor; and the only wonder is, that we did not lose more on this account. But the cruelty of the whole matter is, that whilst some were opposing us because we were unmarried, others were because they believed the story that we were in the habit of whipping our wife."

ON DIT.—The Spirit of the Times of the 28th, says it has heard it whispered about that there is some intention on the part of the Democratic Conferees to nominate G. M. Dallas, Esq., for the office of Sheriff.—Mr Dallas would not accept the office. Were he to run for it, small fighting would there be upon the part of either of the Whig expectants, Messrs. Bela Badger, Morton M'Michael and Ralph Pomery for a nomination. Salt wouldn't save them from a Waterloo discomfiture.

MEXICAN COMMISSIONERS.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 19th inst., says—Our reporter was yesterday informed by Mr. Smith, a gentleman who came passenger in the sloop Washington to the Balize, from Galveston, that a Commissioner on the part of Mexico had arrived at Galveston, for the purpose of treating with the Government of Texas as to the boundary line between the two countries. He proceeded immediately to the seat of Government to have an interview with President Houston.

THE MACKENZIE SWORD.—The New York Courier and Enquirer states, on the authority of a private letter, that the elegant sword ordered for Commander Mackenzie, by citizens of Philadelphia, will be presented in a day or two by George H. Martin, Esq., on the part of the subscribers.

YELLOW FEVER.—The New York correspondent of the Phila. Mercury says that "great apprehension exists there on account of the yellow fever, which threatens to visit us. The city, it must be confessed, is just now in a bad fix, while Yellow Jack is walking about near us. The late flood left our cellars damp and many of them are yet filled with water, which will soon throw out baleful exhalations and the most melancholy consequences are to be anticipated. There have been several deaths by bilious malignant fever at Kingston, accompanied by the usual frightful symptoms, black vomit, &c."

THE BANKS OF BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Sun says:—"There are in the city of Baltimore twelve banks of discount and deposite, the combined capital stock of which, paid in, amounts to $9,426,883. There are also three savings banks, with a large amount of stock.

THE WARREN, N. J., MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of Carter for the murder of the Castner family, in Warren county, N. J., last May, was still progressing on Friday last. All the evidence thus far is entirely circumstantial, and nothing has been elicited to fix the guilt more strongly on Carter, than the letter which was sent to the village of Washington.

NOVEL MARRIAGE.—The Norfolk Herald states that there were married in Tyrrel county, N. C., a short time since, Mr. Frederick Davenport, aged 24 or 25, to Mrs. Amelia Spruill, aged 58 or 60. The bridegroom is a perfect cripple, and has been so from a small child. He has to be carried about like an infant, by another person. The bride is worth something like 30 or 35 thousand dollars, and Mr. Davenport is a poor man. Mrs. S. was born in Tyrell county, and Mr. D. in Washington county. It is an old saying that "money makes the mare go," and perhaps it may have the same effect on Mr. Frederick Davenport.

SINGULAR CASUALTY.—On the 18th inst., at New Orleans, a man named Biasnto Forrara arrived at market in the morning with his stock of fish, which he intrusted for sale to one of his friends. A moment afterwards he was heard to say that he would kill a man. Having provided himself with a dirk, he went to take breakfast at an eating house and was then considered to be in a drunken condition, but had not eaten two mouthfuls before he appeared to be in a dying state—he was thereupon conveyed to an adjoining room, where, in presence of the Coroner and of the jury of inquest, an examination of the body was made when it was ascertained he had died of aneurism of the heart.

TRICKS OF TRADE.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the old tea-boxes have been bought up in that city and filled again. Of course, the second filling is not sure to be so good as the first, and is very apt to be a great deal worse.

A MURDER.—The Caddo Gazette states that a "difficulty recently occurred about 7 miles from Shreveport, between Louis Wethersby and Hezekiah Erwin, in which the latter received a heavy discharge of buckshot in his back, and expired in about three hours. A lad, nine or ten years old, the son of Erwin, on hearing the report of the gun which killed his father, seized his gun and hastened to the spot, and had not Wethersby made instant escape, would have shot him down upon the spot. He has subsequently avowed his determination to avenge the death of his father."

THE EMPIRE STATE.—An article in Hunt's Magazine for August, furnishes an interesting account of the onward progress of the Empire State. The first idea of a Canal in New York, was started in 1768, and now the Canal Navigation from New York, extends in length 713 miles, at an aggregate cost of $13,414,52 3. The Erie Canal cost upwards of $7,000,000. The average cost per mile for repairs, from 1826 to 1843, was 572 24c. In 1790, the population of the State was 340,120; and of the city, 33,121. In 1840 the State 2,429,496; the city 312,932. In 1814, the real and personal estate of the Commonwealth was valued at, $281,838,057. In 1840, $641,359,818. In the city in 1814, the real and personal estate was valued at $77,398,243: in 1840, 252,135,515.

The State of N. York, says the Magazine, has completed, up to the present year, an aggregate length of canals, navigable feeders and slackwater navigation of *seven hundred and twenty-eight miles.* The Erie canal is the main artery to which all the other canals, owned by the State, are tributary, except the Champlain Canal.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce alludes to a difficulty now existing in that city between the auctioneers and importing houses. The facts are thus stated:

The importers and the auctioneers have fallen into a controversy, so infectious are the times. The importers insist that the auctioners shall reduce their charges for sale and guarantee, including the State duty of one and a half per cent. from six to five per cent., and cash the sales at six instead of seven per cent. interest. The auctioneers have been consulted, as we are told, and decline these terms; whereupon the importers have addressed proposals to the large auction house of Stokes & Co. of Philadelphia, inviting them them to establish a house here, and promising their united support to the new house. They have agreed in the meantime to send no more goods to the refractory auctioneers until the first of September. We do not know exactly how extensive this arrangement is among the importers, but we understand that it includes most of the French houses.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal says: All that I have seen and heard of this extraordinary man, in Ireland and England, serves but to increase my admiration for his talents and his character. That he is a true and unpurchaseable Irish patriot I have no shadow of doubt. And that he is destined by Providence, in some wise way, to work out and perfect the restoration of Ireland to the family of nations, I most undoubtingly believe.

A POOR SPECULATION.

A thief, attempted a few nights ago, to break into a house in this city, but was frightened from the premises by the resistance of the owner. In the hurry and confusion of the moment he left his bundle, which on examination was found to contain a good suit of clothes, a gold lever watch and ten dollars in cash. The spoils fell into the hands of the victor, and have not been called for.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

THE COD FISHERY.—The Barnstable Patriot says that this fishery is doing rather better this year than of late. One schooner arrived at Plymouth last week from Green Bank—where the most success is experienced—with upwards of a thousand quintals; and another with upwards of twelve thousand quintals, after an absence of eighty days only.

DECAPITATION BY STEAM!—As the train of cars were returning to New Orleans on Thursday evening week, on the Ponchartrain Railroad, they passed over a man whose head lay across the track, severing it from his body! It is believed that he was overcome with liquor when he lay down there.

THE STEAM ENGINE.

The steam engine is so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power so increased as to set weight and solidity at defiance. It has become a thing stupendous alike for its force and its flexibility, for the prodigious power which it can exert, the ease and precision, and ductility with which it can be varied, distributed and applied. The trunk of an elephant, that can pick up a pin or rend an oak, is as nothing to it. It can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it,—draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air. It can embroider muslin and forge anchors—it can cut steel into ribbands, and impel loaded ships against the fury of the winds and waves.

A NEW HAT.—Mr. Willis, in a late letter says—"I was honored yesterday by being called into a private view of the fall fashion of hat, lying at present *perdu* in tissue paper, and not to be visible to the promiscuous eye till the first of September. I ventured modestly to suggest an improvement, but was told with the solemnity of conviction, that the hatters had decided upon the fashion, and the blocks were cut, and there was no appeal. It is rather a lower crown than has been worn, slightly bell, brim a thought wider, and very much arched underneath."

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.

Some of our readers have seen no doubt, a picture in a late number of the "Punch, or London Charivari," one of the beautiful pictorial papers, for sale at our counter at the arrival of every packet. Punch is a humorous and satirical paper, but in the subject of this engraving there is more food for tears than laughter. It is called "Capital and Labor." In the upper portion is capital, represented by one of the aristocracy, sitting in his easy chair, surrounded with the most costly luxuries, and taking a glass of wine from a silver salver, held by a sleek, fat footman in livery, while at the front door of the mansion is seen his coach and four, with its liveried attendants. In the ladies' drawing room, fat lap dogs are yawning, and luxurious dainties are lavished on a monkey. Now look beneath, men, women and children are seen at work in nakedness and hunger in deep dark coal mines, miserable wretches, crippled by labor, are starving to death, mothers glaring upon their emaciated infants, which they press with skeleton fingers, while their task master is seated on his bags of gold. There is a thick door shut against the wretched, with ponderous patent locks, at which love knocks in vain, and hope weeps but cannot enter. It is indeed a terrible picture of English life.—*New York Sun.*

THE BANK OF ENGLAND—AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

"We availed ourselves this morning of the permission obtained by Mr. Wiggin, to visit the Bank of England. An official (Macer or Usher) with laced dress coat and three-cornered hat, escorted us leisurely through an institution that is so potent in controlling and regulating the money pulsations of Europe. It is situated on Thread-needle street, but fronts upon half a dozen others, and occupies an irregular area of eight acres. There are no windows through the exterior of the building, light being supplied by sky-lights and open courts within. There is a clock, by which bank time is kept, with dials indicating the time in sixteen different offices. The bank with its various offices are open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. The bank has its printing office, book bindery, engraving office, &c.—Checks, blank books, &c., are all printed within the bank, as are the bank notes. In the room where the circulating notes are printed, there are eight presses, all constantly employed, and which throw off about 8000 impressions daily.

We saw two presses rolling off five pound notes, and others upon the various denominations up to a £1000, which is the largest note the bank issues. The dates and numbers of the notes as supplied by smaller presses in another room. The paper is delivered to the presses counted (an hundred sheets at a time) and when worked and returned, another hundred sheets are given. Pressmen work five hours, and earn from two to three guineas a week. In the office where redeemed notes are examined, cancelled, &c., 136 clerks are constantly employed. When we entered this room our attendant was sharply reprimanded for bringing strangers there, but on being informed that it was "the Governor's order," we were allowed to pass. Forty thousand different notes are frequently sent to this office, to be cancelled, in a day.

The bank you know, never re-issues a note. When returned to the counter for payment, a note is cancelled, filed away, to be burnt at the expiration of ten years. The armory of the bank contains a hundred stand of muskets, with pistols, cutlasses, hand grenades, &c., and has a night guard thirty-eight strong. In the office where the bank notes are counted into parcels, tied with twine and placed in pigeon holes, we found five staid, methodical, matter-of-fact looking clerks, whom you would trust for their faces. One of these old chaps, with the precision of "OLD OWEN" and the good nature of "Tim Linkenwater," took his keys and unlocked the depositories of paper wealth. The "rags" of each denomination were in separate parcels. When we came to the "high number," he placed four packages in my hand, and remarked, "*you now hold £1,000,000 sterling in your hand, sir.*"—Yes I was actually in possession of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—a sum much larger than the whole estate of John Jacob Astor! But it all returned to its pigeon hole, and left me a far happier man than those who are encumbered with overgrown fortunes.

Another of the old clerks opened the gold dormitories, where repose an endless number of bags, each containing eight hundred sovereigns. We were next and finally conducted to a subterranean region enriched by gold and silver bullion. Here bars of the precious metals were as plentifully heaped as those of iron and steel are in the stores of our friends Benedict, Townsend and Corning. The silver we did not meddle with, but we handled bars of Gold, each weighing eight thousand pounds sterling, that we piled in barrow loads of seventy thousand pounds sterling each. Much of this bullion was recently received from China, as an *instalment* upon the sum John Bull makes the Celestials pay for their obstinate refusal to "take opium." The Bank of England has now, in paper and specie, nearly thirty-eight millions of pounds sterling. There are eight hundred persons, in its various departments, constantly employed within its walls."

GREECE.

By the recent foreign arrivals, it appears important changes have taken place in the political economy of this small kingdom, consequent upon the determination of the representatives of the three great powers, by their protocol, to see the loan of sixty millions of francs paid. A letter dated Athens, June 20, says:

"It is now settled that 4,000,000 annually shall be paid; and to effect this the utmost economy is necessary. In every department of the Government the salary to the employees is reduced: in the (so called) navy—the ambassadors are recalled from London and Paris—the consular establishments of Prevesa and Salonica are abolished—the Bavarians ousted from all posts of trust.

"The Council of State is reduced to twelve persons, and the old system of being guided by prefects and sub-prefects is under serious consideration. These are to have moderate salaries, not to exceed 500 drachms per month.

"As may be readily supposed, the economical system pursued by the Government is but little palatable to the army, who, already insufficiently paid, begin to cry out loudly against the injustice practised upon them.

"Nothing can be worse than the state of our country, and it is descending hourly from its glory, till, finally, it must be allotted to some European Power capable of turning its resources to better advantage."

DIED.—Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, JOHN, son of James McDonald, of Chartiers Creek, in the 19th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his father's residence, this evening at 4 o'clock.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The German Democratic Committee will meet on Saturday evening the 2nd inst at 6 o'clock, at the School Room of the German Lutheran Church.

By order FERD. STARK, Pres't.
sept 1. J. C. SCHMERTZ, Sec'y.

THEATRE.

Last night of the celebrated young American Tragic Actress, MISS CLARENDON.

First appearance in this city of Mr. KIRKHAM, who will dance his celebrated JOCKEY HORNPIPE.

This evening, Friday, September 1st., will be presented the Drama of the

DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

Jeanette, Miss Clarendon.

JOCKY HORNPIPE, MR. KIRKHAM.

To conclude with the Comedy of the

TWO FRIENDS.

Helena, Miss Clarendon.

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.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert,

BY the Pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the Blind,

AT CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE SMALL BILLS.

A Blind Chinese Girl, brought to this country by Mrs. Gutzlaff, lady of the celebrated missionary in China, to be educated and sent back, will read the Scriptures.

Specimens of the skill and industry of the Blind will be exhibited, and some of these will be for sale, before and after the exercises.

Admission 50 cents; Children half price. Tickets to be had at the Exchange Hotel and the door. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Commercial Matters, &c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Reported for the "Post," by Isaac Harris.

FRIDAY MORNING, September 1, 1843.

Business begins to revive, and our streets present quite a busy scene with drays, carts and wagons, and a large quantity of goods passing through, or receiving daily and opening by almost all our wholesale and retail stores and commission warehouses. The stocks now on hand and daily receiving will soon make the very best assortments for merchants and consumers.—All our manufacturing departments seem busy and well occupied. We look daily for a rain and fine rise in our river, and a few weeks' sales and active business will soon make money much more plenty in the hands of the people—for it is very plenty and abundant in our banks and with capitalists, inviting investments in the safe and ordinary business demands.

FLOUR—has fallen a shade. Sales from boats and wagons, $3,75a3,37½, and $4 for very choice brands: and from stores $4a4,25 per barrel.

GRAIN—Wheat 75, Corn 37½a40, Oats 17a18 cents per bushel.

HAY—$6 a ton for new.

SEED—of all kinds in demand. Flaxseed 75a80. Timothy $1,12½a1,25. Clover $3,75a4 per bushel.

ASHES—Potashes 4; Pearl in demand at 5; Scorchings 3½ cents per lb.

BEESWAX—In demand at 26 cents a lb.

FEATHERS—Sales at 22 cents per lb.

GROCERIES—The stocks good. Coffee has advanced about one cent per lb. in the Eastern cities. Rio, sales at 8a9½ cents per lb. according to quality. Sugar, N. O., firm at 7 cents per lb. in hhds., and 7½c. per lb. in bbls. Teas, Y. H., 37½a75; Imperial, 60a85; Gunpowder, 60a80; Pouchong, 60a70c. per lb. Molasses, N. O., 26a27 cents per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is not so much in demand; city cured 4a4½, country 3¼a3½c. a lb., hog round. Cheese plenty at 4½a5 cents a lb Lard, sales at 5½a6½ cents a lb. Cattle: for good beef Cattle paid by Butchers per 100 lbs. $2,75a3,50. Hogs $2,75a3. Lambs and Sheep 75 to $1,25. Calves $1 to 3 each.

IRON—Juniata Blooms $47a50 per ton. Pig Metal has advanced; sales at $21a25, and some Allegheny $21to23, and 50 tons of good Hanging Rock, $25 cash currency, and at 4 a 6 months.

LEAD—Pig 3½c., par funds.

SALT—at the Canal 95a$1, and from stores $1,12½a1,25 per bbl.

WOOL—remains at from 20a33c. per lb., according to quality.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.—Bicknell's Reporter, of the 29th, gives a favorable statement of the business of Philadelphia. It says:—"Every thing around us in the world of trade wears a cheerful aspect; and although we look for nothing extravagant or speculative to a culpable degree, we state with pleasure, that our merchants hold a most encouraging tone, and talk of a revival with the utmost confidence. True, even now, croakers are to be met with occasionally, men who complain and grumble, but in our remarks we allude to the business world in a general sense. The signs of the times are certainly favorable. The gloom and inactivity which have so long characterized our commercial circles have disappeared, and the fall trade will be sound and wholesome."

Other cities also seem to be rising into activity and prosperity. The supply of money in New York continues quite as abundant as ever. The Express says: "There is now a very active business doing by our dry goods, hardware and grocery merchants. Our city is full of strangers, many of them are from the South and West, who are laying in their stocks of goods. Purchases are made with great caution, but the amount is quite large."

WESTERN FLOUR.—The following fact speaks for itself. It is taken from the Baltimore American:—"The present season is the first in which Western Flour has been sent to the Baltimore market in any quantity, by the route of the Pennsylvania Canals. The price paid for its transportation from Pittsburgh to this city was 90 to 95 cents per barrel. The parcels received here have turned out to be of very fine quality, and have been very generally approved."

Every day we receive some such indication as the above of the future productiveness of our public works. The business on our Canals and Railroads is yearly increasing, and the transportation of Western Flour to the Baltimore market, must, in a very short time, become a source of immense revenue to the Commonwealth.—Nothing but the most injudicious and reckless legislation—nothing but the most suicidal policy—can prevent Pennsylvania from coming out of her present difficulties with her honor and faith untarnished.

The following in relation to the prospects of the Planters in Louisiana, and other cotton growing states, is from the New Orleans Bee of the 17th inst;

"The late change of weather must have operated very beneficially upon the crops both of sugar and cotton, and from all appearances the present dry spell will continue for some time longer. Yet, as the saying is, we are far from being out of the woods, owing to the unusual backwardness of the season, which exposes the plants to the many vicissitudes likely to overtake them at a later period, such as heavy rains, which would retard the picking, and an early frost, which would put an end to vegetation.

"From the interior, our accounts continue to represent the great improbability of an average crop of cotton; nor is it in our opinion at all likely that we shall approach within half a million of bales of the extraordinary yield of last season. We have not received any new cotton as yet, while last year at this time it was beginning to arrive in quantities. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we see no reason to differ from our preciously expressed opinion, that the next crop will not amount to an average.

"The sugar cane looks well, but the late opening of the spring prevented the plant from attaining that maturity which it ought to have at present, and the grinding season will be retarded full a fortnight, if not three weeks, thus exposing the crop to an early frost, which would go far towards destroying the present prospect of a fair yield. But it is very generally conceded that the crop will fall short of this year's, which has reached full 135,000 hhds.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

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

ARRIVED.

Alpine, Cockburn, Cin.
Minstrel, Ingram, do.

DEPARTED.

Muskingum Valley, Brown, Cin.
Alpine, Cockburn, do.

For Rent.

That COTTAGE, situated in the Borough of Lawrenceville, at present occupied by John Parker.

The place has a very fine garden and good assortment of fruit trees. Any person renting can have the privilege of engaging for the ensuing year. Possession given on the 1st of October next.

Apply at No. 5 Commercial Row, Liberty street, or to Wm. Toman, Smithfield street.

sep. 1, 1843.

Money Wanted.

THE following sums are wanted soon—from 12 months to 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years—either for endorsed notes or for bonds and mortgage, on good property with several times the amount—the interest to be paid punctually every 6 or 12 months, or when for notes of hand, the interest to be deducted—viz: for $250, $500, $1000, $2000, $6000, $9000, $25,000. ☞ In every instance the debt will be made perfectly safe and secure. All letters (post paid) promptly attended to.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Commission Merchant,
No. 9 Fifth street,

sep 1 '43