fire, here and there were apertures, once serving for windows:—

"In the deserted casements Desolation sits,
And the clouds of heaven
Pass through the dwelling."

On one side of the hill was a huge dam, whose stone boundary reached the edge of the declivity, and a mill-wheel, bleached by time and tempest, stood fast and motionless; these at once indicated the original uses of the building. Ruins, dilapidated structures, fallen tombs, are certainly no novelties to the traveler's eye, but of all the demonstrations of the finite character of man and his works, none ever makes more impression on me than the ruins of a mill. 'Tis a mighty machine, moved by the mightier spirit of man. It moves only at his will—and all is life and turmoil—and when it stops, we know the ruling spirit is not there—the waters rush no more, the torrent of life is dried up—it is man's autobiography.

Perhaps I may be accused of a morbidity of sentiment in this. I believe much is due to the very romantic and retired situation in which we then stood. In this spot, the fairy region, and at the glowing hour of evening, I was persuaded some tale attached to the ruins we were contemplating, and I inquired of my guide the history of that desolate spot amidst so much beauty. He seated himself by my side, and with a grave and mysterious air, he thus commenced his narrative of the Silent Mill.

"At the time when the celebrated Thirty Years' War laid waste and ravaged our fatherland, there came into these parts—which, from their position, surrounded on all sides by mountains, far from any public road, and, as it were, shielded from the horrors and desolation of war—a stranger. More than fifty years had passed over his head, but he was not bent by his years; on the contrary, his carriage was erect, and indicative of strength. He was sometimes seen with the noble proprietor of these lands, whose race is now extinct, and whose hereditary mansion is this day in ruins. At length the stranger engaged workmen, and upon the spot before us he caused a building to be erected—that which you see—a mill, kept in play by the waters from the higher mountains, which became the resort of all the neighboring millers. The stranger lived in seclusion. He conducted the work almost with his own hands, he formed intimacies with no one, and was sparing with his words with his intercourse with others. Still no one accused him of pride. His demeanor was measured, but not forbidding; and his unaffected manners and simple dress, his integrity in word and deed, united with a natural dignity, could not fail to secure him the respect of all. The occupation he had chosen was, however, considered as not consistent with his real station of life, yet no one gave expression to this general sentiment, and it was not long before he received visits from the surrounding gentry.

"The solitude of the stranger was shared by a daughter, a child of tender age. I am, said my guide, smiling, too old to find words glowing enough to describe the beauties of woman, especially young ones, but truth requires, and that must suffice, that I should say Maria was the matchless beauty of her day. Tradition still relates how the gentle Maria looked with her gold head-plate fixed upon her raven tresses, her black velvet boddice and silver chains, and her scarlet mantle falling in a thousand graceful folds around her fawn-like figure—her eyes like sparkling stars, and her cheeks rivalling roses in loviness. When Maria spoke she opened every heart, and when on a holiday she sat under yonder fir trees, to listen in dutiful obedience to the words of her father, then the throng from the hill and dale returned to their homes as if they had been in the presence of a being of another world—for numbers came from far and near to catch a glimpse of the lovely stranger Yet the boldest of youths had never dared to speak to her but of the ordinary topics of civility. Thus passed some years. Beyond this region stern war contracted its ravages with the peace of this blissful spot. Maria became taller, and even more beautiful, till at length it was the common observation of all that a "change had come o'er the spirit of her dream." She was less communicative; and became thoughtful. The father, too, visited more frequently at the castle, where he seemed to have frequent and secret interviews, and his bearing towards his old friends at the mill sensibly changed. Some thought that his ancient pride had been awakened, and that he purposed quitting his occupations, and every thing combined to lead to the conclusion that the stranger was some person of distinction, who in those fearful times had become compromised, and the victim of persecution—his name and rank most of course have been known to the noblemen of the castle. Many were the surmises: some imagined that the lovely Maria was in some way or other the cause. Alas! my tale will expound all. There is a time in woman's life, said the shepherd, when all previous impressions become absorbed in one sole object, and all considerations of worldly interest give way, and this is, when love first, (and with woman forever) points out the man destined for her by Heaven.

"But not only had the persons I have spoken of undergone changes, but the scene itself of their sojourn was doomed to share the fate of all. It was about the time of the equinox, when storms and rains assailed without mercy that solitary dwelling, and rendered it sad and untenable. The mountain torrent became swollen—the watery flood came pouring down and poured with irresistible force into this valley—the mill wheel was forced around with such violence that the walls were shaken to their foundation, and the howl and turmoil of the tempest reverberated amongst the hills. The stranger was absent. The storm every hour increased in fury, till at length the roof flew with the winds, and the gates burst open. Horror struck and alone, rushed forth the devoted Maria; her white garments floated in the wind. With the little strength left her she called for assistance. Alas! it was too near—there was one urged by the sacred and resistless impulse of love, had just reached the spot—in another moment Maria was in his arms. It was her lover, but he was a peasant! Yes, that short moment of bliss was hers. Locked in his embrace, they were unconscious of the pelting of the storm; to all external objects they were alike dead. In another moment a red glare from a torch illuminated the spot, and an iron hand had seized the unconscious girl, and the lurid glare of the torch fell on the fierce and relentless features of her father. The lovers fell at his feet; with a giant's strength he spurned them from him, and they fell locked in the first and last embrace, over the precipice in which they stood, into the roaring dam beneath them, at once their common shroud and grave!

"From that hour," said the shepherd, "the waters ceased to flow—the mountain stream took another course—the mill stands silent and forsaken—still it falls not, but it is destined to bear witness to the tragic deed. The stranger was found next morning gazing on the waters—his senses had fled, and the people turned away from his gaze—he was taken to the castle and disappeared—no one knew how, or whither."

"You said, friend," I observed, "that the mill bears yet witness of this tale of horror."

"Even so,' he replied, "every year in the midst of the night, the anniversary of the double murder, the mountain stream returns to its first course—the wheel whirls fearfully round—strange figures are seen—and long must the waters flow to wash away this deadly sin."

"Let us hope," said I, pointing to heaven, "that there the deed may long since have been blotted out."

And the old man grasped my hand and said "amen!"

CHEROKEE ELECTIONS—MURDERS.—It appears that the Cherokee nation have been copying the manners and usages of their white neighbors in conducting their elections.

It must have been an error that *John Ross* had been murdered, as was rumored a few days since, for it seems, from the Arkansas Intelligencer that the Nation elected him their chief on the 12th:—George Lowry was the successful candidate for second Chief and a majority of the Committee and Council elected are Ross men. Several murders were committed during the progress of the election: David Vann, Treasurer of the Cherokee nation, Elijah Hicks, Isaac Bushyhead and David Budington were murdered. The three first were killed on the 8th at one of the precincts—they were Ross men, and it is stated their friends were arming to arrest the murderers, while the other party were arming for resistance.

The latter named person, (Buffington,) was killed in a rencounter with a man named Starr. He fired at Starr, wounding him on the forehead, S. immediately drew a bowie knife and stabbed him to the heart.

ONE OF THE BENEFITS OF EMIGRATION.—The emigration to Wisconsin is so heavy, that it is anticipated that the farmers there well have a *home market* for every bushel of wheat they raise, and they will thus be able to sell at remunerating prices, whatever may be the result in the other Western States.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 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.
CORONER,
DAVID HARTZ, Allegheny.
AUDITOR,
ROBERT DONALDSON, Wilkins.

ANOTHER PLAN OF UNION.—The nomination of the Democratic ticket, the overwhelming strength it possesses, and the consequent certainty of its election, has spread terror through the ranks of our opponents, and once more they are busily engaged in endeavoring to unite their broken array.

We have heard from numerous sources that certain leaders of one faction are industriously engaged in the preliminary arrangements for withdrawing the Blue Nose and Whig tickets, and calling a Convention to nominate a ticket composed of entirely new men.

We understand that CHARLES AVERY, Esq., has been consulted, and has consented to stand as a candidate for Congress, if Messrs. Craig and Brackenridge shall be withdrawn. Mr. AVERY, we believe, has always been ranked as a Whig, and we have heard it said he is somewhat tinged with Abolitionism. Of these things we are not positive; but we know he has always been a decided and strong opponent of Democratic men and measures.

For Sheriff, we are told that HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Allegheny will be taken up, on this compromise ticket. Mr. N. is represented as a clever man, and a red hot Antimason, but we have never understood that he had any other claims to public favor. What arrangements the bargainers have made about the remaining portions of the ticket, we have not heard—perhaps they have not got any further in arranging it than the two offices named.

The whole project is conceived and carried on in the approved style of the federal leaders, who arrange everything for the mass of their followers, and then call conventions merely to obtain for their decrees a show of popular approval. Just look, for a moment, at their insulting disregard of the feelings of the mass of both factions herein manifested: if the reports we hear are true, both sets of candidates are to be compelled to surrender the nominations they have received. This, to be sure, would be but laying down barren and profitless honors, the bearing of which is more burthensome than glorious—but still it seems rather presumptuous in the negotiators to go to work thus unceremoniously to dispossess men who hold their position as candidates from conventions sanctioned by a large portion of the people. But the second part of the arrangement evinces a still greater disregard for the popular will.—Not only are the present candidates to be thrust aside, but the men who are to succeed them are already fixed upon! If the candidates on the existing tickets are to be bucked out, and the federal party again called together to nominate, they should surely be left to choose for themselves. But no—the managers won't consent to this. They will arrange the whole business—their followers must nominate Messrs. AVERY and NIXON.

We have merely alluded to this project as a matter of political news—so that, if it should be finally determined on, the privates in the federal ranks may know what is going on. As we have frequently said before, we again repeat, not in a spirit of boasting, but in a solemn conviction of the truth of the assertion, that the Democratic ticket will receive a greater number of votes than *both* the opposition tickets. With this feeling we cannot nor do not apprehend any danger from a union of the federal forces—let them unite if they choose—the Democracy of Allegheny cannot be beaten this campaign.

Since the above was written we have received the Gazette, which notices the rumor of union, and protests against any coalition with the Whigs. "If," says that paper, "the Whigs are desirous of union with them, "[the Antimasons] let them at once give up a ticket "formed after the Antimasonic ticket, which they have "not, and never had, the slightest hope of electing." So the Gazette will not come in to the arrangement.

The American, too, declares that the Antimasons 'WILL STAND BY THEIR TICKET." This, as far as we can learn, seems to be the general feeling among the Antimasonic party. And many persons are under the impression that the Whigs will again drop their ticket, and fall into the Blue-nose ranks. The American also intimates that the reports about a union between the tickets, and the exertions to procure one, are all made by Mr. Morrison and his friends.

The latest demonstration of the feeling of the Antimasons in regard to the business, however, is a note from D. M'CURDY, Esq., chairman of the Antimasonic Convention, in which he cautions the Antimasons against a report that the candidates of the Antimasons had agreed to withdraw from the field—he says the rumor has been got up to "suit the views of interested persons," and that it has "no foundation in fact."

A WEAK INVENTION OF THE ENEMY.—We have been told (for we have not seen it) that a handbill headed "Foul Play," reflecting upon certain of the delegates at the late Democratic Convention, for their votes on the Sheriffalty, is in circulation. They are charged, it would seem, with acting treacherously to Mr. Patterson, by violating the instructions of their constituents to vote for him. We are informed that Mr. Patterson, of Mifflin; Messrs Stewart and McGinley, of Plum; Mr. Morrison, of Moon; Mr. M. Snee, of Jefferson: and Mr. S. Snee, of the city, are named as obnoxious to these charges.

Now the very ignorance betrayed by the author of this handbill, proves that it is a miserable device of our opponents, intended to create dissatisfaction with the ticket among a portion of the party. He has not only assailed men whose political and personal reputation places them above even a suspicion of having acted with treachery to any member of the party, but he evinces a total want of knowledge of the facts of the case. To prove this we will only refer to the case of Mr. Patterson, of Mifflin. When he was accused of having violated instructions, he produced a note from the chairman of the primary meeting in his township, and one or two others that were present, disproving the charge. This note was published in the Post of Thursday.

Mr. Michael Snee, of Jefferson, was instructed for Maj. Large; when the Major withdrew, he certainly was at liberty to vote for whom he pleased. Mr. S. Snee, of the North Ward, was instructed to vote for Col. Trovillo—he obeyed his instructions, and yet he is assailed in this anonymous handbill. Messrs. Stewart and McGinley, the delegates from Plum, and Mr. Morrison, from Moon, were instructed for Mr. Patterson, and we have the best authority for saying that they did vote for him on the first ballot. Can it be possible, under these circumstances, that any democrat would assail sterling and tried co-partisans like these with a breach of faith? We will not believe it. The whole affair is but a weak and wicked device of the enemy, to create distrust in the delegates assailed, and to scatter discontent in the ranks of the party.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—We learn from the Spirit of the Times of Wednesday, while the Columbia train was coming towards Philadelphia the day previous, when about a quarter of a mile above the plain, and going very slowly, a man named Charles Axe, who was supposed to be insane, threw himself under the baggage car, which passed over his body just below the breast bone, killing him instantly. He was from New Castle, Mercer county, in this State. His little son, aged about twelve years, was with him, and witnessed the horrid deed of his parent. He said he was entirely without money, and the passengers, with commendable generosity, raised among them the sum of $24, which the gave to him. The body of the deceased was brought to the city in the cars.

Mr. A. had come in the cars from Pittsburgh, and it is said that he told his son of his intention to commit the act, while between Lancaster and Philadelphia, and that the lad was several times seen crying, though none knew for what reason.

THEATRICAL NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—Our Theatre is doing a tolerable business. The "Forty Thieves" had a pretty good run, and the succeeding attractions drew very fair houses. Miss Clarendon finished a brief engagement on Saturday evening: although not much of an actress, her beauty was quite sufficient to call forth the encomiums of our citizens, and render her engagement profitable to the Manager.

The Park Theatre, New York, is undergoing most beautiful alterations and improvements. It will open early in September, with Macready.

The Bowery is doing a smashing business under the management of Hamblin and De Bar. Mr. J. R. Scott and Mrs. Sefton do the "tall thing."

The Ravel family are pleasing and astonishing the people at Niblo's Garden, New York.

The Arch st. Theatre, Philadelphia, is thriving under the auspices of Mr. Russell. A new drama named "Pat Lyons," by James Rees, Esq. was lately produced.

Elssler and Cerito danced a *pas de deux* on the occasion of the Queen of England's recent state visit to the Opera, in London. Elssler was forced by the manager to dance second to Cerito, much to Fanny's disgust.

Sheridan Knowles is to produce a new play before Christmas—probably for the Haymarket.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—The Forum of the 29th says that Mr. Edward Russell Evans, aged about 35 years, residing in Pine street near Fourth, committed suicide on Monday evening by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. It appears he had been out all day attending to some affairs and returned about nine o'clock. He entered the chamber where his wife and nurse were; after throwing himself on the bed he drew forth the deadly weapon and committed the deed.—He belongs to one of the most estimable and respectable families in our city. The Coroner held an inquest on the body. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

LAND SLIDE.—The Levee in the First Municipality of New Orleans has caved in, causing a great injury to the property in that vicinity, and requiring thousands of expenditures to repair. The "Tropic" says that "the front of four or five squares, from the Beef Market down the river, is in the most dilapidated condition. The wharf presents an appearance as if a whirlwind had swept along it. The earth is cracked and sunk to the verge of the Market house. In some cases houses are half turned over, and others sunk a foot beneath the level of *terra firma*. The scene presented to the eye is one of devastation. Conversing with an old Italian, whose tabernacle is in a tottering condition, he informed us, the Levee commenced giving way three days since, and so far, it has not ceased. The cause we presume of this disaster, is attributed to the unusual rise in the Mississippi, and its protracted duration, and its rapid decline."

MORE SCARED THAN HURT.—It appears that the people of New York were unnecessarily alarmed about the yellow fever, noticed in our paper of Saturday. Dr. Vache, who was appointed to go to Rondout, where the disease first appeared, returned to New York and reports that the disease at that place is bilious remittent fever, readily yielding to active medicines, and attended with none of the aggravated and malignant character of yellow fever, and that it was prevailing, though in a somewhat milder form for about two months previous to the arrival of the schooner Vanda, from the New York Quarantine. Three only had died of it.

CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The following Congressional nominations have been made by the democrats of the several counties named:

Susquehanna District,		Hon. ALMON H. READ.
Perry	do.,	Hon. JAMES BLACK.
Lebanon,	do.,	Dr. DAVID UMBERGER.
Huntingdon,	do.,	Dr. J. M. GEMMILL.
Schuylkill,	do.,	GEORGE ROHM.
Erie,	do.,	Dr. G. A. IRVINE.
Fayette,	do.,	Hon. S. CLEAVENGER.

☞ A riot took place in Boston on Sunday, caused by a boatswain and sailors of the U. S. ship Ohio coming across a body of blacks in the street, and swearing they would not be crowded off the side walk by negroes. The blacks appear to have been insolent, crowding the side walk needlessly, and the sailors were quarrelsome; so the result was a general fight, in which the negroes were severely beaten. All the sailors in the city rushed to the fray, the blacks were soon missing, and the house of one named Foreman was badly shattered. The Police soon quelled the riot, by the aid of the Firemen. Only one man was stabbed, and none dangerously wounded.

☞ An ignorant fellow being about to be married, resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of the service, but by mistake got by heart the office of baptism for riper years; so when he was asked in the church —"Wilt thou have this woman. etc." he answered, "I renounce them all." The clergyman said, "I think you are a fool;" to which he replied, "All this I stoadfastly believe."

MR. CLAY NOT YET A CANDIDATE.

In reply to a letter of the Chambersburg Clay Club, Mr. Clay remarks, under date of 25th July, 1843:—"The time has not yet arrived, I think, when I ought to decide whether I shall give my consent or not to the use of my name, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. When it does, I shall give all the considerations which shall influence my judgment, full weight, and among them, the friendly wishes of the Clay Club of Chambersburgh."—*Phila American Sentinel.*

AN AWKWARD BATHING PREDICAMENT.—The Liverpool Mercury describes an amusing incident which recently occurred at the far famed bathing town of Redcar. A lady and gentleman on a visit to the watering place, not satisfied with the restrictions and forms attendant on bathing from a machine, started early in the morning in their phæton to a favorable spot two miles up the sands; the lady providing herself with a bathing dress, the gentleman, as gentlemen often do when bathing, declining such incumbrance.—After undressing on the sand, and placing their clothing in the carriage, they took to the water, but had scarcely recovered from the first "dip," when to their dismay, they observed the horse start away at a smart trot with the carriage, dresses and all—leaving them in the primitive state of our first parents! After some time it was arranged for the lady to proceed in her picturesque and scanty costume, to Marske, where she arrived barefooted and bareheaded, and after relating the unfortunate but laughable account of the horse, succeeded in borrowing a dress for herself and husband, which was forwarded in all speed to him; and he was soon recognized by the messenger, patiently enduring his woful plight, though up to the chin in the water!

FATAL AFFRAY AT ELKTON, M'D.—A fatal encounter took place at Elkton, Md on Wednesday last, between Palmer C. Ricketts, editor of the Cecil Whig, and Armor F. Forward, a member of the late Legislature. A personal difficulty had existed between them for some time, and meeting at the Post Office, Forward approached Ricketts, when the latter drew a four barreled pistol and discharged one barrel, which took effect; Forward then started across the street to reach the tavern at which he boarded, but Ricketts headed him, and discharged two more barrels, the balls from which struck Forward in the breast and caused his death a few hours after.

NEWSPAPERS WITH LETTER POSTAGE.—The Postmaster General directs that newspapers in which, after the regular edition has been printed, the matter is removed, and the handbills inserted, shall pay letter postage. If these handbills be in the *regular edition* of the paper, it would only be taxed with newspaper postage.

FRAUDS IN THE MOLASSES TRADE.—A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser complains of a practice, which he says exists among some of the dealers of molasses in that city. It is that of obtaining sour molasses and neutralizing the acid by mixing a few gallons of lime water with each hogshead. This kind of adulteration might be easily detected by the use of chemical tests.

BURKE AND FOX.—At one period of the American Revolution, both of these eminent statesmen favored the cause of the colonists. Fox, speaking subsequently upon a question on which he and Burke, whom he denominated his political master, took opposite sides, used this strong language: "I recollect when we rejoiced at every victory of a Washington, and when we wept at every defeat of a Montgomery."

A POOR SPECULATION.—A thief, says the Detroit Advertiser, 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.

ARREST FOR TREASON.—Two young men, named Oliver Ballon and Arnold Whipple, of Woonsocket, R. I., were arrested on Wednesday week, on the charge of treason against the State. Whipple, however, escaped, and has not been retaken. Ballon was conveyed to Providence.

☞ A new snag boat is operating near the mouth of the Arkansas River. The snag boat in the Missouri has cleared the way as high as Portland, on one side of the River. The Cincinnati Message says that one or two boats are at work between that city and the mouth of the Ohio.

RIOTS AND RAIS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—Queen Victoria's subjects in the Province of New Brunswick have had some serious riots, and considerable rain. By the arrival of the packet steamer Penobscot at Boston, we have files of the St John New Brunswicker to Saturday. A detachment of the 30th Regiment, consisting of 4 officers and 108 men, left St. John's on Tuesday for Fredericton, on their way to Miramichi. The peace of that section of the Province has been so often violated since the recent election, that it has been deemed necessary to station a small military force there, while the excitement continues, to check any outrageous proceedings on either side. It is said that the communication between Chatham and Newcastle is almost entirely cut off, arising from the excited state of the people; and the Executive has acted very judiciously in sending a detachment of troops to aid the civil power in preserving order. A public meeting was held at Douglastown on the 16th inst., at which it was resolved that a requisition of the High Sheriff be immediately made, to call a meeting of the people of the county for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Her Majesty to station a detachment of the military at Newcastle, the shire town of the county. The weather, which has been uncommonly wet for the last week, has seriously injured the hay crop, and from the great and sudden rise of the water in the rivers, there has been considerable destruction of property. We hear from Frederickton that the river had risen ten feet at that place overflowing the low lands, and carrying off large quantities of hay along the banks. From Sussex Vale we also learn that some damage has been done to the hay by the floods in that quarter. A dyke has broken on the Peticodiac, in consequence of the rise of the river, and that a large quantity of hay had been carried off.

STIMULANTS TO GREAT MEN.—It is interesting to notice the different articles which have been taken by eminent men as stimulants to the mental faculties. It is interesting as showing how diametrically opposite means may produce the same effect in various systems; and it is interesting as showing how much the mind sympathises with the body. Haller drank plentifully of water when he wished for great activity of the brain. Fox, for the same purpose used brandy. The stimulants of Newton and Hobbes were the fumes of tobacco. Those of Pope and Fontenella, strong coffee. Dr. Johnson, at one period of his life, was a great wine drinker; but in the later part of it, found strong tea a good substitute. Don Juan is said to have been written under the influence of gin and water; and it is reported that a certain legal lord, of great learning and talent, plies himself hard with port wine when he wishes to shine. Pitt was a great drinker of wine. Sheridan also was fond of his bottle. Dr. Paris tells us that when Dunning wished to make an extraordinary display of eloquence, he always put a blister on his chest a few hours before he was to speak, in order that it might irritate the brain by sympathy during his speech.

SAM SLICKIANA.

Here are some gems from the Attache;—"There's two languages, squire, that's universal—the language of love, and the language of money; the gals understand the one, and the men understand the other, all the wide world over, from Canton to Niagara."

"Good men always speak through the nose. It's what comes out of the mouth that defiles a man; but there's no mistake in the nose; it's the porch of the temple, that."

"Whenever a fellow tries to pull the wool over your eyes, it's a sign he don't think high of your understandin'. It isn't complimental."

Your fashionable party is the devil, that's a fact.—Man made the town, but god made the country. Your company is as formal, and as stiff, and as uninterestin' as a row of poplars; but your gipsy scene is beautiful, be *cause its natural.*"

A NEW BATCH OF ENGLISH LIBELS.

We do not write in sorrow nor in anger. The first would be wasted, the latter is uncalled for—but we confess to some astonishment. There are American peculiarities enough—a plenty of American isms in speech, and there must be a thousand things in this country, which to a foreigner may seem ludicrous, and perhaps ridiculous. The strange thing is, not that Englishmen should hold us up to ridicule at home, but that to do so they should be obliged to draw upon their inventions for imaginary stupidities. Why should these travellers *lie*, when the truth would answer their purpose a thousand times better? It is true, that most of the English nation swallow these things, but those who have travelled in this country must know how shamelessly these travelling scribblers utter falsehoods, and must have a contempt for them accordingly. Charles Poulet Thompson, afterwards made Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Sydenham, G. C. B., a person who raised himself by his talents and energy, from an humble station of life, to the high station and honorable rank which he enjoyed as the Governor of the Canadas, left behind him a series of letters and papers, which, since his death, have been published, injudiciously, as it seems to us, by his brother. We saw a few extracts from his letters which have not elevated his Lordship in our estimation, so far as his character is concerned. Lord Sydenham was a sad profligate, and very much scandalized the moral people on both sides of the lines by his immorality; but we are now upon the matter of astonishment. Lord Sydenham, like other Governors, gave a review at Niagara Falls, principally to show off the discipline of one of the English crack Regiments, and his own state, to such citizens of the United States as could be induced to go and see the show. He says that he "overheard one of them say, 'I guess these Britishers do it a'most as handsome as the Buffalo citizen militia!'" Now, Lord Sydenham never heard her Majesty's soldiers called "Britishers" by any American—never heard one say a'most;" never heard such a comparison—and certainly never heard the *Buffalo City Guards*, called "Buffalo Citizen Militia." This sentence then is a pure invention—in plain English, a falsehood. Palpably so is also the following. He says, "another said to me to-day, meaning, I *presume*, to pay me the highest compliment, 'I opinionate that you are very like our old Hickory; you downs them everlasting locusts of place goers, and wont stand no up but your own party.'"—Now, "opinionate" is not American—"very like" is not one, and as to the rest, it is such stupid nonsense as an American could hardly understand, and never uttered. In all this, his Lordship was guilty of deliberate and stupid falsehood. But then he asserts that American young ladies, employed themselves every morning in looking into his bed-room, through the windows from the balcony all the time he was dressing—all the young ladies in the house—he utters a base slander. We knew Lord Sydenham only as a talented and licentious man, and his relatives by the publication of his letters, have given him the character among all classes in this country, and the intelligent of his own, of being a truthless profligate. We use just such words as the case demands.—*N. Y. Sun.*

REPEAL IN IRELAND—AMERICANS IN DUBLIN.

I should utterly fail in an attempt to describe the intensity of the Repeal feeling here. It pervades all classes, cheers all hearts, and absorbs all other thoughts. The ship-man pays a share of his scanty receipts into the Repeal Treasury. The Laborer, though more than half the time unemployed, when fortunate enough to earn five or six shillings in a week, goes home with it on Saturday night, and is not allowed by his wife to use a penny for the food which she and her children stand in need of, until his dues, as a Repeal Associate, have been paid. And among the most gratifying features in this generous devotion of their hard-earnings to a great public object, is the fact mentioned to me by an intelligent laborer to-day, that, "but for Father Matthew, the money which now goes to help us to the Repeal, would have been spent for whiskey."

S— spent with me this morning to the Liberator's House on Marion Square, where we found him hard at work, assisted by Mr. STEELE, the "Head Pacificator," a Protestant Repealer, of whose personal attachment to Mr. O'Connell, hatred of oppression and whole-hearted devotion to the cause of Irish Liberty, I had occasion to speak in a former letter.

The presence of half-a-dozen Americans, at the Repeal meeting yesterday, afforded much and evident gratification. Indeed, it was only by assuring them that we were humble citizens, desirous of seeing without being seen, that a popular demonstration of their regard for Americans was prevented.—*Correspondence of Albany Journal.*

"CHARACTER OF AN HONEST LAWYER"

In the "Character of an Honest Lawyer," printed, I believe, in 1796, it is said among other things "that he is one that practices the law so as not to forget the gospel, but always wears a conscience as well as a gown. He weighs the cause more than gold; and if that will not bear the touch, his generous scorn puts back the *fee*. Though he knows all the criticisms of his faculty, and the nice snapperadoes of practice, yet he never uses them, except in a defensive way, to countermine the plots of knavery; for he affects not the devilish skill of out-buffling right, nor aims at the shameful glory of making a bad cause good; but with equal contempt hates the wolf's study and the dog's eloquence, and disdains to grow great by chicanery, or build himself a fortune on the spoil of the oppressed, or the ruin of the widow or orphan. He has more reverence for the profession than to debauch it for unrighteous purposes, and had rather be dumb than to suffer his tongue to pimp for injustice, or club his parts to bolster up a cheat." I hope every one of the profession has taken this to heart, but if not, let no man now reject it for it is a mighty lesson that each one of them should learn.

NOMINATIONS FOR COUNTY MEMBERS.

The Delegates elected by the Democracy of the County, to select candidates for members of the Legislature, met at the Commissioners' Hall, N. L., yesterday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and after a session of about four hours, selected the following ticket. The four first named were elected on first ballot. The remainder on the second ballot. The vote which each nominee received, is appended.

Thomas Tustin, Spring Garden, 94 votes.
Joseph Deal, Frankford, 79 votes.
William F. Ireland, N. L., 73 votes.
Richard G. Lanning, N. L., 64 votes.
David Farrell, Moyamensing, 85 votes.
John Smith, Kensington, 75 votes.
Wm. H. Coleman, Southwark, 70 votes.
A. L. Roumfort, Germantown, 62 votes.

City and County Conferees.—The City and County Conferees met yesterday, at the County Court House, to select candidates to be supported at the next election, by the Democrats of the City and County for Treasurer, Sheriff, Auditor and County Commissioner.

The Convention first proceeded to vote for a candidate for County Treasurer, and after thirteen ballots selected Richard Peltz, of Passyunk. On the last ballot the vote stood,

For Richard Peltz,	63
" Hugh Clark,	52
Scattering,	6

After the vote on County Treasurer had been announced, and the Conferees were about proceeding to nominate a candidate for Sheriff, Mr. Hutchison sent in his declination for that office. Before any action was taken upon it, however, the Convention adjourned until Monday next.—*Sp. of Times, Aug. 29.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—We copy the following mysterious paragraph from the Harrisburg Telegraph. We are glad to see that the schoolmaster is abroad in Dauphin county:

"Persons wishing to push the sirkulashun of sertane books, pattent medisins, &c., will find it to their interest to apply to the subskriber, directed "A. P., Post office, filadelfy." Having injoyed the advantage of several hie situations in Pensylvany, his name will goe far on a rekommendashun; partikulary of Spellin Bookes, Skool Historys, small volums of Algebray, for the use of Kommon Skools, Homopathetik praktis, &c.—Tarms liberal to shoot parties."

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

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

ARRIVED.
Bridgewater, Boies, Cincinnati,
DEPARTED.
Oella, Bowman, Cincinnati.
Keel Boat Annawan

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DICKEY and ALEXANDER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES DICKEY,
sept. 1, 1843. WM. G. ALEXANDER.

JAMES DICKEY respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues in the Transportation Business, at his Warehouse, CORNER OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STREETS, Canal Basin, under the name of the *"Independent Portable Boat Line,"* where he will receive and forward freight to the East at the lowest terms. sept. 4—tf.

Lost.

AT the Reformed Methodist Church, yesterday forenoon, a GOLD WATCH CHAIN and SEAL. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at office of the "Morning Post." sep 4-3t.

C. A. McANULTY,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Canal Basin, corner Wayne and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. Agent United States Portable Boat Line.
sept 4—3m.

United States Portable Boat Line Depot.

C. A. McANULTY very respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has made arrangements to continue the agency of the boats forming the U. S. Portable Boat Line, at the large new Warehouse, CORNER OF WAYNE AND LIBERTY STREETS, Canal Basin, where goods will be received and forwarded with usual despatch, and on the most favorable terms, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Boston.
sept. 4—3m.

Sole Leather.

5,200 SIDES of Baltimore and New York Sole Leather; also a general assortment of Morocco, Lining and Binding Skins, for sale by WALTER BRYANT & CO.,
sep 2-d1m&w2t. No. 83 Liberty street.

THE CLOCK MAKER, or Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick, just received at Foster's Agency and Literary Depot, St. Clair street.
aug 30—6t.

Hides.

1,300 LIGHT HIDES, suitable for Upper Leather,
900 heavy Spanish Hides,
250 city slaughter do.,
700 Madras Goat Skins,
In store and for sale by
WALTER BRYANT & CO.
sep 2-d1m&w2t. No. 83 Liberty st.

Lace Leather.

320 SIDES Lace Leather, a very superior article for sewing Machine Belts, for sale by WALTER BRYANT & CO.,
sep 2-d1m&w2t No. 83 Liberty st.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of Devine & M'Anulty, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. Devine is to collect all sums due to the concern, and pay all claims contracted for the concern up to this date.
H. DEVINE.
C. A. M'ANULTY.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 1. 1843.

H. Devine respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues in the Transporting business, and that he has removed the office of the U. S. Portable Boat Line, to No. 45 Water street, next door below Lewis Hutchinson, where he will receive and forward Freight to the East, on the very lowest terms. H. DEVINE.

Whiskey.

THE subscribers inform their customers, and Dealers generally, that they are as usual well supplied with Rectified WHISKEY, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest market price. Also, an assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS and GROCERIES.
W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
aug 31—d5t. w3t. No. 160, Liberty street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, or Lease, *on Saturday, the 18th 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 our 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 inexhaustible 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