...eful demeanor, that total absence of all tendency to unhallowed mirth, which bespeaks a heart humble in its strength and conscious of the service it owes to Him in whom all is glory and honor.

Thus, peacefully and silently, the night again steals down—closing upon a day on which ten thousand hearts have been better taught their duty to all living.

English paper.

ASIATIC TALE: GROWTH OF TOBACCO.—His Highness, (Mahomet) peace be to him, was passing in winter over the desert, when he found a small frozen viper. He was touched with compassion, and placed it in his sleeve, where, after a while, the heat of his blessed body restored it to life. The viper, upon feeling itself perfectly recovered, poked its head from out of the sleeve, and said, "O prophet, I am about to bite you." "Wherefore?" inquired the prophet, "have I done you injury?" "On the contrary, you have done me good; nevertheless I'll bite you." "Wherefore? give me a sound reason, and I will be content:" "Your people kill my people constantly. Your people bite my people constantly. The balance between our kindred is even between you and me it is in my favor; I have done you good." "And that you may not do me harm, I will bite you." "Do not be so ungrateful." "I will; I have sworn by the most high God that I will." At that name the prophet no longer opposed the viper, but bid him bite on in the name of God. The viper fixed his fangs in the blessed wrist, and the prophet, shaking him off, would not destroy him, but put his lips to the wound, and, sucking out the venom, spat it on the earth. From these drops, say those Mahommedams who chew tobacco, sprang that wondrous weed, which has the bitterness of the serpent's tooth quelled by the saliva of the prophet. Therefore it is allowed to chew pigtail.—*Captain Abbott's Narrative.*

GEN. JACKSON AND HIS TAILOR.

The Southern Chronicle tells the following good story: "After the termination of the Seminole campaign General Jackson visited Washington city, and during his stay there having occasion to supply himself with a nether garment, employed a fashionable tailor named Ballard to make it. Ballard, who was a very pompous little fellow and very fond of being recognized by great men who had been his customers, a few days after he had finished the unmentionables, seeing the General in front of Tennison's Hotel, in conversation with some gentlemen, stepped up and spoke to him. The General thinking him some very distinguished individual, very cordially gave him his hand, but not remembering him, in a whisper inquired his name, for the purpose of introducing him to the company. To which Ballard replied, '*I made your breeches.*' The General, deceived by the sound, immediately turned to the company and introduced him as *Major Breeches*—a title that poor Ballard was afterwards obliged to wear to day of his death.

PETTY ARISTOCRACY.—If there is anything disagreeable in the social circle, really loathsome in any kind of society, it is to hear a poverty stricken aristocrat, too lazy to work, and ashamed to beg, talk of what he once was, of rich uncles, aunts, cousins, of the splendor of his father's mansion, and his mother's "society." He had better date his origin in a hog stye, and then the public, now bored to death with stories of the ancient eminence, would give him the credit for some energy in getting up in the world.

DAIRYING ON THE WESTERN RESERVE.

The following account of the products of a dairy of twenty-five cows, is from a letter of GEORGE HESLIP, Esq. of Gustavus, Trumbull co. Ohio, to the editors of the Cultivator: He may well ask—"Can this be beat?" We do not recollect an instance where the produce from even a small number of cows, has averaged any thing like this. Few dairies produce one half as much, and 400 lbs. is considered a large product in the dairy districts of this state and New England. Mr. [illegible]

"The Western Reserve is becoming somewhat noted for cheese, being settled for the most part with New England people, and as we say, 'Yorkers,' most of whom are engaged in the dairy business, I give you below the product in 1842, from twenty-five cows owned and managed by Ephraim C. Shelby, Esq. of this town, as follows:

[illegible] lbs Cheese which is over 548 lbs to a cow.
[illegible] lbs Butter.
[illegible] lbs Pork, from nine hogs.

This is exclusive of milk, butter and cheese, used in the family of which no memorandum was kept.—He raised four calves; (died off to fat,) three cows, Sept. 1st, and ceased milking Nov. 1st. His cows are all of native breed, and received no other feed than good grass pasture. Can this be beat?—*Cultivator.*

GENUINE ELOQUENCE.

A whig stump orator in the west, uses the following appropriate language:—"If I'm elected to this office, I will represent my constituents as the sea represents the earth, or the night contrasts with the day. I will unrivit human society, clean all its parts, and screw it together again. I will correct all abuses, purge out all corruption, and go through the enemies of our party like a rat through a new cheese. My chief recommendations are that at the public dinner given [illegible], I ate more than two men at the table; at the last election I put in three votes for the party; I've [illegible] a new suit of clothes that will do to wear to [illegible], and *I've got the handsomest sister in old* [illegible]."

THE CREW OF THE GRAMPUS.

The Baltimore American says;—We regret to see it stated in the Army and Navy Chronicle that the Navy Department finds itself compelled by law to withhold the hard earnings due the officers and crew of the U. S. Schooner Grampus, on the last returns received from [the] ill-fated vessel, lest between that time and her loss they might have drawn their pay, and thus a double payment should be made. The Department has received letters of the most touching character from their bereaved families, and such indeed is the needy condition, which some of them have already offered their claims for *a pension* for what they would bring. In [this] they have been baffled; the pension fund has [been] wasted, and money lenders will make no advance [on] such claims.

The officers of the Navy have it in contemplation to raise a fund among themselves for the benefit of the widows and orphans both of the officers and seamen of the Grampus. This is a praiseworthy movement, and we hail it with delight. But, as the Chronicle properly remarks, when we consider the number of persons to be relieved, and the small number of Navy officers who can render them aid, it becomes clearly manifest that something else must be done. The editor of that [paper] suggests that much might be effected by the [merch]ants of our large seaports "whose special interests the Grampus went down seeking to promote." We [think] the suggestion a good one.

FACTS TO BE BORNE IN MIND.

First 1st. That since the passage of the Bank Restraining Law of last winter, not a single rag factory has [been set] up in Ohio, nor cheated the working classes out of their hard earnings.

2d. That before that law was passed we had a burst about once a month, at a loss to the people of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

3d. That before that law was passed there was no regularity in the currency, and the exchanges on New York ranged from 10 to 20 per cent; but since the passage specie has become as plenty as paper, exchanges have come down to 1 and 2 per cent. and we hear no [one] complaining of the want of change or of a regular currency.

[4th.] That there is more money by hundreds of thousands of dollars in Ohio now, than there was [when we] nearly had twice as many banks.

[5th.] That the price of wheat has been higher since [the banks] went out of existence, than it was for the [year] that we had 22 banks.

From these facts we make these deductions." [1st.] That the swindlers are afraid to carry on their [game] for fear of the penitentiary. 2nd. That the [new] Law is a good one, and ought to be sustained [by all] honest men. 3rd. That the fewer banks we [have the] better for the people. 4th. That their existence does not raise the price of wheat, although they [may] reduce it. 5th. That the whig cry about low [prices] and no money is all humbug of the basest [sort]. 6th. "That the practical question to be tried [at the] polls" is, whether we shall have whig swindling [or] good sound specie paying banks.—*Ohio* [illegible]

[MOVEMENTS] OF THE CABINET.—The Secretary of State [and] Attorney General are at their posts. The [Secretary] of the Navy is in Boston. Mr. Porter is [at] Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania. Mr. [illegible] at the Springs with the Captain.—*Ib.*

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONGRESS,
WILLIAM WILKINS, Peebles.

SENATE,
JOHN NEGLEY, Butler.

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.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana,
JESSE MILLER, of Perry,
WM. B FOSTER, of Bradford.

☞Some persons have asked why we set down Genl. Thomas C. Miller, of Cumberland, as a Coon, in our paper a few days since. We found it so stated in one of the papers in his neighborhood, and supposed there could be no mistake about the matter. We knew that Mr. Miller *had been* a member of the democratic party, and had received many favors from it, but we now find him the favorite of a squad of disorganizers for the purpose of dividing our strength in "old mother Cumberland," and we scarcely think we do injustice to any man that will lend himself to such a scheme, by classing him with the coons. The persons who have favored Gen. Miller with a nomination style themselves the "anti tax-payers," or, they might more appropriately be called, the *repudiators.* If we remember the declaration of their objects correctly, they would incite the people not to pay the taxes to meet the liabilities of the state, and maintain its credit, but as a means of relief, recommend that purely stockjobbing scheme, the sale of the Public Works. To be the candidate of a party entertaining such principles, is no very favorable evidence of a man's democracy, and however fair Mr. M's political character may have heretofore been, he cannot expect any countenance from democrats, while he is found advocating such dishonest projects. No party will go further in carrying out the principles of economy, than the democratic party, but all efforts to that effect must be regulated by a proper regard for honesty, justice, and the credit of the commonwealth. The projects of the anti-tax-payers of Cumberland have neither of these requisites to recommend them. They would deprive the people of the state of all the growing advantages of the public works by selling them to stockjobbers, for a tithe of what their construction cost; they would defraud the domestic creditors by refusing to provide the means to pay them what they have honestly earned, and what has long been due them, and they would forever destroy the credit of the state, by a repudiation of her honest debts.—With such projects democrats can have nothing to do—they abhor them, and the man who will permit himself to be used by a faction advocating such doctrines, has no right to expect the confidence of the democratic party.

We do not suppose that the anti-tax-payers of Cumberland, or any other county where the democrats have a majority, will ever be able to organize a party, of any strength. But if such men as Gen. Miller, who has heretofore enjoyed a standing with the party, can be induced to join them, they may succeed in annoying the party, and, perhaps, in defeating the ticket. It was for this purpose they gave him a nomination, and if the whig ticket should be elected, the anti-tax-payers will have accomplished their object, and Gen. MILLER will have the *satisfaction* of knowing that he has been used as an instrument to break down the party to which he professes to belong.

THE REJECTION OF STEVENS.—No political event has recently happened in the ranks of our opponents, of as much importance as the rejection of Thaddeus Stevens and the true blue nose delegates from Lancaster, by the late federal Convention which met at Harrisburg, to nominate Canal Commissioners. For the first time in his life, Thaddeus Stevens was fairly whipped by those he contemptuously styled "whippable articles." He was driven in disgrace from an assembly of men with whom he has always heretofore acted—even rejected with contempt, by the hitherto despised band of Clay whigs. But yesterday he might have stood against them all—now he is denied the poor privilege of a place in their meagre and inanimate councils. This rejection of Stevens and his delegates, seals the doom of distinctive antimasonry. It proves that there no longer exists that unyielding firmness and energy in their ranks, which enabled them to rule the whigs, who were always superior to them in numbers, even here in Pennsylvania, with a strong curb. As long as the Antimasons of Allegheny were sustained by the voice and example of the unbroken Antimasonic phalanx of Lancaster, Union, Chester, and other strongholds of that faction, they would go on conquering and tyranizing over their whig allies. The Antimasons in those counties, in their turn, were encouraged by the news from Allegheny—but now, no sounds nor signs of mutual encouragement are heard or seen; in Chester they are broken, in Lancaster they are dispersed and shattered, and it is only here in Allegheny that distinctive Antimasonry rears its weary head and makes a last feeble and desperate struggle. But even, if successful, an event entirely out of the question, what could Antimasonry do in our State Assembly?—There will scarcely be ten—perhaps not five—distinctive Antimasons, elected as such, in that body. What, then, can they gain if successful? Their members must succumb to and follow the Clay whigs, and can accomplish nothing for their peculiar principles. Such are the inevitable results which Stevens' disgrace would indicate.

THE VIRGIN HEIFER FEED.—Is it a principle of the whigs not to pay for any of the festivals got up for the glorification of their great men? Judging from many of the events of the last two years it would seem so. Their jubilee at Taaffe & O'Connor's warehouse is still unpaid; the persons who prepared the great Harrison feast at New Lisbon, ask in vain to be paid for the expense incurred on the occasion, and last, the expense of the "Virgin Heifer Barbecue," at Lexington, Ky., is now the subject of a law suit. It was at this gathering that Mr. Clay was formally brought out for the Presidency, and it was there that he made his beautiful speech in favor of "Virgin Heifers." But the price of the feast remains unpaid. "Even the mechanic," says the Lexington paper, "who made the frame for Harrison's portrait, carried in the procession on that day has not been paid for his labor. Tired of waiting for his money, a day or two ago he brought suit against the committee of arrangements, but was defeated by some legal quibble." It is added, "This is shameful—he shall be paid, for if the Whigs will not do it, we will raise the money among the Democrats." Such is the feeling of indignation which is awakened against the dishonest course of the leaders of Clay Whiggery in Lexington.

STILL TRYING TO UNITE.—The whigs and blue noses hold a meeting at Elizabeth on Monday next. The call for the meeting does not intimate the object of the gathering, but we presume the leaders think it will be time enough to let the people know that, when the office-hunters have arranged the conditions on which they are to *swap* away their respective friends. Notwithstanding the antimasons affect to have so much horror of the principles of secrecy maintained by masons, they have no objection to resort to the practices of the lodge when they think it prudent to hoodwink their followers as to some of their political schemes.

LEHIGH DEMOCRAT.—We have received several numbers of a neatly printed and well filled paper, bearing the above title. It is published at Allentown, by Messrs. HUTTER & WILSON. It is warmly in favor of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, for the Presidency, and don't "think much" of Gov. Porter's administration, but speaks very complimentary of *our* county ticket.

☞The poor antimasons have got another kicking in Adams county from their whig brethren. In nominating the county ticket they were not permitted to take any part, and they threaten to take revenge by opposing its election. The Compiler says:

"The Antimasons met with rather cool treatment in the convention, if we are allowed to judge from the symptoms of dissatisfaction manifested by them with the ticket. The three piped organ of the antimasonic party himself, immediately after the ticket was announced, proclaimed it from "the house tops and in the valleys," that he would not support a certain part of it. He may be right enough in his prejudices, and they no doubt spring from just causes; but that concerns us not, and we merely mention the fact as an item of general intelligence."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The Democratic Conferees of the Indiana and Armstrong district, have nominated DOCTOR LORAIN, of Clearfield, for Congress. A friend in Blairsville writes us the following letter respecting the nomination:

BLAIRSVILLE, 11th Sept., 1843.

Editors Morning Post:

GENTLEMEN: It affords me much pleasure to inform you of the nomination for Congress in this district, composed of the counties of Indiana, Armstrong, Butler and Clearfield, of a man of sterling democratic principles and unquestioned integrity, Doctor Lorain of Clearfield county. This selection reflects great credit on the prudence and wisdom of the conferees. Without the least disrespect to the other gentlemen named before the conferees, I feel well assured that the selection of Dr. Lorain will be well received by the democracy of the District and receive their united support; and that he will be triumphantly elected there remains not the shadow of a doubt.

Very respectfully yours.

DUELLING.—*Subscription for Mr. Hueston's Family.*—The Baton Rogue Gazette requests the various editors in this State to announce that subscription lists will be opened for the relief of the late John Hueston. We make this announcement most readily, and trust that a substantial sum may be contributed by the citizens of Louisiana, in behalf of the bereaved widow and children of the deceased.

To this the Philadelphia Inquirer adds:—"What a bitter commentary upon duelling is contained in the above! Mr. Hueston, the individual alluded to, was the editor who was recently killed in a duel, by Mr. Labranche, of New Orleans. To satisfy a point of honor, he perriled and lost his life. His wife thus became a widow and his children orphans; and they are now, it would seem, dependant, in some measure, upon the charity of their friends. Would it not have been far better, far more honorable, for their father to have lived to support and protect them!"

MAINE.—The election in Maine was held on Monday last. We expect to be able in a few days to give our democratic friends good news from that quarter.

DON'T CUT OFF THE SUCKERS.—D. H. Hatton, in the Southern Planter, says, that after a trial of five years, he has satisfied himself that irreparable injury is done to corn by cutting off the suckers, as the produce of fodder and grain are both greatly diminished.

☞In the Paris Cicele, a well informed writer, Mons. Mallefer, who translated the pamphlet of Gen. Cass into French, has begun a series of friendly essays on the power and institutions of the American Union

CANOE RACE.—A Race is to take place to-day at Hoboken, New York, between a *Canoe,* manned by six Indians, and a squaw of the Chippewa tribe, and a row boat. The challenge is from the Indians; wager $200. Noah says, that for extraordinary novelty, this race will surpass everything heretofore presented. It must be remembered that Indians are with the paddle the most expert in the manner of propelling their light vessels, and to the eye present as agreeable a sight as the Gondolier of Venice. The men are to be dressed in light blue silk shirts and buckskin leggins, and the squaw, who will form quite an interesting feature, intends to spare no pains in the performance of the duties of her native *toilet.* We forgot to mention that the canoe is built of *tin,* and is twenty feet in length.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK.—It seems that this dreadful disease was in New York, notwithstanding a majority of the journals of that city denied the rumor. The Sunday Times of the 10th, states that the papers which stoutly denied its existence, admit that something like it appears to exist. The Medical Staff of the Board of Health are anxious to make it out billious intermittent with typhoid caste, and there is an unwillingness to confess the fact broadly and truly as it really occurred. "There is great praise due to Mr. Romeyn, of Kingston, for early sounding the alarm; great praise is due the firmness of the Express, in telling the truth at once, and to Dr. Townsend, for the promptness and skill in his early examination of the facts of the case. The Vanda carried yellow fever of the genuine kind to Rondout, and had the schooner stopped here at our wharves, *here,* we should have had yellow fever. Let us be grateful for our escape, without any thanks to the journals who absolutely denied the existence of the epidemic, and, in future, let us be more cautious. Several valuable lives have been sacrificed by the carelessness of some person."

☞The parties to whom the several packages of money attempted to be stolen by Edward Ing, Jr. belonged, have been held to bail in the sum of $500 each for their appearance before the Baltimore City Court, at its next term, to answer to the charge of compounding a felony.

THE CHEROKEES.—The last Arkansas (Van Buren) Intelligencer, says:—"We are highly gratified to have it in our power to announce to our readers that peace and quiet prevail in the Cherokee nation. The wheels of government are in regular operation—and as little excitement exists in the nation at this time, as did at any other period, except in the neighborhood where the late murder was committed. Vann and Hicks are not dead. Bushyhead was killed during the election, and three of the murderers are apprehended, one of whom is a white man, and the police are in search of other[s]."

RIGHT.—The Hartford, (Conn.) Times, in alluding to the improvement in business, gives the following timely caution:—"Now don't run wild; don't trust too much; and pray don't speculate away the last cent of money you possess, and thousands of dollars belonging to others."

THE EFFECTS OF GAMBLING.—A young man, in New York, of respectable family, we see by one of the papers of that city, went to a gambling establishment, was fleeced of his money, and, excited by liquor and maddened by the defeat, he snatched a pistol, lying in an open drawer, and fired at his opponent. The ball inflicted but a slight flesh wound, entering the wall opposite. Losses invariably attend gambling, and crime usually follow losses.

A RUSSIAN OFFER.—We are informed, says the Lycoming (Pa.) Gazette, that the Emperor of Russia has tendered to Amos Addis, Esq., of this country, the appointment of Mechanical Engineer on the St. Petersburgh and Moscow Railroad.

PENS.—The steel employed in Great Britain for making pens, amounts to one hundred and twenty-five tons annually, which is equivalent to about three hundred millions of pens.

The money abstracted [illegible] Millbery, Mass., Bank, has been found, [illegible] those [illegible] belonging to Abijah Learned, one of [illegible] with the robbery.

☞SINCLAIR is concertising in [illegible] in St. Louis

☞The most popular eating ho[use] [illegible] DOWLING."—at the present time is kept by a "LADY [illegible] signalized the She moved into a new house lately and [illegible] editors attended with a grand feast of *Gumbo.* All the [illegible] they attended, and since they partook of her hospitality, can talk of nothing but Mrs. Dowling and her Gumbo They must have been very hungry.

☞A medical correspondent of the N. O. Tropic who has been a daily visiter at the Hospital, says that he is convinced that not one fourth of the cases reported as Yellow Fever are so. According to the last advices the disease appears to be greatly on the decline. The report of the 1st gives only seven cases of Yellow Fever admitted; dismissed, three; patients remaining, forty-eight.

☞The store keepers of Gettysburgh have given notice that they will not receive, or pay out, any corporation notes after the 15th. Down with the shinplasters.

ORANGES.—A correspondent of the St. Augustine (Florida) News, writing from Pilatka, says that the orange crop in that vicinity will be very abundant.

THE MONEY SAFE.

Henry Saunder, the New York Forger, was brought up in Boston on Thursday for examination. The Post says:

The charge was read to him, and he waived the right to hear the evidence against him. He has disclosed to constable Clapp where may be found the remaining $27,000, all in bills of the several banks which cashed the forged paper of his employers. For want of bail in $35,000, he was re-committed, subject to a requisition from the governor of New York. He is quite a juvenile-looking lad, with crispy-red hair, and will not be 17 years of age till December next.—He was born in Germany. His father is an Englishman, and has been some years in practice as a physician in NewYork, but not with success. He in the most solemn and earnest manner exculpates his father who is now under arrest on suspicion of having been privy to the forgeries. He says his father is quite poor, but would rather die than be guilty of any dishonesty. The prisoner received a salary of $200 per annum from Messrs. Austen & Co., but latterly he had fallen into expensive habits, and incurred some debts, which he could not pay out of his wages. The desire to pay these debts, and to put his father, brother, and sister, beyond the reach of want, he says, were the motives which induced him to resort to forgery.

The New York Herald of Monday morning has the following account of the singular recovery of the money:

"Twenty-four thousand dollars of the money obtained from the banks of this city by young Saunders, the recent clerk of Austen, Wilmarding & Co., through forged checks, was recovered in this city yesterday, which, with the sum of $2000, taken from him at Boston, makes the full amount, within $6500, which was drawn from the several banks in the following sums:—

Merchants' Bank	5,000	Phœnix Bank	5,000
City Bank	5,000	Seventh Ward B'k	3,000
Union Bank	3,000	Bank of America	2,500
Manhattan Bank	1,000	Bank of Commerce	2,500
Bank of State	500	Bank of New York	5,000
Total			$32,500

The history of the recovery is as follows:—On Friday afternoon, a Mrs. Esther Cornelia Ragee, wife of Henry Ragee, of 82 Canal street, sent for a colored woman named Angeline Osborn, of 81 Mulberry street, who had washed for her, and told her she wished her to take charge of a box containing some valuable jewelry, and that she would be well compensated for her trouble. The colored woman, in the morning, took the trunk to the residence of Mrs. Hunter, wife of William Hunter, cooper, 375 Division street, for whom she had also worked, and told her the particulars relative to the possession of the box. Mrs. Hunter said that she was afraid there was something wrong about the matter. Instruments were procured and the box opened, when, instead of valuable jewelry, it was found to contain two large rolls of bank notes, and a small quantity of specie. Mrs. Hunter remembering the recent account of the successful forgeries of young Saunders, suspected that this might be the lost money, and immediately took measures to acquaint Messrs. Austen and Wilderming, of the discovery. They repaired to the house, where the money was counted, and amounted to $24,000, which was sealed up in a box, and placed as a special deposite in the vaults of the Merchants' Bank, to be divided among the several banks in connexion with that recovered in Boston, in proportion to their loss. Officers of police were sent for, and Henry Ragee and his wife were sent for, and Henry Ragee and his wife were arrested and committed for further examination. He is suspected of being an accomplice or accessory with Saunders in the commission of the forgeries, although as yet there is no evidence against him. The colored woman is also detained as a witness. The reward of $5000 for the apprehension of the rogue Saunders, and the recovery of the money, will consequently be divided between officer Clapp, of Boston, and Mrs. Hunt, and the colored woman Osborn.

Ragee and his wife are from one of the West India Islands, and have recently been boarding with Mrs. Johannes Lahy, and her two daughters, at 82 Canal street, over the store of Wm. Woledge. Mrs. L. removed in May last from 48 Maiden lane, where they also boarded, as did young Saunders up to that period. It was there that Ragee and his wife became acquainted with Saunders, who has since visited them at their boarding-house in Canal street. Ragee is a young man, about 24 years of age, and his wife somewhat younger. She is spoken of as a very pretty and accomplished woman, and Ragee himself as much of a gentleman in deportment, manners and education. His business we could not ascertain last evening, but it is supposed he was engaged in some broker's office in Wall street.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

At the adjourned meeting, yesterday, upwards of 400 men answered to their names, and 50 were reported as having gone to work at the agreed prices. A deputation from the piece-masters have waited upon the Executive Committee and reported that they are willing to sustain the journeymen in their strike, and will solicit aid from all the piece-masters in the city, to contribute to their relief. Forty-three master workmen have thus far acceded to the demands of the journeymen. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Rowan and Capt. Strong.

At the meeting this morning, about 500 were present, most of the piece makers have joined the strike The meeting was addressed with great effect by Messrs. W. J. Walsh, D. W. O'Brien, and Thomas Rowean.—*Boston B. S. Democrat, Sept. 9.*

From Boston [illegible]

CONTESTED ELECTIONS [IN] CONGRESS.

The number of these perplexing and expensive trials will be, from present appearances, large, and consume a portion at least of the time which should be devoted by the next Congress to more important matter. In New York, the seat of Hamilton [illegible] is contested by John McKeon, on account of the non-residence of any who voted for Fish. In Virginia, Mr. Botts contests the election of J. W. Jones, and Mr. Goggin [that] of Mr. Gilmer. In Kentucky, the return of Mr. Thomasson, from the 7th district, is contested by Mr. Lecompte, who objects to the legality of the Shelbyville vote:—*Bost. Post.*

"It will be remembered that the whigs of this city made a great noise about two democratic judges being appointed to hold the election in Franklin although it was well known that the clerk and sheriff were whigs. They even went so far as to say, if we elect our candidate they intended to contest his seat, and did they knew a whig legislature would not allow our candidates to take their seats. Knowing the rascal of the whig party we warned them to be cautious [of] this seat, because we were conscious they had divided the law in many counties. Sure enough, in Shelby the adjoining county to Franklin—they had none for but whigs in all the county, as we learn, but two judges of the sixteen officers. In Shelbyville, they had [illegible] judges, sheriff and clerk. It is reported that their partisan judges permitted many whigs who had voted for Sprigg on the first day, to vote for Thomasson on the second and third days, thus giving him a majority.

"Major Lecompte, it is understood, will contest Mr. Thomasson's claim to a seat, on the ground of illegal voting, and a palpable and designed disregard of the election laws of the state, and if he does there is no [illegible] but he will succeed. The whigs hereabouts they intend to join at this determination, as it is what [illegible] in this county, if defeated."

Ky. Yeoman.

VERMONT ELECTION.

We have a few returns from a slip from the office of the Bennington State Banner, a whig paper. In [the] towns heard from, the vote for Governor is as follows:

	1843. Kellogg,	Mattocks,	Williams,	1842. Smilie,	Paine,	Williams,
Bennington,	150	156	24	357	387	22
Pownal,	191	[illegible]	—	197	149	—
Woodford,	41	5	—	38	54	9
	582	591		592	590	31

Nine towns in Franklin give Mattocks for Governor, 1292 votes; [Kellogg] (dem.) 1037; [Abo]lition 143.

The Congressional delegation will probably stand as follows:

1—Solomon Foote, W.
2—Jacob Collamer, W.
3—Geo. P. Marsh, W.
4—Paul Dillingham, dem.

In the last Congress, three [whigs] and two Democrats. Mattocks (Whig) is doubtless elected Governor. The Legislature will also be Whig as heretofore.

LATER.—The Boston "State Democrat" of Saturday afternoon gives returns from 118 towns, in which the vote stands, Kellogg (L.)8,259, Mattocks, (W.) 15,384, Williams, (Ab.) scattering 2112. Mattock's majority thus far [illegible]. There is probably no election by the people.

An extra from the Wood Age, dated on Thursday evening, states that nine towns of Windsor [county] give Collamer, the whig candidate for Congress in that district, 600 majority over his opponent, and that the full county will not probably give him over 10[00] majority. The remainder of the district is made up of Orange county, which is largely democratic, giving 780 majority against them in 1842. There is therefore some hope that Collamer is defeated in the district. Marsh and Foote, are probably elected in Burlington and Brattleboro districts, and the Montpelier Watchman, whig, says that there is probably no choice in the fourth district. We have still hopes however, that Dillingham, democrat, is chosen in that district.

The Legislature will probably stand better for the democrats than it did last year. In 121 towns, which last year chose 43 democrats, 73 whigs, and 1 abolitionist, to the House, the democrats this year have 6[illegible], the whigs 59, abolitionists [illegible] and of these towns, 11 have made no choice. In the Senate, the democrats have gained one in Grand Isle county, and the whigs 2 each in Franklin and Caledonia counties.

IRISH ITEMS.—We understand that it is the intention of Reilly, T. C., to re, in the Repeal Association, that the committee authorised to treat with Hogan, the celebrated Irish sculptor, for a marble statute of O'Connell, to be placed in the Conciliation Hall of Ireland. The spirit and feeling that dictate the proposed motion should become generally operative, and would produce the most beneficial results to native talent, under the influence of a resident Irish Legislature.

A paragraph has been making the tour of some of the newspapers, to the effect that the army in Ireland amounts to about [illegible],000 men. This, including [illegible] is based in error. Our force in that country, at present exceed 20,000 all arms and ranks, does not at present exceed 20,000 men.—*United Service Gazette.*

The *Athlone Sentinel* says that the barracks and forts in that part of Ireland are being provisioned for several months; and hence the rise in the price of bread. Surely the presence of 20,000 who eaters in red coats, with a large number in the who eat bread also, might account for the rise, without supposing preparations for a siege.

One of the landing waiters at Waterford seized, on the 21st July, two cannon, a large cask of gunpowder, and three cases of balls. They were intended it is said, to fortify Caher House, the seat of the Earl of Glengall, but were taken to the custom-house instead.

Murder of the Adjutant of the Fifth Fusiliers.—On Friday evening [illegible], at Birr, the adjutant of the [5th] regiment 5th Fusileers was drilling a portion of the regiment in the evening when one of the soldiers stepped out of the ranks, aimed deliberately and shot him dead. The adjutant was a Scot[illegible] an Englishman, who had [illegible] lent character. It is cu[illegible] drilling of this same ad[illegible] died.

THE RUSSI[AN MINISTER.]

The Washington corre[spondent of the] Sun writes:—"There appears to b[e] [illegible] ding as to who is the Russian Ministe[r] though I believe that Baron Bodisco is s[illegible] Some time ago M. Bodisco applied to the Czar to return home on a visit, which was granted, [and] Zabrelo appointed to fill his place until his return again to his duties. For some unexplained reasons, his Count ship deferred his arrival four months after the assignee time; thus keeping M. Bodisco on the eve of going, unable to go:—in the meantime one of his sons [illegible] Williams (the Baron's father-in-law) [illegible] arrives just as Bodisco cannot leave on account [of] domestic troubles. Thus situated, Bodisco rem[ains] a few months longer, observing that "as he ha[d wait]ed four months for the Count, the Count cou[ld wait] four months for him." This leaves Count Zab[relo in] an awkward dilemma, as he must either return [or re]main without salary or recognized official capacit[y]."

Port of Pittsburg[h.]

Reported by Sheble and Mitchell, Gen[eral] Boat Agents, Water street.

EIGHT FEET WATER IN THE CH[ANNEL]
According to Copper Mark at the Wood [st.]

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
Oella, Bowman, Ci[ncinnati]
Charleston, Nell, Elizabeth.
Alpine, Cockburn, G[illegible]
North Queen, McLain, Wheeling

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
Ohio Mail, Ward, Cin.
Herald, Dawson, St. Louis.
Massachusetts, Clark, do.
Alpine, Cockburn, Elizabeth.
Oella, Bowman, Brownsville.
North Queen, McLain, Wheeling.

All boats marked thus (*) in the above are provided with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent explosion of steam boilers.

THEATRE.

IN consequence of the great success of Dr. Lardner's Lectures, the Dramatic entertainments are postponed for a short period. Due notice will be given of the first performance.

JAMES P. GANN, Stage Manager.

In preparation the spectacle of the Bottle Imp.

sep 13—tf

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of JOHN WESLEY GIBSON, who left his father's residence in Canal township, Venango county, on Sunday the 3d inst. and was traced a considerable distance, on the old Franklin road to Pittsburgh. Information where he may be found will be received with lasting gratitude by his aged father who has come Pittsburgh in quest of him, which may be left either at this office, or at the office of John J. Mitchell, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets.

sept. 12—3t. [Other papers please copy.]

ASSYRIAN FASCINATION, at CONCERT HALL

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, *And to continue until further notice.*

☞MISS WYMAN, the Original and Popular Lady Magician, Mr WYMAN, Ventriloquist, and SIGNOR VARINOAS, Marionettes. Admittance 25 cents; children half price. Particulars in small bills. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

sept 12.

NEW GOODS AT
Zebulon Kinzey's Comb and Fancy Store,
No. 86, Market street, Pittsburgh.

The Stock consists in part as follows:

COMBS.

Tortoise Shell Tuck Combs.
Do Side do.
Do Curl do.
Do Pocket do.
Buffalo Horn Twist do.
Ivory [illegible]
Do Dressing
Do Pocket
German Silver
Horn Tuck
Do Twist do
Do Texan do
Do Puff do
Do Dressing do.
Do Redding do.
Do Pocket do.
Also a few fine Gilt do., plain and set tops.

FANCY GOODS.

Rose wood Writing Desks,
Do Dressing Cases,
Do Work Boxes of every description,
Fine Shaving Cases,
Do do Boxes,
Shell Card Cases,
Ivory do
Velvet do
Do Pocket Books,
Music Boxes,
Chess Boards,
Do Men, from 75 cents to $25 per
Walking Canes,
Accordeons,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Wax Dolls, all sizes,
A large assortment of Willow and Straw Travelling Baskets,
Fancy Work Baskets,
Silk Bags and Purses,
Bead do do
Silk Watch Guards, &c.

JEWELRY.

Gold and Silver Pencils,
Do do Thimbles,
Do Breast Pins,
Do Finger Rings,
Do Earrings,
Do Bracelets and Lockets,
With a good assortment of Hair Pins, Pins, &c.

VARIETY GOODS.

Pins, Tapes, Hooks and Eyes, Needles, Threads, Thimbles, Suspenders, Buttons, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Knives, Scissors, German Silver Table and Tea Spoons, &c.

TOYS.

A large assortment of every description.

The above articles may be had in connection with every article in the variety department. Call and examine the stock—they will be sold at reduced prices for cash.

sep 12—1w

Dye Stuffs Just Received.

CHIPPED LOG WOOD AND FUSTIC, Blue Vitriol, Camwood, Alum, and a general stock of DYE WOODS, in store, and for sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD.

sept. 12. Corner 4th and Wood sts.

McLane's American Worm Specific.

THIS is to certify that with McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC, a child of mine passed upwards of 600 [worms] [illegible] Worm Specific now in use; it is the [illegible] H. BARTHOLOMEW.

[illegible], O., Oct. 4, 1843.

For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,

sept. 12. Corner 4th and Wood sts.

McLane's American Worm Specific.

THIS is to certify that a child of [mine] passed upwards of 30 worms of [illegible] 4 years size, from 4 to 5 inches long. In my neighborhood [illegible] some dozen of certificates of its astonishing effects could be produced. H. SNOW.

Poland, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1842.

For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,

sept 12 Corner 4th and Wood sts.

For Sale Low for Cash.

300 dozen all sizes Window Sash and Window Glass, Carpet chain, Country Carpets, Coffee Mills, sizes of Patent Buckets; Tubs, Churns, Hatchets, Augurs, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Axes and Hatchets, Augurs, [illegible] Lacings and Twine, and Louisville [illegible] Carpets, Flannels, Linds[illegible] [Fe]athers, Flax, Tow, [Bees]wax, &c.

SUNDRIES.—50 boxes [illegible]
5 do cocoa,
3 do rice flour,
23 [illegible]
5 do ground pepper,
5 do Cayenne do.,
36 cans ground mustard,
5 kegs do allspice,
5 do do ginger,
12 cans do do., together with every thing in the grocery line, all of which is offered at extremely low prices, for cash.

aug 9 HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO., 43, Wood street

TOBACCO.—10 boxes Burton's 5 b lump tobacco,
25 do Russell & Robinsons do
5 do Hare's do
10 do assorted sizes and brands,
just received and for sale by

aug 9 HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO., 43, Wood street,

John Cartwright,

CUTLER and Surgical Instrument Manufacturer, corner of 6th and Liberty streets, Pittsburg, Pa. N. B.—Always on hand an extensive assortment of Surgical and Dental instruments, Banker's, Tailor's, Hatter's, Hair Dresser's and Tanner's Patent Shears, Saddler's Tools, Trusses, &c.

je 24.

[illegible] counterfeits of the above article is to be had [illegible] sept 12.

[illegible] can give as good [illegible] thrust no establishment [illegible] against these impositions and guard [illegible]