with the sample bottle, and Sampson is as strict a teetotaller as if he had taken the pledge from father Mathew.

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 29.

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, Jr. of Bradford.

TICKETS.

Any quantity of the regular Democratic Ticket, can be had at this office. Our Democratic friends are requested to call and supply themselves. sep 26—tc.

☞ RODY PATTERSON having been disappointed in procuring a nomination from the Clay Convention, appears desirous of attracting public attention in a newspaper controversy. In his reply to a number of persons who solicited him to run against the regularly nominated candidate for Sheriff, he took occasion to insinuate that we, as the conductors of a public journal, had used our influence to defeat his nomination. This charge, we fearlessly say, cannot be substantiated by a single line or paragraph that appeared in our paper, previous to the meeting of the Convention. On the contrary, we took many occasions to speak in praise of *all* the aspirants, and to commend them to the party as worthy of its confidence and support. The fairness of our course, in this respect, was noticed and approved by Patterson himself, with the remark that we seemed disposed to give them all a "fair shake." When his first letter appeared, we repelled, in mild terms, the charge of using our influence, as publishers of a paper, against his nomination; and in his second epistle, instead of substantiating or retracting his charge, as in honor and justice he was bound to do, he changes his ground of attack, and assails one of the editors with the slang common to hired and licensed slanderers.—For the course of our paper we are mutually responsible; we are willing and ready to answer to the party for every article that has ever appeared in its columns, and we can safely defy RODY PATTERSON, or any other man, to point to a single line that would indicate an hostility to his nomination, or that we used our influence as editors against him. As to our personal predilections, we have yet to learn that any clique has a right to control them, or that political editors have become such abject slaves, as to be forced to surrender one of the proudest privileges of American citizens. As public journalists, we always have and always will, do equal justice to every democrat, but as freemen we claim the right to express our preferences, without being called to account by every person who may think himself aggrieved.

It is extremely unpleasant to be forced into a controversy with persons professing to act with the democratic party, at a time when we should forget all personal matters, and unite our efforts in support of the ticket; but the persevering attacks that have been made upon us, and the unworthy means resorted to by our assailants, compel us to notice and repel their unfounded charges at once. If possible, we will refrain from occupying our columns with personal matters until after the election of our ticket, when, if these gentlemen desire an investigation of their conduct and ours, in relation to the nominations, they can have it, to their hearts' content.

MAINE ELECTION.—We believe there is no doubt of the election of the democratic candidate for Governor in Maine by the people. The Augusta Age, of the 22d, publishes returns from 291 towns and plantations which show that the present majority against Mr Anderson, is 1,291—ninety four towns and plantations yet remain to be heard from, which gave in 1840, a majority of 1,776 for Mr. Fairfield. Should the remaining towns come in as well as in 1840, Mr. Anderson will be elected by nearly 500 majority. They will probably come in better, being in portions of the State where the disaffection towards the democratic candidate prevailed; and we already have reports from a portion of Oxford giving some 150 gain, but we have not the precise vote in the towns referred to.

We compare with the vote of 1840, because the vote of that year exhibited the greatest strength of the federal party, and the democratic candidate failed of an election by a few votes only.

For ourselves, we have no doubt of Anderson's election by the people by a majority of not less than 500 votes over federalism, abolitionism and "*ball-rolling*."

The aggregate vote in the State for Governor, will be greatly diminished from that of previous years, and will not probably exceed 65,000.

Mr. Anderson's plurality over Robinson, the regular federal candidate, will be about 10,000. Thus it will be seen that the people of Maine have again put their irrevocable seal of condemnation upon federalism, which may be considered as literally *defunct*, and can only be effective against the democracy by joining hands with whatever faction it may, by its knavish acts, succeed in fomenting in our ranks.

GOOD.—The democrats of Montgomery county, in their late County Convention, exacted a pledge from the candidates nominated for the Legislature, that they would oppose all new Banks and monopolies of all kinds, or the renewal of charters to Banking companies already created, except on the principle of *individual liability* of the respective stockholders. If all the democratic counties would give their representatives similar instructions, the Legislature would be relieved from the horde of bank borers that assemble at Harrisburg during every session, and the people would have some protection against the fraud and dishonesty of corporations, from which they have suffered so severely.

☞ The Hon. David Henshaw, Secretary of the Navy, and the Hon. Walter Forward, late Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in Washington city, on Friday evening last.

Major General Scott returned to the seat of Government on Thursday last, from a short tour of inspection to the harbor defences of the Eastern sea board.

☞ RATHBUN, it is reported, will commence the practice of medicine upon the expiration of his time in the state prison. He is reported to be fully competent, having been the assistant of the physician of the prison during most of the time he has been in confinement, and therefore required a more than ordinary insight into the various ills to which the human frame is subject. He ought to form a partnership with Dr. Dyott.

TRUE TO THE LETTER.—The Shawneetown Gazette, recently, in an article treating on the coming Presidential election, observes:—"He who is the friend of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, Col. Johnson, Mr. Buchanan or Gen. Cass, and will not support any but *his* particular favorite, *is not a Democrat*—he is an enemy in disguise. Those great and distinguished men all profess and advocate the same political principles, and in the selection of either of them, all that is gained is personal preference." This is a correct sentiment and will apply to all party nominations, from the highest to the lowest offices in the gift of the people.

TRAVEL ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The amount of travel on the Hudson river, between Albany and New York, this season, says the Express, is nearly double that of any previous. The day boats particularly have had a rich harvest, having averaged about 500 passengers almost every trip since the 1st June last, the nett receipts of which amount to nearly $1000 daily to each boat.

MRS. GILMOUR AGAIN.—It appears by affidavits just received in New York from Scotland, that the person who came out to this country to arrest this woman, had no power, notwithstanding he swore at the examination before the U. S. Commissioner that he was Superintendent of Police and Sheriff's officer.—Some legal investigation will be had on the subject in New York.

MORMONISM.—The people in the neighborhood of Carthage, Illinois, are in a high state of excitement against the Mormons, and propose that measures shall be adopted to drive them from the state.

☞ The balance of the Ohio 7 per cent. loan, $900,000, was taken in New York on the 13th inst., at par, by the same parties who took the rest of the loan last spring, reserving to themselves the right to take the whole. The loan is for $1,500,000, redeemable in 1851.

☞ We have not heard what effect the equestrian performances of the antimasonic candidate for Sheriff have had among the people of Ohio township. Will the American inform the public how the *two horses* answered the Doctor's purpose?

MR. SULLIVAN, the federal candidate for State Senate, in Butler county, is a very kind and courteous man. He is so tender towards the feelings of others, that it is impossible to get him to say which branch of the family in Allegheny he is in favor of. He is completely noncommittal on the subject, and the only opinion that it would be possible to get from him would be, his conviction that they are *both right*. After he gets the votes of the whigs and blue noses, he will perhaps let them know which faction he is in favor of.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON arrived at Washington city on Friday night, in excellent health. The Globe says: "The Colonel is on his way to Staunton, Va., to attend to a suit in which he is interested, set for trial on the first Monday in next month. He has some business to transact here, for his friends and himself, with the departments of the General Government, which will detain him here several days—perhaps till this day week—which will leave him time to reach Staunton on the Monday following. It is Col. Johnson's intention, we learn, to return to this city after the suit shall have been tried; and, after spending a few days here, to visit his friends in the Eastern and Northern States."

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

A correspondent enquires how many Electoral votes each State is entitled to under the Apportionment of Congress. We have stated it long since but will state it again for the benefit of those who may have forgotten.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

State,	*Pres. Electors.*
Maine,	9
New Hampshire,	6
Massachusetts,	12
Vermont,	6
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	6
New York,	36
New Jersey,	7
Pennsylvania,	26
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	8
Virginia,	17
North Carolina,	11
South Carolina,	9
Georgia,	10
Alabama,	9
Louisiana,	6
Mississippi,	6
Tennessee,	13
Kentucky,	12
Ohio,	23
Indiana,	12
Michigan,	5
Illinois,	9
Missouri,	7
Arkansas,	3
Total,	274
Required to elect,	138

To know how many members of the House any State is entitled to, subtract two (for Senators) from its quota of Electors above, and the remainder will be the number of its representatives.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

One of our oldest and most learned divines on Sunday morning suffered a temporary or rather serious absence of mind; but before the hour of morning service arrived, was supposed to have entirely recovered, and went to his church to perform the duties of his calling. He proceeded regularly with the services of the day, and preached an extempotaneous discourse which was declared by many who heard it to be one of the most eloquent, perspicuous and argumentative sermons they ever listened to.

After the clergymen arrived home it was noticed that his mind was again wandering, and proper medical treatment was resorted to, and he has since in a great measure recovered. He states that he has not the slightest recollection of preaching the last Sabbath, or even of being at church; so that he must have delivered an eloquent and lucid discourse while in a state of suspended intellectual action—a phenomenon certainly of a curious and unusual character. The only discrepancies in the services of the day were two; after reading the commandments the clergyman repeated the sixth, and when giving out the second hymn he gave out the same one which had been just previously sung.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FATHER MATTHEW'S PILGRIM.

An eccentric Irishman has been in the habit of following the reverend apostle of temperance in his mission through Ireland and England, and made his appearance daily near the platform at Kensington-common and other places. He is a man about 40 years of age, of robust stature, and expressive countenance. He wears an old pair of cord trowsers and jacket, and has a curious crown on his head, *formed* with rushes, in front of which is a small peacock's feather. He neither wears shoes nor stockings, but carries in his hand a staff with several religious devices carved round it. He is looked upon by the lower orders of his countrymen with great reverence, and receives a few pence occasionally from them. He also wears round his bare brawny neck a small blue riband, to which is attached a diminutive brass cross and his medal.—He is very reluctant to answer any questions which are put to him by strangers, and gets angry when asked too many. He collects almost as great an assemblage around him as his reverend master.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Through the politeness of our friend, Gen. W. T. ROGERS, of Bucks, (says the Democratic Union,) we are enabled to present to our readers the following interesting correspondence between a committee appointed by the recent Democratic State Convention, and Messrs. MILLER and FOSTER, two of the nominees of that body. It will be seen, that these two gentlemen *accept* the nomination tendered them by the Convention, in terms, too, that will give them enhanced claims upon the support of the Democracy of the state. The reply of Mr. CLARKE had not yet been received, but it is understood, that he also accepts the proffered honor. That these nominations will be sustained on the second Tuesday of October, by a majority of 20 to 30,000, is not, we believe, sincerely doubted by any sagacious politician of either party.

HARRISBURGH, *Sept.* 5. 1843.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuence of a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention, we herewith enclose you an authenticated copy of the proceedings thereof.

From among the numerous and highly respectable lists of nominations presented to the Convention, you have been selected as the Democratic candidates for Canal Commissioners of this Commonwealth, to be supported at the annual election in October next. We, therefore, anticipate your acceptance of the nominations.

The deliberations of the Convention, throughout, were characterized with great unanimity. All local and personal feelings were readily yielded, and the nominations emanating at the hands of Delegates directly from the ranks of the people, were most cordially acquiesced in. We have confidence and belief, also, that they will be triumphantly ratified at the ballot-boxes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
W. T. ROGERS, Bucks.
W. B. ANDERSON, Perry.
S. S. JAMISON, Indiana.

To Messrs James Clarke, Jesse Miller, and William B. Foster, jr. Esq'rs.

BLOOMFIELD, *Sept.* 11, 1843.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 5th inst., informing me of my nomination as one of the candidates for the office of Canal Commissioner by the Democratic State Convention recently convened; and enclosing a copy of the proceedings of that body.

In reply, permit me to say, that the event was to me entirely unexpected, as I had not the least intimation that my name would be brought before the Convention; and I can say truly, that I would have been much pleased, if the choice had fallen on some other one of the many worthy and competent gentlemen named for the office.

I appreciate, however, very highly, so distinguished a mark of the confidence of the Convention, especially at this time when the attention of the people has been so long directed to the importance of the trust; and I feel that its value is generally enhanced by the voluntary manner in which it has been bestowed. I, therefore, regard it as my duty to accept the nomination, whatever might have been my inclination or determination, had I been consulted before it was made.

I am fully sensible of the importance and responsibility of the situation, and of the great difficulty in meeting the public expectation in the management of public improvements so diversified and extensive as those of Pennsylvania, and I rely much upon the experience and practical knowledge of the gentlemen with whom I am associated on the ticket, whom I have the pleasure to know, and in whose ability and integrity I place great confidence.

For myself, all I can promise, in the event of my election is, that I will devote the best abilities I may possess to aid in the promotion of the public interests, with which I regard the resuscitation of the credit and the financial integrity and honor of the State as most intimately connected.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves and those you represent, assurances of my high respect and sincere friendship. Your fellow citizen,

JESSE MILLER.

HARRISBURGH, *Sept.* 9th. 1843.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., covering an authenticated copy of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, which assembled at the State Capitol on that day, by which I am apprized of my nomination, by that body, as one of the Democratic candidates for Canal Commissioners of this Commonwealth.

Under any circumstances, a nomination for that important office, emanating from the people, would be gratifying to me; but when the high character of the gentlemen composing the Convention, and the number of respectable names presented to them, is considered, I cannot but feel highly honored. I therefore, accept the nomination, and should the decision of their representatives be ratified by the people themselves, as you confidently anticipate, I pledge the devotion of my best energies to a faithful discharge of my duties, and to a careful watchfulness over the interests of my native State.

With my thanks to the members of the Convention, for this expression of their confidence, and to you, gentlemen, for the complimentary manner in which you have conveyed it.

I remain, very respectfully,
your friend and fellow citizen,
WM. B. FOSTER, Jr.

A curious piece of news received by the Caledonia, of the fashionable kind, is the resolution of the old Prince Elector of Hesse, who, for the love of a wandering beauty (he made her Countess of Richenback) abandoned his throne, who is now, a few months after her death, again on the eve of another left-hand marriage with a little plebeian girl, whose face is her fortune. He continues to reside at Frankfort, the native town of his belle. The name of the fortunate damsel is Miss De Berlepsch. The marriage was to take place on the 4th inst., at Philipruhe, near Hanau, and the consort of the Landgrave was immediately to assume the style and title of the Countess of Hanau.

From the Baltimore American.

NAVAL STATIONS ABROAD.

The subject referred to in the subjoined remarks of the Washington Globe, is one which deserves the serious attention of the country. It is not our policy to hold colonial possessions, or to seek the extension of our territories by the acquisition of foreign lands.—But in adhering to this principle, it does not follow that we must deny ourselves the important advantages, to be derived from the possession of suitable points in different quarters of the world for the convenience of our ships of war and traders. To hold such poinis would not imply a disposition towards territorial aggrandizement; it would only show that we were duly provident in respect to our marine interests. The Globe says:

It is a remarkable fact, that, in ousting the United States from Astoria and Columbia river, Great Britian has not left the navy of the Union, a port in any quarter of the world, which it can enter without permission. Our national ships go to the Mediterranean; there they find that England's navy has islands, ports, and a home, but ours has none. All the immense sums of money, which are expended in supplying our navy in Europe, go into foreign pockets, and give support to governments hostile to our institutions. Our ships are sent to the West Indies, and to the East Indies; to South America on the Atlantic, and South America on the Pacific to the coasts of Asia and of Africa; every where England's navy is found at home, in her own ports, and sustained by the guns of fortresses on shore; and is so in the wide waste of waters that embrace New Holland, New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, &c. But there is not a spot on any of these shores or seas where an American ship can obtain provisions, or find a shelter, but from a stranger, and under the guns of frowning batteries, with the match in the hands of rivals in commerce and competitors for naval ascendancy.

The French Government has recently shown itself duly sensible of the importance of having naval stations of its own in the remote parts of the world. It has taken possession of the Marquesas in the Pacific, and more recently it has occupied Garroway, on the western coast of Africa. There can be no question we think concerning the propriety of this policy, on the part of any nation which has considerable commerce, and a disposition to extend it still further.—Now we are already a commercial people, and as such second to no country in the world save one. In course of time with such resources as we possess, such elements of progression, such enterprise, and persevering ingenuity, it is not at all improbable that we shall surpass Great Britain in the number and tonnage of our trading ships, and in the value and extent of our commerce. It would hardly be consistent with the position which we would then occupy—indeed, it is not inconsistent with the position which we now occupy as a commercial nation; to be dependant in foreign seas upon strangers or rivals for the accommodations and conveniences indispensably necessary to our ships and seamen.

☞ A letter in the New York Tribune, dated "Kookuk, Iowa Territory, Aug 27th, states that during this Spring and Summer the Mormons have had great additions, principally from England, symptoms of disloyalty to Joe Smith, are already becoming apparent, and there are many who do not hesitate openly to manifest it.

JAMAICA.

By the schr. Alicia, arrived at New Orleans on the 16th from Kingston, the editors of the Bee have received the Jamaica Despatch of the 2d inst. It contains a diagram of the burnt district, representing the ravages of the fire, of the 26th ult., destroying in its progress one-third of the city, and property to the amount of £500,000 currency, equal to $2,250,000. The fire it appears was confined to the south-east quarter of the city; nearly the whole of the various blocks of buildings comprised between Milk street, Water lane, Hanover and Golden streets, and intersected by Lombard and Thomas streets, were burnt to the ground, besides five or six squares on Sutton, East, Queen and Law's streets; in addition to which many other tenements suffered severely.

The Despatch says:—

The committee for the relief of those reduced to destitution by the late fire, met yesterday and continued distributing alms during the day.

The Firewardens are still indefatigably following up their enquiries relative to the origin of the late fire.—From all we hear, no clue to incendiarism has been found.

The examination of rogues, vagabonds, and monsters in the shape of men, who have been taken up for robberies during our late misfortunes, continues under the direction of Mr. Prince,—we sincerely hope transportation will follow every conviction.

DARING MURDER.

A bold and daring murder was committed at Rochester, about fifteen miles above Dover, N. H., on Tuesday, the 19th inst In a remote part of the town, near the line of Farmington, a woman by the name of Phebe Hanson, was shot in her own house at noonday! Miss Hanson was a maiden lady, somewhat advanced in years, and with her brother, also unmarried, occupied the house.

On Tuesday about 11 o'clock, a man and boy who had been laboring in an adjoining field picking hops, came, as was their wont to do, to "aunt Phebe's" door to get a mug of cider that was generally prepared for them at that hour: the boy tried to open the door first but some weight was pressed against it that prevented him. The man then tried, and upon opening it he beheld Miss Hanson stretched lifeless upon the floor. A deep gash was found over her left eye which was ascertained to have been caused from a bullet which had passed directly through the brain and caused her death instantly; upon her right hand was another wound, probably received by raising it for protection when the deadly aim was made.

Suspicion soon fell upon two fellows by the names of Emery Howard and Andrew F. Howard, one of whom had often been employed by the brother of the deceased to work upon the farm, and from his bad character and some dark circumstances, it was believed by all that they were the murderers. These two men had lived in Rochester, but lately removed to Somersworth, six miles below, and were there living with their mother.

They were finally arrested, and one of them made a full confession of the murder, stating that he alone was the guilty person. He said that he shot Miss Hanson only for money, that he never entertained the least grudge against her.

At a subsequent examination before a magistrate it appeared that a plan was laid between the two, to decoy Miss Hanson from her house on some pretence and when they had got her away the foul deed should be committed. This partially succeeded, but Miss H. returned home sooner than was expected. Upon seeing her, the murderer levelled his gun loaded with a bullet, took deliberate aim and shot her. He then took the chest belonging to the brother of the deceased, out of doors, pried it open with an axe and robbed it of all the money it contained, which was but twenty-nine dollars and some odd cents, which being secured, the murderer decamped.

The box in which the deceased had deposited her money, and which contained upwards of a thousand dollars in gold and silver, was not discovered by the murderers.

☞ The opinion with the knowing ones, appears to be very general in New York, that her majesty the Queen of England has done a very naughty thing in going over to France, without the permission of Parliament. It is said she has violated one of the clauses of the *act of settlement*. Who would be a King or Queen, if they cannot go just where they please, nay, have plum-pudding every day for dinner—if they choose. But—to be serious, the clause referred to is the third in that celebrated instrument, by which it was enacted "that no person who shall hereafter come to the possession of this crown shall go out of the dominions of England, Scotland or Ireland, without the consent of Parliament." This portion of the act, we learn from the True Sun, was, however, *repealed* in the early part of the reign of George 1st, in order to give that monarch an opportunity of passing over to his Hanoverian dominions, and it is remarked by Hallam that the frequent journeys of the King of Hanover, "were an abuse of the graciousness with which the Parliament consented to annul the restriction." No act repeasing this restraint upon the occupant of the throne has since been passed, so far as we know; and we presume the young Queen might pay a visit to the American King, who lately addressed to her such an affectionate letter, if such was her royal pleasure, without saying "by your leave" to Lords or Commons.—*Pro. Chron.*

WARS OF NAPOLEON.

The German historians, whose statistics are relied on with much confidence, estimate that in the wars of Napoleon, which were carried on eleven years, from 1802 to 1812, *five million eight hundred thousand men* perished, being more than half a million annually. This calculation does not include a great number of premature deaths, caused by the accidents of war by fright, despair, &c. The war with St. Domingo, from 1801 to 1803, is set down as having destroyed 60,000 French soldiers and sailors, and 100,000 inhabitants of the island. The maritime war with England, from 1802 to 1804, cost the lives of 50,000 men—the winter campaigning of 1803-4 destroyed 150,000 men—the war in Calabria from 1805 to 1807, 200,000 men—the campaigns in Germany and Poland, in 1809, swept away 300,000 men—the campaign of 1812 cost France and her allies 500,000 men, and Russia 300,000, besides 200,000 Poles, Germans and French, who perished by famine or consecutive diseases; and in the final campaign of 1813, 450,000 men perished.

SMOKING.

Physician: Madam, I can no longer continue to prescribe for you, unless you throw away that pipe! Patient: Why, la, doctor I change the cob every day or two. Physician: No matter, while you continue to smoke at all. Besides I see you do not change the stem. That reed, madam, is filled with the pill of tobacco, deadly poison, the etherealization of which is sufficient to suffocate a rhinoceros! Horrid practice, ma'am. Oh, reform it altogether. Patient: La, doctor, how you do talk! Suppose I should quit smoking, what should I do for excitement, seeing I have no baby to nuss.

☞ The Editor of the New World positively maintains that the grammar of the following is not, strictly speaking, correct:—

"*Here lie my Wife.*
And be she dead, and am she gone?
And is I left here all alone?
Ah, cruel Fate, thou be'st unkind,
To take she 'fore, and leave I 'hind."

"Butter is riz and eggs is rizer,
But 'tis as 'tiz, and can't be no tiser."

THEY DID.

In 1840, the 'coons prophesied the utter destruction of democracy. Aye, said they exultingly, "there won't be enough left to point a stick at." Well, we are free to acknowledge we were most shamefully cheated and beaten; but not conquered. Thanks to the undaunted champions of democracy, we are yet alive and kicking, and now it is our turn—and we do prophesy, that in 1844, 'coonery, with all its humbuggery, will be kicked into the middle of the next century.—*Bay State Dem.*

THE AMERICAN GRAVE YARD AT NEW ORLEANS.

The American Grave Yard, in New Orleans, is encompassed by a substantial brick wall. The receptacles for the dead are so very different from what we are accustomed to in this section of the country, that I was forced to notice their singularity. They are built of brick all above ground against the walls, and throughout the enclosure in rows, three or four stories high, and in block-like buildings. They are called ovens, and resemble somewhat in their appearance the ordinary baker's ovens. They are about 13 inches square at the mouth, and the same width the whole depth. Into these the coffins are shoved, and the outside closed in with a slab of marble or slate, on which is the inscription. The prices fixed are $5 each, and $4 a foot for ground to build upon. I wandered through the ground upwards of an hour, and found many of these ovens unoccupied ready for sale. It is customary to prepare extensively in this way every year before the sickly season comes on.

There are no towering monuments, or sodden graves, or planted tombstones, or vaults, or neatly fenced in family lots, as meets the eye in our grave yards. One imagines himself, while looking upon the scenes before him, among a strange people and in a strange country.

I noticed the names of several from this place, who "paid the debt of nature" in the Crescent city.

And the following, so full of simplicity, and yet so very comprehensive, I could not help making a memorandum of. It was chiselled in the annexed order:

POOR CAROLINE.
Died September 4, 1839.
Only 23.

FREDERICK WILKINSON.
Died March 22, 1841.
Aged 23 years.

Poor Frederick, the lot was thine,
Full soon to follow Caroline.
Poor Caroline, thy husband sleeps
Beside thee, and no longer weeps.
Receive, receive, oh, Power Divine,
Poor Frederick and Caroline.

Alexandria Gazette.

FOR THE POST.

JOSEPH RALSTON.

Messrs. Editors:—Having noticed in your paper of September 9th, an article signed by Joseph Ralston, one of the Delegates from Mifflin Township, to the Democratic Convention, held in the city of Pittsburgh, August 30th, in which the writer declared that his colleague, Thomas B. Patterson, had violated his instructions—Patterson immediately replied that he was prepared to maintain his position with vouchers, and he next day appeared in the Morning Post, with a vindication of himself, backed by the testimony of Aaron Whitaker, Joseph West and Charles Chessman, who were decidedly of opinion then, as they are now, that the instructions given extended no further than to the candidates for Congress. On the 9th September, appeared the above noticed article of Ralston's, declaring that our statement was false, and got up for the purpose of covering Patterson's treachery. This statement of Ralston's is entirely erroneous; we deny that it was got up by us, for immediately after the charge against Patterson was made, we were each of us ready to give our opinions as above, without consultation with each other. It was not, therefore, preconcerted. Now I would ask this great moral champion of political honesty, truth and integrity, what he intended by making these awful disclosures in Convention? and what important services he intended to render the party? Did he expect to augment the number of his friends in Convention? if he did, he deceived himself. Did he expect to gain an additional number of friends at home? he is mistaken, for he has secured an additional number of enemies. Did he expect to render important service to the party in Mifflin township? by his unbecoming conduct in Convention, he has broken and divided our strength. Did you not leave Alexander M'Clure, a candidate from Mifflin Township for the office of County Treasurer, on second ballot as is reported? If so, you did that which you were not instructed to do, according to your own declaration, and left undone that which you were commanded to do. Now, in conclusion, we have only to say, that should you reply to this article, it is to be hoped that you will omit your bullying language and falsehoods, or we shall treat it with becoming contempt.

CHAS. CHESSMAN.

Mifflin Township, Sept. 21st, 1843.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Sept. 25th, 1843.

Council met: Present Messrs. Burchard, Edgar, Hamilton, Howard, Hunter, Irwin, Kelley, Mason, McCutcheon, O'Neal, Robertson, Stoner and President. Mr. Eichbaum, President in the chair.

Mr. Robertson presented a report from the committee on claims and accounts, accompanied by the following resolution which was read three times and passed, and concurred in by S. C., viz: *Resolved*, That the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the city Treasurer in favor of Messrs. Johnston and Stockton for the sum of $49 98, and charge the same to the contingent fund.

The following bills were read and referred to the committe, on claims and accounts, and concurred in by S. C., viz:

E. H. Hastings amounting	to	$80 00
N. Patterson "	"	57 00
J. W. Lynch "	"	1 00

Mr. Edgar, presented a petition from the Vigilant Fire Company, which was read and referred to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, and concurred in by S. C. The Clerk of the S. C. presented a like petition as having been read in S. C. and referred to the Committee on Engines and Hose with instructions to receive from the Firemen's Association so much of the sum of $1600, appropriated in February last for Engines, as remains on hands, and pay to the Vigilant Fire Company $30 00 if so much on hands, or whatsoever there may be, if less, and report to Councils," which was concurred in.

The Clerk of the S. C. presented a report from the Committee on city printing, accompanied by the following resolution as having been read three times and passed, which was concurred in, viz:

Resolved, That the Mayor be directed to draw his warrant on the Treasury in favor of the following persons, and charge to appropriation, No. 3.

R. G. Berford for	$21 50
A. A. Anderson for	28 35

He also presented a petition from certain citizens praying that Smithfield street, from a point near 5th street to Strawberry Alley, may be repaved, accompanied by a resolution on same subject, with reference of same to the Committee on streets. Concurred in.

Also, a petition from H. McCullough with reference of same to the Committee on streets, grading and paving. Concurred in.

Also, An ordinance entitled "An ordinance authorising the Mayor to borrow $61,200," which was read and concurred in

Also, An ordinance entitled "An ordinance supplementary to an ordinance passed 27th April, 1835," entitled an Ordinance for the construction and management of the Pittsburgh Gas Works, as having been read three times and passed, which was concurred in.

Also, An ordinance entitled "An ordinance supplementary to the ordinance relative to Duquesne Way, as having been read three times and passed, which was concurred in.

Also, the following resolution as having been read three times and passed, which was concurred in, viz:

Resolved, That the sum of four hundred dollars be approuriated for the purpose of allowing the Street Commissioner to pay for work done, and proceed with other work which is indispensable: the sum to be added to appropriation No. 7.

Also, the following resolution as having been read three times and passed, which was concurred in, viz:

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorised to issue city bonds in favor of Thomas O'Neal, for the amount of seven hundred and thirty dollars, namely,

At one year, one bond for	$138
" " " "	223
" two " " "	137
" " " " "	127
" " " " "	100
	$730

being for part payment of paving the Reservoir at the New Water Works, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Adjourned.

Port of Pittsburgh.

Reported by Shelly and Mitchell, General St cam Boat Agents, Water street.

6 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.
Daily Beaver Packets.
Mingo Chief, Devinney, Wheeling.
DEPARTED.
*Daily Beaver Packets.
North Queen, McClain, Cin.
Allegheny Belle, Hana, do.
All boats marked thus (*) in the above list, are provided with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent the explosion of steam boilers.

Fire! Fire!!

☞ The Firemen's Committee of Inspection will meet on Saturday next, (30th inst.) at 12 o'clock, *precisely*, on the Parade Ground, Liberty street.

The Secretary of each Company will have his report accurately made out, stating the condition of his Engine and Reel, number of feet of hose, wants of the company, number of men on parade, &c.
sep 29 DANIEL M. CURRY, Sec. of Com.

A Card.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he has just received the Fall and Winter Fashions, and would be happy to wait on his friends at his Shop, corner of Fourth and Market streets, (up stairs.)
sept 29—3td GEORGE ARMOR.

Allegheny County ss.

{ L. S. } In the matter of the estate of ROBERT KIRK, dec'd.

And now, Sept. 16, 1843, on motion of George P. Hamilton, the money considered in Court and Robert Woods appointed Auditor to distribute proceeds of sale. By the Court.

THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that I will attend to the duties assigned to me by the Court in the above case, at my office on Grant street, Pittsburgh, on the 30th of Oct., 1843, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
sept 26—3wd ROBT. WOODS, Auditor.

An Ordinance

SUPPLEMENTARY to an Ordinance passed 27th April, 1835, entitled an Ordinance for the construction and management of the Pittsburgh Gas Works.

Be it Ordained and Enacted, by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,

1st, That the Trustees of the said Pittsburgh Gas Works, shall henceforward pay into the City Treasury, to the credit of said Works, all moneys arising from the sale and rent of Gas Fittings or metres, and all notes or other securities they may receive in payment for such fittings.

2d. Be it ordained, &c., That the City Treasurer be, and he is hereby desired and required to keep and reserve as a special fund, to be called the "Gas Fund," all the moneys that shall hereafter be paid into the city treasury, by the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Works, or may be received in payment of the notes or other securities deposited by them in the city treasury; together with such moneys that may be received by him in payment for any stock in the said gas works sold by him, and further that all warrants hereafter drawn by the Mayor in pursuance of the sixth section of the ordinance to which this ordinance is supplementary, shall be paid out of the special or "gas fund," and charged to the same.

3d. Be it ordained, &c., That within four weeks after the quarter days on which payment for the gas consumed becomes due and payable, that is to say the first days of March, June, September and December, in each and every year, the trustees of said works shall issue requisitions to the Mayor, authorizing the city treasurer to transfer from the said special or gas fund into the city treasury such portion of said funds as they may deem expedient, after providing for the current expenses of said gas works until the quarter day next after such transfer.

4th. Be it ordained, &c., That the city treasurer shall present to the committee on city accounts annually, and to the committee on finance as often as they may require it, a full and correct statement of the receipts and payments on account of the said special or gas fund.

5th. Be it ordained, &c., That so much of the provisions of any ordinances now in force conflicting herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in councils, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1843.

WM. EICHBAUM,
President Common Council.
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.
JOHN SHIPTON,
President Select Council.
A. MILLAR, Cl'k Select Council. sep 28—3t

An Ordinance

SUPPLEMENTARY to an Ordinance relative to Duquesne Way.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, all round or hewed logs subject to wharfage shall be charged at the rate of 24 cents per 1000 feet, running measure.

SEC. 2. Be it ordained, &c., That all shingles shall for each 1000 be charged the same as 1000 feet of boards, and to enable the Wharfmaster to collect the wharfage with more certainty, all lumber, both before and after the sale thereof, shall be held liable for the wharfage.

SEC. 3. Be it ordained, &c., That so much of the Ordinance relative to Duquesne Way, passed June 26th, 1843, as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1843.

WM. EICHBAUM,
President Common Council.
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.
JOHN SHIPTON,
President Select Council.
A. MILLAR, Cl'k Select Council. sep 28—3t

Just Published,

LOOMIS' NO. X. MAGAZINE AND PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

ON a new and improved plan, for the year of our Lord 1844: being Bissextile, or Leap Year, and after the 4th of July, the sixty-ninth year of American Independence. Calculated by Sanford C. Hill, Esq., to equal mean, or clock time, for the horizon and meridian of Pittsburgh, lat. 40 deg. 26 min. 25 sec. N. long. 80 deg. west of Greenwich but will serve for the adjacent states without any essential difference.

Published and sold by L. LOOMIS, Agent, No. 89, Wood street, Pittsburgh, where may be had German and German English Almanacs, by the gross or dozen.
sep 27—3t

LET all those in want of a first rate Over Coat, fashionable winter Frock, or Pelto, remember that the best made, most fashionable cut, tastiest trimmed, and *cheapest* article, (if not the lowest priced,) can be had only at the

FASHIONABLE HEAD QUARTERS,
251, LIBERTY STREET.

A few specimen coats on hand, which have just been finished according to the latest mode. We will be pleased to shew them to any gentleman wanting the article.

City customers will perceive the advantage that this establishment can give, when they are informed that we will make to order every description of garments in a superior style, and according to the latest fashions, as low as the same article can be bought in this city.

☞ Any article in our line made and trimmed, when it suits the customer to furnish his own materials, every pains will be taken, and a handsome fit always warranted
sep 26. ALGEO & McGUIRE.