ive us a sixpence before you go," cried the young snakes.

"This letter," said Jonas, when allowed to proceed, is from my respectable solicitors, who inform me the cause is set down; and they are good enough to add, they have taken the opinion of the attorney general, who declares I must win it. In that case—but I know your hearts, and think what I would say."

"Kind soul!" sobbed the female Snake.

"When will you return, my dear friend?"

"In a week."

"A week!" screeched Mrs. Snake; "it will appear a month!"

"A month!" groaned Mr. Snake; "a quarter of a year, at least! But I suppose we must submit."

"Kind souls, I must prepare to start."

"Well thought," said Mrs. Snake; "what am I idling here for, when dear Mr. Jonas wants his things?—Snake, your portmanteau, and find Mr. Brown's comforter, and fill the small case bottle with white brandy, and send down and secure the best place, and cut off the wings of those fowls, and put up his shaving apparatus, and see his carpet-bag properly packed; and children see what you can do for Mr. Brown." Thus saying, the bustling body hurried away. In a short time all was done; the children, being so directed, screwed their knuckles into their eyes, and doing some very promising pantomimic grief, and their elders and betters "good-byeing," and "God blessing," with every appearance of somewhat disconsolate but very affectionate devoutness.

"Now, brats, off to the nursery," were the first words spoken when their respected sire had returned from his mission of seeing Mr. Brown into the coach.

"Selina, my dear, come with me." Shortly after the pair were seated in close converse.

"I hope all will go well with Brown, Selina."

"I hope so, I'm sure; if it don't, he's little better than an old impostor. What is the paltry hundred a year he pays us? I'm sure if it was not for the expectations he speaks of, I never could or would have put up with his tiresome, tedious, absurd old bachelor's ways."

"Nor I, my angel; I hate the stupid old frump; but if all goes well, our fortune is made, and we may as well let him remain with us, as suffer him out of our sight to be swindled by some worthless, designing people, as doubtless he would be."

"That is so like you, Snake! You are so considerate, and have such a heart! Well, you'll get your reward."

Thus did the amiable pair converse, and thousands of castles did they build in the air, anticipating Mr. Brown's success, and their share of his newly-acquired wealth. At length a newspaper arrived; it contained an account of Mr. Jonas Brown's success, and was hailed with the most enthusiastic joy! Beautiful bouquet- decorated the mantle-piece of his sleeping apartment, new hangings were instantly attached to his bed, and every little additional comfort that was procurable added to his sitting-room. In a state of most nervous excitement, they received a letter from the absent Brown; it contained but a few lines, merely announcing that they might expect him on that evening. Oh! wasn't everything put in apple-pie order!—the table covered with every imaginable dainty, and a blazing fire ready to receive her dear kind Jonas.

After 7 o'clock the coach drew up at the door of Snake's house. In one minute after Mr. Brown was nearly suffocated with the embraces of the Snakes, and nearly deafened with the vociferations of their tender offspring. Having, at length, partly recovered his liberty, he divested himself of his coat, and was conducted to the well-spread board, where all vied in bidding him welcome—a welcome, they assured him, as kind and unalterable—a welcome from the heart, not influenced by his worldly goods, but their love for the man himself.

"Kind and noble," gasped Jonas, "I have much to say to you both."

"Not now, sir—dear sir, not now," interposed Snake, "eat first, and refresh yourself."

Thus saying, all persons proceeded to fill up Mr. Brown's plate; and we must confess, never did a hungry traveler do more justice to their excellent fare, than did our worthy friend Jonas.

"How can I ever repay you, my kindest, my dearest ———?"

"Oh!" from Mrs. Snake with her handkerchief to her eyes.

"Best!"

"Oh!" from Mr. Snake, with a thumb on his breast.

"Most generous friends."

Here there was a short pause.

Jonas resumed—

"You have heard the news?"

"We have, we have," chorused the Snakes.

"And even that has made no change in you, patterns of friendship?"

"Don't speak of small efforts in that way, dear, dear, very dear Mr. Brown," whined Mr. Snake, pressing his hands; "we have done our duty to our neighbor and to ourselves, and we look for no greater reward than the consciousness of having done right."

"Consciousness of having done right," recapitulated Mrs. Snake, seeming to think the adoption of the last line of the speech equivalent to the utterance of the aforesaid to a long toast.

"This is too much," gasped Jonas. "Snake, you are a man! Mrs. Snake, I affirm you are a woman!—No, you are not; it's a lie, ma'am I beg your pardon, a mistake—an angel! Snake, let me speak to you alone."

In a moment the room was cleared; the officious Snake refilled his guest's tumbler, and sat, in a state of perplexity, opposite him.

"Ahem!" coughed Mr. Jones. "Snake, may I believe you when you say, had I come back a loser, I should have had as kind a welcome?"

"Oh! Mr. Jonas Brown, sir, for Heaven's sake do not tear, and lacerate, and plough up, and harrow, and drill my heart in this manner; you ought to know a heart that honors you, but care's for no man's riches."

"Worthy man!" exclaimed Jonas, "Christian! unrivalled friend!"

"Friends!" chimed Snake, "ay, friend's the word.—Damon loved Pythias and Snake loves Brown."

"Your hand," gasped Jonas, "I am satisfied. I will live with you and your dear family forever."

"Happiness, rapture, and joy!" shouted Snake, "all that we feared was, after this change of fortune, that you would leave us."

"Leave you! never! Though I have had a change of fortune—"

"The saints be praised."

"I have had no change of feelings; my heart is still the same——"

"English oak," suggested Snake.

"It is; that's the material. Though I have lost every shilling I had before the suit commenced, yet will I dwell forever—bless me, Snake, are you ill!"

And well might Mr. Jonas Brown ask the question; for at one particular portion of Jonas Brown's communication, Mr. Snake's face became as perfect a pea-green, very slightly tinged with purple at the tip of the nose, as one would desire to see.

"I'll go mad—distracted!"

"I'll ring the bell," said Jonas.

He did so, and in rushed Mrs. Snake with a plum cake, followed by the children in their best bibs and tuckers; and all immediately proceeded to cling round Mr. Brown, and hugged and kissed, and asked his blessing, and sixpences, with a truly Spartan devotion.

"Your husband—be quiet, my dear—is exceedingly ill. Look, how very green he is."

"Green, sir!" roared Snake; "green and be d—d to you; do you mean to insult me, by calling me green to my face, you old impostor! I have been green, but I'll be green, but I'll be green no longer."

"Snake," stammered his better (or bitter) half, "are you mad!"

"I am, ma'am—as mad as blazes, ma'am—and enough to make me, ma'am."

"What's the cause?"

"This, my dear, Mr. Brown has lost his law-suit."

If the Emperor of the Celestial Empire were pulled by the pig-tail off his throne of state, by the gentleman usher of the black rod, (supposing he had such a functionary,) he could not exhibit more astonishment than did the female Snake at the awful announcement.

When, at last, she found breath enough to form words, she gasped out, "Is this true?"

"Perfectly," responded the bewildered Brown, "but don't let that annoy you. I shall remain here all the same."

"Will you?" gasped out the better half; "not if I know it. Do you think I will go on working and slaving myself to death for such a lump of supercilious self-conceit! Not I, indeed; nothing but the doctor's report that you were not likely to be a long-liver, and your promise of leaving a legacy to each of the children, made us put up with you. So, just be off, bag and baggage, as soon as you can."

"Is this your determination?" said poor Jonas, appealing to to the still green and purple Snake.

"It is, with this slight alteration—if you hav'n't walked out of the house in ten minutes, by the door, I pledge myself to chuck you out of the window."

"My good friends,———"

"Friends be d—d!" thundered out Mr. Snake.—"What do you mean by hurting that child's head, patting it in that manner? Adolphus, kick his shins."

"Hurrah! here goes," exclaimed the dutiful son; and poor Mr. Brown manipulated the wounded bone.

"Allow me," said he, in an under tone, "to stay till to-morrow."

"There's five of the ten minutes up; open the window, Adolphus"—was the only answer vouchsafed by Snake.

"I've done it, papa," said the hopeful—"that one over the spikes."

"Now, sir, be off at once. You need not wait for your luggage—that sha'nt stir till I receive my last quarter; so budge."

As he spoke, he advanced to Mr. Jonas Brown, and laid his hand upon his collar. Now Mr. Jonas Brown, though generally a mild man; had some of the fighting devil in him; and in a very short space of time Mr. Snake was placed flat on his back, in an excellent position for examining a small crack in the ceiling immediately over his head. Had Babel been re-created an let loose, it could not have rivalled the loud confusion of tongues which took place then; and, as if to heighten the noise, the bells struck up a cheerful peal, the sound of whips and wheels were heard at the door, a thundering double knock astonished the whole; at this time a very gentlemanly man entered, to state that Mr. Jonas Brown's carriage waited to convey him to his new mansion-house, that he might take possession of it, and his ample fortune.

"What is the meaning of this?" groaned Snake.

That I intended to try your honesty. One hour's more kindness, under my supposed reverse, would have secured you and that shin-kicking brat an ample independence. As it is, we part forever, and this is the only legacy I shall leave you."

So saying, he wrote something on a leaf he tore from the check-book, and throwing it down upon the table, left the house.

After an hour of mental agony, the husband and wife took up the check, and found written upon it in very legible characters—

"*My dear, Mr. Brown has lost his law-suit!*"

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

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.

SENATOR.—We understand that Mr. Sullivan, the federal candidate for Senate, is making most desperate efforts to secure his election. But although he is active, and manages matters very cunningly, his prospects are becoming more gloomy every day. Various causes have operated to produce this unfavorable aspect in Mr Sullivan's prospects. In the first place, the opinion is prevalent, even among members of his own party, that some other gentleman would have been selected, had not some undue influence been brought to bear to secure his nomination. Then his "billing and cooing" with the democrats since has disgusted many of his friends, and induced them to believe that he intends to go over to the party he has heretofore opposed. We never object to a man coming into our party from an honest conviction that his former political sentiments were wrong, but on the contrary, can applaud him for possessing the moral courage to encounter the sneers of the unprincipled and the abuse of the corrupt, in daring to do right. But we want no mercenary converts—no renegades from whiggery, who abandon their errors only when they find the party to which they have clung sinking beneath the weight of its own corruption, and when they find it no longer profitable to abuse democracy. We therefore protest against Mr. Sullivan's admission as a member of our party, and trust that democrats will not suffer themselves to be deceived by his hypocritical friendship.

He has managed matters so cunningly, that each of the federal factions in this county, suppose him friendly to their respective organization. In Butler county, he has no hesitation to declare himself opposed to Henry Clay, and to democrats he slyly whispers that he is in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN. To give a coloring of truth to this statement, he takes every opportunity to travel through the county with Mr. Cummins, the democratic candidate for the Legislature, and to berate Henry Clay most soundly.

We observe that the friends of Mr. Cunningham, the Whig candidate for the Legislature, have charged this treachery upon their Senator, and neither he nor any of his friends have dared to meet the charge. Such is the non-descript kind of candidate, that hopes, by deceiving all parties, to secure his election to the Senate.

Opposed to him is Mr. JOHN NEGLEY, a man who has been a democrat all his life, and who is too honest to conceal or surrender any principle to secure popular favor. He is, perhaps, more generally known than any other man in Butler county; is highly esteemed by men of all parties for his sound sense and unassuming integrity, and would discharge in an able and impartial manner his duties to the people of the district. At the coming election, the voters of Butler county will express in emphatic tones, their preference for honest JOHN NEGLEY over the time-serving politician, CHAS. C. SULLIVAN, and we have not a doubt but it will be nobly responded to by the people of Allegheny. If we are not greatly mistaken in the information we receive, Mr. Negley will be triumphantly elected, and the man who attempts to secure office by deceiving all parties, will receive the rebuke that chicanery and treachery merit.

GENL. JACKSON.—The senseless scamps who started the rumor of the death of Gen. Jackson, are receiving merited chastisement from the press in all parts of the country. The New Orleans Picayune, a neutral paper, thus expresses itself:—"We should like to see the two stupid scoundrels who invented and propagated this heartless hoax get a sousing ducking in some green and stagnant pool, for the river would be too pure an element to receive their dirty carcasses. When that great and good man dies, the joint mournings of millions will attest to the world, that he who loved his country with the affection of a pure patriot, and served her with the renown of a brave soldier, is by his country beloved in reciprocation as one of her most favorite sons—as one who ranked among the most patriotic of the pure and the bravest of the brave."

ABSALOM MORRIS.—The American of yesterday, contains a most ferocious attack upon this gentleman. Mr. Morris is not a candidate before the people for any office, nor is he an expectant of any post that can be conferred by any candidate now before the people. It is unnecessary to comment on the wanton and cruel malevolence of thus attacking a man in his position. The reason assigned for it however, is that in case Col. Trovillo is elected Sheriff, Mr. Morris will be appointed to office under him. The following note, published by Col. TROVILLO, some time before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, should have satisfied every man on this subject. We reprint it for the information of all who feel interested on the business:

FOR THE POST.

Messrs. Phillips & Smith: In answer to inquiries from several sources, as to who will be employed by me as Deputies, in case the kindness of my fellow citizens should place me in the Sheriff's office, I will state that I have not thought on those matters—believing that it will be time enough to make arrangements in the office when I shall have obtained it.

I will, however, say, in the most positive manner, that no man related to me, or in any way connected with my family, either desires, or will receive any appointment at my hands, if the people should nominate and elect me.

August 14, 1843. E. TROVILLO.

MR. VAN BUREN AND REPEAL.—The following letter was written by Mr. Van Buren, in June last, in answer to a call from a committee in Milledgeville, Georgia, for his sentiments on the question of a Repeal of the Union between England and Ireland. It will be gratifying to the many friends of the measure who are anxious to know the views of our great statesmen upon so important a subject; and cannot fail to strengthen and encourage those interested in the work of Ireland's regeneration. It is a circumstance characteristic of the spirit that animates all those devoted to the liberal and generous principles of democracy, that every expression of sympathy for Ireland, from the great men of our country, has been uttered by democratic statesmen. They are not ashamed to say that they feel anxious for the progress of freedom and more liberal government in Ireland, nor afraid to utter their sentiments, even though the attainment of the object proposed, will necessarily be a heavy blow at British monarchy. The federal leaders either sneer outright at the efforts of the Irish people to obtain an amelioration of their wrongs and sufferings, or coldly ask what right have we to meddle with them, even so far as to express our views as to the measures they are seeking to accomplish. The tyrannical policy of Peel and his fellow-ministers receives no censure from them—thus adding another to the many proofs that the British aristocracy and the aristocracy of America, have objects and sympathies in common:

LINDENWALD, June 19th, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter inviting me, in behalf of the friends of Irish Liberty in Milledgeville and its vicinity, to meet with them on the 4th of July, for the purpose of devising suitable measures to further the efforts of their brethren in Ireland to secure for themselves the inestimable privileges of civil and religious liberty; and desiring an expression of my views and feelings upon the subject, in the event of my not being able to attend in person.

It can scarcely be necessary to assure you of the pleasure it would afford me to meet a portion of my fellow citizens so well entitled to my respect and gratitude, on a day and on an occasion! which are both so full of interest; but this as you reasonably anticipate, is out of my power. You do me more than justice to my feelings, gentlemen, in relying, with confidence, upon a favorable response to those by which you are animated. The zeal and fidelity with which the great body of the emigrants from Ireland have sustained the republican principles upon which the government of the United States is based, as well in war as in peace, are too well known to require example or illustration. The blood of Irishmen was freely shed in the struggle for independence as well as in succeeding efforts to maintain it inviolate; and among the most illustrious martyrs to our freedom will be found the names of not a few generous sons of Ireland. Thus associated in the vicissitudes of war and peace, in the acquisition of liberty, its preservation and enjoyment, the Democracy of the United States, in whose feelings I have always participated, have, as a natural consequence, on all occasions manifested a deep interest in the prosperity and happiness of a people, from whom the country has received so many gallant soldiers, and valuable citizens, and the Democratic cause so many and such untiring supporters. No sincere friend of that cause can, therefore, feel indifferent on a topic which deeply concerns, and which, judging from all indications that have come under my observation, extensively excites the parent country of those to whom he is bound by ties so sacred and enduring.

Looking to the scrupulous and well known policy of our government which prescribes a sedulous avoidance of any act, which may have a tendency to bring us within the vortex of foreign politics, or afford an opening to the wiles of foreign influence—a policy which had its origin in the farewell admonitions of the Father of his country, and was enforced by the great Apostle of civil and religious liberty—there may be honest differences of opinion among us in relation to the extent of the agency which an American citizen can with propriety exercise in controversies involving the internal and external relations of other countries. But in the ardor and sincerity of our wishes for the success of all who labor for the extension of human rights, and our deep and abiding sympathy in the suffering condition of those whose patriotic efforts you desire to aid, all true republicans must be of one mind. I cannot bring myself to believe that an exhibition of opinion by our people favorable to the justice and wisdom of a reform in the political system of another country, to be accomplished, if accomplished at all, by constitutional and legal means, accompanied by an expression also of our fervent wishes for the success of all such means when applied to such ends, however great may be their moral force, can be justly regarded as a censurable departure from a policy so elevated in its origin, and fortunately thoroughly incorporated with the public sentiment of this country.

The fact that an immense majority of the people of Ireland, after an experience of nearly half a century, are thoroughly satisfied that the legislative union which they desire to abrogate, and which derives all its moral force from being designed to promote their happiness and welfare, has proven ruinous to both, is of itself sufficient to enlist the feelings of every American citizen thoroughly imbued with the spirit in which his own institutions are founded.

The results of this experience are moreover in harmony with the dictates of reason. No distinct people deprived of a local legislature can be well governed — The nature of man must be changed before any legislative assemblage, wherever convened, or however carefully selected, will be found to legislate for a seperate and distinct people, of whose particular wants they must to some extent at least be ignorant, and whose interests may not always correspond with theirs, as prudently, as wisely or as usefully, as when passing laws which are to operate directly and equally upon themselves and upon those amongst whom they live. Acting upon this principle, and of the entire soundness of which there can be no doubt, the Government of the United States have always been careful to confer upon their territorial districts when numbering in population only a few thousands, the right to territorial Legislatures chosen by themselves from among themselves, and subject to the same responsibilities to their constituents, as are the representative of the Federal and State Governments.

Apply these views to Ireland, containing probably eight millions of people always seperate from, and for ages independent of, the nation which now exercises most if not all the prerogatives of the sovereignty over her, and it would seem impossible to doubt the justice or utility of the proposed modification of a union which does not appear ever to have subserved the purposes for which it was originally framed.

I am gentlemen, with great respect,
your most obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

Messrs. Miller Grieve, Jno. G. Park, Thos. F. Green, D. J. Bailey, Nathan McGehee, Fred. H. Sanford, Jas. H. Shahan, Milledgeville, Geo.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Meeting of the Democratic citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity will be held at BROADHURST'S MANSION HOUSE, Penn street, THIS EVENING (Saturday) at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is requested, as JUDGE WILKINS will be present and address the meeting. sep 30.

VERMONT ELECTION.—According to the Vermont Age, the whig victory in Vermont is not much to brag of. The grand total of the coon operations is thus briefly summed up:

"A gain of 4 members in the Senate,
A loss of 12 members in the House,
A loss of 1 member of Congress,
A failure to elect another,
A loss of their governor, by the people, and
An entire loss of the confidence and respect of the enlightened portion of the state."

If such a flagellation as this does not satisfy the coons that their breed is in bad odor, even in Vermont, we don't know what will. The "star that never sets" begins to twinkle small, and in a short time it will be beyond the power of any coon astronomer to find it shining in the federal firmament.

RECRUITS.

The Emperor Nicholas has ordered, in accordance with the suggestions of his ministers, that all persons who have been twice taken in the act of *picking pockets*, shall be for the benefit of the district in which they reside incorporated into the regiments.

Perhaps this is as severe a punishment as could be inflicted on the culprits. The Russian service is reputed to be more burthensome than that of any other nation. Yet the loss of a limb has been deemed preferable to service on board of an English man-of-war.

The following incident occurred on board of the American frigate Essex, previously to the declaration of war against the king of Great Britain in 1812.—The Essex had been despatched to Europe for the purpose of communicating with our several diplomatic agents there. While in England, on such service, it was ascertained that one of her crew was a deserter from a British man-of-war. To a demand for his surrender, Captain Smith, the gallant officer in command of the Essex, being within the jurisdiction of Great Britain, reluctantly acceded. The seaman was ordered below to get his clothes, and on his return to the gun deck, he seized an axe which lay on the carpenter's bench, and with one blow struck off his left hand.—Bleeding and maimed, holding up the severed limb in his right hand, he presented himself to the British officer, who waited on the quarter deck to receive him.—The officer shuddering, turned away and left the vessel.

WHO ARE ITS PARENTS.

The Richmond Star tells of a female infant about 4 weeks old which was left upon the door step of a wealthy citizen, on Thursday night last. It was "stowed nicely away in a basket with a generous supply of clothing, and some money in a letter, requesting that the child might be well taken care of and raised. The little creature, the innocent sufferer for the crimes of others, was decked out in coral bracelets with gold clasps, on the arms, and was very neatly dressed.—The gentleman, however, declined receiving such voluntary favors."

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

On Friday last the body of a man about twenty-five or thirty years of age, dressed in a striped shirt, mixed pantaloons, and black cloth vest, drifted ashore at Sconticut Neck, Fairham, six miles below New Bedford. There was no doubt that the person came to his death by violent means, as the skull was broken, and there were ten or eleven stabs on the left side of the body—four under the shoulder blade, and five or six in the side and loins—made from appearance by a weapon an inch in width. A part of the thigh on the same side was gone, and appeared to have been cut with an axe or some large instrument of the kind. There was nothing to identify the body. Who can it be? What mystery is this?

SUPPRESSION OF DUELING.—As an indication of the public feeling in New Orleans, it affords us pleasure to quote the following bold and manly language from the columns of the New Orleans Bee, of the 13th inst.

The public are aware that a society is about being established in our city for the avowed purpose of arraying against the detestable and murderous code of honor which has so long prevailed in Louisiana, the influence of a well directed, efficient and wholesome public opinion. In vain have penal statutes been fulminated against the practice of dueling—in vain have the legislature decreed death as the punishment of the "honorable murderer." While this odious relic of feudal ages was sustained and cherished by the habits, feelings, customs and mistaken chivalry of our population, the penalties of the law were disregarded. To severe and utterly repugnant to the sentiments of the community for which they had been formed, they were never enforced.

From the New Haven Courier of Monday.

HORRID MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Yesterday noon a revolting murder was committed in Westfield Society, in Middletown, about four miles from Meriden. Mr. Bacon, one of the most respectable and wealthy farmers in that region, went to church in the morning with all his family except his wife, and did not return till the evening services were over. When he returned, he found his wife weltering in her blood! She lay upon her back in the centre of the room, her scull crushed in, her face horribly mutilated, her throat cut and seven stabs in her breast! By her side lay a butcher knife, some keys and three chairs, which were broken and bloody. Two of them were covered with fragments of her flesh and hair, used in beating her over the head. The walls and floor were covered with blood, evidences of the frightful, desperate ferocity, she used in defending herself from the assaults of her murderers, and they in their diabolical exertions to overmaster this heroic but ill-fated woman.

Our informant, who reached this city last evening near midnight, says that the scene in the room was appalling and frightful. It is supposed they found her alone, and in attempting to rob the house, she resisted them, and becoming exasperated, they committed the diabolical and brutal murder. She was about 35 years of age.

She is represented as an estimable, but courageous woman, of large frame and just the person to resist an attempt at robbery. She has three children, and was universally esteemed, the whole family being members of the Presbyterian Church. The house was robbed of $75, and when our informant left, no further theft had been discovered.

The murder is supposed to have been committed by a couple of foreigners, who had been lurking in that region some days, and who have suddenly disappeared.

Postcript—The jury have held an inquest on the body. The sight presented by this unfortunate victim was truly awful.

Theman who crossed the ferry has just been arrested, and is now undergoing examination before Justice Cooper, of this city. Two other men, named Bell and Roberts, have been arrested, and are in prison. The excitement is very great. Yours.

THE ROCHESTER AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

This annual celebration came off at Rochester, N. Y. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Quite a large number of visitors were present, and among the guests were Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, Francis Granger, and others. The following sketch of a speech made by Mr. Van Buren, in answer to some complimentary allusions by the President of the day, is given by the correspondent of the New York Tribune:

"At the close of this speech of the President, Mr. Van Buren was called out, and spoke very much to the purpose. He had also something to say of the glories of western New York—of her wheat, her corn, her pumpkins—posies, and pretty girls, in particular.—And he said he deemed it one of the greatest of all honors, that he could, without straining a point, call himself one of the agriculturists of this great State. He gave a brief history of his brief career as a farmer. He purchased some 160 acres about two years since. The first season he did not muster enough from his farm to keep its ordinary stock of cattle and horses through the winter; the second, there was a far more comfortable state of things about his farm and house, as he had enough for both man and beast; and this, his third year, he had a large surplus. Mr. V. B. said his life had not been a very short one, or entirely destitute of variety; but he could say, with emphasis, that his two years of farming had been the happiest days of his life."

NAVY BEEF AND PORK—FOR 1844.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions & Clothing,
August 14, 1843.

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

Seven thousand eight hundred barrels of Navy Beef,
And seven thousand eight hundred barrels of Navy Pork:

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

	Bbls. Beef.	*Bbls. Pork.*
At Portsmouth, N. H..	94	94
At Boston, Mass.,	2,258	2,258
At Brooklyn, N. Y.,	2,565	2,563
At Philadelphia, Pa.,	107	107
At Baltimore, Md..	15	15
At Washington, D. C .	97	97
At Norfolk, Va.,	2,563	2,563
At Charleston, S. C...	15	15
At Pensacola, Florida,	41	15
At New Orleans, La.,	47	47
	7,800	7,800

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Successful bidders will be forthwith notified of their acceptance, and a contract and bond will be transmitted to them, which must be executed and returned to this Bureau within thirty days. aug 19–t30s.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace, in and for the Court of Allegheny.

THE Petition of George C. Smith of the 2d Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the 2d Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with housroom and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

G. Nelins,	James S. Clark,
John Barker,	P. C. Thompson,
Wm. Bryant,	Geo. Armstrong,
James Woods,	D. R. Jacob.
Matthew Adams,	John Fox,
Thomas Simmons,	A. Short,
Geo.	Arthurs.

Sept 29—3td 3tw.

Lippincott Mills.

THE subscriber having purchased and thoroughly repaired these MILLS, is now manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of all the different kinds of Nails, Spikes and Brades, etc.,—made from the best quality of Jumiata Blooms, and as soon as the necessary additions can be made to the machinery, he will manufacture every description of Bar and Sheet Iron, usually made in this market.

Orders left with S. Cuthbert, at No. 35 Wood st. or at the Mills in the Fifth Ward, will be promptly attended to. JAMES ANDERSON.

sep 29–3m

Mrs. Ellis' Works.

A fresh supply of the popular works of Mrs. Ellis' just received at the St. Clair street Literary Depot, opposite the Exchange. sept 22–1w

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF Cooper's New Novel—WYANDOTTE—at Foster's, St. Clair street. sep 22–1w

BUTTER—27 Kegs.
5 Barrels Western Reserve.
Dairy Butter just received and for sale by
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & Co.
sep 26 63 Wood st.

THEATRE.

MR. FOSTER'S BENEFIT,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 30,
when will be presented
A TALE OF THE PYRENEES—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—CARNIVAL BALL—DANCING AND SINGING,
New Song, Fine young Pittsburgh Gentleman.
The Ethiopean Minstrels and Banjo Player for this night only.
A Fireman's Address, and in honor of the Parade the front of the Theatre will be illuminated.
Tickets and places can be secured at Foster's Literary Depot, opposite the Exchange. sep 29–tb

Fire! Fire!!

☞The Firemen's Committee of Inspection will meet on Saturday next, (30th inst.) at 1½ 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 28 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.

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