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

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1843.

☞As might be expected, the organs of both branches of the federal faction are lamenting over their losses in this county, and showing clearly how the battle might have been won, now that it is lost. They refer to their aggregate vote as an unanswerable proof of their ability to beat the democrats had they brought out but a single ticket. Now we know it is unkind to destroy the pleasant illusion which such reflections create in the minds of our opponents, but we must undertake the ungracious task, as a duty we owe to our own cause. We shall briefly allude to two or three facts relative to the late contest, which must convince every impartial man that the democratic candidates would have been elected, even if our enemies had voted for but one set of candidates.

In the first place it is a fact that the Democratic candidate for Congress has beaten *both* his competitors about 350 votes—the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary has beaten both of his opponents upwards of 1000 votes—the Democratic candidate for Senator has beaten his rival more than 100 votes—and the Democratic Canal ticket, it is admitted by the American, has beaten that of the federalists. The Democratic candidate for sheriff would have polled more votes than the antimasonic candidate and any other man in either faction, united, except MORRISON. But Mr. M. is confessedly the most popular man in either faction, and, as the returns will show, received many democratic votes—votes which no other man could have drawn from Col. Trovillo. Our opponents, we suppose, after the ferocious and unscrupulous war they waged on Judge Wilkins, will not say that he received any of their votes—CRAIG was the "darling of his crew," and surely got all their support, while the talents and efforts of Brackenridge, ought certainly to have secured to him all the votes of his division of the party. Judge WILKINS, as we have said, beat them both 350, and we have no doubt that he would have had more than this over either of his opponents single-handed.

There were 15 persons to be elected to office at the late election. Of these, the democrats have chosen six by a clear majority over both divisions of their enemies—and of these, two, the Congressman and Senator, are strictly *political* offices, and the contest upon them was decided by political tests. With what show of justice, then, can the federalists assert that they lost their men by their divisions?

The truth is, this result has been brought about by accessions to the democratic strength, and not by the accidental causes the federalists assign. In proof of this, we refer to the great democratic gain in many districts: In Pitt, Judge Wilkins had 56 more votes than Gov. Porter received in 1841; in Wilkins township he had 26 more; in Peebles he had 76 more; and in Birmingham he had 26 more than Gov. Porter had in '41. It is not a fact, as they assert, that our whole vote was out. In proof of this we refer to Findlay and Moon townships. In these strong democratic districts, Gov. Porter had 296 votes in 1841—at the late election, Judge Wilkins had but 210—a falling off of 86 votes, or more than *one fourth!*

We have here given but a small portion of the proof which might be adduced in support of what we have asserted. Enough has been given, however, to show that we could have beaten them had they been united, and we do hope that both factions will cease to reproach one another with a defeat which no conduct of theirs could have averted.

MONEY PLENTY.—The papers from all the Eastern cities speak of the abundance of money in that quarter, and the low rate at which it can be had. From these statements, the uninitiated would be led to believe that it is to be had merely for the asking. Much of this talk about the abundance of money, we believe originates with editors, who have scarcely two 'red cents' to jingle in their pockets, but who, to keep up a character for "financial knowledge," publish an article every week under the attractive head of "Money Matters." We do not think that money can be obtained with less effort in the east than here, and we are certain that but few who have hoarded up the "dimes" in this quarter, are willing to part with them, except at usurious terms, and with undoubted security. In small matters, not worthy of notice in a "money article," it requires more industry and perseverance to collect bills than to earn them; and however plenty money may be on the counters of Banks and Brokers, and in the Iron Safes of usurers, it is quite a different thing among the people, and we know but few who have enough to make them "comfortable." We arrive at this conclusion from personal experience, and the mournful tales of our collectors about the fearful destruction of shoe leather, in their fruitless efforts to collect long standing bills.

It has not been our good fortune to meet with any one who has realized the truth of these stories about the abundance of money, nor do we believe there ever was a time when it was not the fashion for people in business to complain of its scarcity. The only persons who assert the contrary are the editors, and a simple reference to the poverty of the whole tribe, is sufficient to satisfy every body that all they say may be regarded as pleasant fancy sketches, of things hoped for but never realized by the writers.

☞We received the first number of a neat and spirited little sheet, the "Democratic Champion," published at Harrisburg, by J. B. Crangle & Co. It is devoted to the cause of Buchanan and Shunk. The next number will be issued on the 20th inst., and it will give us great pleasure to send on the names of any of our friends who may wish to become subscribers.

BOUNDARY LINES.—The citizens of St. Louis have got up a memorial to be presented to Congress, praying for an adjustment of the boundary lines of the disputed territories of the United States and Russia, on the Western coast of North America. It a matter in which the people of the west are much interested, and they urge its necessity with much earnestness.

BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENT WITH A PLANT.—The Brooklyn News gives the following interesting bit of information: "Cut a small branch of oleander from a thrifty plant, place it in a vial partly filled with rain water, so that the lower end of the branch may be immersed about half an inch in the water. Place this in the sun in an open room, and in about fifteen or twenty days small roots will shoot out from the end of the branch, presenting a beautiful appearance. After these roots have extended two or three inches, the branch may be set out in moist earth, and if frequently watered, it will grow rapidly, and soon form a large thrifty stock. Ladies who are fond of flowers may easily propogate oleanders in this manner, and in a few months multiply these beautiful plants to an indefinite extent."

SENATOR.—We fear that Mr. NEGLEY, our candidate for the Senate, has been defeated. We regret this exceedingly, as his election was all that was required to make our victory complete. There seems to be something fatal to the success of the democrats in the union of Allegheny and Butler. It is but seldom that we are ever able to do much in this county, but on three occasions we gave the Senatorial candidate a majority, and each time he was defeated by a falling off in Butler. In Allegheny we have glory enough for one year, but we should liked to have carried the Senator for the gratification of our neighbors. We, however, are accustomed to defeat, and if Mr. Negley is beaten, we can console ourselves for the small streak of bad luck with the gratifying reflection that it's all our opponents can boast of.

INDIANA DISTRICT.—By the following letter from a friend in Blairsville, we fear that Dr. LORAIN has been defeated in the Indiana District. We regret this, as there can be no doubt but the party have sufficient power to have elected their candidate if they had supported him harmoniously:

BLAIRSVILLE, 11th Oct., 1843.

Editors Morning Post:

Gentlemen: Allow me to congratulate you upon the result of the election in your County. For this unfortunate county, it seems still likely to remain for some time yet subject to the withering influence of Antimasonry and Whigism. Yet the result of the election for Assembly will leave them little to boast of. The election for Congress cannot be taken as a test of the strength of the respective parties. The vote for Assembly is nearer. Lawson being a Volunteer Whig, and McEwen the regularly nominated Anti and Whig candidate.

You will receive the returns from Greensburg, of Westmoreland county, sooner than I could send them; the returns for Canal Commissioners come in slowly here, and we cannot have the returns for this county before Saturday evening next. Buffington's majority in Armstrong county is reported to be fifty, and he will have about six hundred in this county. So it is all over with Lorain this time—*sorry for it.* As far as heard from, and the strongest townships for Buffington to come in yet. Lorain 336, Buffington 822

	CONGRESS.		ASSEMBLY.	
Districts,	Lorain.	Buffington.	Lawson,	McEwen,
Armstrong,	31	95	51	67
Blairsville,	91	99	156	13
Blacklick,	25	63	63	15
Conemaugh,	51	88	64	60
Centre,	17	87	49	47
Indiana,	53	240	69	184
Saltsburgh,	26	48	25	38
Young,	39	102	40	70
	CANAL COMMISSIONERS.			
Armagh,	Clark	98,	Weaver	84,
"	Miller	126,	Tweed	65,
"	Foster	126,	Guilford,	65
Blacklick,	Clark	69,	Weaver	24,
Conemaugh,		64,	average vote,	79,
Young,		56,	do.	78

I will try and send a more satisfactory account tomorrow evening, that is if I can. The happy result of Allegheny county serves to cheer us up at present. The election of two such men as Wilkins and Trovillo, is sufficient to redeem any county.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. &c.,

BEAVER COUNTY.—We understand that the full returns in Beaver county give Mr. DICKEY 175 majority. Mr. LEET's majority in Washington is said to be 137, which will ensure his election.

Beaver county has done nobly in this contest. There was not that harmony in the party which is necessary to ensure success, and the opposition made the most desperate efforts and were certain of carrying their whole ticket by a large majority. But they have barely escaped a total defeat with the loss of one member of the Legislature. Mr. BENNET, one of the democratic candidates, has been elected by a majority of 100. With a perfect organization of the democratic party they will be able to carry their whole ticket in Beaver next year.

GREENE COUNTY.—We have information from Greene county, which states that Mr. CLAVENGER, the democratic candidate for Congress, has received 1100 majority. We have not heard from Fayette, but it is expected that Mr C. will get a small majority, but even if he should not, the opposition cannot gain enough in Somerset to overcome the majority in Greene. Mr Clavenger is no doubt elected.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—The Meadville Democrat of the 11th says, that it is believed Messrs. Power and Shattuck, democrats, are both elected to the Legislature.

DEM.		WHIG.	
Power,	1044	Kerr,	1012
Shattuck,	1147	Bemus,	178

The Democratic candidates for Canal Commissioners will have a very large majority, say 800.

Gen. HATS, democratic candidate for Congress, will have a tremendous majority, perhaps 1000.

The democratic candidates for Treasurer and Auditor had no opposition, and of course are elected.

The democratic candidate for County Commissioner is elected by a very large majority.

G. Church and C. M. Yates were elected Trustees of the Meadville Academy, without opposition.

Vote as far as heard from:

OHIO ELECTIONS.

By a slip from the "Ohio Patriot," we have the returns from Columbiana county. The democratic ticket is elected by a majority of 960.

☞The New Orleans Tropic cautions absent citizens and strangers from approaching that city while the yellow fever prevails. The disease was on the increase.

CAUTION TO APOTHECARIES.—The Newburyport Herald contains an account of the trials and sentences in the Court of Common Pleas, held in that town by Judge Merrick on Saturday last. The following is a warning to the sellers of "Thompson's Bitters," Rheumatic Drops," and "Cayenne Corn Curers," to be careful and adulterate the brandy they use, so that it may not be found to be stronger than 80 per cent.

"Aaron Lummas, of Lynn, complained of before a Justice for a breach of the License Law in the sale of "Aromatic Tincture," was bound over to this Court, where he conducted his own defence. The preparation, it appeared by the evidence, contained about 80 per cent of *alcohol*, 15 per cent of Cayenne pepper, and 5 per cent of myrrh. The judge directed the jury, that if they considered the alcohol materially affected by the ingredients, they should return a verdict of not guilty—otherwise guilty. The jury, after considering the case about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of acquittal.

☞The New York Tribune says—"Private letters from the other side, received by the Acadia, speak of an increased and growing confidence in sound American stocks, and states that there were now more buyers than sellers. The transactions had not been large in consequence of the small parcels on the market.—The prices of some descriptions had improved, and in the case of Massachusetts Fives the rate was higher, with exchange, than on this side. Pennsylvania had gone up to 52 a 55, which was the greatest advance. The influence exercised by the non-dividend paying States, however, was still disastrously felt, and although some capitalists were beginning to distinguish between Massachusetts and Mississippi, still the feeling was not general."

The Express says—"American stocks looked quite as well and little better than by the previous steamer. Money continued as abundant as ever. Much anxiety has been manifested here to learn the result of the negotiation of the Illinois commissioners—we learn that they had not as yet been successful, but still entertained strong hopes of accomplishing their object."

From the Boston Courier.

Willis is, beyond comparison, the most agreeable writer that contributes to the popularity of the newspaper press, as his letters to the National Intelligencer and his editorials in the New York Mirror abundantly testify. The following is from the last number of the Mirror:

SUPERFINERY.—We take advice, as Mucius Scævola lent his hand for a gridiron—with the sweetest serenity. A bystander might fancy, from our countenance, that we were hearing of a codicil in our favor.—But we do not like advice abstractly; and, that we seem benign while it is administered, is but our acknowledgement for the disinterested expenditure of wind and time in the inflictor. For, we maintain, that, as the person most to be affected by the consequences, we are the most on the alert, and the best judge of what is expedient in the given emergency. But this was something we meant to say after we had said something else. It is so difficult to begin at the right end of a tangle of reverie!

Are you a *guinea* or a *penny*, dear reader? Did you ever settle, to your satisfaction, of what metal you were, and whether, in the ill-lighted pocket of society, you were properly felt in your relation to the change around you? And do you think it worth while to bother yourself with regard to your ring upon the counter—uneasy that you don't pass for more? Because we take this to be the shape of human unhappiness which is most commonly chosen. (And that we *do* choose unhappiness—*do* help ourselves to the most we get of it in this otherwise very tolerable world, we aver as the result of our deliberate observation.)

But, as to the *good* of being superfine—as to the feasibleness of altering, for any length of time, or to any satisfactory purpose, the level of one's specific consequence—(by exclusiveness, by the "*de haut en bas*" in the demeanor, by taking every body to be vulgar till proved to be "genteel," by not being visible too often to the naked eye, and by such peculiarities of personal habits as are practised by self-tickled superfine people!) Does it ever succeed? Is the world ever persuaded to put people permanently up a peg, (hang the *p's*! at their own suggestions.

We will give a little illustration of how we think it answers. Suppose Saratoga to be a glass vessel. Mr. Q. (quicksilver) goes there first, and sinks plump to the bottom. Mr. S. W. (sea water) follows, and lies comfortably a-top of Mr. Q. Then tumbles in Mr. E (ether) Mr. N. P. W. (nice pure water) Mr. O. O. (olive oil;) Mr N. N. (nasty naptha;) and Mr. S. A. (strong alcohol.) After the first confusion of coming together is well over, this charming society finds itself very clearly arranged. Mr. N. N. at the top, and Mr. Q. at the bottom, and the other gentlemen fallen, by some inexplicable law or other, into well-defined relative positions—apparent to the commonest observation. But Mr. O. O. begins to be uneasy. He don't see why Mr. S. A. should be above him, nor why Mr. N. N. should be at the top; and very soon he undertakes to change places with one or both of these gentlemen. He makes a move accordingly; and as the invasion is somewhat resisted, Saratoga is put into a ferment, and, sure enough, the ambitious Mr. O. O. comes now and then to the surface. And though every body thinks that, somehow or other, it is all wrong, and there is great talk about mixed society and parvenus and pretenders, the very struggle to put down the ambitious gentleman seems only to raise him higher. And the confusion lasts till the parties become tired of debating the matter, and the upstart is left alone.—Upon which desirable consumation, down sinks Mr. O. O. to his old place again, and all the rest resume their places, according to their original stratification.

No, no! life is too short for superfinery! True philosophy is to live as *much* as you can, leaving the gods to determine how *long*; and he who crowds into his day the most events, the most variety, the most contact with his species, learns, thinks, feels, and lives, the most—be his conversance with rich or poor, with high or humble. Life for us (as individually) is a sea, into which we plunge ourself, after our day's work is done, to swim till bed-time. Let what will float up to us.—We cannot but know the thing that touches us, and that knowledge repays us for the contact: and we rise or sink, in reference to this neighbor afloat with us in life, according to our specific gravity—or, if you like the word better, specific *levity*! If God designed us to hold our heads higher than another above water, we swim in a truth-telling element, and the world has found it out. We will take the world's word for it—meantime, however, buffeting away after what we like without much heed of what is thought of our swimming. Come anybody along side that likes our company.

We may say, however, that we have suited our philosophy on this subject to the meridia we live under.—There is excuse for ambitiousness of association in England—for the highest there, are the best born: and the best born have a family pride to sustain, which is to them the fountain of cultivation, refinement and courtesy. The scale of these companionable qualities is graduated very much after a parallel of high station, and of course the English exclusive shuts, with some propriety, the door behind him. But in this country of equal advantages, the qualities we need for the pleasantest intercourse are found in almost every stratum of society, and perhaps least in the most fashionable. You may find as cultivated companions among the clerks of Pearl street as among the dandies at Saratoga—quite as charming women who are never heard of beyond their family circle, as the belles at Rockaway or Newport. A man who is superfine in this country—who slights or rejects the society of men or women because they are not "fashionable"—is a shallow observer; and, to say the least, has a very limited chance of good companionship.

Now the text upon which we have written this sermon is a paragraph in a late paper, sneering at us for "living at a hotel and picking up unconsidered trifles" showing very clearly that the writer (in supposing us, by so much, out of place) puts a higher value than we on the dignity of our position—judging of it, that is to say, by his own standard. We thank him, humbly as befits us.

"TRICKS IN ALL TRADES BUT OURS."

"Jemmy, my son, (said a coal merchant to his young hopeful,) just throw into this load of pine coal a basket or two of the best maple, birch, and alder, and scatter it about well; then I'll start for market."

"Have some coal to-day, marm?"

"What sort have you, sir?"

"As nice of the kind as you ever saw—the best part of it maple, birch, and alder, with a pine stick here and there."

"I'll take a dozen bushels."

The bin is filled, the money paid, and the merchant drives on to the next door. Soon as the dust subsides, the bin is visited, and the quality discovered. Smutty-nose is sent for; he comes back and coolly looks into the bin.

"Well, marm, what's the matter?"

"I want you to take this pine coal and these brand ends back, and give me my money, or I will let the neighbors know what a cheat you are."

"A cheat! Why, good woman, I never heard such a charge before in all my born days. I told you what the coal was before you bought it."

"Didn't you say the greater part of it was from hard wood?"

"No marm, I said the *best part*—and so it is."

"You didn't tell me it was half brand-ends."

"Good woman, I told you there was a pine *stick* here and there, and you see them here and there; if they had been *burnt* we should have called it pine *coal*. No, no, marm, you do us great injustice to say that we coal merchants cheat. 'There are tricks in all trades but ours.' Good morning marm."—*Ex.*

FOR THE POST.

THE HON. JAMES BUCHANAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:

In the views I have heretofore taken upon the subject of the Presidency, I have not had occasion to advert to two distinguished citizens, whose friends have deemed it their duty to render competitors for the occasion. There is a respect due to the name of Col. Richard M. Johnson, that every one not lost to all feelings of veneration for patriotism and valor, will be most solicitous to pay; his heroic character, his extraordinary capabilities, exhibited at the battle of the Thames and elsewhere, the kind of chivalry that seems to invest him, being as it were the very breath of his nostrils, the fact which with so much modesty he declines to acknowledge, that the redoubtable Tecumseh fell by his hand, his numerous wounds received in defence of his country's rights, all combine to render him an object of high regard and public favor; yet it cannot be concealed that amongst those who approve him most, there are few who would not feel that it was impolitic to place him in the Presidential chair. As Vice President he seems to have attained the summit to which the popular wish was inclined to elevate him, and the cloud that fell upon Mr. Van Buren's prospects, cast some of its blighting influences upon those of the redoubtable soldier. Some misgivings there have been undoubtedly as to whether his reputation as a statesman is not in some degree inferior to his character as a general, and in the recent campaign his scars, although "the wounds of honor all before," his arduous exertions in the tented field and his military greatness, were in vain appealed to, and did not save him from the disastrous consequences of an overwhelming defeat. If there were no other grounds calculated to excite, even with the Democratic party, unfavorable dispositions towards him, yet the fact of his being a defeated candidate would still weigh against him on the score of sound policy. That he, like Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun, had fallen from his high estate, that the award of the Vice Presidency to him a second time was denied by the people, renders it a dangerous, not to say a fatal experiment to bring him forward for the highest office in the government of the country. If the nomination to the Presidency should be considered in the light of a remuneration, rather than one of policy, it might we think fairly be submitted to the people, whether the services of Gov. Cass, great in a political and military point of view, as they undoubtedly are, have not been adequately rewarded in the very lucrative and highly honorable appointments which he so long held as Governor of Michigan and General Agent of Indian affairs in the north east; stations in which he had the good fortune to obtain an honorable competence and an elevated reputation. His services in the War Department were such undoubtedly as to insure him general approbation, although it was conceived that there was nothing in them to give him any special claim upon the public, other and greater than should in fairness be allotted to many other distinguished individuals, who have faithfully discharged the duties of that important cabinet appointment. That his diplomatic character is of the first order, no one (who has attended to the profound skill exhibited in his successful intervention for the purpose of preventing the consummation of a Treaty between England and France, for the *abolition* of the *slave trade*, and his most satisfactory demonstrations as to the fallacy of the arrangement for the purposes intended, and of the deep schemes of Great Britain concealed under the veil of humanity to the African race) can fail to admit; and he must be lost to all sense of what is due to the dignity of his country, who can read that part of his great publications on the subject that relates to the matter of impressment, and not feel a just pride in having the honor and policy of our own government so ably vindicated. It would be exceedingly difficult to compare the relative merits of the Michigan and Pennsylvania candidates, as their respective theatres of action have been so different, that it would be next to impracticable to find a common standard of comparison between them. Each has been eminent in his own particular course; each in his station has drawn the public eye towards himself. Either have those excellencies of character, that elevation of mind, that distinction in the discharge of public duties that would rally around them the ardent lovers of their country and its institutions, and an attempt to assign to either a preference in the various paths they have pursued, all tending to the public welfare, would be no less invidious than vain. Fortunately, the question of nomination does not rest upon impracticable distinctions, but upon grounds of party policy that appear to me to be as clear and distinct as though drawn by a sun beam. There is scarcely any honor that can be conferred on the individual in a free country that is not attended with some correspondent disadvantage, and perhaps the most objectionable feature attending a foreign mission, is the effect it has of cutting one off so long as it lasts from a communication with our own countrymen, and the loss of popular sympathies.

So sensible were the friends of General Jackson of the untowardness influence arising from such a separation, that one principle reason for their wishing him to decline the mission to Mexico tendered him by Mr. Monroe was the conviction that in so doing he would have measurably lost even his strong influence on the public mind. That such has been the effect of Gov. Cass's long absence is but too apparent in the very small share of enthusiasm that his nomination by the State of Michigan has created as evinced particularly by the facts, that the State of Ohio from which he originally hailed, and the State of Virginia from which his family was derived, have passed his claims over almost without notice. Another difficulty that would seem at present to interfere with his nomination is the fact, that he too belonged to the late defeated administration; and the same system of sound policy, that would operate against Mr. Van Buren's nomination would measurably affect any one (however he may have kept aloof from the contamination of the defeat) whose diplomatic character was in any way associated with Mr. Van Buren's administration. That the sentiments so boldly put forth by Gen. Cass on the French and British negotiation for the suppression of the slave trade, and his hundred questions would have weight in certain sections of the country in rousing against him the prejudices of those fanatical combinations that have lately obtained so much influence in the recent election is perhaps to be apprehended, and as a question of policy in making the Presidential nomination, even matters of apparently small influence whose obnoxious effects may be guarded against, should not be disregarded by intelligent and prudent statesmen. It is conceived that it is of the utmost importance to the Democratic party that an individual should be placed in nomination for the Presidency against whom no possible objection could be raised on the various grounds that have been heretofore suggested, and whose public acts done continually and conspicuously in the affairs of the government, and in the eyes of the public, can at all times be appealed to as evidences of his capability, consistency and prudence. By many it has been considered as of manifest importance, that a state so essentially central, so eminent for her purity and consistency, so devoted to the cause of Democracy as the State of Pennsylvania has been; and one who having taken part in the revolution, carried with her the veneration due to her standing, to the excellent dispositions of her citizens towards the principles of the revolutionary patriots and sages, and an inviolable fidelity in sustaining the constitution upon its democratic foundations should now claim the privilege of nominating a candidate for the Presidency.—Pennsylvania in her extent and population scarce secondary to any State in the Union and for a long period the first in all the resources of national greatness, has, notwithstanding, on all occasions given way when the harmony of the Democratic party would be readily maintained by her doing so; and now only claims the right of nomination when not merely no danger can result from its operation: but when every consideration of sound policy urges its sanction, upon the other States of the Union.

All other things being equal, that a preference should be given to this ancient state, over one so recently admitted into the Union as Michigan, will, we think, receive the assent of all, even of Michigan herself. In all doubtful struggles, Pennsylvania has been relied on as securing, sealing, binding, all the links of the great connective chain that was to insure victory to the Democracy—as the Keystone, securing the triumphant arch under which so many have passed rejoicing; and it would be the height of ingratitude to refuse to her, that has done so much, the same boon that has been conferred upon others that have done no more. The South, the North, the West, look upon her with equal regard and confidence; they ought to do so. A contest has now arisen which is like to shake the nation to its centre, and to divide friends that have hitherto been bound by the strongest political associations. Pennsylvania stands the friend of all; the hope of all. To her claims all accede; around her candidate all can rally without compromitting principle, or surrendering any future claim. She alone can promote harmony, inspire confidence and confirm union; her voice is a voice omnipotent in the contest; her strength, thrown into the scale of either the Northern or Southern candidate, will decide the nomination. But this would produce no compromise; it would be productive of no certainty; it would not insure success. Collisions after the nomination would place all things at hazard. Pennsylvania, then, offers a candidate herself; she claims the reward of her patriotism, of her forbearance, of her untiring efforts in the great cause of democracy. She proposes to harmonize all differences, and to rally all the strength of the party to the rescue of the Union, from the ruin impending from an unfortunate rivalry. Can any man hesitate as to what sound policy will dictate? Can any man look at the candidate she offers, without seeing that in him is combined all that the nation desires, the People venerate, the party respects? Does not every one, at first blush, perceive that Mr. BUCHANAN alone stands free from all the objections, whether great or trivial, that can be suggested against the eminent statesmen that have been named for the Presidency? and that the policy of the democratic party, their most rational hope of union and their only sure basis of success, will combine in dictating the nomination of Pennsylvania's favorite son for the Presidential chair.

CASSIUS.

Commercial Matters, &c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

FRIDAY, October 13th, 1843.

Now the election is over, and the season arrived for doing the weighty part of our fall business. The stocks are large, fresh and well assorted, at very fair prices.—We notice in our walks and calls in the wholesale dry goods, hardware, queensware, grocery, shoe, hat and variety stores, and in our different Iron and Nail, Cotton Yarn, White Lead, and other manufactories, most excellent assortments, and a good deal doing. Our merchants appear to be doing more, and their cash receipts are much greater than this time last year.

Our rivers are in excellent order, and a great deal is doing on the wharf. We saw the whole Monongahela Wharf covered with fine steam boats, loading and unloading for all parts of the west and the south. Our canals are also covered with boats and business.

FLOUR—Sales from wagons and boats at $3,50 and for very choice brands 3,56¼ pr bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat 62½ a 65; Corn 37½; Oats 18 a 20 cts per bushel.

HAY—Sales from wagons and boats $7 a 8 pr ton.

SEED of all kinds is in ready demand, Timothy $1,25 a 1,50. Clover, $4,50 a 4,75. Flax Seed, 75 a 87½ cts. per bushel.

BEESWAX in demand at 26c. a lb.

GROCERIES—Stocks mostly excellent and regular sales daily making. Coffee, Rio 7¾ a 9: St. Domingo 7 a 7½, Havanna 8 a 8½, and Laguyra 8½ 9½c. a lb. Sugar, sales by the hhd. 6¾ a 7c. and bbl. 7 a 7½c. a lb. Molasses, sales in lots by the bbl. 25 a 26c. a gal. Teas Y. H. 40 a 75. Imperial 62½ a 80c. a lb.

FEATHERS—Small sales making at 28c. a lb.

PROVISIONS—Sales of Pittsburgh Bacon 4½c. a lb. hog round, and country 3½ a 4c. Fresh Roll Butter in bbls. 8 a 9c. kegs 6¼ a 7c. Lard 6 a 6¼. Cheese, sales of about 150 boxes for the New Orleans market at 5c. cash—in Casks 4½c. a lb. Beef Cattle $2½ a 3. Hogs $2½ a 3 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Calves 37½ to $2 each, paid by butchers.

LEATHER.—Stock and sales good. New York red 17 a 18; Baltimore 22: and good country 22: Upper $24 a $23 per doz. Calfskin, $12 to $26 per doz.; Good skirting 23 to 26 a lb.; Green Hides, Butcher's weight, 4 c. a lb: Tanners oil $18 a $23 a bbl.

IRON—Juniata Blooms $50 a 52. Pig Metal from $22 to 25 for good to soft.

SALT—Sales at the River and Canal $4 a 27½ and from stores at 95 a $1 per bbl

LEAD:—White, large sales, $1 75 a keg; Pig 3½ a 3¾, and bar 4½ a 4½c. a lb.

PATENT LEAD PIPE—Strong, all sizes 6c. a lb.

" " " Aqueduct from ½ to 1 inch, 75 a $1.62 per Rood.

Mineral Waterpipe.

Composition	Gass, ½	inch	5½ cts.	a foot.
do	do ¾	do	7½ do	do.
do	do ½	do	8 do	do.
do	do ¾	do	10 do	do.
do	do ¾	do	11 do	do.
do	do 1	do	16½ do	do.

STOCKS.—The rise in stocks in this country within a few months past has been extraordinary. The following table exibits the price of sundry stocks on the 1st January of this year, and at this time:

	Jan. 1.	Sept. 27.
New York State 5's	85	100
Ohio 6's of 1860	67	97
Illinois 6's	18	45
Kentucky 6's	75¾	99¾
Indiana 5's	19	39
Arkansas 6's	20	45
Canton Co.	17	26¾

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.—It appears from a return recently made to the British parliament, that the cured provisions imported from the United States, for the half year ending 5th July last, amounted to—salted beef 7395 cwt.; salted pork, (not hams nor bacon,) 3303 cwt; hams, 252 cwt. From British America, 10,037 cwt. of salted beef; 10,944 of pork; 167 cwt of hams. The Hanseatic towns furnish a goodly quantity—6856 cwt. of the first named, 1753 cwt of the second, and 2634 cwt of the last. Altogether, however, the importations have been but small, and the United States merchants have had a full share of the trade. The total quantities imported having been—beef, 25,414 cwt; pork, 16,843; and hams, 4394 cwt. This amount scarcely exceeds the quantity imported into this country previous to the reduction of the duty from 12 shillings to 8 shillings, and only 1570 cwt of it were devoted for home consumption, the remainder having been either re-exported as merchandise or for ship's stores.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6, 1843.

THE WEATHER is again very wet this morning, having rained steadily since an early hour, with an appearance of a continuation.

Canal Receipts.—The receipts by Canal are much heavier this morning than for some days previous; 342 bbls. flour, 13 do. oil, and 850 bus. corn.

Flour.—We hear of but one small sale of flour at Canal at $3.52 per bbl., being a still further decline in price.—*Cin. True Sun.*

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

7 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
Lancet, Hicks, St. Louis.
*Cutter, Allen, Cin.
*Bridgewater, Clark, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
Allegheny, Dean, St. Louis.
Harrisburg, Mills, do.
Belfast, Smith, Wheeling.

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

JUST RECEIVED and for sale on consignment,
7 hhds bacon,
7 hhds sugar,
Can be seen at the store of Jacob Painter & Co
aug 29 J. K. MOORHEAD & CO.

Pig Lead.

RECEIVED by S. B. "New York," five tons of Pig Lead. For sale by
o12—3t. A. BEELEN.

Just Opened.

NO. 1, Salmon,
No 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
No. 1 and 2, Maine Shad,
No 1, Labrador Gibbed Herring,
And 800 lbs. fine dry Cod Fish,
For sale for family use, by LLOYD & CO.
o12. 140, Liberty st.

Young Hyson Tea.

115 CHESTS, half chests and boxes Young Hyson Tea, of good quality, just received, and for sale low for cash. JOHN D. DAVIS,
o11. corner of Wood and Fifth sts.

Penmanship and Book-Keeping.

THOSE who wish a thorough knowledge of these branches, would do well to call at MR. S. W. STEWART'S Commercial Academy, on Fourth Street, near the corner of Market and Fourth, before engaging elswhere. oct 3–1m.

J. W. Burbridge & Co.,

AGENTS for the sale of BEATTY'S Powder, Water street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. oct 5 1m.

BUFFALO ROBES by single robe or bale, for sale by A. BEELEN.
o5–tf

Bargains to be Had.

13,689 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS, will be sold a bargain in lots to suit purchasers. The land lies in *Tyler and Nicholas Co's., Virginia*—and CLEAR OF ALL ENCUMBRANCES.
For particulars inquire of the subscribers, if by letter, post paid, LLOYD & CO.,
oct 10 140 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Bitter Almonds and Ginger Root.

RECEIVED this day, a choice lot of Bitter Almonds, real Jamaica Ginger Root, and common do. ALSO, a few catty boxes choice GUNPOWDER TEA. LLOYD & CO'S,
oct 7. 140, Liberty st.

McLane's American Worm Specific.

MORE PROOFS.—MCLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.
Some 2 months ago, I purchased a vial of McLane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed 40 very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. McLane's the best article before the public.
D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin tp., Allegheny co., Sept. 30.
For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,
oct 3 Corner 4th and Wood sts.

DR. M'LANE'S
AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC.

Mr. J KIDD—Sir:—A child of mine about 4½ years old, was constantly indisposed, and of pale complexion; but had always a good appetite. In order to have the child well, I bought a small bottle of McLane's Vermifuge of which I gave him 3 spoonfuls, after which 20 or 25 large worms were expelled. I wish all Germans would read the above facts. The child's health is much improved. MICHAEL RIHN.
Chartier's Creek, Sept. 26 1843.
☞For sale at the Drug Store of
JONATHAN KIDD,
oct Corner of 4th and Wood sts. Pittsbg., Pa

BUTTER—27 Kegs.
5 Barrels Western Reserve.
Dairy Butter just received and for sale by
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & Co.
sep 26 43 Wood st.

BEAR SKINS, dressed and undressed, just received and for sale by A. BEELEN.
o5–tf

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

A full supply of Landreth's Garden Seeds always on hand and for sale, at his agency, the Drug store of
F. L. SNOWDEN,
sep 10 184, Liberty st., head of Wood.

85 SHARES Allegheny Bridge Stock, at private sale, by JOHN D. DAVIS,
sep 11 Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, or Lease, *on Saturday, the 18th of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., that valuable property, on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite this city, lately laid off in lots, embracing between 20 and 30 acres of ground.

This is well known to be the most advantageous location for manufacturing purposes in the vicinity of our great manufacturing city, having an extensive front on the river, and extending back to Coal Hill, celebrated for the quality of its coal over any other, and in which immediate vicinity and extending back are inexhaustible mines; railways from which can be run directly into works on this property, as is now done in the neighborhood. There are also several strata of coal beneath the surface on this property, which will be valuable in time, by the use of shafts, one of which is ascertained to be 12 to 15 feet in thickness.

A portion of the property being elevated above the proper level, and the clay being of the best quality for brick making, can be used very advantageously in improvements.

Its advantageous location for Manufacturing and Building, the Slack Water Navigation of the Monongahela, its being nearly opposite the mouth of the Pennsylvania Canal, and affording every facility for the reception of materials by river, at all seasons when navigable at any other point in the vicinity of the city, its proximity and connexion with which, as will be the case by a bridge so soon it becomes occupied, altogether render it in every point of view, one of the most desirable locations for investment and improvement.

Notwithstanding the number of extensive Works which have been erected within the past few years, manufactures have never flourished more successfully than at present, the yearly increasing extent of our city, the immense emigration to the West, and its unequalled rapid settlement, which our city must ever, as it now does, most advantageously supply with manufactures, will yearly increase the demand, and great as is our character as a manufacturing place, when we review the great increase in number and extent of our manufactures within the past few years, we must consider it in its infancy, as the great manufacturing and commercial point it is destined to become.

In addition to the manufacturing of Iron, Nails, Glass, Engines and Machinery, Cotton Yarns, &c. which are operated advantageously here, we require in this region manufactories of Cotton Goods, as the immense quantities of these articles yearly brought from the East for this, and Western and Southern markets evince, the profits to the different hands generally through which they pass between the manufacturer and the western merchant, would satisfy a manufacturer; in addition there is the carriage west to east of the materials, and east to west of the manufactured articles, besides insurance, time, &c., offering every inducement to companies of our own or Eastern Capitalists beyond competition.