ection and effect to them. His sagacity prodigiously enlarged the limits of our commerce; and while he repressed and signally punished the arrogance of Spain, he cultivated relations of trade which laid foundations of the lasting and a buntageous connexion that has ever since subsisted between this country and Portugal. He did not fail, however, to subject Don Pantaleon Sa, the brother of the Portuguese Ambassador, for an atrocious murder committed here, to the same extreme and ignominous penalty which would have visited the commission of a similar offence by the meanest English subject. In the Old World and the New he diffused the terror, and vindicated the authority of the British flag. When he had to choose between the alliance of France and Spain, he wisely preferred the latter. Holland he compelled to relinquish her vaunted supremacy of the seas; and the same Blake who defeated Van Tromp, and ransacked the settlements of Spain in South America, animated by the intrepid courage and ability of his master, reduced the powerful State of Algiers to abject submission, after it had defied for ages all the other powers of Europe. The great Charles V., about a hundred years before, had failed in a like attempt, and was compelled to retire with a discomfited army after seeing his fleet annihilated:—The powerful king of France, thirty years afterwards, was equally defeated and humiliated in a similar effort. Such, then, having been the good fortune, and victorious and, to his country, eminently useful career of Oliver Cromwell, why shall he be omitted out of the sculptured line of English sovereigns in the halls of the English legislature?

The venal and corrupt House of Commons which he so summarily dismissed, could it now have any voice in the matter, might well vote for the exclusion of his statue. The hierarchy which he displaced might now reasonably anathematise him. But, from the incidental effect of never having worn "the bauble," to jostle him out of the dignified company of the warrior Plantagenets, the abler monarchs of the White and Red Roses, the more enlightened and powerful of the Tudors, the all-miserable Stuarts: the convention, called Nassau, and the Parliament-created line of Hanover, and its illustrious progeny of Brunswick—would be, we repeat, a solecism and a disgrace to our nation!—To leave out Cromwell, would be, too, to pass over the most extraordinary creation of that marvellous 17th century, of which he was, as it were, the "salt and the concentration."

SOMETHING NEW.

A man was tried lately, at the Gore assizes, Canada West, for stealing a trunk and its contents. The theft was committed on board a steamboat that plies between Lewistown and Kingston. The trunk was stolen at some time while the boat was on her way from Kingston to Lowistown, and the trunk was found in the prisoners possession; but the Judge stopped the case, because there was no evidence to prove that the theft was committed while the boat was on the Canada side of the boundary line; of course, if committed on the American side, the Court had not jurisdiction. All this is clear enough, but now comes the pinch of the case. The owner of the trunk applied to the Court that it might be restored to him, but this the Court refused, saying that the prisoner must first be convicted; the prosecutor must apply to the Governor of New York for a requisition on the Governor of Canada, to have the thief surrendered for trial in New York, and then he must be prosecuted to conviction in New York before the property could be restored. The owner did not choose to take this trouble, so the prisoner was discharged—taking the trunk with him, of course.—This seems to be a rather crooked course for justice to run.

FIRST SIGHT OF A STEAMBOAT.

A woodsman from the interior or Arkansas, who had never been on board of a steamboat, had occasion to go to St. Louis a short time since. From the bank of the river, he hailed the "Harry of the West" with—

"Captain, what's the fare to St. Louis?"

"What part of the boat do you wish to go on?" asked the captain—"cabin or deck?"

"D—n your cabin," said the hoosier; *'live in a cabin at home*—give me the best you've got!"—*Pic.*

THE ROMANCE OF REALITY.

"Truth is strange, stranger than fiction," we may well observe, for if the following account were to meet us in a volume of Mrs. Radcliffe, or in a sketch by Dumas, we should consider it quites ppropriate:

The Newfoundland Post states that on leaving the harbor at St. Mary's, a short time since, the people in the boat saw a large red chest on the water, toward which they directed their boat's course, and succeeded in obtaining it.

This, on being opened, was found to contain the corpse of a young and beautiful female, clothed in a rich silk dress, and having three solid gold rings upon her fingers. And this was all that could be learned concerning her; who she had been, or the circumstances of her death remain to us still sealed: it is most likely, however, that the fair young creature had died at sea, and her body been committed to the waters of the deep, which thus have yielded it up again.

It only remains for us to add that the chest, with the body in it, just as it lay when first opened, was consigned to the grave, with the appropriate and solemn rites of Christian burial, in St. Mary's.

DENMARK AND THE DANES.

Mr. Brooks, junior editor of the New York Express, gives the following information in a late letter of the gastronomic propensities of the Danes: 'I have seen but little of the Danish peasantry—but yet enough to convince me that their codition is not only improving, but becoming better. Wages are higher than in Sweden, and average from seventy to one hundred dollars per annum. Unfortunately they are ferocious eaters, and often partake of five meals a day in summer, when they can obtain them. There is a slight breakfast at an early rising, a more substantial one at nine o'clock, dinner at 12 of spoon meat, of milk porridge, or bean soup, or of fish, boiled groots, green or dried peas, fresh or dried fish, bacon or other meat, with potatoes or other vegetables, pancakes, or boiled or poached eggs. The fourth meal is at 5 o'clock, and consists of no more than bread and butter, with a dram or two. The last of the five meals is after sunset, and is made up of sour groots, with milk or buttermilk. In winter there are but four meals, the two breakfasts being put into one. Such is the record of the British consul at Elsineur.'

PARAPHRASE.—The popular melody of "Dance, boatmen, dance—dance all night till broad daylight, and go home with the girls in the morning," is thus rendered into prose:

"Mingle in the mazes of the dance, thou knight of the oar, while the resplendent luminary of the day has withdrawn his light from earth, till bright Aurora gilds the eastern sky with golden light—and then, with thy characteristic gallantry, accompany the fair unsophisticated participants of thy pleasure to their paternal mansions!"

MULTICOLE RYE.

This is the name given to a plant, a native of Poland, which has been introduced into cultivation with great success in the south of France, and of which the following account is given in the London Farmer's Magazine:

"It grows on common soil suited to the old fashioned rye, but its habits are totally different. By the report of above thirty respectable agriculturists near L'Orient, who have cultivated it for the past two years it does best when sown the 1st June. Its growth is most rapid. Two crops of it are before July cut for hay, and by the 15th of August, a grain crop is reaped. The straw is from 8 to 10 feet high, and the ear from 10 to 18 inches long. An account of this rye may be found in the "Transactions" published by the French Minister of Agriculture, &c. Would not this variety of spring rye be worthy of trial in those parts of the country where other grasses are difficult of growth, on soils rather sandy and light, but which, if in good condition, are the best for this grain.—The growth, if correctly stated, is truly surprising.—*British Ame. Cultivator.*

☞Mr. WEBSTER, at the New York Fair, apologised for saying a word that should sound like party politics. We have frequently noticed the same bashfulness in whig orators, speaking upon other than electioneering occasions. They have so much decency as to know that the abominable politics of whiggery are unfit to be introduced. A Democrat, on the contrary, is never ashamed of his principles; he can carry them with him every where, and avow them boldly; they are part and parcel of his character, not a garment to be put off and on.

In this "great speech," the farmer of Marshfield throws aside the narrow and selfish doctrines of the Clay protectors, and cuffs soundly his *quondam* friends, the manufacturers, who clamor for exclusive protection, and with whose policy and purposes he has long been familiar. These are the words of the N. York Tribune's report:

"It is a misnomer to talk about the protection of manufactures; that is not the thing we want or need; it is the protection of the agriculture of the country!—(Repeated cheers.)—And at Rochester, we are told, Mr. Webster, with a very funny expression of countenance, said to a party around him that *"Lowell was an obsolete idea!"—Boston Post.*

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 20, 1843.

☞Messrs. JAS. R. SNOWDEN and DAVID B. LONG have been elected to the Legislature from Venango and Clarion. They are both very good men, and will make capable representatives. Mr. SNOWDEN, it will be remembered, was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the session of 1841, and discharged his duties in a manner that procured him much commendation from both friends and foes. It is not improbable that he will again be called to the same ardous post.

Col. LONG was elected as a volunteer, and by a very large vote. His friends asserted, after the nomination, that he had not been fairly dealt with by the Convention, and his election by a triumphant majority, is the best possible proof that they spoke the truth. We regret, however, that Col. LONG felt compelled to take the field as a volunteer candidate—because of the dangerous precedent it affords to those who are not disposed to abide by regular nominations. But in his election, his constituents and the party at large have gained rather than lost. He never, under any circumstances will be found taking part with our enemies—and his talents and efficiency as a legislator are undoubted. Whatever errors he may have committed, were such as may be easily repaired—and he is too liberal and enlightened to persevere in any course not sanctioned by a majority of the people, when their will is fairly ascertained.

MAYORALTY.—Many persons are already turning their attention to the question of the Mayoralty, and it is probable that in a short time we will have the electioneering fever up strong on this question. Personally, we have always been in favor of running a citizens' candidate for Mayor—we have always regarded it as an office that should be kept as much separated as possible from partizan politics. We believe that candidates elected on this principle will always make the most liberal officers and the citizens can place more reliance in their honesty and impartiality. They go into office untrammeled by party, and if honest men, they will not permit their party predilections to influence them in the discharge of any of their official duties.—The most popular chief magistrates we ever had were those elected on the no party principle, and their spirited efforts to improve and advance the interests of the city will cause them to be long remembered by our liberal minded citizens.

But whatever our personal feelings may be on this and similar questions, we are always willing to yield them to the wishes of our party; as we know there are hundreds of men in our ranks, who, if elected on a party nomination, would administer the duties of the office impartially, and make as good officers as if they had been elected without reference to party politics.

BALTIMORE ELECTION.—The election which took place in Baltimore, on Monday last, resulted in the choice of the whig candidate, Major JAMES C. LAW, by a majority of 332. The following is the vote:

WARDS.	LAW (WHIG).	MARRIOTT (DEM).
1st	514	495
2d	404	490
3d	567	585
4th	640	431
5th	587	534
6th	269	499
7th	411	458
8th	988	485
9th	429	639
10th	557	388
11th	725	492
12th	472	578
13th	638	570
14th	428	654
Total	7630	7298

The first branch of the city Council stands 16 whigs to 12 democrats. Baltimore is losing her democratic character; if our friends do not effect a change, the Monumental city will have to be classed among the other "great sores" of the country, and conceded to the federalists.

☞The election of O. B. M'FADDEN, Esq., in Washington county, in place of a bitter and active whig, (M'Daniels,) is a great triumph for the sterling democracy of that county. Mr. M. is a young man, of fine talents, undoubted democracy, and is possessed of those qualities which constitute a good legislator, and an influential member. He will do honor to his constituents, and the indomitable Democrats who elected him.

☞We learn from the Chronicle that Mr. Berford has purchased the Periodical office of Godey & Co., in Philadelphia, and that hereafter he will devote his whole attention to the Periodical Agency business in that city. Mr. B. was very successful in the same line of business in this city, and with his enterprise we have no doubt but he will be equally fortunate in Philadelphia.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—We are informed by persons direct from New Orleans, that Yellow Fever prevails to an alarming extent, and that it is more malignant than it was ever known before. Some of the steamboats heretofore engaged between that city and St. Louis, have withdrawn from the trade, and nothing will induce them to go back until the fatal character of the epidemic is moderated. One old captain who has been engaged in the Orleans trade for a great many years, says he never knew the sickness to be any thing like as bad as it is the present season, and states, as an instance of its fearful malignity, that one morning during his last trip, he counted from the guards of his boat no less than seven dead bodies on the levee. The papers caution strangers not to come to the city until the sickness has abated, as the greatest number of fatal cases are from among the visiters.

Mr. RUSSEL ERRET has relieved the mind of the editor of the American by stating that he was authorized by the Chairman to call a meeting of the antimasonic Committee of Correspondence.

THE SPHERE OF WOMAN.—It is stated in an English paper that in the town of Dudley, the wages of a woman for manufacturing 1200 round headed hob nails are 53d; these are made with a hammer weighing 14 lb. Each nail receives twelve blows before it is completed, and consequently the poor woman has to raise the enormous weight of 18,000 lbs., in order to earn that small sum!

REED NOT ELECTED.—A postscript in the Iron County Democrat of the 13th, says: "We stop the press to announce the intelligence (most unexpected to us) that Reed is beaten after all!!! His majority in Erie turns out to be 900 instead of 1700! Irvine is then ahead yet! hurra!!"

We think the Democrat is mistaken about the vote in Erie; we believe the first report—1307—to be nearer the truth. But even with this we have strong hopes of Dr. Irvine's election. In Clarion he has 564 majority, in Warren 240, and in Jefferson 160, making 964. Potter and McKean are to come in yet, and if they do as well as usual, they will give Irvine from 300 to 400 majority.

A RARE BANK.—The N. Y. Com. Advertiser says:—"The Ontario Bank of Canandaigua, which for the last twenty years has been under the management of H. B. Gibson, Esq., as Cashier, exhibits a strong contrast, when compared with many others, the difference between the fate of a well conducted bank, and one ill-conducted. For the last fifteen years, Mr. Gibson has paid the stockholders regular dividends of ten per cent. the year. During the whole period of his cashiership he has paid 225½ per cent, and now he has, in addition, declared a dividend of surplus profits, payable the first of next month, of 20 per cent. on the entire capital of the corporation; though the part from which he has made the said profits, is only one half the capital, the other half being employed at Utica. We are told that there is not a bad or a doubtful debt due the bank, and none under protest.

KENTUCKY.—In the message of the Governor of Kentucky, we find the following statement of the indebtedness of that state on account of her internal improvements:—

Total amount of subscription for works of internal improvement on the part of the State,	$3,026,166
Amount of bonds issued	
Bearing an interest of 5 per cent,	1,497,250
Bearing an interest of 5½ per cent,	263,166
Total,	$1,760,416
Amount of subscription for which Bonds have not yet been issued, but which are to be issued when called for,	1,265,750

In this latter sum is included the subscription to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, amounting to the sum of $650,000, which enterprise has been abandoned.

In relation to the revenue to be derived from the works already completed, the Message says:

Many of our works of improvement, and, indeed, most of them, have been completed, and are now in use. They doubtless add much to the comfort and convenience of our citizens, but as yet they have contributed nothing to the Treasury—although most of the roads have been completed and the gates erected, it will be seen that none of them have paid any dividend on the state subscription. The reason assigned is, that the indebtedness of these Companies exceed the amount of subscription, and the accruing profits on the roads have been applied to the liquidation of their debts. When those debts are paid, we may hope to receive something in the way of dividends—then, however, they must be small, and in many instances much time must elapse before we shall receive anything.

A DISCOVERY.—The Shawneetown Gazette of Thursday says:—"Within the last few days a transaction has come to light that has slept since 1840. About that time, the cashier of the bank at Clarksville, Tennessee, forwarded to the Perpetual Insurance Company at St. Louis, a note and draft, drawn payable at St. Louis, on two very respectable houses. By some means the papers never reached their destination, but were abstracted from the mail *in transitu*. Subsequently the note and draft were placed in the hands of an attorney for collection, by which means the agent of the Post office was enabled to trace the matter back to Gen. Wingate, who, failing to account satisfactorily for the manner in which he came in possession of them was recognized to answer any charge that might be preferred against him in the United States Court. As the matter will undergo an investigation, we forbear further comments."

FOLLY.—A fool broke into the office of the Cairo Insurance Company, some time since, and stole from the iron safe $3,000 in notes of the Cairo Bank! To what useful purpose can he turn Cairo money.

THE CHINA TRADE.—The N. Y. American of Saturday says:—"Our China Trade has lately undergone an important change. Instead of sending coin and credits on England, (which latter eventually created a necessity to repay England by produce or coin,) a very considerable amount of our own productions now go out to China direct, and have thus far met a good market there. Manufactured cotton, and pig lead, are the leading articles used in this branch of trade."

VIOLENCE AND OUTLAWRY IN THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.—The Arkansas Intelligencer gives a despanding description of the murders, robberies, violence and arsons which are perpetrated upon travellers and settlers in the Cherokee country, by a gang of desperate villains, who set all law at defiance and roam at large with impunity.

☞The Vatican, in the "Eternal City," is more than 1,000 feet long, nearly 8,000 feet wide—contains eight grand staircases and 200 smaller ones, 20 courts and 4,422 apartments—and a library of 387,000 printed volumes and 23,000 manuscripts. So says a foreign correspondent of the New York Tribune.

REFORMING THE CURRENCY.—We learn from the Mobile Flag, that $3,124,240 of the circulation of the State Bank, and the Huntsville, Decatur and Mobile banks, were recently burnt in that city, making an aggregate, including the amount burned in June last, of five millions six hundred and forty thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars of circulation destroyed since the adjournment of the Legislature. With such a rapid redemption and destruction of surplus circulation, the currency of Alabama must, in a short time, appreciate to its par or specie value.

RACES.—There will be great sport at the Canton Course, near Baltimore, during the present week.—Fashion, Blue Dick, and many other celebrated horses are present, and a large number of sportsmen are in attendance. Fashion will, no doubt, pick up the loose change of the Southerners, as usual.

TENNESSEE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. The Legislature of Tennessee, on Saturday, the 7th inst., passed a bill fixing the seat of Government of that State at Nashville. The vote in the House on the final passage of the bill stood, yeas 50, nays 23. In the Senate, yeas 17, nays 8

MAINE.—The Governor and Council have decided that three members of Congress were elected in this State, in September, viz: Herrick, Dunlap and Hamlin, (all democrats) 1st, 2d and 6th districts. Another election is ordered on the last Monday of October, for the 3d, 4th, 5th and 7th districts.

ANOTHER FORGER CAUGHT.—A man, whose name is not given, was arrested in New York, on Friday, in Fulton market, charged with passing false checks to a large amount upon a number of storekeepers in that city. He commenced operations so far back as the fall of 1841, and has eluded detection up to this time. It is stated he has thus amassed a very handsome property on Long Island, near Flushing, where he has been residing for years past as a farmer.

UNITED STATES. TEXAS, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICO.

A letter from the Hon. Henry A. Wise, is published in the Madisonian of Thursday evening strongly denouncing any interference of Great Britian between Texas and Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining an abolition of slavery in Texas, as a condition of Mexico for declaring the young Republic independent. Mr. Wise contends that the main object of Great Britian is to abolish slavery in the United States. Mr. Wise says he is "for the stand taken by Mr, Monroe, when the Holy Alliance threatened to dispose of some other American destinies;" and Mr. Monroe warned them that the United States "would not submit to their unauthorised interference in American affairs, either North or South of the Equator."

FROM MEXICO—THE INDEMNITY.

The brig Petersburg, Captain Larkin, arrived at this port last evening in thirty two days from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 13th ult. We are indebted to Col. L. for files of Mexican papers, but they contain no later intelligence than that already received via New Orleans. Capt. Larkin brings twenty thousand dollars in specie, part of the second instalment of the Mexican indemnity. We observe by our files that Santa Anna is endeavoring to arouse a spirit of improvement among the people. A fair was to be held in the city of Mexico, last month, at which liberal premiums would be awarded for the best specimens of agricultural production. A school for the advancement of Arts and Mechanism is to be established in the city of Mexico, under the direction of government, in which workmen will be trained and educated in the various industrious pursuits. In connection with this school, there is to be another for instruction in agriculture, which will be located upon a model farm.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DREADFUL SCENES IN SPAIN.—A London correspondent of the New York Commercial, states that the corporation of London, having invited Espartero and suite to dinner, much excitement was produced by Lord Ranelagh, who "called public attention to the fact that one of Espartero's suite is the General Nogueras, through whose instrumentality the aged mother of Cabrera, the Carlist leader, was shot in cold blood, during the contest for the throne of Spain. Nogueras has attempted to prove that as he did not actually superintend the execution he was not responsible for it. This of course is idle, and all attempts to excuse such an atrocity must be vain; but the true palliation (if there can be any,) has not been alluded to." The correspondent adds that "Nogueras was provoked to this murderous act by the still more blood-thirsty conduct of Cabrera himself; who, only a few days before, had ordered the execution of the young wives of eighteen Christino soldiers—who were accordingly drawn up by the road side and shot. In retaliation, and to prevent the recurrence of such deeds of horror, Nogueras executed Cabrera's mother, and thus did effectually stay any further execution of females by Cabrera."

MUTATIONS OF FORTUNE—ESPARTERO.

Baldomear Espartero, the son of a humble joiner of the village of Guarnatula, in the province of La Mancha, was born in 1793, and is consequently in the prime of life. Being of a delicate constitution, he was educated for the priesthood, but, on the invasion of Spain, by the French, he, at that time only fifteen years of age, joined the army as a private soldier. He continued in that capacity for several years, after which he was, through the influence of a relation, placed at a military school, near Cadiz, and, in due course, received the commission of ensign, when twenty-three years of age. Soon after this, he went to South America, with the troops sent thither by Ferdinand VII, to reduce the rebelled colonists. In 1824, he returned from the new world, after having distinguished himself there, in several engagements, with eighty thousand pound, the fruits of his savings, and the rank of brigadier general. Shortly after his return he married the daughter of a wealthy merchant of Logrogno, named Santa Cruz. When the royalist war, under Carlos, broke out, at the close of 1833, he at once declared for the Queen Regent, and her infant daughter, and obtained employment in the north of Spain. From that time, up to 1836, he continued to rise, by successive steps, till he was, at last, appointed commander-in-chief.—In 1839, after the civil war had been brought to a close, he was created Duke de Victoria, and in the following year he assumed the premiership, and, in 1843, the joiner's son was appointed Regent of Spain. On the 8th July, 1843, Espartero was obliged to take refuge on board the Malabar, an English ship of war, the people of Spain having revolted against him, and on 19th of August he arrived at Falmouth, England.

INDIANA.—For the first time, according to the "oldest inhabitant," Indiana will have a Legislature at its next session, Democratic in both branches—the Senate for the first time having in it a Democratic majority.

Among the offices to be filled, is the Presidency of the State Bank; and for this *distinguishing* and probably *relinguishing* position, some of the most substantial Democrats in the State are aspiring. The old one, Mr. Merill was a partizan in the warmest political contests, and prostituted his office and its influence to the progress of party. Most of the evils resulting from the partizanship of the Bank officers, is the principal and Branches, grew from political favoritism.

The people paid dearly for furnishing a few unprincipled men with proscriptive power, and placing in their hands the political welfare and pecuniary interests of the masses, and may think themselves fortunate if they can find in the Democratic party, men of prudence and sagacity, who will labor to remedy the blighting mischeifs which were inflicted by the former.

But, will the *Democracy* of Indiana gain any thing by possessing themselvrs of the Bank influence and distributing among its men the offices of President, &c? They may say the power to do evil will be taken from their opponents, which will be true, but investing themselves with this power, however desirous and determined to exert it for the true interests of the State, are there not mischeifs inherent in the Banking system that are insepanable from it, that will show themselves and will prevail, amongst the most judicious management? For our part, we look at this matter of contending for *Bank* office, as a rock on which the Democracy of that noble State may founder.

DESTROY BANK PAPER, AND SPECIE WILL FLOW IN AS THE TIDE."—*Andrew Jackson.*

In 1842, the greater portion of the Banks of New Orleans, after an unsuccessful effort to resume the payment of their debts, went down a total wreck, swindling the community to an extent that has scarcely an example in the annals of crime.

No sooner had the banking system fallen into ruin, and the false "public confidence" in Bank paper destroyed than the Democratic prophecies in regard to the flowing in of the Constitutional currency to supply the place of Bank paper, began rapidly to be fulfilled. No less than

$10,415,531!

has been received into New Orleans since the up-burst of their banks. In Louisiana this robbing system has now *no advocate* with *either* party. Their dear bought experience has taught them a lesson which they will never forget.—*Northwestern.*

On one of the principal thoroughfares across the Green Mountains of Vermont, in ascending the mountain you pass three public houses, the first of which is kept by Mr. Chaseum, the second by Mr. Ketchum, and the last of course, Mr. Killum. In passing the other side you pass three other taverns kept by a Lord, an Angel, and a Devil, respectively.

SICKNESS IN ALABAMA.—The Mobile Register gives the following melancholy picture of the health of Alabama generally:

Whilst we are called upon to mourn under the heavy hand of affliction, and our city greans beneath the chastisement of a mysterious Providence, the inhabitants of many of the towns in the interior of our State, and to a considerable extent throughout the country, have also been visited by disease and death. The present summer is considered in the interior as one of the most unhealthy and fatal which has occurred for a great many years. In Lowndes, Montgomery, Clarke and Monroe counties, more or less sickness is to be found in every settlement, and numbers of old settlers have been carried off. In the towns of Haineville and Clairborne, the disease has been more than usually malignant. In the latter, a village of not exceeding 1000 or 1200 inhabitants, it was reported about a week since that over sixty persons were down at one time with the fever, and the names of several old citizens were mentioned, who had fallen victims to its ravages. The city of Montgomery has, however, been favored with uninterrupted good health, although in the vicinity it is very unhealthy. The disease most common is, the fevers of the country—but where attended with unusual fatality, congestive fever is found in its most virulent character.

Commercial Matters, &c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday morning, October 20.

This morning the weather has become dry and clear after some cold and rainy weather. Our rivers are in excellent order; with a prospect of an immediate rise from the late rains. Our wholesale merchants and manufacturers are generally well occupied, and we notice a great many goods selling and packing; and also arriving by the canal, and loading for all parts of the country. Country produce arriving meets with an early market for goods or cash.

Flour.—Sales at the river and from wagons at $3,50, and a few choice brands $3,56¼a$3,62½.

Grain.—Wheat 62½a70c Corn 37½. Oats 18a20c. a bushel.

Hay.—Sales from wagons at $7,50a$8.00 per ton.

Seed—of all kinds is ready sale. Timothy $1,50a$1.75. Clover. $4,75a$5.00. Flax Seed, 81¼a87½ cents per bushel.

Beeswax—in demand at 26c. a lb.

Groceries—Coffee and sugar have declined a shade. Coffee, Rio 7¾a8¾. St. Domingo 7a7¼. Laguyra 8¼a9½. N. O. Sugar, common 6a6¼, best 6¾a6¾c. a lb. in hhds.: in bbls. 6¼a7½c. a lb. Molasses, sales in lots 26a27c. a gallon. Teas, Y. H. 40a75. Imperial 62½a 80c. a lb.

Feathers.—23c. a lb.

Provisions.—Sales of Pittsburgh Bacon 4½ cents a lb. hog round. Fresh Roll Butter in bbls. 8 to 9, in kegs 6½ to 6½c. a lb. Lard 5½a6½ a lb. Cheese, sales in boxes, 5c., in casks 4½ c. a lb. Beef Cattle from $2 to $3. Hogs $3 per 100 lbs., and rising.—Sheep 87½ to $1,25, and Calves $2 to $4 each, paid by Butchers. Tallow 4 to 6 c. a lb.

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—Sales of 80 tons superior pig $24, best soft $25 a ton. Sales of common $22 a $23 a ton.

Salt—Sales at the Canal 87½ a 90 and from stores $1 a $1,12½ per bbl

Lead.—White, large sales, $1 75 a keg; Pig 3 a 3¾ a lb.

Tobacco—Pittsburgh Manufactured 5 a 10. Richmond lump 12 a 15c., Honey Dew lb lump 15 a 30; leaf 2 a 33c. a lb.

Wool—22 to 33c. a lb.

Cotton Yarns.—17 cts. per lb., specie funds for No. 5 and 6.

STOCKS.—The N. Y. Express says:—"There has been a great excitement in Wall street within the past few weeks. Money has been so abundant, that men with small means and with facilities to pay differences, have operated to a vast extent. During this short period, certain stocks that have been played upon have gone up, some ten per cent., and have again fallen ten per cent; and this too without the slightest change in the money market, or the least alteration in the intrinsic value of the shares. Within the last five days, among the reported sales at the public board, have been the following:

$124,000 Illinois,
$128,000 Indiana,
9,785 shares Harlem.

Probably nearly as much have changed hands out of the board.

Here is an exhibition of only three descriptions, to which other extensive sales might be added. The spirit of gambling, for it is nothing else, has run to an extraordinary height, nor is it presumed that the few 'lame ducks' that have waddled out of the board within a few days past, will tend to check the spirit for more than a short period."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FISH—Sales of Maine mess Shad, $9,50 a $10 per bbl; Connecticut do. $8,50 a $9; Herring, sealed per box, 75 a 80 cts: Mackerel, No. 1, (new) $10,50 a $10,75; do No. 2, $9,50 a $9,75: No. 3, $6,25, a $6, 75; Salmon, $12,50 a $13.

FRUIT—Sales of 20 casks of Zante Currants at 10 cents per lb.; 40 bbls of Mantanzas Oranges at $4 per bbl; Bordeaux Almonds 15 a 15½ cts per lb; Marseilles paper shelled do 28 cts; Lisbon do do do 15 cts; Shelled Almonds 20 cts: Cocoa Nuts $32,50 per 1000.

FLOUR—The sales for export of superfine shipping brands have been light during the week, at $4,37½ per bbl. according $4,12½. We notice sales of 2000 bbls. James Patterson's extra family flour for city use, at $4,87½ per bbl; other choice brands in a retail way, at $4,43¾ a $4,62½. Rye Flour $3. Corn Meal $2, 62½.

GRAIN.—Sales of Pennsylvania Wheat 91 a 94 cts. per bushel. Rye, 50, a 55 cents. Corn, yellow flat, 48 a 50 cts; do round is in demand at 52 a 53 cts.—Sales of about 8000 bushels Delaware and Maryland Oats, 25 a 25½ cts.

SUGAR—Sales of 300 boxes Havana browns, at 7 a 7½cts per lb, on time; New Orleans 6¾ a 7¼ city; Porto Rico 8 a 8¼ cts; Steam Loaf 12½ a 13. Brazil Whites 9 a 9½; do browns 7¾ a 8¼.

WOOL—Sales to manufacturers for immediate consumption within the following figures, viz—Prime Saxony, 35a 37cts per lb: No 1, 28 a 32 cts; No 2, 25 a 28 cts; quarter and common, 25 cts; superfine pulled, 28 a 30cts; No 1, 25 a 27cts.

BEEVES—360 Penn'a offered (including 74 head driven to New York,) Sales were dull at 3½ a 4¼ for inferior to fair qualities, 4 1 2 a 4¾ cts for prime, and a few extra prime bought $5 per 100 lbs—60 left over.

SUGAR CROP.—The Opelousas Gazette of the 30th ult. publishes the following extract of a letter from Bayou Lafourche: "The cane, in consequence of an unfavorable season, has not obtained its usual size at this period of the year. The greater part of it has but a few joints, and there is every reason to believe that it will yield but very little. The crop is rated at one third less than last year."

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

The following table will be read with interest and will prove valuable to many of our readers as a matter of reference.

The United States have treaties of commerce that admit our grain into sixty-one foreign governments and colonies. The markets to which our flour and wheat were exported last year, as given in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, furnished for the use of the U. S. Senate, were as follows:—

Whither exported.	bbls Flour.	Dollars.
Sweeden and Norway,	9	48
Swedish West Indies,	15,624	80,199
Danish West Indies,	42,394	217,475
Hanse Towns,	665	3,227
Holland,	250	4,414
Dutch East Indies,	7,841	40,219
" West Indies,	14,932	80,891
" Guiana,	1,502	8,320
England,	204,154	984,555
Scotland,	3,830	18,910
Gibraltar,	19,229	95,417
Malta,	100	513
British East Indies,	11,357	59,239
Australia,	7,416	38,199
British West Indies,	246,465	1,235,850
" Guiana,	17,385	95,602
Cape of Good Hope,	3,570	18,662
Honduras,	4,699	26,112
British American Colonies,	377,806	1,860,659
France on the Atlantic,	1,140	5,928
" " Mediterranean,	200	1,000
French West Indies,	4,739	23,472
" Guiana,	659	3,853
Spain on the Atlantic,	104	440
" " Mediterranean,	458	2,487
Manilla and Philippine Islands,	3,415	21,213
Cuba,	69,337	326,028
Other Spanish W. I. Islands,	15,566	82,302
Madeira,	5,408	24,746
Cape de Verde Islands,	1,324	7,133
Italy,	259	1,275
Turkey, Levant, &c.,	645	3,271
Hayti,	36,356	188,173
Texas,	6,401	29,547
Mexico,	19,602	90,464
Central Republic of America,	469	2,542
Venezuela,	28,796	157,173
Brazil,	282,406	1,597,423
Cisplatine Republic,	13,327	64,285
Chili,	6,478	39,567
Argentine Republic,	22,132	120,804
New Grenada,	2,764	13,768
West Indies generally,	1,626	8,601
South America generally,	1,950	10,881
China generally,	220	1247
Asia generally,	763	4,388
Africa generally,	3,753	21,170
S. Seas and Sandwich Islands,	5 307	27,928
Total,	1,516,817	$7,759,646

It appears that the number of barrels exported was 1,516,817

Bushels of wheat, 68,585—in barrels of flour, 175,600

Total barrels exported last year 1,692,417

The following table presents the total number of barrels of flour exported in each year from 1835 to 1842, inclusive, with the average price per barrel in each of those years.

Year.	Barrels.	Average price.
1835	779,403	$5,67
1836	501,926	7.00
1837	318,381	9,40
1838	433.444	8,00
1839	393,613	7.50
1840	1,893,121	5,37
1841		
1842	1,516,817	5,12

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

FIVE FEET FOUR INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
*Alps, Todd, Cin.
Belfast, Smith, Wheeling.
Massachusetts, Bennet, Cincinnati.
*Cutter, Allen, do.
*Olive Branch, May, do.
Ohio Mail, Ward, do.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
Zanesville, Duval, Cincinnati.
Lehigh, Price do.
*Columbians, Murdock, do.
Freedom, Spencer, Parkersburg.

☞All boats marked thus[*] are provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the Explosion of Steam Boilers.

For St. Louis, Dubuque and Galena.

THE favorite steamer NORTH BEND, DUNCAN, Master, will depart for the above and all intermediate ports on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
o20-2t JAMES MAY.

The North Bend is provided with Evans' Safety Guard.

FOR SALE LOW or exchanged for other property a good smooth-bore Rifle, in good order, and mounted with German Silver. Also, a good revolving Pistol, to shoot seven times without reloading, for sale at a fair price for cash or approved barter to suit the owners.
ISAAC HARRIS,
oct 20. Agent and Com. Merchant.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 19, 1843.

AN election for thirteen directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 20th day of November next
JOHN SNYDER,
oct 20—td. Cashier.

BECLARD'S PHYSIOLOGICAL MYSTERIES AND REVELATIONS.

THIS highly useful work on Physiology has met with that favor with the public to which the important matters of which it treats entitle it.

The author is one of the most eminent Physicians that ever France produced. The work is a most extraordinary one, and not more extraordinary than true. The subjects treated of are of the utmost importance for every human being who has arrived at the age of maturity to be acquainted with. It should be in the possession of both married and single persons, as it contains information of the utmost importance to all.

The work can be had wholesale or retail at No. 85, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Persons who buy to sell again will be furnished cheaper than at any establishment in the city.
o20-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that letters of administration have this day been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of James Funston, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. Those persons to whom the estate is indebted, will please present their claims duly authenticated for settlement, and those persons indebted to the estate will make payment to the subscriber immediately.
October 18, 1843. JOHN BRYAN, Adm'r,
o20-6t Fayette township, Allegheny county.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, at the Fountain Inn, Pitt township, on Monday night, October 9th, 1843, a small sorrel mare, about 10 years old. 13 hands high, bald face, all the