☞ A. S. Wooldbridge, Esq. of Richmond, has communicated to the National Institute at Washington a highly interesting account of the burning of the Midlothian Coal Mines, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in June, 1842. The coal, it is said, was first discovered on fire at the end of the engine flue—about one hundred and fifty feet to the rise of the main level; and, believing that to be the only place on fire, the workmen thought, by subduing it, they would accomplish the total extinction of the fire. But subsequent investigation proved that a large mass of fire was raging at another point—some hundred feet nearer the shaft. And so powerful was the effect produced by this fire upon the first discovered one, by the process of ratification, that it was found impracticable to overcome the difficulty to extinguish the fire. Measures were forthwith adopted to close the shaft. Planks were thrown across the mouth of it, and a large mound of clay was heaped and rammed upon them. At the expiration of six weeks and five days, the pit was re-opened; and, under the direction of Thomas Marshall, Esq. successfully put in operation.

Mr. W. has also presented to the Institute specimens of coke and coal from the Midlothian Mines, which were obtained nearly eight hundred feet below the surface of the earth. The coke was produced by the fire in the pit.—*Balt. American.*

MISSOURIAN THEMISTICAULODON.—Courteous reader, this is only the name given by the London savans to an immense animal, the skeleton of which was found not long since in Missouri by a German gentleman named Kock, and which is now exhibiting in that city.—This skeleton is said to be larger than that of any of the extinct races of monsters which have hitherto been discovered. It is very perfect and in a good state of preservation, and so large that the largest elephant can easily stand erect under the back bone, which is fifteen feet high and thirty feet long. The wise ones, judging from the conformation of the bones, pronounce the animal to have been of the hippopotamus species. The name is predicated on the locality where the bones were found, and the sickle-shape of the tusks.—*Bay State Democrat.*

A ROYAL REQUEST.

The papers relative to the expedition to the river Niger were recently presented to parliament. Among other documents will be found a despatch from Captain Tucker, dated Fernando Po, May 31, 1840, to the Admiralty, giving an account of his mission to King Denny of Gaboon river. 'His Majesty' seems to have been infinitely delighted with the respect paid to him by the repeated salutes with which Captain Tucker honored him, but sadly disappointed with the presents—a gold medal and china—sent to him by the Queen of England. His Majesty gave expression to his disappointment by dictating the following letter to the Queen:

"TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

"SISTER: King Denny, of Sandy Point, River Gaboon, must embrace you for the things you send me by Captain Tucker, of your war ship Wolverine, who dashed them me this day with grand ceremony, which much pleased me. King Denny was too much glad to save Queen's men belong to Lynx, which cost 20 dollars which I too much glad give to Queen. King Denny wish very much to be brother to Queen; and will be very glad suppose Queen no let Spanish ship come for slaves, and suppose Queen send plenty English ships to me for trade for ivory, gum, beeswax, dye-wood and ebony. And King Denny wish my sister send me a greatcoat, with scrampotes or epaulettes, waistcoat, trousers, plenty gold in them; cocked hat, with gold and feather; sword and belt, plenty gold; and two easy chairs. And King Denny wishes Queen health and good-bye. King Denny very glad he hear Queen got husband. "KING DENNY, his ✕ mark.

"King Denny Town,
"3d day of Moon, (May 16.) 1840."

SILVER HORSE SHOES.

The court of James I.—the first of the Stewart line, was dissolute and extravagant almost beyond conception. One of this silly monarch's favorites was a Scotchman, by the name of Hays, afterwards honored, as all such patriots ought to be, with a title, when he becomes known by the name of Earl of Carlisle. He was a wild, worthless rake. His entertainments, consisting of hot suppers, &c., were the most costly of the day; he squandered some $400,000 in this manner. His dress was of royal magnificence. So also was his equipage. James sent him over to France upon a foreign mission. On entering Paris, the horse upon which he was mounted, was shod with silver. These were put on in such a manner that as the fool upon his back rowelled him, the noble animal threw among the spectators the glittering shoes. A silver smith was at hand, as an old chronicler tells the story, "to take others out of a tawney velvet bag, and tack them on, to last until he should come to another occasion to prance and cast them off." The means to carry out all this foolishness, be it remembered, came from King James; and he obtained this money by robbing his subjects under pretence of non-conformity: thousands of men, Puritans and Catholics, were despoiled of their goods to fill his coffers, because they would not worship as this 'Defender of the faith' prescribed; and thus the property of the conscientious was squandered among favorites to enable them to astonish the people by scattering abroad them silver horse shoes!—*Boston Post.*

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

There is philosophy here. Always look on the bright side. No matter how dark your path may be—no matter how many briars obstruct your way—look steadily on the bright side. Happy they whose hearts are so constructed that all is bright before them. The bitter is made sweet—the dark, light—sorrow is turned into joy—grief into pleasure—and on every side the good and the beautiful—the bright and glorious, triumph over sin and deformity—fear and doubt—and the very heavens that gather blackness to the suspicious and moping, are hung in vestments of glory and grandeur—so beautiful that the heart cannot contemplate them without almost bursting with the fulness of joy.

LATE TRAGEDY AT WARRENTON, VA.

We gave yesterday an account of a hostile meeting of two young men at Warrenton Court House, Virginia, in which one of the combatants, Lee, was shot dead by Moore. We are now in possession of facts which fully explain the cause of the meeting.

It appears that a most deadly feud has existed between the families of the young man named, for years. T. L. Moore, formerly a member of Congress, and John Scott, Judge of the General Court, both old federalists, on a previous occasion had a hostile meeting, in which the Judge attempted, and we believe did personally chastise Moore. In every situation these rival honorables were found battling against each other; and the Judge, who is represented as being exceedingly vindictive and arbitrary, as well as crafty, successfully opposed Moore's pretensions to a seat in the House of Delegates, and had his own son nominated and elected. In this manner Judge Scott, having great influence, continued to thwart the aspirations of Moore for years.

A few months since, a division, and subsequently a violent quarrel took place between Judge Scott and a portion of his liegemen, which ended in the preferment of articles of impeachment against the Judge, before the General Assembly of Virginia. Here Moore had an opportunity to retaliate, and took advantage of it.—Moore was one of the principal witnesses during the trial, and was perhaps more instrumental than any other man, in procuring the impeachment.

The testimony of Moore, that Scott had abused his official trust, &c., exasperated young Lee, the son-in-law of the Judge, and he threatened him with personal violence. The son of Moore espoused his father's quarrel—a meeting was had, and Lee was killed.

This statement we have from a gentleman acquainted with the circumstances, and upon whose authority it is given. It is said that both the young men had committed murder previous to this recontre—one having killed an overseer of a plantation, and the other a female negro slave, while yet in his minority. If this be true, it were better for justice that both had fallen. Alas! for Southern Chivalry!

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY IN VIRGINIA.—It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that the steam-boat Columbus recently made an exploratory trip up the Appomattox river to a place called Walthall's Landing, about six miles up, on the Chesterfield side. The water was found to be 20 feet deep, where rocks and shoals were expected to be met with. This discovery is about to be turned to good account, for by a very small sum the distance between Richmond and City Point will be reduced from 45 to 11 miles. Virginia has been settled about two hundred years, and the discovery has only just been made that a river, as familiar to the Virginians as the Mohawk is to New Yorkers, instead of being filled with rocks and shoals, has a navigable channel 20 to 25 feet deep.

☞ The crew of the Columbia, 40 in number, arrived at Halifax on the 20th inst. from Seal Island. Nothing further was saved from the wreck.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1843.

THE UNION TICKET.—The Gazette pronounces our remarks upon the Union Ticket a "mere ruse, to avert attention from our real wishes for the prosperity of that ticket," and passes over the shameless pretence of superior zeal for Antimasonry, by the Unionists, as a matter of no consequence. The Gazette is very kind to its opponents—it is very generous indeed, for that paper to permit the arrogant and insincere assumption of stronger antimasonic feelings than the blue noses themselves possess, to pass without comment or rebuke.

The Gazette thinks it has made a discovery: it says that it is because we are anxious to injure the Antimasons, that we desire the prosperity of the Union Ticket. The Gazette has hit it exactly: that is just the way we feel about the matter. And we may add that we are equally anxious to injure the Union Ticket, and therefore wish the Antimasons precisely as much success as their opponents. When we said our "sympathies were with the whigs," it was not because we saw any thing to admire in their character, but from that universal feeling of human nature which leads men to wish success to the weaker combatant. The blue noses have always trampled on the wishes and feelings of the whigs—they had taken up tickets year after year, and in the most cruel and tyrannical manner, forced the whigs to support men, many of whose political tenets they despised. Is it strange, then, that we should give vent to a little sympathy for the patient, long-suffering, and down-trodden whigs, and wish them God-speed in their efforts to acquire independence of their blue nosed tyrants? There may have been, too, a lurking desire of revenge for the many defeats we had suffered under the unscrupulous and cunning management of the old Antimasonic leaders, that made us rejoice in their confusion and discomfiture.

But with the prospect of success of the Union Ticket over the blue noses, all our "sympathy" with the whigs must cease. The whigs are every where our natural enemies—we certainly have less principle in common with them than we have with the blue noses, and we have had experience enough to prove that in all the arts of deception, duplicity, humbug and political fraud, they are a match for their blue nosed competitors. Their late bold and successful manœuvre, indeed, proves conclusively, that they have not served their long and severe apprenticeship to their Antimasonic masters for nothing—they are now able to handle the tools themselves, and in such a manner as to make their instructors stand aghast with fear and surprise at the perfection they display, and to admit among themselves that their abused pupils can now fairly beat them in the practice of political legerdemain.

The Gazette well knows that we have no affinities with the whigs; no kind of concern about their ticket, except to see it get as many votes, and perhaps *a few more*, than the blue nose ticket. If we have said more against the antimasons than against the whigs, it is because we know them better. We have had to battle with them for the last ten years, in this county, while the whigs played but a subordinate part. We have had to keep watch and ward against their base stratagems, and have had the mortification to see their infamous and hypocritical projects to defeat Democracy sometimes crowned with success. The Unionists are but "new beginners"—we have no old scores to settle with them as we have with their quondam allies. But we assure the Gazette that we have no partiality for their enemies—and just as much real respect for the blue noses as for the whigs who have cast off their yoke. All we want is, that for the sake of encouraging the rebel whigs, they may get for their ticket just about 100 more votes than the blue noses can get for theirs.

THOSE DISCLOSURES.—We agree with our correspondent "Holly," that the silence of Mr. Craig in regard to those disclosures is perfectly unaccountable. It is not to be doubted that he is as true to the cause of Antimasonry as ever he was—he seems to have as great a horror of the abominations of masonry as he ever had—and why, we hear it impatiently asked in every quarter—why don't the man disclose? Perhaps, as our friend Holly softly whispers, he never did really care any thing about it, but has been acting a part foreign to his true feelings all this while. Time will resolve these doubts. He *must* make the disclosures; the country people will have them—if they do not get them, the grave charge of the Unionists that Mr. Craig's antimasonry is questionable, because he neglected to bring in a bill last winter against extra judicial oaths, will obtain general belief. Why don't the man disclose?

☞ The American does not appear to be pleased with our democracy, and charges us with the terrible offence of buying new type, under the expectation of receiving additional patronage! Having received such liberal support from our friends and the public while using our old, we candidly confess we had a notion that a new dress might still increase it, and even if some of "Uncle Sam's" fat favors should chance to come along, we would not receive them unkindly. He's a pretty clever old fellow, and we would as soon print for him as for any one else. When we consider the success that has attended our efforts thus far, we do not fear that we shall be less successful in our new dress, and as it is *all paid for*, without the aid of "poney purses" or "backers," and under our own control, we expect to go ahead in fine style, regardless of the growls of the panders of a miserable faction.

A FEARFUL ANTAGONIST.—The assistant edit or of 'Hill's Patriot' rejoices in the name of Guppy, and inherited from his father a hand sword, a pair of pistols, an adze, a butcher knife, and a horse-whip. What a dreadful conflict there would be should he and the Florida editor of the Banner meet in hostile array. We can almost imagine we see the wool flying.

MORE FORGERIES.—Forgeries seem to be the order of the day in the eastern cities. Many were recently committed in Boston and Philadelphia, and we now give a first rate one from New York. A man named David Crowley has been arrested and confined in prison, for forging four checks on the Seventh Ward Bank, the Chemical Bank, and the Butchers' and Drover's Bank, amounting in all to 1,800. The checks were all cashed at the Seventh Ward Bank.

Crowley is an Irishman, and had obtained the money by sending boys to the bank with the checks. The third check was found to be forged, and when the fourth was presented it was cashed, and the boy followed.—He gave the money to C. who was immediately arrested. It is supposed that he has forged several other checks, and obtained money on them, previous to this last speculation, and inquiries have been set afloat to ascertain the extent of his transactions.

THE LAST WONDER.—At New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday last, during a heavy gust of wind, a feather bed, bolster, and pillows fell from the clouds. So says an exchange paper.

THE GREAT MATCH AT CHELSEA, MASS.—The New York Herald of this morning says:—The match between Elworth and Fogg, to walk 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, commenced on Wednesday evening, at 20 minutes before 6, after a grand salute of 50 guns. The following is the time for the first 12 miles, to 5 o'clock on Thursday morning:—

	Elsworth's Time.	*Fogg's Time.*
1st mile	9m 33s	11m 14s
2 "	9 25	10 45
3 "	11 40	10 47
4 "	12 13	10 19
5 "	12 36	13 35
6 "	12 20	12 45
7 "	16 17	14 17
8 "	14 56	15 19
9 "	16 45	15 59
10 "	14 23	14 45
11 "	15 15	14 24
12 "	15 30	13 23

The shortest time made by Col. Elworth, it will be seen, was 9 minutes 25 seconds; and by Fogg 10 minutes 18 seconds.

These matches may possibly lead to a species of exercise which will improve and develope the muscular powers of man and accustom him to habits of endurance.

The greatest pedestrian and runner in the world was Mensen Ernest. He died lately in Egypt from a dysentery. He was born at Bergen, in Norway, and died, while on a walking trip to find out the sources of the river Nile, and was buried near the grand Cataract of that famous river. If Miloon of Croton, who carried away most of the prizes at the Olympic games, in the pedestrian line, had been alive, he would have found a victor in Mensen Ernest. The most famous of his trips in a kind of running walk, were, 1st, from Paris to Moscow in 14 days. 2nd, from Munich, the capitol of Bavaria, to Nauplion, a City in Greece, a distance of 956 leagues, in 24 days, 3d, from Constantinople to Calcutta, 1124 leagues, and back again, making 2248 leagues in 59 days, or about 38 leagues in 24 hours.

At Mayence, he once run on the frozen Rhine at the rate of 6 leagues an hour, and at Frankfort he once started with the mail in full gallop, and arrived two minutes before the same.

TRIAL OF ROGERS.—In the case of Rogers, who was tried at Boston last week for the murder of Mr. Lincoln, the keeper of the state prison, the jury were unable to agree on a verdict. The Post says:

The jury retired at precisely ten minutes before 12 o'clock.

At half past seven, the jury came in, and the foreman, Isaac Scholfield, Jr., stated that they had not agreed, and that there was no probability of their being able to agree.

The chief justice enquired, if the court could assist them upon any point of law on which there might be a doubt.

The foreman replied that the jury were perfectly agreed in their understanding of the principles which had been so fully explained in the charge, and that the difference of opinion was wholly irreference to the weight of evidence.

The court then ordered the papers to be taken from them, and they were all disharged.

They stood eight for acquittal to four for conviction.

Mr. Parker, county attorney, then moved for the issue of a new venire for jurors, in order that a new trial might be had at the present term; but the court refused upon the ground that it would not be practicable to try the case again at the present term; and it was thereupon continued to the December term.

Mr. Parker then raised the question whether the prisoner should be remanded to the state prison, to serve out the remainder of his sentence, or be committed to the city jail to await the second trial.

The court decided that the claim of the law on the indictment for murder, took precedence of the unexpired sentence, the period of which will terminate in September, and ordered the prisoner to be remanded to jail.

We have heard it suggested that the ferocious disposition manifested by the porkers of Cincinnati to the inhabitants of that place, is caused by the bloody persecutions of the swinish family in which the people of Cincinnati indulge so deeply. It is no wonder the hogs should endeavor to retaliate for the remorseless murders committed upon their race. The pleasant state of society described in the old Irish song, where it is said that

"The landlords and the pigs are a going hand in hand,"

does not prevail in Cincinnati. But a deadly hatred, fearfully reciprocal, has taken possession of the people and the porkers of the Queen City.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FASHIONABLES.—*Frank Johnson*, Russel, Yankee Hill, *and* George Munday, are at Saratoga. They say Count D'Orsay and Lady Blessington are there also.

CLAY'S SPEECHES.—We noticed, some time since, that Messrs. Greely & Co., of New York, had published a volume of Clay's Speeches, but expressed a doubt as to its containing his celebrated speech against a National Bank, delivered in 1811. We are gratified to learn from the following pargaraph that we were mistaken, and that some unbought sentiments of Mr. Clay appear in the same volume with his efforts in favor of the stock-jobbers and rag money speculators:

Clay's Speeches.—Greely & Co. of N. York, have published an edition of Clay's speeches, which they are circulating all over the country. We believe the speech he delivered in 1811, against the U. S. Bank, is not among this selection.—*Pittsburgh Morning Post.*

☞ We assure you, Mr. Post, that you are here entirely out of your reckoning. The Speech to which you refer *is* published, every word of it, in our edition of Clay's Speeches, with every other speech of Mr. Clay's that you or any one can desire to see. Will you do us the justice to make the needful correction.—*N. York Tribune.*

☞ Bannister has taken the Pittsburgh theatre.—*Sp. of Times.*

No he *han't*. He took it for a night, but finding that it took more money to pay the expenses, than he took in, as theatrical amusements don't take here in warm weather, he took himself off to Buffalo, we believe, where he will play a thrilling original drama when he takes a benefit.

THE CONVENIENCE OF A PAPER CURRENCY.—The people of Brooklyn have been swindled to a large amount by the circulation of notes purporting to be issued by the GLOBE Bank of New York. It appears there is no such Bank in existence.

☞ The Richmond Star states that a woman in that city came so near dying from intemperance, that her friends had a shroud made for her, presuming that she could not live long. She, however, recovered; and the first thing she did was to hasten and *sell the shroud for liquor!*

SLAVERY IN TEXAS.—It is proposed in England to organize a society to advance a sum equal to the slaves in Texas—the money to be paid to the owners of the the slaves, and slavery to be abolished in that republic. It is said that Lord Aberdeen has agreed to recommend the plan to government; also, that the government guaranty the payment of a loan on condition of Texas becoming a free state.

FLORIDA.—A writer in the National Intelligencer thinks that this Territory will do very well for the very poor, or the very rich, or those persons whose constitutions are inclined to be consumptive. As *a home for the hardy northman*, whose living is to depend upon his *own labor*, the writer considers Florida a miserable resort; he thinks that for the wealthy, [those who can buy slaves, and who can afford to do nothing themselves, we presume] Florida may do very well: for the *very poor*, too, who could live on the *wild products of spontaneous growth*, without labor, depending upon a precarious subsistence, he recommends that Territory. The writer alluded to concludes by saying that, for the *rich* and the *poor*, Florida is an easy country to live in; but *how comfortable*, or *how long to live*, is, he says, *another question.*

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—THE GREAT WEST.

Respecting the resources of the vast empire west of the Alleghanies, and of the steady and rapid development of the agricultural and other treasures with which it abounds, the St. Louis Republican of the 17th inst. thus speaks:

"It surprises some of our Eastern contemporaries to hear the papers in this vast valley discussing its progress and change. Every year developes some new feature or hidden store of natural wealth which opens to enrich the hardy pioneer and add importance to its trade. As a hemp, tobacco, sugar and cotton-growing country, the Mississippi Valley is second to no region in the world; and the already vast quantities of these commodities which are produced are yearly on the increase. During the present season, our steamers have penetrated the Des Moines and Platte, two streams which before were considered unnavigable, and thus not only increased the extent of their navigation, but opened a direct communication to market for the produce in districts adjoining. Every exchange we receive from above, either from Iowa, the upper portion of Illinois, or Wisconsin, all bring intelligence to us of the increase and flow of immigration into these sections. The rich bottoms of our own State are rapidly becoming populated, and but a few years will elapse before this vast extent of territory will be teeming with life, and cultivated by sinews that will force from it its innate wealth.

All that is needed to complete the extent and vast resources of the West, is an enterprising American population in Oregon; the opening of that outlet to the Pacific, and the trade which will naturally concentrate there, will finish the might of this region. The Mississippi Valley will then be the great heart of this country, and will provision and sustain with its mighty resources the vast veins streatching to either ocean."

☞ The Washingtonians of Boston hold their meetings on board vessels in the harbor. This is a good idea. Hundreds can be induced to attend them in a place so novel, who would go no where else. Would not the Steam-boats now lying at our wharf be good places for our reformers to hold forth and tell their experience. River men would be drawn thither, and many, if not all, who are now drinkers, persuaded to take the pledge.

☞ It is currently rumored in Philadelphia that a grand financial scheme is now on foot in that city, New York, and perhaps in England, to inflate the breathless and soulless carcase of the United States Bank, and that Nicholas, of Andalusia, is to be the prime mover. Where is the "generous confidence" to come from?

GOOD.—A clown in a Boston Circus let off the following: Why are ladies' corsets like an opposition steam boat? Because they operate on the *pressure* system and reduce the *fair* (fare.)

☞ A chemist has published a statement that washing in rain water, which runs over the roofs of houses, is highly injurious to the complexion, burning it sallow and brown. Such rain water as comes from the roofs of Pittsburgh houses, particularly. A man would have a queer complexion after such an application.

DEAD.—The Rev. Squire Chase, superintendent of the Liberia mission, under the care of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who arrived in New York about two months since, from Monrovia, Africa, died in that city on Wednesday morning.

☞ MAD'LLE CALVE, a vocalist, is creating quite a sensation in New York. The friends of the Theatre are making great preparations to give her a splendid benefit, in which Mr. BULL appears to take a leading part, as it is very proper he should.

☞ He who has two cakes of bread, let him dispose of one of them for some flowers; for his bread is food for the body, but flowers are food for the soul.—*Galen.*

☞ The Reporter of the Supreme Court of New York, on his way from Utica to Gotham, was robbed of his trunk, containing all the decisions of the Court during its late sessions. Somebody *was* fond of law.

☞ A BEGGAR, 60 years old, was recently arrested near Paris, on whom 14,000 francs in gold were found, tied in a belt round his waist. He was opposed to the Chinese maxim, "Go it while you're young."

☞ On a grape vine in Chelsea, Mass., a leaf has been found, measuring one foot one inch in breadth.

☞ The Louisville Journal, speaking of Major Noah's political eccentricities, calls him "The wandering Jew."

☞ A meteor of remarkable brilliancy passed over Mount Vernon, New York, on Wednesday evening. Parson Miller expected it.

☞ Sam Slick says—"Patriotism is infernal hungry, and as savage as old Scratch if it aint fed. If you want to tame it, you must treat it as Van Amburg does the lions—keep its belly full."

☞ The Mobile Ladies make bustles of wire They are said to be more comfortable in warm weather.

☞ The Boston Post says that "in the town of Hull, there is no minister, doctor, lawyer, justice of the peace, coroner, church, poor house, or pauper."

☞ A breach of about 60 feet has occurred in the St. Lawrence Canal at Long Sault.

☞ Six prisoners escaped from the Oswego jail on Saturday night. They got out with false keys—the true way to do it.

☞ It is estimated that the average number of letters stolen from the mail, in England, are one to a thousand. Of those containing coin, one in fifty.

RATHER A TOUGH STORY.—The Baltimore Patriot states that a quantity of wheat at the Baltimore County Almshouse, the other day was cut, threshed, fanned, ground, bolted, and baked into bread, all within the period of twenty-three minutes!

MORE FLOGGING.—Caldwell, the editor of the Manchester N. H. Gleaner, got another flogging by a man named Monegan, in consequence of something published in his paper.

☞ The steamship Hibernia, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, 18th inst. in 37 hours from Boston; and went on with 43 additional passengers, including those of the Columbia, who did not go in the Margaret.

☞ The Philadelphia Times says:—Beau Hickman is *en route* for Pittsburgh." Who is he? We have not seen any thing very remarkable in our streets yet.

☞ It is so hot South that the mail is always dripping wet when it reaches Philadelphia, caused by the perspiration of the mail bags. So says the Times.

FROM FLORIDA.

The St. Augustine News of Saturday announces the return to that place of General Worth who was on a visit to Tampa Bay. It is stated the Indians whom General Worth met at Tampa manifested all possible friendship; so that no fear is apprehended from the band that now remains within the Territory.

Almost every day witnesses the arrival at St. Augustine of emigrants, wending their way South in quest of land. Two hundred and seventy-five "permits," under the armed occupation law, have been issued from the land office in St. Augustine. The number issued from the office at Newnansville is not precisely known; but it is presumed that two hundred thousand acres are now nearly taken up.

CANADA.

The meeting of the provincial parliament of Canada has been again prorogued to the 31st of August, and not even then to meet for the despatch of business. The delay is reported to arise from the non-preparation of the "ministers" with the measures they intend to bring forward.

Mrs. Charles Hill, late of New York, has announced her intention of opening a school at Montreal for the accomplishments of dancing and calisthenic exercises.

The Treasurer of St. John's Co., New Brunswick, is reported a defaulter to a considerable exteut.

During the progress of an election at Miramichi, in which party politics were carried to an inordinate excess, a Mr. J. Hea was so seriously injured as to render all hope of his recovery doubtful. The progress of the election was likely to be defeated.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CANTON.

By the Horatio, Capt. HOWLAND, we have Canton dates to the 12th of April, (says the N. Y. Courier & Enq.) but no papers. Nothing new of importance had transpired since the departure of the over-land mail.—A mercantile letter furnishes the following items:

The Chinese appear to take no notice of the trade in opium now going on at Whampoa, and there are some who think it will be legalized. It would seem to us that this will be the case eventually, though we doubt if it will before some time yet.

Freights continue to be low: first class vessels for Great Britain can be had at £3 10s. a 4, and for United States at 18 a 20$.

Exchange on London 4s 9a4 10; Mexican dollars 5s disct.; Carolus do. 10s premium.

We have nothing new in politics. The American squadron is about leaving for the United States, but as we have before remarked, we hardly think the British plenipotentiary will attempt to obtain any exclusive privilege for his countrymen, knowing as he must, that other nations soon would compel the Chinese to accord the same to them.

We take occasion to recommend to our friends generally caution in regard to shipments to China the coming year, particularly of such articles as may be expected from England also, as there is every reason to look for an extravagant supply of almost all imports.

FROM RIO GRANDE.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows under date of June 11, 1843:—

"There has been a variety of occurrences here since I last wrote to you. The war between the imperialists and the rebels has commenced with fresh vigor. On the 31st of last month the rebels, ten thousand strong, all well armed and two-thirds mounted, encamped within twenty miles of the town of Rio Grande. It was not known that hostilities were even commenced until it was ascertained they were marching toward the town, it being supposed that the idea of taking Rio Grande was abandoned by them. The news created a great deal of alarm among the inhabitants, who were entirely unprepared for it. Troops were immediately stationed at their old quarters about the town, numbering about eight thousand, and more are expected from Rio Janeiro daily.

No movement has taken place of any account up to the present date, except a few skirmishes between the camps, of no advantage to either party. It is supposed from the tardiness of the rebels that they are waiting for reinforcements.

Business dull and coffee scarce and high. Flour brings a good price. Hides are at present rather scarce, but will be plenty in a week. We generally enjoy good health; indeed there has been very little sickness this season. Nothing of any interest from Rio Janeiro since the marriage of the French Prince.

MR. EVERETT AT OXFORD.

The row at Oxford, upon the presentation of Mr. Everett for the honorary degree of D. C. L.—ill-mannered as it unfeelingly as it was at best, and utterly inexcusable under any pretence—it is stated in some accounts, was not *all* intended for the American minister; but that he had the luck to share in a gust of hisses and groans which were actually meant for a certain Proctor who was obnoxious to the disorderly and unrestrainable gang of undergraduates present. The version of the story published by us on Wednesday, with the other items of intelligence by the Caledonia, represented this gang in one sentence as uniting with the "*non-placets*" in condemnation of the proceedings and on the same grounds; while in another, the Proctor is thrown in, to make a diversion in favor of Mr. E. However the fact may be, the atonement made immediately, as well by the Executive functionaries of the University, as by some of the dissentients themselves, shows that all parties were heartily ashamed of the procedure, and were anxious to smooth the matter over.

The fact however stands out, that Mr. E. is the recipient of one of the highest honors of the university, in spite of the dissent of a considerable number of the bodies with whom the power to award these honors (so called) rests—and that a protest against the legality of the award, is written (in Latin too) on the same page which is to perpetuate the record of it. Under these circumstances, it strikes us that there is but one course for the American minister to take. Worthless as such honors must be, even when freely bestowed, they become, when contested, things to be eschewed rather than appropriated; and we suspect Mr. E. needs no prompting from any quarter, to throw up the parchment, wax and all. *Albany Argus.*

TERRIBLE BATTLE BETWEEN BEARS AND RUSSIANS.—The colony of Weshmaie-Laba (Siberia) has been the scene of a sad occurrence. Three colonists, Sabanieff Bialohorski and Dymtreff, in hunting in the great forest of Laba captured two small bears, which they took home with them. Three days had passed, and these savage pets had begun to recognize their masters, when, during the following night, a terrific howling was heard in the village. The Siberian colonies, which are devoted to exiles, are always surrounded with palisades. The colonists, however, whose curiosity got the better of their alarm, left their huts; but what was their terror at seeing the houses of Binlohorski and Dymtreff surrounded by a band of bears, standing on their hind legs and howling with rage.—The colonists ran to arms; one of them sounded the alarm bell. The cossaks of the garrison mounted and formed in the *place d'armse*. All the colonists armed with muskets and axes marched against the enemy.—The combat began with musket shots, the bears in return tore up the hedges and did not fear to attack the men. The contest was terrible, and was not finished till one of the cabins was set on fire. This conflagration drove the enemy away. Eight bears remained on the field; five men lost their lives, and thirty were wounded, some of them severely.

WHERE IS THAT YANKEE?

Speaking, a few days since, of the Yankee character, and of its existence in its primitive state and strongest developements, in a portion of New Hampshire, equidistant from the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers and the lineof Massachusetts, a gentleman present related the following circumstances, which seem to us sufficiently curious and characteristic to publish in the Sun, for its readers, who will see the propriety and pertinence of the question which heads this article.

"I knew a specimen of the character you speak of," said the gentleman; "I knew a man who came from that particular portion of the Granite State. When quite a youngster, he had an ambition to see the world, and found his way to Concord, the capitol of the State, where he found employment in the family of Judge Smith, and stood behind his chair, changing his plate, when required, and listening to his conversation. Two years after that he made his appearance at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and entered the sophomore class of Harvard University. He stood then about the fortieth in his class, but when he came to enter upon his junior year, there were not more than a dozen above him. In another year, there were but seven who took precedence in scholarship, and when the senior class came to graduate, he stood the fourth on the list of appointments; and it was considered a matter of doubt, whether he were not entitled to the third; and it was generally considered, that had there been another year of trial, the gentleman who took the first honors of his class, would have had a hard struggle for his laurels."

That gentleman, we may add, was our informant, one highly distinguished among the literary young men of this metropolis, and just as he had finished, he stepped on board a steamboat, bound for a summer excursion far down Long Island, and he left in such haste, that we had no time to ask, "Where's that Yankee?"—*N. Y. Sun.*

SUPPLY OF COAL.—A late number of the Miner's Journal states that the quantity of coal in the market at the present time, is about 50,000 tons short of the supply to the same period last year. This arises from the fact that the stock remaining over last year, amounted to about 100,000 tons. The overstock in the spring of the present year was only 50,000 tons. The supply this year from all the regions, is about the same as last year. The Schuylkill region is the only one that has increased its shipments, and this increase is overcome by the diminished supply this year from the Pinegrove, Shamokin and Wilkesbarre regions, all of which are included in the estimates of supply and consumption of coal last year. The market will require an increased quantity of two hundred thousand tons this year, to keep prices steady and the trade regular.

PARAPHRASE.—"Get out of the way Old Dan Tucker; you came too late to get your supper," is thus eloquently rendered in prose: "Remove thyself from the place thou occupiest, aged and venerable Daniel Tucker; thou art too tardy to participate in the vesper meal with your juniors and betters."

RICH.—At a Fourth of July celebration somewhere out west, the following sentiment was given:

"Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America—very much obliged to him indeed."

For the Morning Post.

Messrs. Phillips and Smith:—In the Post of the 31st ult. I perceive a communication headed "*The nominee for Congress*," over the signature of *S*, in which he speaks of "street politicians." Will S. have the kindness to inform the public, whether by "street politicians" he means a Congressional candidate, that is in the constant practice of making personal appeals to nearly every democrat he meets on the street, soliciting their support as the just reward of his condescension in coming over to the democratic ranks. This practice of puffing one candidate (with a view of forestalling public opinion) at the expense of hundreds of Democrats with equal talents and richer claims on the party, has become disgusting to all reflecting men of the party, and is, I presume, extremely annoying to editors, who must feel some delicacy in refusing importunate subscribers. At least this is the opinion of one who has voted the Democratic ticket for 29 years.

EQUAL JUSTICE.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

Messrs. Editors: Questions to be answered by some city Democrat.

1. How much of the public taxes are assessed and paid by the citizens of Allegheny county in comparison with those assessed and paid the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny?

2. What is the proportion the former bears to the latter in reference to population?

3. What are the offices of Prothonotary, Sheriff, Clerk of the several Courts, Register, Recorder, and County Treasurer worth per annum, and how long have those offices been held by city gentlemen, and when their offices will terminate respectively?

4. How long have the offices of Senator and Congressman been held by the city?

5. If there was a fair distribution of these offices, what proportion would the country be fairly entitled to, having reference to the population and county assessment?

6. Are the claims of the candidates in the city of so imposing a character as to render it proper and necessary that the country should yield all claim to a share in the profitable offices, and yet be compelled to bear a portion (at least equal to that of the city) of all public burthens?

7. How many offices are now held by citizens of the county, and what compensation do they get, in comparison with those held by gentlemen of the city.

Commercial Matters.

The New York Sun has the following in relation to the certificates of loan hereafter to be issued by the government: The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the certificates for the loan of 1843 will hereafter be issued in sums of $100, $500, $1000, $3000, $5000 and $10,000, all with sums engraved on the plate and the vignettes of the various plates varying from each other. The same policy will be adopted in the exchange of certificates of other loans, as far as practical. The object of this course is to render the bonds more convenient, and to prevent counterfeits and alterations. No certificates will be issued for a fractional part of 100 dollars, except for sums between 100 and 200 dollars, and in this case only upon transfers of such fractional certificates as have heretofore been issued.

It is earnestly desired that the holders of certificates in which the sum is written without being engraved, will return them to the Treasury in exchange for those in which the denominations are engraved. The additional security which will thus be afforded to the holders and the government is easily perceived.

The certificates to be exchanged having endorsed on them an order for such exchange by the holder, may be left with any Depository of the Treasury, by whom they will be transmitted, and those received in return will be delivered to the holders free of all expense.

The following is an official statement of the expenses of the United States, from the 4th March, 1841, to the 3d March, 1843, inclusive.

Head-of Expenditures.	From March 4, 1841. to March 3, 1842.	From March 4, 1842, to March 3, 1843.
Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse,	$6,215,946 49	$6,865,451 68
Military,	13,903,898 41	8,248,917 83
Naval,	6,246,502 83	7,963,677 66
	$26,366,347 73	23,078,047 17

The above is exclusive of payments on account of trust funds, the public debt, and Treasury notes.

Signed, T. L. SMITH, Reg'r.
Treasury Department,
Register's Office, July 19, 1843.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

FOURTEEN INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Warren, Ward, Beaver.

DEPARTED.

Pinta, Vandegriff, Cincinnati,
Warren, Ward, Beaver.

All Boats marked thus (*) in the above list, are provided with Evans's Safety Guard.