father gave consent to their marriage, because he esteemed the young man as faithful and noble-minded.—The young girl thus opened her mind to her protectress; and ended by saying, that even had she stood by, and seen Olivier plunge the dagger into her father's breast, she would have held it for a delusion of Satan, and would never have believed him capable of such a crime.

Scuderi was much affected by this narration, and inclined to believe in the innocence of the accused. She took the precaution to make some inquiries, and found that the neighbors of Cardillac confirmed what Madelon had said respecting the kindly relations between her father and lover; and all spoke of the young man as remarkable for his industry, application to business, and quiet and amiable deportment.

Olivier, brought before the *Chambre Ardente*, denied, with the utmost firmness, the crime with which he was charged, and persisted in his assertion, that Cardillac had been struck down in his presence by an unknown assassin; that he had carried him home, on finding that he was wounded; and that soon after he had expired. This precisely agreed with Madelon's statement.

Again and again did the benevolent lady question her charge as to every circumstance of the fatal night; while she inquired if Olivier had never disagreed with his master, or if he was never subject to those blind fits of passion that sometimes deprive men of reason for a time. Madelon assured her that he was of the gentlest and most amiable disposition; and that he had always lived with them happily. Then, too, she considered they were shortly to be related; Olivier, as Cardillac's son-in-law, would inherit all he had; so that desire of plunder could not have moved him to his murder. If the deed had been committed in a moment of passion, why did not the perpetrator make his escape, instead of carrying home the body, and awaiting the arrival of the police! In short, after thorough investigation, Scuderi became convinced of the absolute innocence of the accused, and resolved to rescue him from death, cost what it might.

Before applying to the King, she deemed it best to see the President La Regnie, and communicate to him all that she had learned in favor of the prisoner. It would be no slight advantage gained, could she awaken in his behalf even doubts in the minds of such judges.

La Regnie received her with much courtesy, and listened attentively to all she had to say. A smile of unpleasant meaning played around his mouth as she appealed to his sympathies, and suggested that the judge should never seem the enemy of the accused.—When his turn came to speak, he said:

"It is honorable, lady, to your generous feelings, and natural, that you should be moved by the tears of an unfortunate young woman, and should believe what she tells you, to save her lover; but it is the duty of the judge to tear away the mask of deceit. How this is to be done, I am not bound to reveal, nor to explain the several steps of our criminal process; but rest assured, lady, my duty shall be done, without fear of the world's judgment. As I would not, however, appear a monster of cruelty in your eyes, permit me to a ention some of the grounds I have for believing the prisoner guilty. Cardillac is found in the morning, murdered: no one is by him but his assistant, Olivier Brusso, and his daughter. A dagger, stained with blood, is found in the apartment. Olivier declares that his master had been struck down at night in his presence. For the purpose of robbery? That he does not know. He was with the deceased. Was it not possible to resist the assassin, to seize him, to call for help? Olivier says he was fifteen or twenty steps behind him. But why at such a distance? The master so ordered it. What was Master Cardillac doing in the street so late at night? That he cannot tell. Was it not his custom to be invariably at home after nine in the evening? Here Olivier stopped, seemed much confused, and finally repeated his assertion, that on the night in question Cardillac *did* go forth, and was murdered in the street.

Now mark me, lady. It is proved beyond doubt, that Cardillac did *not* go forth that night. The house-door is provided with a large lock, in which the key cannot be turned without noise, and the door always makes such a creaking that it can be heard in the upper most story. On the lower floor lodge Master Claude Parrue, and his female servant, both aged people, but active and intelligent. They both heard Master Cardillac come down, as usual, at the hour of nine, and lock and bar the door; then go up stairs again to his chamber, where they heard him a few minutes after reading aloud. They heard the door of his chamber shut, when he retired. Master Claude's sleep is usually very light, as is the case with most old people; and this night he was uncommonly wakeful. The domestic got him a light, and he sat up reading till after midnight. He then went to bed, but had not been asleep long, when he was awakened by hearing above a stifled sound, as of a heavy body fallen on the floor, the noise of quick steps, and then groaning. Both the old people were alarmed; but they dared make no disturbance, till the dawn brought others to the house."

"But tell me," asked Scuderi anxiously, "in all the circumstances, can you find clue to a motive for this horrid deed?"

"Hem!" answered La Regnie, "Cardillac was not poor; he had many valuable jewels."

"Was not his daughter to inherit his wealth? You forget that Oliver was to be his son-in-law."

"But he may have committed the deed for others."

"For what others?" demanded Scuderi astonished.

The President looked at her a moment, and then said:

"You must know, lady, that Olivier would cry this have been executed for the murder of his master, but that we have reason to believe he is associated with that secret band of robbers whose deeds have made all Paris tremble; who have eluded hitherto all efforts to detect them, and mocked at the punishments denounced by the law. Through him, all will—all must come to light. Cardillac's death-wound was precisely similar to those inflicted by the secret band; and what is yet stronger proof, since Olivier's imprisonment, no murders have been perpetrated. The streets are secure by night as by day, since he, who was doubtless at the head of the band, has been arrested. He has confessed nothing as yet; but the *Chambre Ardente* will find means to make him speak against his will."

Scuderi shuddered. "And Madelon!" asked she.

"Ay," replied La Regnie; "how know we that she is not an accomplice?"

"Ha!" almost shrieked the lady; "it was her father!"

"Even that may not have prevented the crime," said the President. "Remember Brinvillier poisoned her father and brothers. You must pardon me, lady, if I am soon obliged to take your protégée from you, and place her under arrest."

Scuderi could have wept, though indignant; but she saw that nothing would avail, not even virtue and misfortune, before this fearful man. "Be human!" was all she said to him; and rising, she left his house. As she went down the steps, whither the President with ceremonious courtesy attended her, a strange thought came into her head: and turning to Le Regnie, she asked, quickly:

"Would it be permitted me to see this unhappy young man?"

As she asked this question, the same sinister smile played about the President's mouth.

"Certainly," he answered; "certainly, most honored lady. If you are not unwilling to visit the abode of guilt, and to look on its victim in his degradation, in two hours you shall be conducted to the prison, where you shall see this young man, whose fate appears to interest you so much."

The lady sighed; but harshly disposed as she thought the President towards him, she could not say that any minister of the law would have been differently impressed. But the picture of domestic harmony and love drawn by Madelon was before her mind: and she gave up all effort to penetrate the mystery rather than admit a doubt of the innocence of Madelon's lover.—Her object in wishing to visit the prisoner was to hear his account of the events of that night, and by comparing it with Madelon's, to see if some evidence favorable to him, and satisfactory to the judges, could not be elicited.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE WILLOW.—In France and in Germany the golden willow is required to be planted on the banks of rivers, mill-dams, mill-races, stagnant and unhealthy streams, not only to promote health, (that tree being a greater absorbent of unhealthy miasma than any other,) but also to prevent the banks from being washed by the current, tide, or otherwise injured; and for revenue, from the annual clippings of the twigs for making baskets, the bodies of light carriages, sleighs, &c. The same custom is prevalent in many parts of New England. It is no unfrequent sight to observe a mill-dam across many of their mountain streams, lined on each side with thick set rows of the willow, the branches of which, meeting above, form a beautiful arch impervious to the sun. The tree grows rapidly near the water, and its numerous roots strengthen the dam.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1843.

SMALL NOTES.—It is cheering to those who cherish a heartfelt interest in the democratic cause, to observe the constancy and determination with which the party adhere to their opposition to the attempts of the Banks to obtain permission to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars. Last winter, a proposition was introduced into the House of Representatives, authorizing the issue of small notes, and we believe it was carried by the votes of certain of the Democratic members; it was, however, defeated in the Senate.

Among those who supported it, were *Samuel Kerr*, Esq., of Mercer, and *D. B. Long*, of Clarion. Their reasons for sustaining a measure so universally denounced by the Democracy of the State, were no doubt sufficient and satisfactory to themselves; but it would seem, from the result of the nominating conventions in their respective counties, that they were not satisfactory to those who sent them to Harrisburgh. Mr. Kerr was a candidate for the Congressional nomination in his county, and was defeated. Mr. Long was a candidate for re-nomination to the Legislature, and was defeated. We see by the papers, that the objection of having voted for small notes was openly urged against Mr. Long, and presume it was a similar vote on the same question which defeated, or assisted to defeat, Mr. Kerr. They are both gentlemen of great personal worth—they have been known as devoted and active democrats, during their whole political lives, and as far as we know, had given, as representatives, no other cause of dissatisfaction with their course than this single malmovement on the small note question.

While, as regards those gentlemen personally, we can take no pleasure in their defeat, we rejoice that their constituents had so much firmness and devotion to principle, as to assert and maintain it, even by the painful alternative of denying Messrs. Kerr and Long, for the present, at least, that approbation of their course which a renomination would imply.

When such men are calmly put aside by the party, for a failure to maintain its principles or measures, those whose claims are less substantial—whose services have been rendered for a shorter period, and whose standing in the ranks is more questionable—will see that their only safety consists in a firm adherence to the known and received principles and measures of the party. It cannot fail to have a salutary effect on those whose political firmness and consistency are now being tested—and will warn representatives never to abandon a well settled principle of the party, at any solicitation, however urgent, nor for any reasons, however specious and plausible; even if backed up by a formidable looking petition. Such papers can be got up on the spur of the moment in any time of political calm, and representatives should weigh them well before complying with their requests,—especially when they know that to comply they must depart from the path the party had been pursuing.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.—We have frequently expressed our strong conviction that the adoption of this principle in every bank charter,—if legislators *will* continue to disregard their duties, and confer favors on certain bodies of men—should be resolutely insisted on by all those opposed to granting charters of incorporation for speculating purposes. The justice and the fairness of the principle must be acknowledged by every man who professes to hold democratic doctrines, and we observe with pleasure that the party will not be content with simply asserting the proposition, but will require it to be rigidly acted on by every man who may be hereafter elevated to office by the Democratic party. Among the many disgraceful doings at Harrisburgh last winter, we know of none more perdirious and hurtful to the people than the re-charter of certain banks without making the stockholders personally liable, to the extent of their means, for every dollar their respective institutions might issue. Until this is done—until banking is made a business of equal risk with other avocations—until men are convinced that the malmanagement of a bank in which they may be concerned, involves not only the loss of the amount they have ventured, but of all they have in the world besides—there is no security for their correct management—nothing to prevent the people from being plucked and plundered as they have always been, by bank extravagance and bank failures. The subject must be kept before the people—it is one of the most important that has ever been presented to them.

ARREST OF PIRATES.—We learn from the N. Y. Tribune of Friday, that David Babe and Geo. Matthews, two of the pirates recently belonging to the Sarah Lavinia, were arrested in that city on Wednesday, and are now in custody of the Marshal. They are both young men; Babe is said to be a native of England and Matthews belongs to Maryland. They have an accomplice named Webster who has not been arrested, and is supposed to have gone to Philadelphia.

The pirates landed near Newport (R. I.) on Saturday the 29th ult.; came to Newport, staid over Sunday and next day started for New York, pursued by the Deputy Sheriff of New Bedford. The pirates left a bag of clothes on board the Massachusetts, which was examined and found to contain articles belonging to the captain and mate, some of them having been recently washed but still wet, and bearing upon them, apparently, the marks of blood. A man after the arrival of the boat, went on board with a ticket to get the bag, by which means the residence of the pirates was discovered. Matthews was arrested forthwith, and Babe a short time afterwards, the latter being absent when the officers arrived at the house. They were separately conducted on board the steamboat and interrogated.—Matthews at first denied all knowledge of the transaction. He afterwards said that Babe called Webster, the cook, and himself upon the forecastle, told them that the captain and mate had become engaged in a scuffle, and had fallen overboard—that Babe then took charge of the vessel, and a few days afterwards, when they neared land, he directed the cook to do some duty in relation to the sails, and while so engaged he went behind him, struck him over the head with a marlin-spike, and killed him. Babe then directed Webster and Matthews to throw the body of the cook overboard, threatening, if they did not, that he would serve them in the same way. This version of the story is strenuously denied by Babe, who states that he was a spectator and the others actors! Babe is a powerfully framed man, Matthews is rather the reverse, and appears to be perfectly prostrate. He seems anxious to turn State's evidence. Messrs. Wm. M. Price and A. Nash have been retained as their counsel. After the arrival of the boat on Tuesday, Babe (whose real name, by the way, is said to be William Brown,) exchanged at the store of Mr. Tuckham an elegant gold watch, which had belonged to the mate, for a silver one, and $20 in money. Mr. T. readily gave it up to Mr. Rapelje, the U. S. Deputy Marshal. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs and were to have been examined to-day.

☞ The Blairsville Record has our thanks for the following notice. Commendation from such an honorable source is truly pleasing.

PITTSBURGH DAILY POST.—This excellent democratic journal comes out in a "brun new dress, not flashy, but clean neat and appropriate,"—an evidence that it is in a deservedly prosperous condition. We congratulate the publishers upon their good fortune, and hope their efforts to merit an increase of the public favor and patronage, may continue to be successful.

☞ Mr. CHURCH, of the Providence Chronicle, way down in Rhode Island, has placed us under obligation by the following "puff." It is gratifying to us to know that the democracy are pleased with our course, but that a very popular *Church* expresses a favorable opinion of us.

☞ The Pittsburgh Post appears in a new and beautiful dress, this is one of the best democratic papers in Western Pennsylvania.

MR. VAN BUREN—Has gone to Saratoga to spend the hot days.

A GLANCE AT THE OLD WORLD.

THE PEEL MINISTRY—THIERS—PALMERSTON—IRELAND—ALGIERS.

We some days since gave an article on the position of Sir Robert Peel, and his disposition to adapt himself as much as possible to the necessities of the times. We have been greatly confirmed in this view, by a perusal of our files by the last steamer. Some people cherish the opinion that the Peel Ministry will be of short duration. Judging from the expressions of the London press, and indeed some of the opposition leaders, the popular mind of Great Britain is not yet prepared for a return to power of the Whig Ministers.—Conservatism seems to have acquired an ascendancy for the time, as well in England as in France. The property holders of the middle classes have become alarmed at the frequent convulsions, and are disposed to submit to the evils of a strong aristocratic Government, rather than be subjected the perils of revolution. *M. Thiers*, the master spirit of the discontented politicians in France, has lost much of his influence. Louis Phillippe has completely out-maneuvered him. The Soult-Guizot Ministers occupy in France pretty much the same position that the Peel-Wellington Ministers occupy in England. The two powers are adverse to conflict with each other, and are anxious to strengthen the foundations of the Monarchies—they endeavor to conciliate, and as far as possible to act in harmony with the other great powers of Europe. While they move on in this way and in a spirit of peace, they also endeavor to consult the wishes of the intelligent classes, to respect the rights of property, to assist the national prosperity, and to avoid a convulsion in Europe. Of course, England and France continue to watch, and to exhibit jealousy of each other. But there seems to be a better understanding between the Premiers of the two countries, than between the leading journals of Paris and London. Thus, to read some of their speculations which are put forth in the French capital, England and France are on the eve of a crisis. Bitterness and animosity exist between them, and bloodshed will soon follow. The Ministers, doubtless, understand public affairs much better, and while they smile at the outpourings of passion and prejudice, endeavor to yield as much as possible to popular feeling, without disturbing the more essential relations of amity between the powers which they respectively represent.

Mr. Walsh, in one of his letters to the National Intelligencer, states that neither the Chambers, journals nor public, are yet disposed, or in any respect prepared, to welcome Thiers back to the Premiership. He adds: "If either he or Lord Palmerston should regain power all Europe would at once arm anew. The sentiment is common to all the nations, that if either had any longer held it, a general war would have been inevitable. Lord Palmerston feels this, if we may judge from the following candid passage of his speech on the 23d inst. on the Irish Arms bill:

"He did not ask honorable gentlemen opposite to retire from their places. [Ministerial cheers.] Such an appeal, he believed would be vain; and from the feeling which they had seen evinced in this country, he believed that even if honorable gentlemen should yield to the appeal, they might very reasonably expect that they would be very shortly again required to resume the reins of government. (Cheers.) The time was not yet come when any party but that which now sat upon the benches opposite could, with advantage to the public, and with the general concurrence of the people of this country, [cheers] and he perfectly admitted that, although as things were going on, the growing dissatisfaction among the friends of the government, and that want of contentment with its measures amongst its opponents which was occasionally exhibited, it might be taken that certain indications existed that the days of the present administration were finite, he would not say numbered. [cheers.] as yet it was not probable that any change could be effected in the government of this country. [Ministerial cheering.]"

The above, it will be seen, strengthens our view as heretofore given. But how, it may be asked, will Peel get rid of the Irish question? How will he smother the Repealers? Perhaps he holds to the doctrine that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and having adopted all precautionary measures, he is waiting for further demonstrations of Mr. O'Connell, determined to act coercively, only when compelled to do so through the force of circumstances. The task of Mr. O'Connell is undoubtedly one of great difficulty. He has produced an immense excitement—he has raised a tremendous storm—he has promised Repeal *this year* and wise? Time will show. As connected with European affairs, we give the following interesting passages from the Paris correspondent already quoted:

"In the report of the recent meeting in London of the Peace Convention, Mr. Hindley, a member of Parliament, makes the annexed statement in reference to the occupation of Tahiti by the French:—"I presided at a meeting at Exeter Hall on the subject, and brought from it a memorial to Lord Aberdeen; but we were too late, as the French government had already adopted the act of their admiral. Lord Aberdeen, in the course of the interview, admitted that the case was one of great importance, and might possibly at some time or other lead to a war with France.'

"The orator adds:—'What at all events could be more foolish than for England to go to war with France on any such account?' I am sure that Lord Aberdeen, equally with every man of common sense, must entertain the same opinion, and I am therefore surprised that he admitted even the *possibility*. The satisfaction at Lord Palmerston's overthrow seemed to me so general on account of his belligerent propensities that, if the Whigs should reinstate themselves, they would hardly think, venture to assign to him his old position and sway in the Government. No party (I repeat it) in Great Britain is inclined to hostilities either with Europe or America. So far, the Peace Convention, excellent in its main object, was not necessary there at this juncture. But the Paris paper, the *Constitutionel* (organ of the left centre,) is wrong in its remarks that the Irish question settles that of a foreign war for England, and in its exclamation, "What a temptation for France, America or Russia!" On a strong provocation, such as would rouse the national pride or excite any one of the characteristic national sensibilities of England, no Cabinet could hesitate to embark in a foreign war. Great Britain has now, with whatever domestic embarrassment, more means of every description to do mischief to the world by war than any other Power, or, perhaps, coalition of Powers. She might, by the excitement and operations incident to it, find a remedy in it for most of those embarrassments. The Ministry might contrive to send Irish Repealers and Welsh Rebeccaites to fight abroad.—Doubtless Sir Robert Peel deems the Irish case serious; he is less alarmed, however, about the issue than the French politicians presume. In regard to a rupture with England, Algeria is for France a difficulty nearly equivalent to the Irish problem of the former.—The topic of Algeria is cautiously handled in the report of the committee of the Deputies on the budgets.

☞ The other day we published an account of a romantic and bloody occurrence that took place in Owensburgh, Ky., which appears to have been incorrect in some particulars. Wall was not beaten by Lamb, sr., but by his *daughter*; who shewed a commendable spirit in the defence of her father and herself. The expectant bride was not at home, and the kidnappers seized upon the sister as the fair delegate to the matrimonial convention, but the way she used the chair taught them very soon that they had waked up the wrong passenger.

DEAD.—Monsieur Behon, the Belgian Giant, died in Paris some time since. He was thirty-six years of age.

FROM FLORIDA.

A slip from the Savannah Republican office brings news from Jacksonville, East Florida, to the 22nd ult. A correspondent says:—"I have no doubt you will be astonished when I inform you, that business has been so active lately, that one pound of flour cannot be raked up in all Jacksonville. It is so, however, and deserves to be recorded. A speculator might do well by furnishing us immediately with a supply. Rather distressing accounts have been received lately from some part of the Alachua country, in regard to the article of food. It is stated that a number of citizens (whether new settlers or not I am unable to say) are entirely without bread or grain, and have been subsisting for some time on the Palmetto cabbage. I am unable to say how such is the case, but so it is, having an informant to be relied on. In the vicinity of Black Creek, there are three thousand cattle grazing in the space of 3 miles. At the Cowford here we have almost daily a drove going over for summer pasturage and use of Southern settlers."

YUCATAN.

Passengers who arrived at New Orleans from Campeachy, are of opinion that hostilities will be renewed between the people of Yucatan and the Mexicans. The Government agents in Campeachy were offering very liberal wages to citizens of the United States, provided they would enter the service of Yucatan. At the latest dates the greatest tranquility prevailed in Campeachy and the other ports of the Peninsula.

LATER FROM KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

By the arrival at Philadelphia of the schooner Currency, Captain Sharp, the United States Gazette has received advices from Cape Haytien four days later, and from Kingston, Jamaica, ten days later, but learn nothing of interest except the following from the Jamaica Despatch of the 11th ult.:

By an arrival from Hayti, we learn that a French Admiral, with five ships, composing two fifties, a sloop of war, a brig; and a schooner had arrived there. The precise object of this visit is not generally known; but coupling it with the late transactions there, but little doubt can be entertained on the subject. We are aware of the fact of France having been solicited to take Hayti under her protection; or, in other words, the Haytiens are wishful to return to their allegiance; and we know that despatches were sent to France some time ago by the French Commander in Chief in these seas for instructions. By the treaty with France, Hayti is bound to pay a heavy sum for her independence; and, if we mistake not, she is about to pay the penalty of the bond. One of the fifties will be down to-day, when probably we shall hear more about it.

IRELAND.—We learn by the English papers, that Mr. Smith O'Brien had given notice in the House of Commons of a motion "for a committee to inquire into the causes of discontent at present prevailing in Ireland, with a review to the address of grievances, and to the establishment of such a system of just and impartial government as shall for the future leave no ground for well-grounded complaint on the part of the Irish people." This motion stood for the 11th of the present month, and would doubtless give rise to a very important discussion on Irish affairs.

SOUND DOCTRINES.—At the laying of the corner stone of the Catholic College at Worcester, last week, the Rev Dr. Pise delivered an address in which he spoke as follows; and no Protestant could have spoken sounder truth:

"The youth who will here be formed to letters, will also be moulded into true Christians and sincere republicans. They will be taught first the necessity of religion, the practice of virtue, the maxims of charity. They will be instructed to recognize no temporal power over this free land, in any foreign authority, whether secular or ecclesiastic. They will be taught that the Sovereign Pontiff, whose spiritual protection, as Catholic we admire and revere, possesses and claims no right to exercise any sway over us as citizens of this great republic. They must be ready to defend the prerogatives and liberties of their country against any aggressor, no matter who he may be; and while we constitute but one church in dogmatical tenets, we are bound to embrace all other communion in the universal national compact of equal liberty. They will be taught, within these walls, to give to God the things that are God's and to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's; and the eternal truth of this maxim will be inculcated, that he who is not faithful to his country, will not be true to his God."

DISTURBANCE AT A CAMP MEETING.—The Methodists last week held a camp meeting on the Glouces-ter Point, N. J., which was conducted with the propriety usual on such occasions, until last Sunday, when a large number of persons from Philadelphia kicked up a most outrageous row, and enacted such scenes as would have disgraced Sodom and Gomorrah.

The Philadelphia Sun gives the following particulars of the proceedings:

"Abandoned women, animated masses of human corruption, drunkards of the lowest order, were in attendance; the selling of liquor to persons of all sexes, with cursing, swearing, pushing and bawling were going on, while the minister was praying and the piously inclined were shouting. Bench after bench gave way and came down with tremendous crashes, the ropes which fastened the *marque* to the stakes were either cut by some of the rowdies, or gave way; and a flurry of wind at the time hurled the canopy to the ground.

"Among the number present were some ballies from the upper part of the city, one of whom made an attack on a young man who was in company with two young ladies, when a combat immediately ensued between them, which resulted in the bully receiving a sound thrashing; he was led away by his comrades blind from the repeated blows he received about the eyes.

"The piously inclined persons were prevented from continuing their worship, by the licentious gathering, and towards nightfall thousands rushed to the steamboat landing, eager to return to the city; the moment the boat touched the slip it was densely crowded in a few moments, to such a degree that the captain was unable to collect the fare from all his passengers. There were many persons benighted notwithstanding all sorts of boats, from sloops down to small skiff, were employed to bring the crowd over. The railing in front of the slip was broken down, and at this time a scene took place which almost transcends our ability to depict. Women screamed and fainted, several more fights occurred in which one man was thrown into the river three times; volley after volley of oaths rended the expanse above—an infant in the arms of a resident of New Jersey who was returning from the city, was met by the crowd and the poor little thing was crushed apparently to death."

GEO. MUNDAY.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Chronicle in noticing arrivals at Saratoga Springs gives the following notice of Geo. Munday:

"He is the same short little fellow, with long hair, no hat, short bristles on his upper lip, cut square off on a fine parallel with its edge, a long beard, and like other gentlemen, without a vest—his hand was full of papers called the "Voice of the Prophet."

In the course of his conversation, on preaching among the crowd, he said that "All lawyers are liars—Aaron Burr was a lawyer—Nicholas Biddle was a lawyer." Here a gentleman by the name of P——, I believe from Philadelphia, demanded of him—"who made you our judges?" To which George replied in the words of inspiration—"Wo unto you lawyers," &c. Another gentleman then said—"I am a lawyer and a professing Christian too, and I try to practice the precepts of Christianity." "Would you," said George, "advocate the cause of a plaintiff against the defendant in a case of murder?" "I suppose I should, if applied to."—"Then you are no Christian," said George, "War unto you lawyers, hypocrites, &c.

They now entered upon the argument of capital punishment, and the crowd gathered round to listen to their sage reasoning on this subject; the one used the words of Scripture, and the other wielding the law.—Both claimed the victory.

The band continued playing at the springs, rather lazily, however, in consequence of the debate between the Philadelphia lawyers and the "Pioneer of Truth."

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Richmond Enquirer contains a complete list of the members elect of the next Legislature. They are divided politically as follows:

SENATE.—States Rights Republicans 20; Federal Whigs, 12, Republican majority 8.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Republicans 75; Federal Whigs, 59; Republican majority 16.

Republican majority on joint ballot, 24.

Commercial Matters, &c.

THINGS IN CINCINNATI.—The Message of the 4th has the following in regard to Money matters in the Queen City:

"The money market in our city, like the Flour, Whiskey, Dry Goods and Grocery markets, is extremely dull. The Banks are not doing much and the Brokers as little, though the latter purchase uncurrent Bank notes when offered. The principal kinds in market we quote thus: Illinois 53; Shawneetown 45a46; Lancaster 80; Urbana 55; Hamilton 80; Miami Exporting Company 65; Granville 25, and Exchange Bank 25. The latter was not an incorporated institution, but previous to the Bank mob in '41 its notes passed as currency on the credit of the "*brokers*," who advertised to redeem them "as long as there was one in market." And now, though he is abundantly able to redeem the whole circulation and have a large fortune left, he seems to consider himself relieved from all responsibility in the matter because forsooth, he was compelled to close his doors by the outrages of an infuriated mob. Oh! the honesty of the age.

Exchange for the past week has been at 1½ premium for Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana paper—the advance has been caused by the demand which has prevailed to some considerable extent in market."

☞ Flour was selling at Cincinnati on the 4th inst. at $3,50, for best brands; Whiskey 18½ cents.

☞ At Cincinnati on the 4th there was four and a half feet water in the channel. Most of the freights for New Orleans was taken out in flat boats.

ACCIDENT.—The St. Louis Republican, of Saturday week, says:

"The steamer Bell Air arrived yesterday evening, from Cincinnati, minus a large part of her starboard guards in front of the wheel-house, together with the cook-house and pantry, with all their contents, having been run into, on Monday night last, below Louisville, by the Douglass, on her way up. Whether by accident or design could not be ascertained, but we hope it will prove to be the first. Luckily no person was injured, although she had on board a large number of passengers; and some of them, while lying in their berths, were forced (berths and all) into the middle of the main cabin."

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

TWENTY-FOUR INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL, According to Copper Marks, at the Wood street Sewer.

ARRIVED.

Warren, Ward, Beaver.
Oella, Bowman, Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Moxahala, Parkinson, Cincinnati
Warren, Ward, Beaver.
Hope, Lansley, Beaver.
Swallow, Keel Boat, Cincinnati.

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

THE BRIDGEWATER.—This boat with her cargo will be saved. When the Oella passed her, she had been hauled into shore, and the hands were engaged in bailing out her bow. The cargo, we are informed, had all been got out, but was considerably damaged.

AN ORDINANCE

Supplementary to the various Ordinances respecting the assessment and collection of Water Rents, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 7th day of March, 1843, authorised to collect and recover water rents due and unpaid, beyond the limits of the city, as well as within the same, in the same way as City Taxes are now recoverable: Therefore,

Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,

1st. That from and after the passage of this Ordinance it shall be the duty of the Assessor and Register of Water Rents to make out a true and correct list of all persons residing beyond the limits of the city, who may use the hydrant water, and assess each such person for the use of said water as is now provided with regard to persons taking or using the water within the city limits; and after approval of the said list by the Water Committee, he shall make out and deliver to the Collector of the Second Ward, a list of such persons who may reside between the Monongahela river, and the centre of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike; he shall also make out a similar list of all such persons residing between the centre of the said Turnpike and the centre of Coal Lane, and deliver it to the Collector of the Third Ward, and he shall make out a similar list of all persons taking the water who may reside between the centre of Coal Lane and the southeastern line of the Fifth Ward, which he shall deliver to the Collector of the Fifth Ward; and the said Collectors are hereby authorized and directed to collect and levy the said water rents as is provided in this and other Ordinances, and the same allowance shall be made the said Collectors for collecting the same as they are authorised to charge upon the collection of Water Rents within the city limits.

2nd. That in case any Water Rent shall remain unpaid for two months after the Collectors of the several Wards have demanded payment of the same, from the person residing on the premises, or owning the estates charged therewith, it shall be the duty of such Collector to levy and collect the said Water Rent, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such delinquent, giving printed advertisement; and the goods and chattels of all tenants occupying any premises assessed as heretofore provided, shall be liable to be distressed for Water Rent arising out of such premises; provided, that in case sufficient property liable to be distressed should not be found on any premises to pay the amount of Water Rent accruing thereon, the Collector of each Ward shall report the same on or before the first of October in each year to the Assessor and Register of Water Rents, who shall give notice to the owner of such property of the amount of such assessment, and in default of payment within two weeks, the ferule shall be detached and suit commenced according to the provisions of the existing Ordinances upon that subject, provided, also, that if such Collector shall have good reason to believe that any person on whom Water Rent is assessed, shall be about to leave the city, without payment of such Water Rent, he may proceed immediately to levy and collect the same as herein provided.

3d. That all persons owning property beyond the limits of the City, and adjacent to any of the mains, that may be laid for the conveyance of the water, who are desirous of procuring a supply of water, shall make application in writing to the Superintendent of the Water Works, who shall open such pipe and attach a ferule, under the same conditions as are provided in relation to applicants residing within the limits of said city, and any plumber or other person opening such main pipes without the authority of the Superintendent of the Water Works, for any purpose whatever, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars; and all persons using the Hydrant Water beyond the limits of the city, shall be liable to the same fines, penalties and forfeitures for waste of water, or injury or damage to the said Water Works, mains, pipes, or other apparatus; or fire plugs, or for using the Hydrant Water without paying Water Rent to resort to their Hydrants, as if the said offences were committed within the limits of the city, and the said fines, penalties and forfeitures shall be recovered as directed in the said Act of Assembly passed the 7th day of March, A. D. 1343.

4th. That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, all persons intending to use the Hydrant water for building purposes, shall make application in writing to the Assessor and Register of Water Rents, who shall assess and determine the amount to be paid by each applicant, under the direction of the Water Committee, which sum shall be paid within six months after the time of such application, which shall state the size and description of buildings intended to be constructed or repaired, and the said Assessor and Register shall grant a permit for the use of the water for the use of such buildings, and the Superintendent of the Water Works, if necessary for procuring the water, shall open the main pipe, and insert a ferule, as provided in other cases, receiving for each pipe so opened, and ferule applied, the sum of Two Dollars; and any builder, contractor or owner, who shall use the Hydrant water for building purposes without previously obtaining such permit, shall pay a fine of Five Dollars, and the owner of the buildings shall in all cases be held responsible for the amount assessed for the water used in its construction: provided, that if any person considers himself agrieved, he may appeal to the Water Committee within two weeks from the date of such assessment, and not after, and the decision of the Water Committee shall be final and conclusive.

5th. That such persons as may be hereafter appointed by the Water Committee to the office of Assessor and Register of the Water Rents shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, make oath or affirmation before one of the Aldermen of the city, that he will make to the best of his knowledge and belief, just and equitable assessments of the value of the water used in each dwelling or other premises, not being influenced by fear or partiality, and moreover that he will to the best of his ability, discharge the other duties of his office.

6th. That from and after the passage of this Ordinance it shall be the duty of the Assessor and Register of Water Rents, to collect the amount assessed upon buildings, and from time to time to assess such dwellings, and other buildings as may be made vacant at the time of the regular annual assessment, and which he may afterwards discover to be occupied, and communicate the amount of such assessment to the several Ward Collectors, and further in addition to the duties now imposed upon him by the several Ordinances of the city, he shall attend to all suits that may be brought before any of the Alderman of the city or otherwise, for Water Rent, or violation of any of the Ordinances concerning the Water Works, and for so doing, and discharging the other duties devolved upon him by this Ordinance, the Water Committee shall be authorised to make him such compensation in addition to the salary to which he is now entitled, as they may deem just and right, provided such allowance shall not exceed two hundred dollars per annum.

Ordained and enacted into a Law in Councils, this 3d day of August, A. D., 1843.

WM. EICHBAUM, President C. C.
E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk C. C.
JOHN SHIPTON, President S. C.
A. MILLAR, Clerk S. C. aug 8-3t

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber having, for particular reasons, resigned his situation in the Western University, has united himself with Mr. ROBERT GREERSON, and intends opening a new Institution on *Tuesday, the 22d of the present month*, in the Sabbath School Room of the First Presbyterian Church. The entrance is on Sixth street.

In this Institution all the branches of a collegiate course are to be taught. The subscriber is Principal and Professor of Mathematics, and Natural and Moral Philosophy. Mr. Greerson is Professor of Ancient Languages. An able tutor is also bespoke.

The subscriber can say with confidence that he has never known a teacher better qualified to preserve the esteem of all his students, and to instruct them in the difficulties of the Latin and Greek languages than Mr. Greerson. Having been the Professor of Ancient Languages in the University for two years, when the subscriber was Principal, he can, from personal observation, state to the community with infallible certainty Mr. Greerson's qualifications. He has no superior in the languages in Western Pennsylvania; and he can aid, if needed, in any of the branches of mathematics.

Our object is, to encourage students as much as possible to rapid, accurate, and enlightened progress, in every department; and while the collegiate term will be four years, yet each student will be advanced according to his merit; and at the time of the commencement, rewards of good conduct and scholarship will, in order to discriminate, be bestowed according to the opinion of neutral and qualified judges.

The year will be divided into three terms of fifteen teaching weeks; leaving seven weeks for vacation: at Christmas, one; in April, one, and five in August and part of September.

The first Monday in November, March, and July, will be days of matriculation, and for the receiving of the fees of tuition. The fees will be at the rate of $36 per annum for those belonging to either of the cities, who have not to pay board; and $25 for those from the country who have to pay their boarding.

The name of the Institution is, Duquesne College.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7, '43—3t. ROBT. BRUCE.

AN ORDINANCE,

Authorizing the Mayor to purchase on Perpetual Lease, the lot now occupied by the Duquesne Engine and Hose House.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Council assembled. That the Mayor be authorized to purchase on perpetual lease for the use of the City, a lot of ground of twenty feet in front on second St., and extending sixty feet in depth to a twenty foot alley, owned by the Trustees of the Western University, and now occupied by the Duquesne Hose Company, giving therefor at the rate of $60 per annum, with the privilege of purchasing the property in fee for one thousand dollars, at any time it may be deemed expedient by the City authorities to do so.

Ordained and Enacted into a Law in Councils, this 3d day of August, A. D. 1843.

WM. EICHBAUM, Pres't. C. C.
JOHN SHIPTON, Pres't. S C.
A. MILLAR, Clerk S. C. aug 7—d3t.

AN ORDINANCE Relating to Dogs.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, that an Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance concerning Dogs," passed the 7th day of November, 1836, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it ordained and enacted, &c., That an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent Dogs from running at large in the city of Pittsburgh," passed on the 9th day of August, 1831, be and the same is hereby revived and declared to be in full force.

SEC. 3. Be it ordained and enacted, &c., That the reward for taking up and destroying Dogs under said act shall be reduced to fifty cents per head. And the penalty against obstructing the officers or other persons appointed to carry said ordinance into effect shall be reduced to fifty dollars, instead of one hundred dollars as heretofore. And