according to his custom, I descended noiselessly into the court, went out by the secret door in the wall, and concealed myself at a little distance. I waited some time—for I had determined to watch the night through. At length Cardillac came forth, by the secret door, and glided down the street. I followed him at a little distance; my heart beat when I saw him going towards the Rue St. Honoré. Suddenly I lost sight of him; and aware that no time was to be lost, I resolved to place myself as sentinel at your door. But at that instant an officer passed without seeing me, humming a tune, as did the first victim whom I saw Cardillac murder.—When he had gone on a few paces, a dark figure, which I recognized as Cardillac's, sprang upon him. I rushed forward with a loud cry; but it was Cardillac, not the officer, who had fallen. The officer, seeing me, drew his sword, and placed himself on the defensive, supposing me an accomplice; but soon seeing that I busied myself only with the wounded man, and did not attack him, he hastened away. Cardillac was living. I took up the dagger with which he had been wounded, and supporting him, assisted, or rather carried him to his own house. The rest is known to you.

"You now know, revered lady, my only crime, that of forbearing to denounce the father of Madelon. I am guilty in thus permitting his infamous deeds: I will bear their punishment—for no torture shall wring from me the dreadful secret. I will never poison the peace of Madelon's life by the knowledge, nor suffer her buried father to be dragged from the asylum of the grave, amid the execrations of the people. No! my beloved must mourn over me as a guiltless victim, but time will heal her grief, and she will never be embittered by the knowledge of her father's crimes."

Olivier ceased; but soon after throwing himself at Scuderi's feet, while tears rolled down his cheeks—"You are convinced of my innocence!" he cried—"Have mercy upon me, and tell me—how is it with Madelon?" Scuderi summoned Martiniere, and in a few moments Madelon was in the arms of her lover. "Oh, now! all is well," she exclaimed, "since thou art here! I knew—I knew that noble lady would save thee!" And Olivier forgot his chains and the doom that threatened him; and again and again they embraced each other, with tears of joy.

Had their protectress not been before convinced of the young man's innocence, the sight of such pure, devoted, passionate love, forgetful of all his wretchedness, forgetful of all the world but the one beloved, would have been sufficient to assure her that such a heart could never harbor thoughts of crime!

It was now late, and Desgrais tapped lightly at the door of the apartment, and reminded them it was time the prisoner should depart. The lovers were separated. M'lle de Scuderi wept; for though relieved from all the dark suspicions that had before filled her mind, her heart was saddened by the thought that the son of her beloved Anne, though innocent, must in all probability suffer an ignominious death. She honored the feelings that prompted him to choose death rather than expose to infamy the father of his Madelon: yet no way could she see to save him without revealing the secret.

Anxious, however, to do something, she wrote a letter to La Regni, in which she expressed the fullest conviction that the prisoner was innocent of Cardillac's death; and declared that only his heroic resolution to bear to the grave a secret whose disclosures would bring unutterable wretchedness upon a good and virtuous person, prevented his making a confession to the court, which would prove him guiltless not only of Cardillac's murder, but of all participation in the crimes of the secret band of robbers. The lady spared not argument nor elequence to soften the heart of the President.

—In a few hours the answer came, that he was truly glad the prisoner had so favorably impressed the judgment of his distinguished patroness. The prisoner's noble resolution to bury his secret, he was sorry the *Chambre Ardente* could not approve, as he did, nor spare the means in their power to enforce a disclosure. After three days he hoped to be in possession of the secret.

(CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.)

AQUATIC SCENERY.

During the hardest of the storm the day before yesterday, we took a lounge down to the steamboat landing: while standing on the brink of a deep gulley that emptied its torrent of water into the bayou, our attention was attracted to the bottom of the gulley, where a drunken loafer was stemming the torrent holding on to a root fast anchored in the bank. The poor fellow not knowing any one was near him, was combatting his fate manfully, and in calculating his chances for escape, gave utterance to the following:

"Haynt this a orful sitivation to be placed in nohow? If I was a steamboat, a rail, or a wood pile, I'd be better worth fifty cents on the dollar than I'll ever be again. Unless I'm a gone case now, there haint no truth in frenology. I've weighed all the chances now like a gineral, and finds only two that bears in my fuvor; the first is a skunk hole to crawl into, and the second a special interpersition of Providence; and the best chance of the two is so slim, if I only had the change, I'd give a premium for the skunk hole—them's my sentiments. If I could be a mink, a muskrat, or a water snake, for about two months, perhaps I wouldn't mount the first stump t'other side of the Bio, and flap my wings and crow over everlastin' life, skientifically preservated. But what's the use of holdin' on this root? there haint no skunk hole about these ere diggings; the water is getting taller about a feet, and if my nose was as long as kingdom come, it would'nt stick out much longer. Oh, Jerry! Jerry! you're a gone sucker, and I guess your marm don't know you're out; poor woman! won't she cry the glasses out of her spectacles when she hears her darlin' Jerry has got the whole of Bufferlo Bio for his coffin! What a pity 'tis some philanthropis, or member of the humane society, never had foresight enough to build a house over this gutter, with a steam engine to keep out the water! If they'd done it in time, they might have had the honor and gratification of saving the life of a feller being; but it's all day with you, Jerry, and a big harbor to cast anchor in. It's too bad to go off in this orful manner, when they knows I ollers hated water ever since I was big enough to know it 'twant whiskey. I feel the root givin' way, and since I don't know a prayer, here's a bit of Watt's Doxologer, to prove I died a christian:—

"'On the bank where droop'd the willer,
Long time ago.'"

Before Jerry got to the conclusion, he was washed into the bayou, within a few feet of a large flat that had just started for the steamboat; his eye caught the prospect of deliverance, and he changed the burden of his dirge into a thrilling cry of "Heave to! passenger overboard and sinking, with a belt full of specie! the man what saves me makes his fortune!" Jerry was fished ashore by a darkey; and to show his gratitude, invited Quashey "to go up to the doggery and liquor." —*Stolen.*

IRISH MARRIAGE LAW.

Most Extraordinary Case.—The recent decision of the English judges on the question of Presbyterian marriages continues to excite the deepest interest in Ireland. Connected with that decision, a more extraordinary case than any yet before the public was tried at the county of Louth assizes on the 11th July, before Mr. Justice Perrin, who presided in the Crown Court. A man named Luke Cassidy was indicted for having, in June, 1837, married Mary Anne Sadler, his former wife, Anne Smith, being then alive. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner, shortly after his marriage in 1823, enlisted. On prisoner's return he was married by a Roman Catholic Clergyman to Mary Anne Sadler, who stated, on her examination, that she was a Protestant. Sir Thomas Staples, counsel for the Crown, hereupon abandoned the prosecution, as a marriage ceremony performed by a Roman Catholic Clergymen between a Protestant and Roman Catholic had been ruled illegal. The Jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The same prisoner was then given in charge on another indictment, for a third marriage, contracted with Rose Lennon, on the 14th of March 1843, his first wife, Anne Smith, being then alive. The Rev. Mr. Wood, a Presbyterian clergyman, was about giving evidence of having performed the ceremony in this case, when Judge Perrin interposed, and said he thought the recent decision of the judges in the House of Lords would in this case be favorable to the prisoner. The prisoner was a Roman Catholic, and the gentleman who officiated at the marriage, as they were about to prove, was a Presbyterian clergyman. The English judges had ruled that a marriage celebrated by a Presbyterian minister between persons not being Presbyterians, was not valid. The jury, under the direction of his lordship, acquitted the prisoner, who, on his departure from the dock saluted the judge in first-rate military style.

Wine in Communion.—Father Matthew, at York, was asked whether, if a person took the pledge, he would be expected to abstain from the use of wine at the Lord's Supper? To which the Rev. gentleman at once replied—"Of course not, the abstinence is only from wine as a beverage."

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1843.

Jefferson and Clay.—A few weeks since, some Clay editor who had been delving in antiquated election trash, discovered a letter from Mr. Jefferson, eulogizing Henry Clay, and purporting to have been written some 25 years ago. This was a great prize, and was rolled, like a sweet morsel, under the tongues of many of the whig editors, who, as they enjoyed its richness, turned up their countenances with every indication of complacent satisfaction. How extensively and eagerly it was employed by the street advocates of Clay whiggery cannot be known, but it would be invaluable to all that tribe, and they doubtless made the most of it.

Unfortunately, however, for all these delighted gentlemen, some democratic writer, whose personal recollection went back to the campaigns of '28 and '32, made the disclosure that this document, so valuable to the Clay whigs, was a wholesale forgery! and had been proved to be so when it was first published. This disclosure completely blocked the bold and reckless game of using the name and fame of Jefferson to bolster up the pretensions of a man who disregards and despises the political maxims of that venerated democrat. As the forgery was so easily proved, the Clay editors will doubtless make a virtue of necessity, and denounce without stint, the unfortunate and ignorant wight who dragged it from oblivion. We observe that the Forum, a leading coon paper, in Philadelphia, in order to gain credit for candor and honesty, says that the letter is, "no doubt, a forgery."—That "it originally appeared in the Literary Subaltern, published and edited by S. S. Southworth, Providence, R. I., in 1830"—that "in consequence of this base act, Mr. Clay refused to let him (Southworth) come into his presence," and that Southworth joined the democrats, who "received him with open arms," for this "act of infamy."

This statement is very creditable to Mr. Clay, but the facts of the matter do not reflect much honor on his supporters. Southworth, if we mistake not, notwithstanding the rebuff given him by Clay, was cherished and sustained long after he uttered this forged letter, by the partisans of that gentleman. And so little was said about its being a forgery, in the Clay papers of the period in which it came out, that the fortunate whig editor who exhumed it, could not discover from the journals which then gave it currency, that it had ever been branded and exposed as a forgery. Or if he did, he was still willing to revive it for the benefit of his favorite candidate. It is thus clear that the friends of Mr. Clay, in 1830, took no pains to proclaim the letter a forgery when it was so proven, or else that the editor who revamped it in 1843, did not scruple to use it, knowing it to be a base invention.

There is no truth in the statement that Southworth, the reputed author of this forgery, was received with "open arms" by the Democrats. We are not aware that he has obtained any honors or emoluments at the hands of our party. He is a sprightly and entertaining writer, and has frequently been employed by democratic editors, as a correspondent. But he has never enjoyed the confidence or consideration of the party.—He is known as the originator of the "hard cider" and "log cabin" story, and in that he gave the whigs an electioneering instrument which their own poor genius would never have devised; and without which they never could have succeeded in 1840. For this the Democrats do not blame Mr. Southworth—he did it innocently. But the whigs should not be so ungrateful as to denounce a man who has done so much and suffered so much for them—especially when a portion of them, at least, are even now willing to avail themselves of his inventions to help them into power.

☞ A friend, in whose sagacity we place much reliance, supposes that we were partly mistaken in stating that Mr. Craig intends going to Virginia, for the purpose of avoiding the importunities of the country antimasons, touching the celebrated "*disclosures.*"—He thinks it is more probable that he absents himself for the purpose of affording his friends an opportunity of tricking the whigs into another union, as they did last year, and which will keep him on the ticket, and throw Brackenridge off. In his absence an arrangement can be made which will not be binding on him, and which he may, if he thinks the whigs will stand another kicking, denounce, as he did the union of 1842. The scheme is a very cunning one, and, with the knowledge we have of the propositions that have already passed between some of the leaders, we confess it is very probable that Mr. Craig's Virginia trip may have as much reference to entrapping the whigs as to avoid questions about the disclosures.

If the union can be effected, and the whigs persuaded to disband, Mr. Craig will soon return and go into the contest in earnest. His first demonstration will, very likely, be a letter condemning the union, and refusing to abandon his antimasonic principles, but very kindly permitting the duped whigs to fall in at the tail of the blue noses, and support the antimasonic ticket.

We have no further information of the reasons that impel Deacon White to leave the county, and suppose that it must be either because he has been bored so much for the "disclosures," or that the party deem it prudent to get him out of the way until the union is consummated, lest his blundering might spoil their arrangements. This shows their wisdom, and if they could manage to keep him away until after the election, it would be to the advantage of the party. Indeed, we think the antimasons of Allegheny would not regret it much if the Deacon could find "a *Lodge* in some vast wilderness" of the west, and go back to the masonic fraternity, as they have had nothing but bad luck since he attached himself to their party.

Canal Business.—We publish this morning a full and satisfactory statement from the collector at Pittsburgh, shewing the spring business on our improvements both ways in each of the years 1842 and '43. We take great pleasure in laying this statement before the public, as it furnishes unquestionable evidence that the croaking of certain papers about the falling off of business in the east, this year, are without any foundation in truth. So far from being a decline in freights from the east, they have increased far beyond our anticipations. The loss of a full month's business in the spring, by the late opening, and the large quantity of merchandize driven by that circumstance to the Cumberland Route, left but little room to hope for the cheering result exhibited in this statement. Still we felt convinced, from the evidence of our own eyes, and the stir in our streets, that trade could not be on the decline either way.

We cannot conceive what honest or useful purpose can be promoted by misrepresenting or concealing the success of our Improvements. It is all important that the people should be advised of the trade upon them, their management, and the revenues accruing, for they have no other means of ascertaining the fidelity of those entrusted with their supervision, or deciding upon the propriety of the measures they may adopt.

Are their false insinuations put forth with the view of creating discontent among the people, and reviving the infamous project of last session, for the sale of the main line? If so, the attempt will prove fruitless, for no one will have the hardihood to think of proposing again, the establishment of such a stock jobbing monopoly as the act of last winter sought to bring into existence.

Some again may perhaps deem it justifiable to falsify on this subject, from sinister political motives, but we doubt very much whether the people will think so, with the whole truth before them.

If we do these grumblers injustice by our surmises, we have but one conclusion left in reference to their singular conduct, and that is, that it grieves them to see that, under no very favorable circumstances, the tonnage on our Improvements for four months of the present year—or rather three and a half months, for it was the middle of April before they were fairly in operation—is nearly, if not quite, equal to the *entire tonnage of the preceding year.* Thanks to those who have shewn us a more effectual mode of *regulating freights* than the *constitutional* system of *oaths and safety funds.* Individual enterprize is the breeze that has moved the surface of the stagnant ditch. Every day's experience strengthens our conviction that the portable boat system, which has thrown open our canals and rail roads to every one disposed to embark in the carrying trade, will far more than realize the hopes of its friends and advocates. It has already done so, though opposed by powerful influences, and they are enemies to the best interests of Pennsylvania, who labor to discourage the people, or divert their attention from the convincing proofs now before them, that under this system, thoroughly sustained, the receipts from our main line must in a few years yield a revenue sufficient to lighten their burdens and restore the credit and character of the State.

Horse Racing.—The following was furnished us by a country friend, who, in early life, took great interest in the sports of the turf; if he would divulge the cunning trick by which Dillon managed to ride ten pounds lighter than he weighed, he would confer an important benefit on the sporting community:

Two men in the County Down, Ireland, estated men, which gave them the title of Gentlemen, and were sportsmen, and each kept a number of race horses, riders, &c. One of them bantered the other for a race of 4 miles and repeat, each horse to carry 11 stone, for £500. The challenged party consulted his rider, who requested his master to let him have that night to think how he could contrive to ride 8 or 10 pounds lighter than he weighed, without being detected. His master sent for him. He told his master he could do it, and how he would manage, and that he was certain to win with ease if his plan succeeded, if not he would be beat. He let his master know the plan, who was highly pleased with it, and it was to be kept a great secret. The riders were weighed, with saddle, bridle &c., all fair; the horses were started and ran close for the first three rounds, (on the Mare course) the bantering horse was then pushed to take the first heat, but lost it. The riders were weighed again, mounted and started—a hard push from the start. The cheat put in the second heat was weighed, all fair; the purse won and paid. This was contrived by Arthur Dillon, the most celebrated rider in Ireland, about 55 years ago; it is, I think, equal to a Yankee trick. I wonder if it is played off by some of the knowing ones about New York, &c.

The owner of the horse that was beat swoped him off for the horse that won, and gave great boot. Dillon got his master to banter for another race for the same sum, on the same course, by the aforesaid horses, as he would give him a chance to win back his money. Dillon rode again, played the same trick, and won with great ease. If you will give it a place, perhaps some one will tell how it is managed. I heard Dillon tell how it was done, which I remember correctly.

☞ Two curious philosophical facts are stated on the authority of the foreman of the ropewalk in the Navy Yard at Charlestown. One is, if you heat tar, such as they use for their cables, 100 degrees *above* boiling heat, you may dip your hand in it with the gratest impunity, and they are in the constant habit of doing so; the other is, the leathern straps coming from the engine, and working the machinery, are highly charged with electricity. By standing upon a non-conducting body, and holding the fingers over the straps pretty close, you become charged with the electric fluid, and can give out sparks as from the electrifying machine.

A Strange and Solemn Companion.—The New Orleans Republican of Monday week says:—"A gentleman whose name we do not feel ourselves at liberty to make public, for many years a resident of this city, and whose health for the past six months has been, and now is, in a very precarious and critical condition, took passage in a ship for the North on Saturday, with the endeavor to see his friends before he died. There was put on board for him a coffin, lined with tin, at his own desire—so that in case he "shuffled off this mortal coil," he might be preserved to be laid under the sod. His wife accompanied him."

☞ The fellow Foster, who has several times been arrested, together with Abby Folsom, for disturbing congregations while at their devotions, kicked up a fuss lately in the First Presbyterian Church, in Utica, N. Y. Just as Mr. Porter, the officiating clergyman, commenced his discourse, the fanatic began a furious speech in denunciation of all creeds except his own, and being requested to exsist said he was "entitled to the floor." True to his non-resistant principles; Foster made no fight, but threw himself upon the floor from which he was lifted and carried out into the vestibule. Hardly had his bearers resumed their seats when he again appeared, and, informing the way in which the Jews of old turned Christ out of the synagogue, again proceeded with the message which he deemed himself deputed to deliver. He was of course again removed and this time put into the street and the church doors bolted against him, after which it is presumed, he went to his own meeting at the Court House, to enlighten the non-resistants, who had been invited by handbills to assemble at that place.

☞ The Salem, Mass., Advertiser says that the Secretary of the Treasury has declined confirming the appointment of Ephraim F. Miller, Esq., as deputy collector of that port.

POSTSCRIPT!

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The following is all the news received by last nights mail. It is not very satisfactory:

Eighth District.—Returns from Nash county, Stanly (W.) 71, Arrington (D.) 812. The Norfolk Herald says that Edgecomb will give from 12 to 1300 dem. maj. Stanley is, however, claimed by the whigs as elected.

Seventh District.—Full returns have been received from Halifax county. Nash (W.) 560; Daniels (Dem.) 266. Whig gain 40.

Ninth District. The Norfolk Beacon says that Raynor, (whig) is elected by 400 or 500 certain.

In Wilmington, McKay (dem.) has about five votes to his whig opponent's one.

Miller (whig) was ahead of Saunders (dem.) in Raleigh.

The Globe speaks confidently of Stanley's defeat.

Chips and Shavings.

☞ Mademoiselle Rachel, the celebrated tragic actress of the Royal Theatre, Paris, was formerly a poor flower-girl, who sold bouquets on the Boulovards.

☞ The New-York Sunday Times and Noah's Weekly Messenger will be united on Sunday, and the paper will appear under the name of the "Times and Messenger."

☞ It is stated that the Carlisle and Chambersburg Banks resumed specie payments for all their liabilities on the 1st instant.

☞ Two thousand sheep passed through Lodi, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on Wednesday, 26th ult. on their way to the prairies of Illinois.

☞ Mr. Edward Everett said, at a late public dinner in England, that "he was a great believer in the efficacy of race and blood."

☞ Pythagoras taught: Reverence thyself, and all men will honor thee.

☞ Heroic actions have something divine in them, and attract the favor of heaven.

☞ The senses are the first traitors to the soul.

Sticks to the Pledge.—The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall.

Appropriate.—Stern wheel boats are now called *bustle* boats.

Seen Again.—The Nahant sea serpent.

Important.—A member of the Indiana Legislature is at present in Boston.

☞ The Bricklayers of St. Louis are holding meetings with reference to their business.

☞ We see it stated that Nicholas Biddle is at the Astor House, N. Y. By another account we learn that the rumor of his insanity has been revived.

☞ The whigs say that the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette has "abandoned the loco focos, and has come out for Clay." Well, we presume the editor was well paid for it.

Ridiculous.—The Providence Chronicle opposes Van Buren because the New York Plebeian abuses the New Englanders! What will be the next objection?

☞ About 200 persons are daily at the White Sulphur Springs, Va.

How to tell.—The Boston Democrat says that the choicest fruit is always found on the tree under which the greatest number of clubs are lying. We think there is some thing in this.

☞ Constant occupation prevents temptation and begets contentment; and content is the true philosopher's stone; which, unfortunately, but few ever find.

☞ The manufacture of silk succeeds in Tennessee.

☞ The Spirit of the Times tells of a man whose breath is so short that his wife makes pie crust of it!

Green!—A woman in N. York lately tried to destroy herself by swallowing *verdigris.*

☞ Willis proposes the purchase of a 74, and turning it into a marine hotel.

Petrarch.—The tomb of the great poet at Argua, has been restored by Count Leoni. In the course of the works, a part of the body was found almost untouched by time.

☞ The average number of deaths in London per week, is about 900.

☞ Peach cordial is said to be good for the "summer complaint."

☞ Robert Tyler, and family, are on Long Island, New York.

☞ Some villains set fire to a wheat field in Lycoming county, about two weeks since. No punishment could be too severe for such a crime.

The Truth.—There is much truth in the following short paragraph from the Newark Aurora:

"It is more pleasant to be at peace with all men, than it is to lose the good will of any; but it is sometimes necessary for those who would discharge their duty faithfully in the sight of all men, to pursue a course of conduct which will excite the enmity and opposition of the wicked."

☞ At Hamburg there is a delightful promenade called the "Jungfernstielg," or "Maiden's Walk," which is thronged with beautiful *demoiselles* every fair evening.

☞ A man named Barnett, near Brookville, Ia., was drowned in a spring, on the 25th. He had stooped down for water, but being old and infirm, fell in, and was incapable of saving himself.

☞ The circulation of the Cincinnati "Sun," according to its own story, is 2,479! We doubt this very much. Cincinnati is a great place, and the Sun is a great paper,—and cheap, too,—but this is going it too strong, where there is so much competition.

Progress of Insanity.—Several Boston tailors are sending in their bills to their customers!

☞ The "Three Suicides in Steubenville"—the story got up by the Chronicle, or some of its friends, is going the rounds.

☞ There are no criminals in the Fayette county jail.

☞ Hon. Lewis F. Lynn, U. S. Senator from Missouri, is in Philadelphia, stopping at the Merchant's Hotel.

☞ Hon. Mr. Tappan, U. S. Senator from Ohio, is in New York.

☞ Hon. James Buchanan is at the Bedford Springs.

☞ The amount of money received by the Boston Repeal Association, within a month, exceeds nine hundred dollars.

☞ A man named Rudolph Frederick, aged 28 years, died near York, Pa., on Friday, from drinking too freely of cold water.

☞ Counterfeit three dollar bills of the Bank of Brunswick, Me., are in circulation in Boston.

☞ There were about 200 visiters at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., on the [illegible].

☞ The "Razor Strop Man" has made his appearance in Harrisburgh. Look sharp, he'll be out this way shortly.

☞ A tract of land containing 1000 acres, 300 in cultivation, situated north of Norfolk, Va., has been sold for 500 dollars.

☞ Previous to the sailing of the U. S. steamer Missouri, from Washington, several men deserted, and were not taken at the time the ship left that port.

☞ We steal the following:

Why is a mushroom like a dandy? Because it is rapid in its growth, slim in its trunk, and thick in its head.

☞ A Paris letter states that the experiment of public illumination by alcohol, has been tried, and with success.

☞ Mr. Samuel Appleton, of Boston, has presented $1000 to Dartmouth College.

☞ David Crocker, who has been Sheriff of Barnstable county, Mass., for 20 years, and President of the Barnstable Bank, ever since its incorporation, died on the 29th ult., aged 64 years.

"Tyler Grippe."—A Philadelphia paper tells of a laughable incident which occurred on the landing of the President, at old Point Comfort. As usual on such occasions, a great number of persons pressed around the landing out of curiosity and otherwise, to see the *lions.* On stepping on shore, Mr Tyler met an old seafaring acquaintance, whom he accosted in a cordial manner—"How do you do, Captain, and how are the family." The old veteran, not having his reckoning aboard, replied instanter—"Why, President, we are tolerably well, but the fact is, we have been troubled with the d—d *Tyler grippe.*"

☞ The Saint Louis Gazette has a long article on the best route for travelling from St. Louis to Boston. Of course the writer gives the preference in point of comfort to the Lake Route, but is nevertheless forced to admit that the Pittsburgh is the cheapest. He also speaks in very plain terms of our Wheeling friends; the inconvenience attending that route, and the unconquerable propensity our neighbors have for "*fibbing.*"—Hear what he says:

"At Wheeling, the agents are in the habit of telling passengers that they will arrive in Baltimore at 5, P. M., and that they can take a boat for Philadelphia at 7 the same evening for $1,50; but the passengers find, when they reach Baltimore, that the boat leaves at 3, P. M. and that they have no choice but to travel all night in Rail-road cars, and pay $4,00, or wait on expense in Baltimore until 3, P. M., the next day. At Cumberland, the stage drops the baggage about half a square from the Rail-road Depot, and when the passengers have finished their breakfasts, they find their trunks removed to the baggage cars, with a charge of twenty-five cents for each trunk. The same sum is extorted at Baltimore."

GREAT STORM—ITS DISASTROUS EFFECTS.

We copy the following additional particulars of the storm that occurred in the neighborhood of Philadelphia on Saturday last, from the Pennsylvanian of the 7th:

"Early on yesterday morning it commenced raining copiously, and continued with intermitting showers during the day. About 7 o'clock dark clouds were observed hanging low over the city, and the wind gradually rising to a gale, the rain poured down in torrents accompanied by almost momentary flashes of lightning and the most terrific thunder. For nearly an hour the storm raged with the greatest violence, and our streets were literally flooded. The side walks in many parts of the city were overflown by the rising flood, and the adjacent cellars were filled with water.

This has been the most violent and destructive storm that has occurred in this vicinity for many years. During its progress a dreadful tornado passed over Darby, doing much injury, thence up the Schuylkill taking in its course the north-western part of the city, and causing fearful destruction—trees were uprooted in its course, buildings unroofed and many unfinished ones tore down, board-yards and fences swept away, vessels dismasted, and many lives lost.

In the vicinity of the Gas Works on the Schuylkill, the destruction of property has been very great; much of the roof of the Gas House has been entirely torn off, and the remainder rolled up like a scroll. Several buildings in the vicinity are level with the ground.—Many of the vessels in the Schuylkill were driven against the bridge with the violence of the gale, several were dismasted, and we observed a number that were sunk. The bridge was somewhat injured. The contents of the board-yards in that neighborhood have been strewn over the streets and adjoining lots—trees have been torn up—lamp-posts broken, and in fact nothing has escaped injury.

The shipping has not been materially injured, but the loss of property has been immense. In many of our streets, merchants and others have sustained great losses, and a vast amount of goods and groceries have been entirely destroyed by the filling of the cellars in which they were stowed.

At Darby, we learn that the old stone bridge was swept away and two young men who were on it at the time were drowned. A dwelling containing a family of a woman and four children, was also swept away.—None of the inmates were saved.

We are informed by the agent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail-road Company, who has just returned from the line of the road, that several of the small bridges between this city and Wilmington have been partially injured by the storm; that at Chester being the only one which has been carried away. The road itself has escaped without injury, and below Wilmington, information has been received that no damage has been done.

The damage to private property in the neighborhood of Darby, Ridley, and Chester creek has been immense, and attended with loss of life.

In consequence of the damage done to the bridges, the Baltimore passengers left yesterday afternoon in the Robert Morris, via Wilmington.

At Dr. S. B. Wylie's mansion (Bellevue) Francisville, the storm raged in all its fury, and the destruction was in proportion. Several of his most beautiful trees, both useful and ornamental, were levelled with the ground—one of the chimneys blown down—and the entire tin roof of one of his neighbor's houses was hurled into his kitchen garden, cutting off the top of a large tree in its progress—the fences were driven in with violence in many places, and the chicken-house with its inmates literally scattered to the winds. His neighbor, Mr. Orr, had the whole of his fence, fronting Bush Hill, levelled with the ground; and sustained, besides, considerable damage."

From the Baltimore American.

Latest from Brazil and La Plata—Loss of Barque Serene of Baltimore and Oswego of Philadelphia—Violent Gale.

By the ship Roanoke, Smith, and brig Saldana, Stubbs, at this port yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, the following letters have been received by mercantile houses in this city, to whom we are indebted for copies. Both the above vessels sailed on the 23d June.

Rio de Janeiro, June 22d, 1843.

The receipts of Flour since our last comprise 509 bbls. Haxall, ex Hannah, from Baltimore via Pernambuco; and 500 bbls. Haxall and 200 bbls. Brandywine, ex Isabella, from New York. Prices of this article are well sustained, and transactions have been effected to to the extent of 3600 bbls.—say 1700 bbls, Baltimore, ex Roanoke and Mary, at 12‖800 cash, in bond, equal to $17; exported 7000 do. do. do. at 17‖; 700 bbls. Richmond ex Hannah and George Gardner, at 19‖; and 500 bbls. ex Isabella at 17‖500 cash, equal to 18‖750. The stock in all hands is estimated at 28,000 bbls., of which 2000 bbls. are Richmond, and 2000 bbls. Baltimore, remain in first hands.

At Buenos Ayres on the 3d inst. Flour was quoted at 9 patacoons, nominal—5000 bbls. had arrived since the last admission, and no prospect of a future opening until September.

At Montevideo on the 9th inst., owing to heavy receipts, Flour was dull of sale, at $12, to net $7½ Spanish.

Prices of coffee remain the same, say for superior 3‖400 a 3‖600; good firsts 3‖100 a 3‖150. The scarcity of supplies make our dealers firm, notwithstanding the late discouraging advices from Europe and your quarter.

Exchange on England 25¼ a ½.

Extract of a letter from the agent of the Underwriters of Baltimore, dated,

Montevideo, June 6, 1843.

I take leave to inform you that a very severe gale was experienced in the River Plate, on the 29th and 30th ult. from the S. S. E. and that much damage has been sustained by the shipping at Buenos Ayres, of sundry nations. Those of the United States are, barque Serene, of Baltimore, loss of foremast, and cut down to the water's edge—cargo safe. It is said the vessel will be condemned. Barque Aurora of Boston, stranded high and dry, and bilged; will be condemned; brig Oswego, Philadelphia, with her outward cargo on board; stranded, and will be condemned; cargo safe.—Brig Oriole, seriously damaged, and will probably be condemned; Schooners Saratoga and Carolinian much damaged, and require repairs. Forty vessels have received more or less damage at that port.

At Montevideo, although the gale was felt with great severity, and the harbor is full of vessels, I am happy to state that only one vessel stranded, after having parted both chain cables—the barque Hobart, of Cohasset, with 1800 bbls. flour on board, just arrived from Rio. This vessel is high and dry on a sand beach and will probably be got off. Cargo landing in good order, the latter insured at Rio.

The U. S. Ship John Adams, at anchor near this port, parted two of her chains during the gale. The U. S. schr. Enterprise arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro in a leaky condition, and reported the gale as exceedingly heavy off the coast. She was obliged to throw some of her guns overboard. I much fear that great damage has been sustained on the coast not yet known.

It would be well to state, for the information of ship masters, bound direct to Buenos Ayres, that the pilot boat which formerly cruized in the vicinity of Maladonado for inward bound ships, has been withdrawn; consequently such as may require a pilot, must touch at this port to obtain one.

Montevideo, May 31, 1843.

Since the 25th ult., the import of flour has been 7277 barrels, of which about 300[illegible], have been sent on to Buenos Ayres in addition to 1800 per Hobart, from Rio Janeiro, that passed up a few days since. A further quantity is daily expected from that quarter.—The Serene's cargo from Baltimore was placed at $10,640, delivered in Buenos Ayres netting $9,30-100, and lately 200 bbls., half 'Gallago,' half 'Baltimore,' have been sold at $10,3. There is little demanded for consumption and consequently the stock in first hands has been increased to about 800 barrels, and we do not think that over $10 to net $7,50 could now be obtained.

There is very little inquiry for any article of our usual import, and even of such as are of actual necessity very small supplies would cause an immediate depression.

We were in hopes to be able by this opportunity to have advised some important change in the state of public affairs, and although indications of a change still continue, nothing decisive has yet been done. About 2500 French, Italians and Germans have taken up arms and compose a very formidable addition to the defence of the place. General Rivera is at no great distance with the greater part of his forces, and is probably only waiting a convenient opportunity to make a general attack on Oribe, a Buenos Ayrean General, who has entrenched himself within sight of the city. Such an event is much to be desired, for to which ever side victory may incline, the result must be beneficial to the commerce of the place. The present stagnation of trade, the utter impossibility of collecting outstanding debts, and the entire absence of confidence are circumstances which if continued much longer will be followed by consequences that we fear will prove generally ruinous.

Buenos Ayres, June 2.

Our market remains without material change. Of flour we had lately two arrivals from your's, with about 3200 bbls. and by the barque Serene, from Baltimore, about 1000 bbls. This article is nominally worth 9 patacoons on board, and former importations, which are permitted to be re-exported to the Upper Provinces, are held at 12 pats in deposit. There is, however, little or no demand on speculation, and the above mentioned arrivals remain on hand unsold.

Commercial Matters, &c.

CANAL COMMERCE.

Collector's Office, Pittsburgh, August 9, 1843.

Comparative statement of leading articles from the East, taken off the Pennsylvania Improvements at Pittsburgh, during the first four months of navigation in each of the years 1842 and 1843.

		1842	1843.
Mdse. including br. muslins,	lbs	5,841,832	11,036,051
Groceries, including Coffee,	"	1,126,274	5,349,179
Hardware,	"	1,067,963	2,131,478
Queensware,	"	581,279	913,013
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.	"	93,512	531,219
Copper and Tin,	"	45,241	171,664
Leather,	"	11,866	172,117
Clay and Gypsum,	Tons	78	107
H. H. Goods	Lbs.	523,000	651,125
Tobacco man'd		173,342	221,632
Provisions not specified, and sundries		264,305	743,719
Blooms,		5,208,218	9,018,721
Fish,	Barrels	1,709	5,651

Statement showing the amount of the leading articles shipped upon the Pennsylvania Improvements, at Pittsburgh, and cleared Eastward, during the first four months of navigation in each of the years 1842 and 1843.

		1842.	1843.
Flour,	Barrels	50,653	101,814
Bacon,	Lbs	9,360,331	20,281,436
Tobacco,	"	8,022,623	12,983,692
Butter and Cheese,	"	78,474	392,909
Lard and Tallow,	"	782,536	1,562,634
Provisions not specified and sundries,	"	723,637	1,313,916
Feathers,	"	121,811	136,714
Wool,	"	229,335	1,586,505
Cotton,	"	837,111	1,009,636
Hemp,	"	87,293	1,292,100
Furs and Peltry	"	51,487	71,265
Whiskey	Galls.	22,193	69,748
Groceries,	Lbs.	592,354	846,855
Oil,	"	3,348	31,654
Furniture,	"	197,649	237,515
Rags,	"	99,346	215,077

In the above statement for 1843, the articles shipped eastward, are, in the aggregate, over the whole tonnage of the same in 1842. The articles of Bacon, Lard and Tallow, Wool, Cotton, Furs and Peltry, Oil, Rags, Whiskey, Provisions not specified and sundries, largely overrun their entire shipments in 1842.

Of the Eastern freights it may also be remarked, that during the above period for the present year, Groceries, Drugs, Dye Stuffs and Leather, are considerably over their amount for the whole of last year; while Hardware, Copper, Tin, and various other articles, not named in the above list, are about equal.

One month's business, such as that of last May, will make the freights from the east exceed those of the whole of last year.

These statements have been carefully prepared, and may be relied upon as strictly accurate.

WILLIAM McELLROY, Coll'r.

A farmer.—The Buffalo Advertiser says that Mr. Alonzo L. Fish, of Herkimer, from only 20 cows, made last season 13,993 pounds of excellent cheese, besides 301 pounds of good butter. To say nothing of the latter, there was a product equal to 700 pounds of cheese to each cow! The cheese received the premium at the Herkimer cattle show.

Trade with Canada.—The Collector of Quebec has issued the following notice:

Notice.—All goods imported from the U. States by land or inland navigation, upon which duty has been paid, must be accompanied by a document under the hand of the proper officer at the port where the vessel or goods last arrived and departed from, showing that the duties have been duly paid thereon. All goods so imported and entered to be warehoused at this port, under the provisions of the act 3 and 4, William IV., cap. 59, sec. 38, must be accompanied by a document under the hand of the proper officer at the frontier port, showing that bond has been given for the due "arrival and warehousing of such good." And until a reasonable time shall have elapsed after the coming into force of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 59, from and after the 5th July, 1843, all flour, salted pork, beef, &c., so imported, must be accompanied with documentary proof that the said flour had been actually and bona fide imported previous to the above date.

H. Jessopp, *Collector.*
Custom House, Quebec, 29th July, 1843.

Mississippi River.—The St. Louis Gazette has the following:

"The Mississippi, above, although fallen considerably, is still in a good navigable stage. Boats loaded with lead continue to pass the rapids without lighting. We believe that it is unusual for the river to have remained at so good a stage, for so long a time. Early in the Spring, the heavy rains at the North are said to have raised the Wisconsin and other branches of the Upper Mississippi, from 15 to 20 feet, thereby inundating the whole country adjacent to those rivers. This accounts, in part at least, for the continued high water above."

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

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

ARRIVED.
Warren, Ward, Beaver.

DEPARTED.
Warren, Ward, Beaver,