beards and moustaches, their conversation was partly French, partly German, and here and there a stray Italian diminutive crept in—and to season the whole, like cayenne in a *ragout*, threw us an odd curse in English.

Their dress, their free and easy manner, their intimacy with each other, and above all the *locale* they had chosen for their festivities, made me, I own, a little suspicious about their spotless morality, and I began conjecturing to what possible calling they might belong; now, guessing them to be smugglers—now, police of some kind or other—now, highwaymen outright, but without being able to come to any conclusion that even approached satisfaction. The more I listened, the more did my puzzle grow on me; that they were the most distinguished and exalted individuals, or the most confounded storytellers, was certain. Here was a fat, greasy little fellow, with a beard like an Armenian, who was talking of a trip he made to Greece with the Duke of Saxe Weimar; apparently they were on the best terms together, and had a most jolly time of it.—There was a large, handsome man, with a short black moustache, describing a night attack by wolves, made on a caravan he was in during a journey to Siberia. I listened with intense interest to his narrative; the scenery, the danger, the preparation for defence, had all those little traits that bespoke truth, when, confound him, he destroyed the whole in a moment, as he said, 'At that moment, the Archduke Nicholas said to me'—the Archduke Nicholas, indeed—very good that—he's just as great a liar as the other.

'Come,' thought I, 'there's a respectable looking old fellow with a bald head; let us hear him; there's no boasting of the great people he ever met with, from that one, I'm sure.'

'We were now coming near to Vienna,' continued he, 'the night was dark as pitch, when a vidette came up to say that a party of brigands, well known thereabouts, were seen hovering about the post station the entire evening. We were well armed, but still by no means numerous, and it become a grave question what we were to do. I got down immediately, and examined the loading and priming of the carbines; they were all right, nothing had been stirred.'

'What's the matter?' said the duke.

'Oh,' says I, 'then there's a duke here also.'

'What's the matter,' said the duke of Wellington.

'Oh, by Jove, that beats all,' cried I, jumping up on the sofa, and opening both my hands with astonishment. 'I'd have wagered a trifle on that little fellow, and hang me if he isn't the worst of the whole set.'

'What's the matter?—what's happened!' said they all, turning round in amazement at my sudden exclamation; 'is the man mad?'

'It's hard to say,' replied I: 'but if I'm not, you must be, unless I have the honor, which is perfectly possible, to be in company with the Holy Alliance; for so help me, since I have sat here and listened to you, there is not a crown head in Europe, not a queen, not an archduke, ambassador and general-in-chief, some of you have not been intimate with; and the small man with the red beard has just let slip something about the Shah of Persia.'

The torrent of laughter that shook the table never ceased for full a quarter of an hour. Old and young, smooth and grisly, they laughed till their faces were seamed with rivulets, like a mountain in winter, and when they would endeavor to address me, they'd burst out as fresh as ever.

'Come over and join us, worthy friend, said he who sat at the head of the board, 'you seem well to equal it; and perhaps our character as men of truth may improve on acquaintance.'

'What in Heaven's name are you?' said I.

Another burst of merriment was the only reply they made me. I never found such difficulty in making my way in certain classes of society where the tone was a familiar one; where a bon-mot was a good currency, and a joke passed well; there I was at home and to assume features of the party was with me a kind of instinct which I could not avoid. It cost me neither effort nor strain—I caught up the spirit as a child catches up an accent, and went the pace as pleasantly as though I had been bred among them. I was therefore but a short time at the table, when, by way of matriculation, I deemed it necessary to relate a story; and certainly if they had astounded me by the circumstances of either high and mighty acquaintances, I did not spare them in my narrative, in which the emperor of China figured as a very common place individual, and the King of Candia came in just incidentally as a rather dubious acquaintance might do.

For a time they listened like people who are well accustomed to give and take these kind of miracles; but when I mentioned something about a game of leap-frog on the walls of China with the celestial himself, a perfect shout of incredulous laughter interrupted me.

'Well,' said I, 'don't believe me if you don't like; but here I have been the whole evening listening to you, and if I have not bolted as much as that, my name's not Con O'Kelley.'

But it is not necessary to tell you how, step by step, they led me to credit all they were saying; but actually, to tell my own real story to them, which I did from beginning to end, down to the very moment I sat there, with a large glass of hot claret before me, as happy as might be.

'And you really are so low in purse?' said one.

'And you have no prospect of any occupation, nor any idea of a livelihood?' cried another.

'Just as much as I expect promotion from my friend the Emperor of China,' said I.

'You speak French and German well enough, though?'

'And a smattering of Italian,' said I.

'Come, you'll all do admirably; be one of us.'

'Might I make bold to ask what trade that is?'

'You don't know; you can't guess, even.'

'Not even guess,' said I; except you report for the papers, and come here to make up the news.'

'Something better than that, I hope,' said the man at the head of the table. 'What think you of a life that leads a man about the world, from Norway to Jerusalem—that shews him every land the sun shines on, and every nation on the Globe, traveling with every luxury that can make a journey easy, and a road pleasant; enables him to visit whatever is remarkable in every city in the universe; to hear Pasta at St. Petersburgh in the winter, and before the year ends to see an Indian war-dance among the red-men of the Rocky Mountains; to sit beneath the shadow of the Pyramids, as it were to-day, and ere two months be over, to stand in the spray of the Talhaton, and join a wolf-chase through the pine forests of the North; and not only this, but to have opportunities of seeing life on terms the most intimate; that society should be unveiled to an extent that few men of any station can pretend to; to converse with the wisest and the greatest, the most distinguished in rank, age, and better than all, the most beautiful women of every land in Europe, who depend on your word, rely on your information, and permit a degree of intimacy, which in their own rank is unattainable; to improve your mind by knowledge of languages, and more still, by habits of intelligence which habit bestows.'

'And to do this,' said I, burning with impatience at a picture that realized all that I wished for, 'to do this.'

'Be a courier,' said thirty voices in a cheer.

'Vive la Grande Route,' and with the word each man drained his glass to the bottom.

'Vive la Grande Route,' exclaimed I, louder than the rest; 'and here I join you.'

From that hour I entered on a career, that each day I follow is become dearer to me. It is true, I sit in the rumble of the carriage, while *monsieur*, or my lord, reclines within; but would I exchange his ennui and depression for my own light heartedness and jollity? would I give up the happiness and independence of all the intrigue and plotting of the world I enjoy, for his rank and station? Does not Mont Blanc look as grand in his hoary panoply to me as to him? If I wander through the gallery of Dresden, have I not the sweet smile of the great Raphael's Madonna bent on me as blandly as on him? Is not mine host, with less of ceremony, far more cordial to me than to him? Is not mine a rank known and acknowledged, in every town, in every village? Have I not a greeting wherever I pass? Should sickness overtake me, where have I not a home? Where am I among strangers? Then, what care I for the bill? mine is a royal route where I never pay. And lastly, now is the *soubrette* of the rumble as agreeable a companion as a pale and care-worn lady within?

Such is my life. Many would scoff and call it menial. Let them if they will. I never felt it so; and once more I say, 'Vive la Grand Route.'

It is scarcely credible how valuable is the poultry in the United States. By the census of 1840 it was returned at $12,176,170. New York contributes $2,373,029, which is more than the value of all its swine, half the value of its sheep, the entire value of its neat cattle, and five times more than the value of all the horses and mules of the State. These facts are derived from a publication of the Harpers called 'American Poetry Book,' and they are certainly enough to make Chapman crow.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1843.

MR. CLAY AND THE TARIFF.—We are glad to have it in our power to place on record the present opinion of HENRY CLAY on the subject of the Tariff. Although the sentiments of the following letter have been frequently put forth by Mr. Clay within a few months, still the federal papers have endeavored to advance his pretensions to the Presidency, by claiming for him what he does not claim for himself—by making him and his especial friends the exclusive supporters of the manufacturing interest, and by seeking to throw the democratic party into a position hostile to that interest.

The second paragraph of Mr. Clay's letter is a full and explicit declaration in favor of the principle contended for by the democratic party, and held by all its prominent men, viz: A TARIFF FOR REVENUE, WITH INCIDENTAL PROTECTION TO OUR MANUFACTURING INTERESTS. He believes that "WHATEVER REVENUE IS NECESSARY TO AN ECONOMICAL AND HONEST ADMINISTRATION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, OUGHT TO BE DERIVED FROM DUTIES IMPOSED ON FOREIGN IMPORTS." And that "IN ESTABLISHING A TARIFF OF THOSE DUTIES, SUCH A DISCRIMINATION OUGHT TO BE MADE AS WILL INCIDENTALLY AFFORD A REASONABLE PROTECTION TO OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS."

We repeat that we are pleased to put these sentiments upon record. If Mr. Clay be taken as the Coon candidate for Presidency, as of course he will be, his partisans cannot humbug the friends of a tariff with the notion that their only hope depends on his election. The identity of his views with those of the gentlemen from whom a democratic candidate for President will be taken, will convince the people that governmental action on that measure will be the same, let who will be elected. The effect of this unanimity of feeling on the Tariff will of course be to place it entirely beyond and above the chances of political warfare, and secure for our manufacturing interest, a *permanent* and *just* scale of duties; and no other can be maintained. That the fluctuation and uncertainty of our Tariff enactments have been the greatest difficulty our manufacturers have had to contend with, will be, we presume, generally conceded. The lowest rate of duties ever adopted, would have been preferable, if it had been permanent, to the ever-changing policy of government on this subject.

Mr. Clay expresses his opinion of the Tariff of 1828, in a very candid manner. He says that its adoption was "*highly discreditable to American legislation.*"—He also comes out rather favorably to the present tariff, the provisions of which, he thinks, are "wise and proper."

One good effect of this letter will be to block the non-committal game which the Whigs played so well in 1840, on the subject of the Tariff, at least. Mr. Clay, it seems, will not be put under the surveillance of a committee, and appears disposed to give his opinions on the great national issues with directness and candor. This course must in a measure, at least, prevent his admirers, in different sections of the country, from assigning to him opposite opinions on the same subject, as was the case in Harrison's successful campaign.

ASHLAND, 15th Sept., 1843.

DEAR SIR:—I received your favor, addressing some inquiries to me, in respect to the policy of protecting American interests. On that subject I have very frequently publicly expressed my sentiments, within the last two years. In the Senate of the United States, early last year, I fully expressed my views, and what I said was published. About the same time, I communicated them in the answer which I transmitted to a letter, addressed to me by a Committee of the Legislature of New York, which was also published. I again expressed my opinion in reply to a letter which I received from a fellow citizen of Philadelphia, requesting me state the principles of the Whig party. A statement of them, as understood by me, was accordingly made, and it is now conspicuously published at the head of many newspapers. The last expression of my opinion, is contained in a letter which I recently addressed to Nashville and of which I now transmit you a copy. If you had seen those various expressions of the opinions which I hold on the subject of your letter, I presume you would not have deemed it necessary to address me.

The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to a Tariff, may be briefly stated. In conformity to the principle announced in the compromise act, *I think, whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the General Government, ought to be derived from duties, imposed on Foreign imports. And I believe that, in establishing a Tariff of those duties, such a discrimination ought to be made as will incidentally afford reasonable protection to our national interests.*

I think there is no danger of a high tariff being ever established; that of 1828 was eminently deserving that denomination. I was not in Congress when it passed, and did not vote for it, but, with its history, and with the circumstances which gave birth to it, I am well acquainted. *They are highly discreditable to American legislation, and I hope for its honor, will never be repeated.*

After my return to Congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828.

The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833 commonly called the compromise act, still further reduced and modified them. The act which passed at the Extra Session of 1841, which I supported, was confined to the free articles. I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Generally, the duties which it imposes, are lower than those in the act of 1832. And, without intending to express any opinion upon every item of this last tariff, I would say, that I think the provisions, in the main, are wise and proper. If there be any excesses or defects in it, (of which I have not the means here of judging) they ought to be corrected.

My opinion, that there is no danger hereafter of a High Tariff, is founded on the gratifying fact, that our manufactures have now taken deep root. In their infancy, they needed a greater measure of protection; but as they grow and advance, they acquire strength and stability, and, consequently, will require less protection. Even now, some branches of them are able to maintain, in distant markets, successful competition with rival foreign manufactures.

Hoping that this letter may be satisfactory to you, and affording all the information you desire, and tendering my grateful acknowledgements for the friendly feelings and sentiments entertained by you towards me,

I am, with great respect,
your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Dr. F. S. BRONSON.

☞ The AMERICAN has run up the name of HENRY CLAY as its favorite for the Presidency. The Gazette will, we suppose, in proper time, follow the example of the Advocate and American. We have of late observed in its columns, many articles speaking of Mr. Clay in the most eulogistic manner, which, we presume, were intended to clear the way for its final slide into the whig ranks. The result of the late election was indeed a great victory of the whigs over the antimasons—much greater than we expected—and, if the anties are going to yield so easily, to tell the truth, much greater than we desired.

KANSAS INDIANS.—Delegates from the tribe arrived at St. Louis on the 8th inst., from Missouri river. They are on their way to Washington City, in order to arrange some difficulties with regard to their lands.

ANOTHER MURDER IN LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville Journal of the 19th says:—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, Mr. Wm. G. Benham, brother-in-law of the senior editor of this paper, was stabbed, at the White Mansion house, corner of Market and Third streets, by Talbot Oldham, son of Judge Oldham, of Jefferson county. Some slight quarrel having taken place, Oldman stabbed Benham twice with a bowie knife, once in the arm near the shoulder, severing a large artery, and once in the back. Benham died about midnight. We do not wish at present to detail all the circumstances of the occurrence, but, if they have been truly detailed to us by an eye witness, the act was as atrocious a murder as ever was perpetrated. Mr. B. was entirely unarmed.

The assassin, who, even before this act, had an infamous notoriety here, immediately mounted a horse and fled from the city. The sheriff subsequently went in pursuit, but we have not learned whether he succeeded in catching him.

THE LATE LOUISVILLE AFFAIR.—The Louisville Journal of Wednesday says:—"The coroner's jury sat yesterday morning upon the body of the late Wm. G. Benham, and rendered against Talbot Oldham a verdict of wilful murder. Oldham has not been caught. The officers of the law hunted for him yesterday afternoon in Jefferson county, but the fugitive was not to be found."

The Louisville Advertiser of the same day gives another version of the affair and says:—"The circumstances of the case are simply these; Mr. Oldham and Mr. Benham had been drinking together on the day of the occurrence. At Redding's, Mr. Benham got into a quarrel with the bar-keeper, from which Oldham extricated him, and endeavored to prevail on him to go home. They left the house together, and proceeded to the White Mansion, a Coffee House, some fifty yards distant. Mr. Benham, we understand, got into a quarrel with the proprietor of this establishment also, for which Mr. Oldham censured or remonstrated with him. This remonstrance produced the difficulty, which resulted in Mr. Benham's death. After some altercation between the two, Oldham was heard to *warn Benham not to strike him.* This warning was given more than once. Benham, however, who was much excited, and who was a very large powerful man, drew back his fist and struck Oldham in the face. Oldham drew his knife, (a common kitchen knife) and stabbed him.—In the scuffle Benham was stabbed more than once.—Mr. Oldham offered to surrender himself, but no officer appearing, and the excitement increasing, he mounted his horse and rode home. The coroner, with his usual legal ingenuity, has contrived to find a regular indictment for murder against him. The Grand Jury now have the matter under consideration. He will, we understand, return to town to-day or to-morrow, and deliver himself up to the officers of the law. He desires that his case shall be fully investigated, and is willing to abide the decision of a jury of his countrymen. He at the same time protests against the means used by his enemies to forestall public opinion; to prejudice the public mind against him and thus prevent the impartial administration of justice.

We think it due to Mr. Oldham to state that every unprejudiced man in this community considers his case as one clearly of self defence, and that it will be decided to be such, we entertain not the shadow of a doubt upon his final trial. There is nothing of the spirit of murder in the whole occurrence, and to call it such is to betray not only a desire to injure Mr. Oldham, but a disgraceful ignorance of the meaning of the term itself. Mr. Oldham is a small, weak, unhealthy young man, with scarcely the physical strength of a boy of ten years of age. Benham was a man who weighed near two hundred pounds, and having been a sailor, was powerful in proportion to his weight. Oldham has some enemies, but is well known to be a very amiable and estimable young gentleman. In common with the friends of both parties, we regret exceedingly the deadly result of this unfortunate affair. It will be a warning to us, that the sanctity of a man's person is not to be lightly violated.

OFFICIAL RESULTS OF THE ELECTION FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1843.

Counties.	Clarke,	Miller,	Foster,	Tweed,	Weaver,	Guilford,
Adams,	1255	1254	1254	1700	1700	1697
Armstrong,						
Allegheny,	4327	4342	4525	3337	3216	3317
Beaver,	1583	1587	1593	1860	1869	[illegible]
Bedford,	1882	1892	1893	1971	1969	1973
Berks,	4090	4109	4101	1622	1630	1658
Bradford,	1752	2873	2919	1036	1025	2185
Bucks,	3773	3812	3813	3386	3380	3383
Butler,	1522	1554	1559	1336	1353	1336
Cambria,	759	850	864	768	816	757
Carbon,	535	556	543	136	137	134
Centre,	1461	1458	1475	1334	1334	1338
Chester,	4113	4109	4118	4502	4498	4495
Clearfield,	750	755	756	535	534	534
Clinton,	727	723	724	665	660	662
Columbia,	2180	2142	2132	1041	1027	1031
Crawford,	1951	1954	1954	756	753	759
Cumberland	2319	2326	2324	2267	2266	2262
Clarion,	1123	1125	1121	625	626	624
Dauphin,	1550	1681	1652	1995	1936	2015
Delaware,	1253	1254	1234	1454	1455	1455
Erie,	1561	1569	1569	2730	2728	2727
Elk,						
Fayette,	2152	2147	2145	1851	1850	1849
Franklin,	2068	2067	2068	2368	2373	2368
Greene,	1494	1520	1509	816	807	807
Huntingdon	1412	1466	1459	2333	2315	2306
Indiana,	928	955	958	1289	1307	1213
Jefferson,	451	451	450	408	408	408
Juniata,	804	835	830	713	709	698
Lancaster,	3869	3868	3870	5714	5712	5719
Lebanon,	1591	1573	1583	1997	1995	2042
Lehigh,	1515	1604	1604	1625	1623	1623
*Luzerne,	2312	2304	2079	1372	1363	1354
Lycoming,	1842	1962	1835	1301	1273	1268
M'Kean,						
Mercer,	1841	1842	1852	1899	1924	1900
Monroe,	875	865	873	95	108	91
Montgo'ry,	3538	3545	3543	2567	2559	2565
Mifflin,	1082	1083	1083	960	967	966
Northm'lnd,	1357	1622	1534	1516	933	937
Northm'ton,	2206	2205	2206	1175	1175	1175
Philad. city,	3965	3943	3941	6619	6620	6617
" co.,	10515	10521	10498	7348	7323	7312
Perry,	1331	1374	1369	665	659	672
Pike,	406	406	406	39	39	39
Potter,	389	389	389	154	154	154
Susquch'na,	1168	1169	1174	660	660	660
Schuykill,	2258	2249	2248	1619	1606	1624
Somerset,	629	631	631	1775	1774	1774
Tioga,	1419	1442	1439	368	364	367
Union,	1424	1441	1446	2074	2034	2012
Venango,	790	800	802	361	364	361
Warren,	764	765	764	610	609	609
Westmr'nd,	2443	2813	2815	1931	3021	1955
Wayne,	906	906	907	116	113	116
Washingt'n,	3378	3378	3377	3426	3425	3427
Wyoming,	483	483	505	252	250	233
York,	2625	2633	2629	1841	1818	1821
	106895	108917	110456	96,602	94,763	95,766

*In Luzerne county, there were 225 votes for Wm. B. Foster, without the word "junior;" these should be added to Mr. Foster's vote.

☞ In Lancaster county there were polled for Hugh Mehaffy 293, Hugh D. King 292, J. Moorhead 292, (antimasons).

☞ The counties yet to hear from will increase the Democratic majorities.

☞ A man named James McGuire, a drover, walked out of a door in the second story of a tavern in Georgetown on Sunday week, whilst intoxicated, and was killed instantly.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.—Below will be found the result of the late Congressional elections in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, compared with those for the last Congress, with the gain for the democratic party. In making the comparison, we concede to the Coons in the next Congress the member from the York district, Pennsylvania!

	28th Congress.		27th Congress	
	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.
Pennsylvania,	11	13	15	13
Ohio,	12	9	7	12
New Jersey,	4	1	0	6
	27	23	22	31

Whig majority in the 27th Congress, 9
Democratic majority in the 28th Congress, 4
Democratic gain 13

We annex from the Journal of Commerce a full statement of the political character of the new Congress, as far as elected:

TWENTY-EIGHT CONGRESS.

The Senate when full, comprises 52 members. At present, there are five vacancies, viz: 2 in Tennessee, 1 in Illinois, and 1 Missouri. The three first will be filled with Whigs, and the two last with democrats.—Of the Senators already elected, 26 are Whigs, including Mr. Rives of Virginia, whose politics are of the impracticable order, and 21 Democrats. Adding the vacancies, the full Senate will stand,—29 Whigs and 23 Democrats. Whig majority in the Senate 6.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the new apportionment, the House will comprise 223 members. Of these 201 are already elected. Their political affinities will be seen by the following schedule; which also shows the loss and gain to each party, comparing this Congress with the last. Of the 201 members elected, it appears that 63 are Whigs, and 138 Democrats. In the last Congress, from the States and parts of States, 125 Whigs and 96 Democrats. Whig majority then, in the said States and parts of States, 29; Democratic majority now, 75. Difference 104.

	New Congress.		*Old Congress.*	
	W.	D.	W.	D.
Missouri,		5		2
Georgia,	2	6	9	
Arkansas,		1		1
New York,	10	24	19	21
Delaware,	1		1	
Massachusetts,	4	2	6	1
South Carolina,		7	1	8
New Hampshire,		4		5
Connecticut,		4	6	
Virginia,	3	12	7	14
Louisiana,		4	2	1
North Carolina,	4	5	8	5
Tennessee,	5	6	8	5
Kentucky,	5	5	11	2
Indiana,	2	8	6	1
Illinois,	1	6	2	1
Alabama,	1	6		5
R. Island,	1	1	2	
Vermont,	2	1	5	
Maine,		3	1	2
N. Jersey,	1	4	6	
Pennsylvania,	13	11	13	15
Ohio,	9	12	12	7
	64	139	125	96
		64	96	
Present dem. majority,		75		29 Whig maj. last Congress.

YET TO BE ELECTED.

In Maryland,	6
Michigan,	3
Mississippi,	4
Massachusetts, (vacancies)	4
Maine, (vacancies)	4
Vermont, do.	1
	22
Elected as above	201
Total members	223

The 22 members yet to be elected, will not vary the majority much either way.

The sum of the matter is, that there will be a decided Whig majority in the Senate; while in the House the Democrats will be to the Whigs in the proportion of more than two to one. The two Houses will thus be a check upon each other; and strong party measures, on either side, will be sure to encounter opposition and defeat. The interests of the country will be quite as safe under these circumstances, as if either party were predominant in both Houses.

On the question of the Tariff, party lines will not be the guide exclusively,—a number of the Northern democrats being favorable to *protection*, while several of the Southern Whigs will go for low duties.

ANOTHER RACE WON BY FASHION.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun that this favorite northern mare has won another race over the Kendall Course. There was but one dash of four miles, which was won by Fashion in 7 minutes 35½ seconds. Blue Dick was then withdrawn, and the mare galloped round the course, taking the purse. The time is the best, we believe, ever made over the Kendall course. At starting, Blue Dick took the lead and kept it throughout, until near the judge's stand in the fourth mile, when Fashion passed him apparently with ease.

WATER AS FUEL.—Mr. G. M. Stone is lecturing at Louisville on the use of liquid fuel. He proposes to use oil, bitumen, and similar substances for fuel, and hopes to be able to join water in such a manner that it shall be decomposed and its inflammable elements join in the production of combustion.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.—A letter in the Richmond Va. Compiler says: "The product of Virginia, for the years 1842 and '43, I have ascertained that the general impression among the dealers is, that not more than 46,000 hhds. were made last, or will be produced this year."

ANTI-MORMON MEETING.—Another anti-Mormon meeting was held at Green Plains Precinct, near Warsaw, Illinois, on the 19th ult., and the proceedings of the mass meeting held at Carthage on the 6th ult, being read, were unanimously approved. The following resolutions were passed at Green Plains Precinct

"1. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting, together with the Precinct Corresponding Committee, address the Central Committee at Carthage, requesting them to draw up an address to the Governor of this State, setting forth the wrongs we have received, and the grievances we labor under, at the hands of the Mormons, and requesting his aid to remedy the evil.

"2. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a petition should forthwith be put in circulation for the signatures of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, praying the Governor of this State to withdraw the State Arms from the hands of the Mormons—deeming it necessary for the security and welfare of the community.

"3. Resolved, That this meeting hold it to be the duty of anti-Mormon citizens of this Precinct to immediately form themselves into independent companies, that they may be the better prepared to act in cases of emergency."

ABSOLUTE STARVATION.—The Macon (Geo.) Democrat relates the following horrible story. Can such things be in this country?

"Perhaps it may seem astonishing that such an event could occur in a county where thirty-five hundred dollars are appropriated by a generous community to the support of the sick and indigent poor, but such we are nevertheless assured is the fact. The circumstance we allude to, occurred in a poor family living at one of the two acre lots near the branch on the Houston Road.—All the family were confined to bed with the prevalent fever, two of whom have died from want of medical attendance and starvation. Their names we know not. A charitable lady who visited these children of affliction, a day or two since, and relieved their present necessities, was informed by a very sick but still surviving member of this family, that he had not eaten a mouthful in three or four days, we forget which. We beg leave respectfully to direct the attention of the charitable to this and other instances of distress, among the poorer classes of our community.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER

The brig Paul Jones, Capt. Palmer, from Canton, 23d June, arrived last night.

Ke-ying, the Imperial Commissioner arrived at Canton on Sunday, the 4th June, and, on Tuesday, the British functionaries repaired to the city to visit His Excellency, who was expected at Hong Kong on the 10th, to exchange the ratifications of the late treaty with England, but in this expectation the good people were disappointed, for His Excellency did not intend to budge until about the 1st July. In the meantime a splendid house has been prepared for his use, and a spacious hall built for the exchange of the documents. It was rumored that he would not condescend to go down to Hong Kong, but must have H. B. M. Plenipotentiary meet him 'half way."

Much sickness prevailed on the shores around Hong Kong, in the shipping and the garrison.

General Saltoun, British Commander-in-Chief of the forces in China, arrived in the W. S. Prosperine, on the 13th June, and went up in the steamer to Canton, on the 18th on a private visit.

A new Roman Catholic Church was opened for Worship on the 11th June, having been built with much despatch, by the aid of funds contributed by English, Portuguese and Spanish residents

For the eleven months ending 31st May, the export of Teas to England, from China, amounted to 46,201,251 lbs.

A British Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by H. B. M. subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast, has been established at Hong Kong.

Capt. Balfour has addressed a note to the creditors of the insolvent hongs, informing them that a new instalment has been paid on account of the Hong debts, and that the following will be paid them.

On Hingtae's debts a dividend of 12, 42 per cent, leaving a balance due to the creditors of 17 per cent

On Kingqua's debts a dividend of 15 per cent, leaving due 25 per cent, with interest on the principal from 1st May, 1839.

Mowqua's (old) debts, payable in 7 years, are to be paid in full.

On Howqua's debts payable in ten years, a dividend of 10 per cent is to be paid, leaving due 30 per cent.

The death by Cholera, at Manilla were gradually diminishing. The natives believed that the disease was caused by the waters having been poisoned by the whites, and two Englishmen had nearly fallen victims of the superstitious belief, having been caught and severely beaten. One of the Indians engaged in the assault, was shot down by the police in pursuit.

The Kowloon robbers around Canton, have ceased their depredations, in consequence of the severe measures adopted by the British authorities.

LATER FROM CHINA.—By the Packet ship Morrison which arrived at New York on Wednesday night, in 135 days from Canton, the American has files of papers to the 5th of June, containing the following items:

The schooner Ariel had been detained for some days at Amoy by Commodore Kearney, on account of some irregularity in her papers. The account of this matter is somewhat obscure, but it seems that the Ariel 'changed owners' on her arrival at Macao from Boston, and became the property of G. W. Fraser. Commodore Kearney, on examing the schooner's papers, wrote to her captain, Shannon, that the Ariel was not entitled to carry the U. S. flag, that she must return to Macao, whither he would send her papers, sealed up; that all the goods or treasures on freight must first be discharged at Amoy; and that the packet containing the papers must be opened only by Mr. Sturgis, the U. S. vice consul at Macao

These orders were complied with, the schooner was allowed to depart, and on the same day Commodore Kearney issued the following notice:—

To American Merchants and others.

All persons having goods, merchandize or treasures to ship from oneport to another on this coast, are hereby cautioned against intrusting the same on board any vessel in the "opium trade" sailing under the flag of the United States of North America.

Dated on board the U. S. Frigate Constellation, harbor of Amoy, coast of China, this the 16th day May, A. D. 1843. (Signed) L. Kearney.

On the arrival of the schooner at Macao, M. Fraser wrote to Mr. Sturgis to know what was the informality in her papers, to which Mr. Sturgis answered that he could not tell, "they being of such tenor as those generally held by vessels sold abrond." The Canton Press says that Mr. Fraser will bring the matter before a tribunal in the United States in a suit for damages against Commodore Kearney.

The Press adds that there are several vessels in the China Seas, trading under the American flag, with papers like those of the Ariel.

The Constellation had arrived at Hong Kong and was daily expected at Macao.

We learn verbally that Ke-Ying, the Imperial commissioner, had arrived at Canton.

Sir Henry Pottinger has issued some very stringent proclamations against smuggling on the river, which appears to have been distasteful to some of the resident foreign merchants.

Native robbers were exceedingly troublesome at Hong Kong; so much that the local authorities had issued an edict forbidding any Chinaman to be out at night without a lantern and a pass, and making other provisions to suppress disorder. The house of the Morrison Education Society had been broken into and plundered by a gang of Chinese robbers, who destroyed or carried away all the furniture, severely wounded Mr. Brown, and forced him, his wife and children to fly for their lives. The thieves had full possession of the house for two hours. Mr. Brown lost about a thousand dollars worth of property, and Dr. Hobson, who occupied part of the house, about as much, including his surgical instruments.

There had been a great fire at Tinghaie, in the island of Chusan, which destroyed a great number of horses and caused much distress among the inhabitants. It was said there that Commodore Kearney had received a communication from the Emperor, informing him that the United States would be allowed to trade at all the ports opened to the English.

LATER FROM RIO JANERIO.—The barque Oceola, Captain Carty, arrived at this port on Wednesday, from Rio, which place she left on the 1st ult., one day later than the barque Douglass, at New York. Captain Carty, when one day out of port, passed the joint Brazilian and Napolitan squadron, escorting the intended Empress (a Napolitan princess) to Rio de Janeiro, where she will be united in matrimony to the young Emperor of Brazil, a youth not yet over 20 years of age.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

The independent members of the Canadian Assembly have resolved to advocate the following reductions in the salaries of Government officers:—All salaries over £1,000 to be reduced one-third; 1,000 to 750, one-fourth; 750 to 500, one-fifth; 500 to 400, one-sixth; 400 to 300, one-seventh. The anniversary of the Quebec Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society was appointed to be held in the St. Ann street Chapel on Monday evening, the 16th inst.—A. Keith, Esq., has been elected Mayor of the city of Halifax.—On the 3d inst. a new place of worship, lately erected on the Nashwaak, in connection with the Church of Scotland, was opened for divine service by the Rev. John M. Brooke, of Fredericton, who preached upon the occasion to a numerous congregation.—Saint John's, Newfoundland, is shortly to be lighted with gas.—An accident occurred in Montreal, 11th inst., in consequence of the falling in of a portion of the public sewer now being constructed, by which one of the contractors, named Henry Kinloch, lost his life.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

EIGHT FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
R. Clayton, Baily, Louisville.
Belfast, Smith, Wheeling.
*Messenger, Perry, St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
Belfast, Smith, Wheeling.
Manhattan, King, Laid up.
Massachusetts, Bennet, St. Louis,
*North Bend, Duncan, do.
Ohio Mail, Baily, Cin.

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

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE splendid, fast running steamer OLIVE BRANCH, T. C. MAY, Master, leaves for the above and all intermediate ports on Tuesday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES MAY.

The Olive Branch is provided with Evans' Safety Guard. o24

FOR LOUISVILLE AND ST. LOUIS.

THE splendid, fast running steamer EVELINE, Capt. BROWN IRWIN, leaves for the above and all intermediate ports on Tuesday next, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to BIRMINGHAM & CO., o21 No. 60, Water street.

The Eveline has been thoroughly repaired in the dock, and can be safely recommended as a safe passenger and freight boat.

St. Peter's Church at Rome.

A LARGE PAINTING of this splendid Temple will be exhibited for a short time at IRWIN'S LONG ROOM, corner of Fourth and Market streets. Of this Picture, Bishop England gave the highest eulogium in the Catholic Miscellany, 30th January, 1836. It is on its way to New Orleans, together with 50 other paintings, which are now open to the public.

Admittance 25 cents; tickets for the season 50 cents; children half price. G. COOKE.

N. B. The Rev. Clergy of all denominations are respectfully invited, free of charge. o23.

Teas, Leather and Mustard.

RECEIVED on consignment, and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS, at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth street—

100 Chests, Half Chests, and Boxes of Young Hyson Teas, fresh importations;
3000 lbs. Sole Leather;
50 Kegs best Philadelphia Mustard. Also,
100