tions, declared the symptoms alarming,' and the 'case attended with difficulty,' but by no means 'with danger' Nobody told him to 'return and study his profession;' but there was one who was very sure such a recommendation was necessary. Days rolled on, and however blind to his danger his family might be, the sufferer himself gradually awoke to it. One morning after a restless night, during which he had been greatly harrassed by cough, hectic fever, and a burning feeling in the palms of his hands,—a common accompaniment of consumption,—he called me to his side and said:

"'Nurse, I am about to ask you a question, and I expect from you a resolute and explicit answer. Your experience in cases like mine must have been great: tell me, do you think I shall recover?"

'I hesitated.

"'Be candid: you will neither shock nor distress me by your reply; only let it convey your real opinion. Say, shall I recover?'

'I told him I thought it doubtful. He mused for a few moments, and then, pointing to his portfolio, said,

"'Write from my dictation, post the letter yourself, and observe the most rigid silence respecting it to my family.'

'I obeyed his instructions. The letter was brief, and addressed to a lawyer in London. It alluded slightly to his increased indisposition, and requested his friend to lose no time in repairing to E—th, where he wished to consult him respecting his will.

A journey from the metropolis into Devon was not then, as now, an affair of twenty-four hours, and ten days elapsed before Mr. Helsham's man of business reached us. His unexpected arrival threw the family in the most painful agitation; but by the invalid himself the attorney was cordially and eagerly welcomed. Their conference was long; but, as the distressed young man that evening voluntarily confided to me, *very satisfactory*. Mr. Underwood candidly told his anxious client that he could make no valid will for the next three weeks—till, in fact, he was of age.

"'I will take your instructions," he added, observing the young man's distress. "will carry out your wishes in every particular, will take care to have the will drawn up, and ready in every respect for execution, the moment you are twenty-one—till then you are powerless."

'The invalid expressed audibly his distress and disappointment.

"'Three weeks will soon pass," suggested his companion.

"'But if I should die in the interim?"

"'Then," replied the lawyer, 'you will be unable to make any provisions for your family. They must be left to the kindness and consideration of the next heir."

"'In other words," said young Helsham, *"to absolute beggary."*

'And as the sick man repeated to me, during a sleepless night, this painful conclusion, his lips quivered with agony. I endeavored to console him; I reminded him that he had youth on his side, that ease and quiet would do much to stay the progress of disease, that no expedient was omitted to counteract it, and that, in truth, the interval one-and-twenty days, was very short.

"'Not in my case, nurse," was his gloomy reply.

'The excitement consequent on this interview, and the feelings of bitter disappointment which it left behind, were prejudicial to him. His manner underwent an entire change. Previous to his lawyer's visit he had been submissive, calm, and cheerful; now he was anxious, irritable, and impatient. No attention seemed to soothe him, no vigilance to satisfy him; every feeling was absorbed in a passionate desire to live over his minority; and the anxiety with which he watched every new symptom, the eagerness with which each morning he scanned the countenance of his medical attendant, as if to read his fate there, the restless impatience with which he counted the lagging hours—all this was painful to witness. To himself, moreover, it was destruction. Henry Helsham's bitterest enemy could have suggested no surer scheme for hastening his end than his own unhappy suggestion of Mr. Underwood's visit, and the excessive excitement which followed it.'

"'And amid all this anxiety, all this restlessness about the present, was there," said I, interrupting her, "no thought bestowed on a higher and nobler state of existence?"

The aged woman was silent, and I repeated my inquiry.

"'Religion was not fashionable in that family!" was the revolting reply.

The remark, every way offensive, was from her lips, under her circumstances and within those walls, appalling. I told her so. Reckless of all reproof, she drew breath, and hurried on.

'Twelve of the twenty-one days had expired when the will came down. For the first time the family seemed to take alarm—all but Major Helsham. He persisted in saying "it was only a cold—a severe and rather obstinate cold. The will!—tut! I think nothing of that. I've known men to live five-and-forty years after making their will! A lad *with Harry's prospects* die? A likely thing indeed! If he's not better next month, I'll take him to Madeira. A sea-voyage, and a short sojourn at Madeira, will set up any man. Doctors run tame about my house, as if it were a county hospital! A lad's appetite fails him, cough comes on, he looks rather pinched in the face, and in an instant those blood-suckers, the foo hunting doctors, surround the mother and groan her into the belief that her son is on his death bed! I beg I may hear no more such nonsense!"

'He was obeyed; he did hear "no more nonsense" on the subject. The next tidings brought him were too clear to admit of cavil. The day on which the will arrived was one of considerable excitement. Its contents were made known by the failing youth to his mother. He told her, in feeble accents, that if she wished any alteration to be made, that was the time to suggest it. Tears were her reply; and in an agony of grief I had half led her, half carried her, to her apartment. It was in vain that I urged the necessity of quiet, and besought the sisters to retrain their feelings while in their brother's presence. I might as well have shouted to 'The Parson and Clerk' at Dawlish." The Miss Helshams were quite as impenetrable to counsel, and in taking up their position quite as immoveable. The whole family, the major always excepted, seemed I thought to vie with each other in the noisiness and extravagance of their grief. If they knew how obstreperous lamentation distracts the dying person—how it unnerves and unsettles him—how it aggravates his sufferings, and hastens his end, affectionate relations would avoid it. The issue was exactly as I expected. Towards evening the ill-fated young man burnt with hectic fever; thirst which nothing could assuage, parched him; violent and rapidly succeeding fits of coughing distressed him, and rendered sleeping impossible. Such was the aspect of affairs till about three in the morning, when the fever began to subside, the cough to be less frequent, and I ventured to hope the worst of that weary night was over. Suddenly he spoke, I fancied, in an unusual and peculiar tone; a strange gurgling sound in the throat followed. I ran towards him—blood was gushing from his mouth and nostrils—he had ruptured a blood vessel.

'To raise him instantly, to ring for assistance, to apply cold water freely, to hold him upright in my arms till further help could be procured, seemed to be the act of a single instant; and it was successful. He revived, smiled, and whispered, 'Summon my surgeon.' He came; approved of what had been done; and told me what, in truth, I know before, that this new symptom was alarming; and that the case had now become critical.' A second physician, Dr. Luke, was called in. His directions were peremptory, and he insisted on their observance. The family were excluded from the sick-room. Positive orders were given to maintain in it perfect quiet. Windows and doors—it was November—were thrown open, that the lowest possible temperature might be obtained. A single sheet and counterpane formed the whole covering allowed the invalid. Speech was forbidden. In future he was to communicate his wishes on a slate. It was singular how completely, throughout these trying circumstances, one idea possessed him. His first question was, 'whether he should live till that day se'nnight—*his birthday*? His next, 'whether, in that case, he should be in full possession of his faculties?

'The reply of the physicians was ready and cautious. With respect to his first question they told him they hoped he would live much beyond the period he had named; but that everything depended on his keeping himself perfectly quiet, and shunning whatever would excite emotion. As to his second inquiry, "it was well known that with persons laboring under this complaint the faculties generally remain unclouded to the last moment." They again counselled silence, and withdrew. To the weeping mother below they were more communicative. They told her "No opinion as to the result could then be hazarded. If the next eight and forty hours went by without any recurrence of the bleeding, all immediate danger, they hoped, might be then said to have passed away. The new symptoms were alarming; but its return might, possibly, be obviated by good nursing, care, quiet, and vigilance." They then rose, looked grave, bowed over their respective fees and departed.

(Concluded on Monday.)

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1844.

TRUCKS.—We understand by a letter from Harrisburgh, that the Governor's veto on the bill commanding the Canal Commissioners to charge water power wheel toll on the State Trucks, was sustained in the Senate, the vote being 19 to 12. This is considered a triumph for the Truck System, as the bill passed the Senate unanimously at the last session.

It is said that Mr. DARSIE labored hard against the poor section boat men, transcending his information on the subject to a most ridiculous extent. We are sorry to hear that Mr. D. or any other man who has the slightest respect for the equal rights of the people, or the interests of the public works, should endeavor to throw obstacles in the way of a system that is calculated to be of such vast benefit to the people at large. But Mr. Darsie, like most of the politicians with whom he acts, has no feeling in common with the people; his party prejudices compel him to regard the operatives as unworthy of the privileges granted to the rich, and hence his opposition to any measure that would open to the man of moderate means the same opportunities for enterprising industry, that are afforded to the large capitalist. Mr. Darsie believes in the Websterian doctrine, to "take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor," and he acts as if he would rather see the workingmen reduced to a state of pauperism, than that they should gain an independence for themselves through sources which he thinks should only be open to the favored man of wealth.

☞ Messrs. FULLWOOD, CORT and JOHNSON, of Westmoreland, members of the Johnson State Central Committee, have contradicted Col. SETH SALISBERY's statement that Col. JOHNSON had withdrawn from the Presidential contest, and that he was willing to receive the nomination for Vice President. They say the Colonel had no authority for making such a statement, and that Col. JOHNSON will be brought before the National Convention for the Presidential nomination.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.—We are truly gratified to learn that our friend WM. JACK, Esq., has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives. By referring to our Harrisburgh letters, it will be seen that a large majority indicates the high esteem entertained for him by the members.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

(Extract from a Letter to the Editor.)

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 23, 1844.

Immediately after the meeting of the House yesterday morning, Mr J. B. Andrews, Clerk of the House, tendered to the Speaker his resignation. Last night, a caucus of the democratic members was called, and from some cause or other, the members from Philadelphia county and some others, amounting in all to some fifteen or twenty, did not attend. The members present then adjourned to meet again this evening. After the meeting of the House this morning a motion was made by Mr. Boal that Mr. Andrews have leave to withdraw his resignation, which was not agreed to; yeas 32, nays 58. Mr Brook moved to proceed to nominate a Clerk; whereupon, Mr Gibson nominated Wm. Jack, Mr Hamline nominated J. Seiler. Mr Farrell nominated Alex. Cummings. Mr Brady nominated D. Fleming, Mr Smith (of Clearfield) nominated B. Petriken, Mr Tustin nominated J. B. Andrews. Mr. Gibson then moved to dispense with the rule which requires nominations to lay over for one day; which was carried, yeas 71; nays 22. Messrs Tustin and Brook were then appointed tellers: on the first ballot, Jack had 30 votes, Seiler 16, Andrews 10, Petriken 2, Fleming (whig) 28, Cummings 1, several scattering. Second ballot: Jack 44, Fleming 23, Seiler 21, Andrews 1, Cummings 4, Petriken 2. Third ballot: Jack 61, Fleming 26, Seiler 16, Cummings 3. Wm. Jack having a majority of all the votes was therefore duly elected and sworn in by the Speaker. There was some skirmishing afterwards about continuing the Transcribing Clerks. The matter, however, was postponed indefinitely, the hour of one having arrived the House adjourned. There is to be a great Johnson meeting in town to-night.

The news from Montgomery county to-day is that she has instructed her delegates for Shunk. A meeting is to be held at Orwigsburg to-day for the purpose of instructing the delegates from Schuylkill county to go for Shunk instead of Muhlenberg.

Yours truly

(Extract from a Letter to the Editor.)

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 23, 1844.

DEAR SIR: We have this morning elected William Jack, Clerk of the House in the place of Mr. Andrews, resigned.

We have nothing of any interest here, except the above. No bills of importance are before the House. The question of the state Printers is still unsettled.—How the Committee now in session will report on the alledged frauds, and the legality of the election of the last session, it is not in my power to say.

Yours, &c.

WARLIKE.—The following resolution has been presented and disposed of before the legislature of Mississippi:—

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the negotiations between the Governments of Texas and Mexico, be referred to a select committee of five members, with instructions to bring in a bill to declare war against Mexico.

The resolution was at once rejected amid laughter and applause.

THE MERCHANTS AND HIGH DUTIES.—The New True Sun says that Washington is crowded with wealthy importers from Boston and New York, and by the great exchange merchants of Charleston and New Orleans; these have laid before the Committee of Ways and Means, an immense mass of facts and data, tending not only to prove the moral and political injustice of high duties but that they are unable to produce sufficient revenue for the wants of the government.

☞ The Laborers on the Lachine Canal, in Canada, are deplorably situated. No wonder they fight and murder each other. It seems that a single house in the village of Lachine contains 125 persons. In one shanty, consisting of a single room, 16 persons are lodged; and another of these dog-kennels is used by six families, making up 25 persons, as their only eating and sleeping room. And these are human beings?

THINGS AND ON DITS AT WASHINGTON.—The Correspondent of the Phila. Mercury gives the following speculations and prophecies as to the nominations now before, and to be presented to the Senate:—

"Mr Wise has been nominated for the Mission to Brazil, and *will be confirmed*.

The Military Committee reported on Mr Porter's nomination yesterday: and from the intimations very unreservedly thrown out, I am inclined to the opinion, that it is the determination of the majority to reject him.

Mr Spencer's nomination, is still before the Judiciary Committee, at the head of which is the uncompromising and violent opponent of the administration—Judge Berrien. It is impossible to give any positive idea of the final action of the Senate upon this appointment—hopes and fears are nearly balanced, and the opinions of the better informed are so divided that no clear conclusion may be arrived at. The incidental circumstances of the case, seem to warrant the belief, that Mr Spencer will eventually be accepted for the seat on the Supreme Bench.

In the political circles, Judge Upshur is spoken of for the Mission at St Cloud. I do not vouch for the authenticity of this report, but believe it would be acceptable to the country and to the Senate.

AMELIA NORMAN.—This poor girl was released from prison in New York last Saturday, and was escorted by Dr McCready to the new home humanely offered her by Mrs Child, as an inmate of her family. Her mind and health have received a blow, however, which will probably, ere a great while, place her beyond the need of kindness or of friends.

☞ The Louisville Dime of Thursday says two canal boats were sunk yesterday morning, near Six-mile Island, during the gale of wind which prevailed about 9 o'clock. One of them was owned by Mr. White, the other by Mr Cochran. The last named person has been peculiarly unfortunate, having left Pittsburgh with two boats, and lost the first above Cincinnati.

MR VAN BUREN.—The whig papers are determined that he shall withdraw from the presidential canvass and the National Intelligencer would make us believe that he actually had. Pshf

GENERAL JACKSON.—The New York Sun of Monday says:—"We regret to learn by a letter, direct from the Hermitage, that Gen. Jackson is in very feeble health, and it is feared cannot long survive." Nashville papers of the 15th inst. however, make no mention of the General's health.

GENEROUS.—A poor mechanic lost his wallet in New York containing $40, which a sewing girl found, and on restoring it received $10. An elegant gold watch was picked up, and found to be the property of a rich man, who gave the finder *two* dollars.

FOR THE POST.

THE STATE DEBT.

Mr Editor:—Although prevented by other engagements from attending the meeting held at the Court House on Wednesday last, in support of Mr Breckenridge's resolutions relative to the state debt, I was much gratified to hear that the assemblage was not only large, respectable, and almost unanimous in its proceedings, but that a fair proportion of the landed estate in the city and county—the real tax-paying interest—was fully represented. The speech of Mr Biddle, as reported, seems to be replete with that moral force and bold argument so characteristic of himself; and it is to be hoped that his sentiments will be responded to by every true-hearted son of Pennsylvania. I must remark, however, that the observations of Mr B. respecting the sale of the public works, where he says, if they were sold for twenty millions of dollars in state bonds, the real value of which was only twelve millions, that the difference of eight millions would be so much filched out of the pockets of the public creditors, are not well founded, nor can they be sustained on reasonable grounds It is true, the bonds depreciated because the state failed to pay the interest: but in the event of a sale of the public works for twenty millions, the price will be so much *less than the actual cost* that the present discount on the bonds cannot possibly be considered as of any undue or improper availability to the state. And, moreover, there are but few of the state bonds now in first hands; hence those who would purchase the public works would do so with bonds bought at a discount. Where, then, would be the "filching" from the public creditor. The *original* bondholder, perhaps, might complain—but he has long since *voluntarily transferred his claims to others*.

In the adoption of the resolutions at the meeting, it is to be regretted that some measures were not proposed in regard to the mode of raising the amount required to meet the interest on the state bonds. A practical hint to the Legislature from such a source would have been of importance. If we wish to redeem the credit of the Commonwealth, and meet our engagements in good faith, we must not only adopt a proper course of legislative action, but we must have the measures fairly, promptly and honestly carried into effect. It is well known that in order to raive a *sufficient* revenue for *state* purposes, the present mode of assessment is altogether futile and inadequate. A law may be passed to raise $1,500,000 per annum, by taxation, but this amount cannot be collected as long as the rate of taxation is to be based upon *county* assessments—and as far as state taxes have been already collected, the burthen of payment has been unequal and oppressive. The assessments in each county are regulated by the wants of such county—hence those counties which are in debt, or have large expenditures, assess at a higher rate than those which are free from such difficulties, consequently the state taxes rise with the increased assessment, and thus the indebted counties have beside their own tax, to pay a larger proportion of the state tax than the others. Philadelphia city and county, and Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, have been perfect victims to this system.

The contemplated law for raising $1.500.000 should embrace provisions for collecting and assessing a state tax *per se*—and the assessment should be made without regard to any county valuation whatever. The State ought to be divided into districts, say four, five, or six, and for each of these districts there should be a board of public assessors, consisting of three persons, appointed by the Governor, and it should be the duty of this board, in conjunction with the commissioners or assessors of the several counties in each district, to assess the just value of the lands, &c., and affix the rate of taxation, so as to carry out the true intent and meaning of the law In making the assessment, however, fixing the rate, neither the commissioners nor county assessors should be allowed to vote. Their connection with the board being required only for the purpose of consultation and advice No one of the board of assessors should reside in the district for which he is appointed.

By adopting this plan, there is no doubt we should have a fair assessment of property, and the burthen of State taxation would then be borne equally by every county and every citizen.

There is another source of revenue in regard to which our legislators and politicians seem to have fought shy. I allude to a poll or capitation tax. In the present condition of the State it is useless to attempt to dodge the question of taxation, if we wish to be honest; and I can see no good reason, unless it is unconstitutional, why a tax of one dollar per annum should not be imposed on every white male inhabitant of the State over 21 years of age, who is not the head of a family, or who does not pay a tax on real estate.

By the last report of the Auditor General it appears that the expenditures for common school purposes for the past year, amounted to upwards of $400,000. At the present crisis it ought to be a matter of inquiry with the legislature whether some portion of this enormous outlay ought not to be suspended for a certain period, and the proceeds applied to extinguish, as far as practicable, the state liabilities.

In touching in this way the Common School System, I know I may meet opposition; but I can assure those who may grumble at my remarks that they cannot feel more friendly to Common Schools than I do; but under the circumstances of the case, I would rather shut up the schools, and leave education to be procured as of old, rather than see old Pennsylvania dishonored and disgraced. FRANKLIN.

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

From the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 6th inst. we take the following paragraphs:

AN ATTEMPT TO ROB THE CHEROKEE NATION.—An attempt was made about the 16th ultimo, to rob Capt Dawson, Creek Agent, while he was on his way to his Agency, with $64,000 to pay off the Creek annuities, &c.

It was upon the second night after he left the Choctaw Agency, and was in camp, fourteen miles from Fort Coffee, when some of the escort who went down the Creek a short distance, just after dark, saw about 12 or 13 men (supposed to be Cherokees;) they immediately returned, put out the fires and mounted guard. The night was dark and rainy; and about one o'clock, a man was seen in a dark coat with a handkerchief around his head, creeping towards the wagon. Mr Moore, of Fort Smith, who was then on guard, hailed him; he turned and ran off, and M. fired. The rest of the party rose, and all remained watching through the night, but were not again molested. As it was known that Capt. D. had along with him the Creek annuities, there is no doubt it was intended to rob him, but finding the escort on the alert and determined to protect the funds, abandoned the attempt.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—We are pleased to find that public opinion is right on this matter. The Philadelphia Sun, one of the ablest papers with which we exchange, and neutral in politics, thus expresses its opinion of the project:

"Why are speculators so eager to purchase the Public Works? Do they wish to sink money by the purchase, or to realize fortunes? What a question to ask of speculators. But if fortunes are to be realized by the Public Works in the hands of a corporation, why ought not the State to receive the benefit of their Revenues? But we deny the right of the State, to alienate any portion of the Public Works, to corporations or individuals; because such a power to sell, would imply a power to introduce, into the limits of the Commonwealth, a 'foreign sovereignty.' Suppose the State of New York should be the real purchaser. Or the King of Belgium; or Prince Albert; or Lord Brougham, or the Emperor of Russia! One is not more or less probable than another; or Louis Phillippe, who is known to be the most extensive stock gambler in Europe! Does not the very supposition prove, that no such power in the Legislature can exist? For if there is such a power, it involves necessarily the right to introduce into the State, and control its highways, any Foreign Potentates of Europe. But independent of this consideration, in the example already exhibited of the 'mob' assemblage, which attempted by physical force to obtain the stock of the "Delaware Division,' and which has since yielded so handsome a profits to the State. That 'mob,' was alleged to be the work of a 'Foreign Sovereignty!' and a similar scene would doubtless be presented; for we have among us desperate characters, totally devoid of all honor, decency, and patriotism, who for $50, would undertake to hire 'bullies' to accomplish any scheme, in utter defience of public opinion, or the restraints of Law. The united voice of the whole community, having any regard to justice and morals, is opposed to the sale of any portion of the public works, especially at this time when their value is beginning to be felt, in that most sensitive part of the public sensorium, the Treasury.'

☞ It was estimated at New Orleans on the 1st of January, that there were then fifty thousand strangers in that city.

ROBBERY OF THE GREAT WESTERN MAIL.

We learn by Pomeroy & Co's Express, that the Great Western Mail from Buffalo to Cleveland, which was put on the stage at Fredonia, Chatauque county, was taken from the boot either at North-East or Westfield, on Saturday week. No trace of it had been found on Wednesday.

It is rumored that an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the rear boot of the Stage on Monday night, between Salem and Fredonia. The effort to loosen the baggage was perceived by the passengers, who gave the alarm, and the rogues got off.

These are bold robberies. The entire contents of the Mail are gone. What it contained is of course not yet known.—*Albany Argus.*

FROM St DOMINGO.—Capt Cornish, of the schr. Morning Star, at New York on Friday, from Jeremie, St Domingo, states that the election for President's took place on the Island about the 1st inst. The result was not known when he left, but it was generally believed that Gen. Rivere would be the choice of the people. Business was very dull and American produce was plenty.

Port of Pittsburgh.

8½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

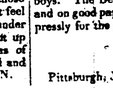
ARRIVED.

Moxahala, Parkinson, Monongahela City,
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville,
*Narragansett, Caldwell, Cin
Belmont, Poe, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Oella, Bowman, Brownsville.
*Alps, Jacobs, Cin.
Utica, Peppard, St Louis.

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



FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The new and substantial steamboat WAPELLO, N. J. EATON, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on Tuesday next, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight and passage apply on board, or to

jan 26 JAMES MAY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PENNY PAPER!

PROSPECTUS

For publishing a New Daily Morning Paper in this city, to be called

"THE DAILY BEE."

"BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE."

ON or about the sixth of February, the undersigned will commence the publication of a new Daily, neutral paper, bearing the above title. On appearing before the public as Journalists, a due regard for the intelligence and discrimination of that public seems to require that they should premise a brief indication of the leading features of the new Journal.

The materials for romance and reality, fun, and interesting scenes and stories of every description, which transpire in our goodly city, afford the journalist a field over which he can never wander without amassing a thousand incidents for his pen. Located, then, in the midst of these facilities, it would be passing strange if a paper, endowed with observant and capable writers, should not receive a liberal support.

Under the head of "Distant News," will be comprised a spirited account of all that occurs in the moneyed, political, moral, philosophical and aristocratical world, of our own country, together with the Foreign News brought by the New York and Boston packets.

In the compilation of "Domestic Intelligence," we shall endeavor to present a true glimpse of the Iron City in which we live. Its news, deeds, jokes, police occurrences, theatrical reports, criticisms, and matters and things, a true report of our general and money markets, latest river news, &c, &c.

The characteristics of the Bee will be a strictly moral, healthy tone—temperate in argument, and independent in conduct—blaming vice whenever and wherever found, and lauding virtue, though it live in the mind. In politics the Bee will profess and practice an armed neutrality. It will pick flaws on both sides, as occasion may require, and rub down "friends political" as often as enemies.

Our firm being composed of practical printers, we confidently assert that the Bee will not be surpassed either in point of interest or typographical neatness by any city journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Daily Bee will be furnished to subscribers every morning, (Sundays excepted) either in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, at the extreme low rate of $3 per annum, or $1,50 for six months. Single copies can be procured for one cent, either at the office or from the newsboys. The Bee will be printed on a medium, sheet, and on good paper, with entire new type purchased expressly for the purpose.

JOHN M. JEWELL,
JOSEPH B. EAGAL,
BENJ. F. LATSHAW.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 27, 1843.

By Last Night's Mail.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1844.

SENATE.—The Senate was occupied upon the resolution reported from the Finance Committee to postpone indefinitely the bill introduced by Mr McDuffie to reduce the rates of duties under the present tariff to the standard of the compromise act. Mr Woodbury, who was entitled to the floor, did not have an opportunity to address the Senate, as was expected, in reply to Dr Evans. He was prevented by an effort made to arrest the debate in the latitude which it had taken on the merits of the tariff bill of the last Congress, and to confine it to the constitutional power of the Senate to originate revenue laws. As there appeared, in the then state of the question, to be no other mode to reach the main object, Mr Archer moved to lay the bill and resolution of the Finance Committee on the table; but waived the motion to afford Mr McDuffie an opportunity to reply to the arguments of the senator from Maine, (Mr Evans) which occupied two days in the delivery. The question was then postponed until Monday.

HOUSE.—The morning hour was taken up with the discussion of the report of the Select Committee on the Rules. Mr Winthrop concluded his remarks in opposition to the twenty-first rule, and Mr Payne of Alabama addressed the House in favor of retaining it. Mr Wright of Indiana then got the floor, but before he had spoken more than one or two minutes, the Speaker announced the expiration of the hour. The Speaker laid before the House several executive communications; after which, on motion by Mr Owen of Indiana, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr Campbell of South Carolina in the chair,) and took up the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the subject of the Oregon. Mr Owen having obtained the floor, moved to amend the report, by substituing the word "expedient" for "inexpedient," so as to read that it is expedient for Congress to legislate on the subject. Messrs. Owen and Wentworth addressed the committee in opposition to the report, and Mr. Thompson spoke in favor of it. Mr Hughes of Missouri then obtained the floor, when the subject was informally laid aside, and the committee took up the bill reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, to authorize the President of the United States to make transfers of naval appropriations in certain cases. A discussion upon this subject took place, which lasted till a late hour; when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

☞ The Baltimore Sun learns that a rumor was prevalent at Washington, on Thursday, that Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, would be nominated as Secretary of the Navy. Mr S. is a democrat.

☞ Gen. Jesse Speight, (dem.) has been elected U. S. Senator from Mississippi, for six years from the fourth of March next.

STEAMER PRINCESS.—The cargo, engines, cabin furniture, &c., of this boat will be saved in a damaged condition. There was no insurance on her.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 25th inst., by the Rev. A. Black, Mr. DAVID LOGAN to MISS ELIZA SMITH, both of Allegheny city.

DIED.

On Friday, the 26th inst., LAZARUS STEWART, Esq. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Saturday) at 2 o'clock, from his residence in Allegheny city.

George Quigley's

CHEAP CASH CATHOLIC BOOK STORE,

Fifth street, below Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

A GENERAL and well selected assortment of standard Catholic Books, finely bound Prayer Books, Pious Engravings, Prayer Beads, &c, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash.

General Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, for the United States Catholic Magazine and Monthly Review, published in Baltimore, decidedly the cheapest Catholic work in the country. j27-3t

IMPORTANT

TO EVERYBODY!

FRESH ARRIVAL AT THE

THREE BIG DOORS!

THE proprietor of this well known and highly favored establishment takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public at large that he has just received the most

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

That has ever been purchased in the eastern markets. It is impossible for him to describe the QUANTITY, QUALITY and VARIETY of his stock but he invites all who wish to purchase clothing of any description to call at his establishment, as it is the only place in the west where ALL TASTES MAY BE SUITED, at the most reasonable prices. His assortment of Winter, Spring, and Summer Goods

CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

All of which can be manufactured into clothing to order, and made in as good style, and as tastily and fashionably designed as at any other establishment

IN THE UNITED STATES.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT HIS PRICES ARE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY,

And at no place west of the mountains can purchasers find such a variety of goods from which to select as at the

THREE BIG DOORS.

In addition to his unrivalled stock of clothing, he has a magnificent assortment of

HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c, &c.

The motto of the "Three Big Doors" is

'QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,'

And in following out this system he feels confident that his customers and himself

ARE MUTUALLY BENEFITED.

HE WOULD INVITE

THE MAN OF FASHION, THE PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, THE MERCHANT, FARMER, MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN

To call and examine for themselves at

THE THREE BIG DOORS,

No. 151, Liberty street,

AND THEY MUST BE SATISFIED.

☞ *OBSERVE METAL PLATE IN THE PAVEMENT.* ☜

j26 JOHN M'CLOSKEY.

BUFFALO TONGUES.—Received by Little Ben 10 boxes Buffalo Tongues, in fine order, direct from the mountains. A. BEELEN.

n8-tf

BEAR SKINS, well dressed and full haired, a suitable article for travellers' trunks, &c., for sale by A. BEELEN.

n8-tf.

Goshen Cheese.

A FURTHER supply of that prime Goshen Cheese, just received and for sale, by

REINHART & STONG,
j24 140 Liberty st.

Bank Notes and Exchange.

CORRECTED DAILY BY

A. KRAMER, EXCHANGE BROKER,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STS.

SPECIE STANDARD.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Scrip	par
Exchange Bank Scrip	¼
Currency	¼
Berks County Scrip	75

EXCHANGE—AT SIGHT.

On Philadelphia	¼
New York	¼
Boston	¼
Baltimore	¼

SPECIE.

Gold	¼ prem.
Silver	par

PENNSYLVANIA.—PITTSBURGH.

Bank of Pittsburgh	par
Merchants and Manufacturers' bank	par
Exchange "	par
Do. Hollidaysburgh	par

PHILADELPHIA.

Bank of North America	par
Do Northern Liberties	par
Do Pennsylvania	par
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania	par
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank	par
Kensington bank	par
Manufacturers and Mechanics'	par
Mechanics'	par
Moyamensing	par
Philadelphia bank	par
Schuylkill "	par
Southwark "	par
Western "	par
Bank of Penn Township	par
Girard bank	12
U. S. bank and branches	36

COUNTRY BANKS.

Bank of Germantown	par
" *Chester county*	par
" *Delaware county*	par
" *Montgomery county*	par
" *Northumberland*	par
Farmers' bank of Bucks county	par
Easton bank	par
Doylestown bank	par
Franklin bank of Washington	1
Bank of Chambersburgh	2
" *Middletown*	2
" *Gettysburgh*	2
" *Lewistown*	2
" *Susquehanna county*	—
Berks county bank	75
Columbia Bank and Bridge Company	1½
Carlisle bank	2
Erie bank	2
Farmers and Drovers' bank	2
" *Bank of Lancaster*	1½
" *Bank of Reading*	1½
Harrisburg bank	2
Honesdale "	2
Lancaster "	1½
Lancaster co. "	1½
Lebanon "	2
Miners' bank of Pottsville	2
Monongahela bank of Brownsville	1
New Hope and Delaware Bridge company	2
Northampton bank	no sale
Towanda bank	85
Wyoming bank	2½
West Branch bank	10
York bank	2

OHIO.

Belmont bank of St. Clairsville	1
Clinton bank of Columbus	1
Columbiana bank of New Lisbon	1
Circleville (Lawrence, cashier)	1
" *(Warren, cashier)*	no sale
Cincinnati banks	¼
Chillicothe bank	1
Commercial bank of Lake Erie	15
Dayton bank	1
Franklin bank of Columbus	1
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Steubenville	1
Farmers' bank of Canton	40
Geauga	1
Granville	75
Hamilton	15
Lancaster	15
Marietta	1
Massillon	1
Mechanics' and Traders', Cincinnati	2
Mount Pleasant	1
Norwalk	1
Putnam	1
Sandusky	1
Scioto	20
Urbana	50
Wooster	1
Xenia	1
Zanesville	1
Bank of Cleveland	50

INDIANA.

State bank and branches	1
State Scrip	20

KENTUCKY

All banks	1

ILLINOIS.

State bank	42
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown	50

VIRGINIA.

Bank of the Valley of Virginia	1
Bank of Virginia	1
Exchange bank of Virginia	1
Farmers' bank of Virginia	1
North-Western bank of Virginia	1
Merchants' and Mechanics' bank of Virginia	1
Branches	1

MARYLAND.

Baltimore City banks	par
All other solvent banks	1½

NORTH CAROLINA.

All solvent banks	¾

SOUTH CAROLINA.

All solvent banks	2

GEORGIA.

All solvent banks	2½

ALABAMA.

Mobile banks	10
Country banks	10

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans banks (good)	1½

TENNESSEE.

All banks	3

WANTED—to buy a quantity of Carpet Rags in balls; Paper Rags; Country Carpet; Flax and Tow Yarn; Beeswax; Tallow; Wheat and Rye Flour in bags; Dried apples and Peaches; Beans, &c.—for which a fair market price will be paid in any kind of Goods, Books or Stationary, or Pittsburgh manufactures on hand, and part in money will be paid.

FOR SALE—good Cast Steel Pennsylvania and Yankee axes, and handles; Hatchet handles; also a good assortment of window Glass and Sashes.

ISAAC HARRIS, Agt. & Com.

jan 16, 1844. Merchant, No. 9, 5th street.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE,

N. W. CORNER OF WOOD & FIFTH STS.

The proprietors of the MORNING POST and MERCURY AND MANUFACTURER respectfully inform their friends and the patrons of those papers, that they have a large and well chosen assortment of

JOB TYPES,

AND ALL OTHER MATERIALS

Necessary to a Job Printing Office, and that they are prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Bills, Pamphlets, Handbills,	Bills of Lading,