But if I was gloomy, another was glad; and the alacrity of Mr. Lemuel in urging on the performance of the last office which the living can render to the dead, was unremitting. He begged to take on himself the charge of the entire proceeding. Who, alas! could forbid him? The Helshams were beggars.—Funded property, trust-monies, land, timber—all were his!

It was a short distance, it might be three miles from [illegible] a ruined church. It was fair in its proportions; no niggard workmanship had been bestowed upon it by its former founders. The gothic arch, and the noble porch, and the well carved font was there. It stood a monument of the piety of a previous generation, a reproach to the present. It was wholly unroofed, and each succeeding winter's gale threatened to prostrate its topping tower. In its aisles had long ceased to echo either praise or prayer. The hiss of the snake might be heard there, and harsh cry of the raven, and the melancholy whoop of the owl. The faithful worshipper was gone! But the burial ground around it was still used as a cemetery. A dreary and desolate spot it was! The grass was long and coarse.—The wild hemlock grew in wild luxuriance; the thistle there waved its tall head in triumph. The nettle and the foxglove, and the deadly nightshade strove undisturbed. Fallen obelisk, broken head-stone, and massy tomb open to the prying gaze of each passing traveller, told the same mournful tale. They spoke, each and all of desolation, loneliness and desertion. They whispered, 'They who sleep HERE are *soon forgotten!*'—Aptly was the fane called 'St John in the Wilderness;' and rightly was its cemetary an asylum for the betrayed. Thither they bore him.

'But previously a discovery was made, a sad and woeful discovery; the remembrance of which has embittered every moment of my life.

'I told you,' said the wretched woman, 'my suspicions of Mr Lemuel Helsham. They never slept; and there was something in the appearance of poor Harry, as he lay in his coffin, which I could never reconcile with death. There was no symptom of decay. In fact I had my doubts whether the vital spark had *really* fled. I said so to Mr Lemuel the evening before the funeral.

'A supposition too fanciful and absurd to deserve attention,' was the reply.

'Perhaps so; but to this moment the body is not cold!' 'Pshaw!'

'I tell you sir, that now—yes! now, there is a warmth over the heart. Examine. You will find I have spoken truly.'

'I shall do no such thing. It is my opinion,'—here he called up a devout and solemn air,—'highly improper, nay impious, to disturb the dead. They should rest—they should rest.'

'*I cannot!* What I have witnessed is unusual. It makes me uneasy; and I shall report to the family.' I turned to go away: he grasped my wrist, and said in a voice low, but rendered somewhat unsteady by fear. 'BE SILENT! If you would thrive, *be silent?*—Here! giving me money! double this sum shall be paid you annually for silence, rigid perfect silence.'

'Mr Cleaver, I was poor; I had a drunken, dissolute husband: my children were starving and in rags. The world was busy with my character. My landlord was stern and rapacious. Often had he threatened me; and I was now months in arrear—*I listened.*

'"Mr. Harry Helsham," continued the tempter, altering his tone and assuming an air of disgusting frankness, is DEAD. Alas! that it should be so! Now keep this—this— this appearance from his family. It would only distress their feelings! I wish to spare them!"

I yielded. His words haunt me still—"be silent, if you would thrive." Thrive! a curse fell on me then, and has rested on me till now.

'The arrangements were at length completed. Would that I could describe to you my feelings when I saw the procession move forward, or those with which two hours afterwards, I listened to his poor mother as she took leave of me: receive the handsome gratuity she held out, and heard her faintly murmur, amid the grief which choked her utterance, "A thousand thanks, Winifred, for your ceaseless attention to my dear, dear boy.'

'Nine weeks afterwards they carried to his long home the broken-hearted father. On re-opening for the Major the ancient, roomy vault, which had received his son, poor Henry's coffin was found so strangely—My comfort is, the struggle must have been short. A few seconds must have closed it. But, buried alive I and others firmly believe him to have been! And now, sir, you understand the fears which possess me? I dread that what I saw meted out to another may be measured to me again.'

'I will see that it is not.'

'You promise me?' 'I do.'

'You will take care that, until the certainty of death is visible, interment shall be delayed?'

'I assented.

'I am satisfied,' was her reply.

'But I am not: nor shall I, until you surrender yourself to prayer and penitence.'

'To-morrow!' said she caressly.

'No; *to-day.*'

'You hurry me; and besides religion was never much in my way,' was her strange remark.

'But you have much to answer for.'

'Yes; but more has been laid to my charge than rightly, I deserved.'

'I must be plain with you;' and I submitted to her, briefly, the penalties of meetin g death in her then state of mind.

'Ha! ha! ha! So you are taking me on that tack, are you? Ho! ho! trying to alarm me, eh? Others have attempted it before. But why speak so disrespectfully of *the Gentleman in Black?* He's the best friend you clergymen have! ho! ho!'

I remained with her about an hour longer. She died at midnight.

ATTEMPT BY MALAY CONVICTS TO TAKE THE SHIP HARRIET SCOTT.

It is our most painful duty to report a very daring and outrageous attempt which was made on Monday morning last to take the ship Harriet Scott, at sea, by a party of fourteen Malay convicts that had been embarked and sailed on board of that vessel from this port on the preceding Friday, under sentence of transportation to Bombay, in which attempt the commander, Beynon, was most cruelly murdered, and the chief mate, Mr. M'Fee, and three of the crew, were severely wounded.

After they had quitted the vessel, the captain was discovered lying on the deck almost lifeless, with extensive and severe wounds on his head, and his body shockingly mutilated. He was removed into the cabin and every attention paid to him, but he died about half an hour afterwards, and his body subsequently preserved in a cask to be interred here, for which purpose, and the weakly and reduced state of the crew, several of whom, besides the chief mate, were wounded and required medical treatment, the ship was put about and returned to this port.

Nothing was subsequently seen of the quarter boat with the convicts in her, but it appears that they were picked up on Tuesday afternoon by the grab brig Harsinger, bound to Calcutta, in sight of this island, when they were recognized and brought back as prisoners into port.—*Penang Gazette.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the barque Anahuac, at this port, from Vera Cruz, we have advices from that port to the 31st of December. Information has been received of a decree issued by the Mexican Government, compelling all Americans to leave California. This order was issued some months since, but was concealed from our Minister at Mexico until recently, when he received information of its existence from another source. Gen. Thompson demanded an explanation from the Mexican Government, which was withheld, and the mail of the 30th brought to Vera Cruz, intelligence that Gen. Thompson had given the Government a stated time, when if not satisfactorily explained, he will demand his passports and leave the country. He was expected at Vera Cruz, at all events, in a few days, to embark for the United States on a visit to his family.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 30, 1843.—The only news stirring arrived by to-day's mail from Mexico. It appears that it has come to the knowledge of the American Minister, that a recent order has been given by this government, in July last, to the Governors of California, Sonora, Chihuahua and other North Western States to expel all Americans residing there.

A copy of the decree was sent to Mr Thompson, who applied to the Government to know whether it was correct or not, but up to the date of post leaving, he had not received any reply, and it is supposed that he will ask for his passport, as there can be but little doubt as to the fact of such orders having been given.—*Commercial.*

☞ A fossil tree has been found in a quarry at Birmingham, England. The discoverer assumes that it has been there "*thousands of years* before the materials of the Egyptian pyramids were consolidated!"

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRS. R. SHUNK.
Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1844.

THE PRESIDENCY.—We published yesterday the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of General Cass, held at the Washington Hotel, on Friday evening last. The sentiments they express in appreciation of the patriotism and honesty of that gentleman, and of the important services he has rendered to the country, both in her councils and in the field, will, we are confident, meet with a hearty response from every democrat in the land. The name of LEWIS CASS occupies a proud position in the history of our country, and will be remembered wit h gratitude so long as patriotism has a votary. But while all thus unite in a just appreciation of his character, it is a question of the most serious moment, whether the movements now making in his behalf will not have the effect of distracting the party, and endangering its success, without doing him any benefit, or advancing his prospects. Ever since our disastrous defeat in 1840, (a defeat brought about by the most disgraceful and degrading means on the part of our opponents, and which, in the peculiar circumstances of the country, it was impossible to avert,) the democratic party have been casting about for a person who was most likely to retrieve the fallen honor of the country, and to secure to republican principles a permanent ascendancy. A host of names which have been and are, conspicuous in the constellation of democracy, were submitted to the consideration of the people. A full, thorough, candid examination of their respective claims and merits has taken place. The friends of each aspirant have laid before the people every thing tending to advance their favorite, and to secure him the popular support. All were doubtless inspired by the same motive, and looked to the success of *principles*, more than to the elevation of men. Influenced by these motives it is certainly the part of wisdom, to cease to urge mere personal preferences with too great pertinacity, when it is found that the voice of the majority have decided against them.

Has such a decision been made in relation to our candidate for the Presidency? In almost every state in which an expression of opinion has been had, the democracy have declared in favor of MARTIN VAN BUREN as their candidate for that office, and have instructed their delegates to the National Convention to support his nomination. N. York, Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Michigan, Ohio, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Maine and New Jersey, have all expressed a preference for Mr Van Buren, with singular unanimity, and the indications of public sentiment in other states is so clear as to leave no doubt of his nomination. With this fact before us, should we not all acquiesce in what appears to be the will of the majority? Should not the friends of other candidates cease to push their claims with a zeal which would have been very laudable in the outset, but which can now but serve to distract the party, and place in jeopardy the great principles we are all contending for. They can do this with a conviction that those principles will be as earnestly advocated, and as firmly sustained, under his care, as that of their favorite, or of any man in the country. Whatever doubts may exist as to the expediency of his nomination, there can be none as to the orthodoxy of his principles. They have been put to a rigid test, and cannot be questioned. This is no time for stubborn and tenacious adherence to men.—The enemy are organized, their candidate is in the field—their efforts will be unceasing and unscrupulous—their means are vast; their hopes are high. It will require a corresponding unanimity of feeling and action among the members of the democratic party, to save the country from federal domination. Looking at things in this light, we really cannot see what is to be gained by a further discussion about men. We believe that the voice of the people has gone forth for MARTIN VAN BUREN, and that it becomes every democrat to forget all preferences, to cast aside all doubts, and in the language of JAMES BUCHANAN to "nerve his arm for the decisive battle. This is no time for civil war among ourselves, when the enemy, with untiring zeal and vast means, is preparing to storm the very citadel of democracy."

MR CLAY AND THE TARIFF.—We have frequently condemned the policy of making the tariff a party question, as it is well known that the feelings for and against it are governed entirely by local causes. In the north, the leading whigs, who always depend on political chicanery rather than an honest avowal of principles for success, claim to be the only friends of a tariff and push Clay forward as the great advocate of such a measure. But in the South, the prominent men of the same party, pursue an opposite policy and advocate the claims of Mr Clay because he is more of a "*free trade man than Mr Van Buren.*"

Mr Clay himself, in his letters to the South, utterly repudiates the idea of a high tariff, and takes great honnor to himself because his exertions in Congress have been devoted to the REDUCTION and MODERATION OF THE TARIFF. And he appears to exult over the fact that while his exertions were directed to a *reduction* of the Tariff, Messrs Van Buren, Benton, Wright and Johnson were supporting it.

But so that there may be no misconception of Mr Clay's tariff views, we give an extract from a letter written by him to Mr Merriwether, of Georgia, which letter, it will be readily understood, was only intended for the Southern market. We have published extracts from it frequently before, but as it is the most reliable and perspicuous declaration of Mr Clay's tariff principles we have seen, we think it well to keep it "before the people:

ASHLAND, 2d Oct. 1843.

"You are right, so far as the record is concerned, in your stateme nt that I did not vote for the Tariff in 1816 or 1824; but I supported their principles, and have always admitted that I was in favor of them.

I did not vote for the tariff of 1828, for which, however, Mr Van Buren, Col. Benton, Col. Johnson, Mr Wright, and others of our present opponents did vote. And it is *remarkable that from that period my exertions in Congress have been directed to the reduction and moderation of Tariffs.* Thus in 1832 I supported that Tariff, which greatly modified and reduced the Tariff of 1828, insomuch that it was supposed by reasonable men that it would or ought to satisfy the Nullifiers of South Carolina. The next year, 1833, I brought forward the compromise. In 1841 I supported the Tariff of that year, which was limited to the free articles.

I never was in favor of what I regarded as a high Tariff. And my present opinion is in perfect coincidence with that of the whole whig party of the United States, including Georgia, as I understand it.

"I never was in favor of duties being so high as to amount to a prohibition of articles on which they were laid. I have thought it best for all interests that there should be competition.

"I should have preferred that the Compromise in all its parts, including the Home valuation, could have been adhered to."

These are the Tariff sentiments of the father of the "American System." Is it any wonder that Mr Denny should denounce him for the treacherous manner in which he abandoned the manufacturing interests of the North to gratify the demands of the haughty and overbearing South? We believe the sentiments above quoted to be the honest sentiments of Mr Clay's heart; they are corroborated by the observation of many public men, among the rest, Mr DENNY, of this district, and if they are such as will be advantageous to the interests of our manufacturers, they will of course support him, and have for their rallying cry, "CLAY, *and a reduction of the Tariff.*"

☞ The American is defending Gen. MARKLE in advance, against some charges which it thinks might be made against him. We know but little of the General, except what we hear from his political friends. We have never said a disrespectful word of him, and would much rather believe him to be all that he is represented by his partizans to be, than a person vulnerable to newspaper attacks. The fact of the American advocating his claims might induce some to believe that his merits were rather equivocal, but then, Gen'l Markle, or some of his friends, keep a *paper mill*, and perhaps the American gets its supply from them.

THE ARRANGEMENT COMPLETED.—We learn from yesterday's Gazette that Mr M. M. GRANT has withdrawn from that establishment, and Mr WHITE is now alone in his glory. The dissolution is an amicable one, and took place simply for the reason that Mr GRANT could not conscientiously take any part in advocating the election of Grand Master CLAY, and Mr WHITE, although an Antimason, was eager and anxious to engage in that enterprise. Mr GRANT signified his willingness to withdraw from the concern provided he was paid for his interest, and to settle this little difficulty, we understand that fifteen Clay whigs, some of them members of the *lodge*, have purchased an interest to the amount of two hundred dollars each, in the Gazette, and, of course, will hereafter have an influence over its conduct.

With the exception of these *fifteen* purchasers of Mr. Grant's interest, Mr. White is now the sole editor of the Gazette, and he will no doubt use all his efforts to advance the new cause in which he has embarked. It is strange to find a person who has made such loud professions of antimasonry and anti slavery, supporting a Grand Master Mason and a slave holder. But these are strange times and Clay politicians have strange notions of political honesty and consistency, and they think that the people have no business to enquire into any secret arrangement they may make which they think will advance their purposes.

COUNTERFEIT MEXICAN DOLLARS.—The N. O. Bee expresses some doubt whether the Mexican government has not ventured upon the disgraceful expedient of debasing the coin of Mexico. A large amount of Mexican money was recently found in the possession of a young man, who proved to have received it in good faith, which on examination was proved to be mixed with spurious alloy. Fifteen of the dollars were assayed by Dr Biddle. Several of them were found to contain 52, 53, 54, and 55 cents of silver, and the rest copper; others were composed of nickel and copper.—From the testimony elicited, it seems probable that the money was actually issued from the Mexican mints

MURDER OF A STEAMBOAT CLERK.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 25th states that intelligence was received in that city—which has since been confirmed by the officers of the Diadem—that Mr RICHARDS, clerk of the Yucatan, was shot at a wood-yard on the Mississippi river, in the schute of 101, and 102. It appears that the clerk disputed with the owner of the yard about the measurement of some wood. Hard words passed between them, which resulted in a blow being given by the clerk. Henchelo, the owner of the wood, immediately drew a pistol and shot him threw the head. The man was arrested and taken up as far as Princeton, where he was examined and discharged.

IRON CANAL BOATS.—Seth C Jones, boat builder in Rochester, intends immediately to commence building an iron boat, which will weigh, when done, about 18 or 20 tons, and can be of sufficient capacity to carry 800 barrels of flour.

LIBERALITY.—A gentleman of Savannah, who conceals his name, has presented five hundred dollars to the Methodist Society of Wilmington, N. C., to assist them in rebuilding their church, destroyed by fire in April last.

A GREAT BEAR HUNT.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Transcript gives an account of a great bear hunt that came off in Clayton county recently. A few of the "hunters of Turkey river" tracked some of these *varmint* to a cavern. One or "more" of the party entered the cavern *a la mode* Putnam, and before they left it they killed *eight bears!* Clayton county beats all other places for its *bear* ground.

LARGE MANUFACTORY.—A petiton has gone to the New Jersey Legislature from Camden for a charter for one of the largest Cotton Manufactories in the United States. It is stated that the buildings alone will cost about $200,000, and that the Company will employ nearly 1000 persons, thereby creating a demand for some 200 additional dwelling-houses. The projectors calculate on supplying Philadelphia with cotton goods at from 5 to 10 per cent, cheaper than those obtained from New England. Several acres of land will be occupied with an extensive fronting on the Delaware.

TEA.—One hundred and seventy thousand chests of tea were imported from Canton to the United States within the year ending June 1st 1843.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The schr. Pearl, Capt. Flynn, of Norfolk, was sunk on Wednesday night last, during a severe blow, and as the small boat is missing, it is feared the Captain and crew lost their lives in attempting to reach the shore.

SPURIOUS COIN.—The Philadelphia Sun states that there has been a large number of counterfeit quarter dollars and five franc pieces, put in circulation in that city within the last week or two.

U. S. BANK FUNDS.—An educated slave, writing for a Portland paper, says: Many people could not imagine what had become of the U. S. Bank funds. He could tell where some of them were. He knew ten slaves in Kentucky, who were mortgaged to the Bank for $10,000, who had escaped into Canada. Here was ten thousand dollars of the Bank's funds, about which there was so much speculation, walking about in Canada!

☞ The Hon Edward Kavenagh, late Governor of Maine, died at his residence in New Castle, Me, on the 21st inst, in his 48th year.

☞ Hon George C. Dromgoole, M. C. from Virginia, whose habits have long been the subject of regret on Friday addressed a Temperance meeting in Washington, and signed the pledge amidst the heartiest applause. Several others followed the noble example.

☞ The editor of the Salem Register has had an umbrella returned to him after seven months absence! during which time it was *used well.*

IGNORANCE—TYRANNY.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Birmingham (Eng.) gives the following dreadful account of the ignorance of the laboring class, and of the tyranny that is practised upon them by the manufacturers.

"The ignorance of the masses is astonishing. An American who has never left "the land of the free and the home of the brave," would not credit the full description save with considerable reluctance. I do affirm, that the lower laboring classes are not a whit more intelligent as to all matters not immediately connected with this material every-day eating, drinking and sleeping life, than the North American savage. Not to speak of books, they never glance at a newspaper—that glorious thought-vehicle which we find in the hands of the poorest United Statesman. They scarcely know the meaning of a "school," and never cast their eyes beyond the morrow. These remarks would not be disputed in England, if made by a native—but no doubt when a foreigner speaks out the dreadful truth, the "gallant jade" will "wince." The Dissenters are making strenuous exertions to educate the people, and even the hirelings of the establishment are somewhat aroused. God speed them in their work. It is high time to look from abroad to their own homes! How ridiculous not to say hypocritical, is it in men to force tears over the destitute condition of the heathen, thousands of miles distant, when legions of their own brethren—their next door neighbors—are unable to read in their own native Saxon that which "the philanthropist" would *translate* at great cost into foreign tongues for the benefit of aliens. We have had enough of cant.

Never was system more perfect than the system by which the rich classes chain their working English. It is the wish of the manufacturer to keep the employe "living from hand to mouth." Now if he finds that the operatives are saving a few pence per week, which they either deposite in old stockings or a bank, he will immediately so reduce the wages that the poor people are compelled to draw upon their little savings. They may strike, but nine times out of ten "the st ike" results in disaster to themselves.

These manufacturing nabobs have another mode of torture, which is even still more outrageous and detestable. They so frame the articles of agreement as to render it morally and physically impossible for the hands to fulfil their part of the obligation, and thus are they kept in debt *for ever*. A man in debt, is always a slave. I will give you an instance which has just been a topic of discussion: A Coal Mining Company which operates but a short distance from this Borough, bound its Operatives, by a written instrument, to pay so much on every pound of a substance, found in coal, called "*black brass*," which they sent in. Now this brass has about the color and weight of coal, and let the men be ever so vigilant, large quantities are left with it. These, as I have intimated are charged against the laborers. In the instance under my eye, the poor fellows had got so far behind hand, that the Coal Company was forcing them to work for the payment of the score set down to the account of "*black brass.*" They and their families were starving. They refused to mine any longer. The Company brought them up for trial on these bonds. Of course the Magistrates gave it against the Laborers, and six of them have been sentenced to six months imprisonment—the others must share the same fate. The case has been thrown into the Queen's Bench. Now, some one may say—"the Miners should not have assented to an agreement so unjust." If they did not, what were they to do! ☞ STARVE! ☜ This the Coal Company knew.

Thus do men who profess Christianity—men whose names may be found opposite Bible Societies' subscriptions, for large amounts, go on from day to day in the accumulation of pounds, every one of which are wet with the tears and red with the blood of him who has been made in the image and likeness of the most high God. So long has this infernal system prevailed, that, I do really believe the Companies think it all right:—The fact is, CASTE in England has nearly burnt all heart *out* of England. Hindooism is not worse: indeed, he who asks—"Is it as bad?" should not be wondered at

[Correspondence of the New York Sun.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 3, 1844.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

We expect O'Connell here on Friday or Saturday next, to recommence the agitation in the Queen's Bench. Some of the Tory papers have given out that he was ill. There is not the slightest foundation for the rumor. The *thought*, however, was begotten by the *wish*. He has received public invitations from the citizens of Tralee, Clonmel, and elsewhere in the south to dine with them, some of which he accepts, others he postpones.

The note of preparation for the State Trials is heard on every side. Reporters from all the morning papers in London are in town. Some of the Scotch, and many of the Provincial cities of England are represented here. Every newspaper published in Ireland has its representative here, with pencils and pens already sharpened! Even the press of France have announced their well contrived "arrangements" to give their readers the earliest and amplest information about the State Trials.

The solicitors for the defence are active in their preparations. They have divided Ireland into prosecution districts, for each of which they have appointed local solicitors, whose business it will be to procure and sift the evidence which each locality, where a monster meeting was held, can furnish. Their object is to procure the evidence of the wealthiest and oldest inhabitants, who witnessed those meetings, to prove their peaceful character, and the absence of all outrage, insult, terror, or apprehension, at those meetings. The second object will be to confront the crown witnesses in many of the statements to which they have sworn, and which can be proved untrue. And next, to testify as to multitudinous meetings held by the Conservatives of the North of Ireland, from which certain outrages and breaches of the peace emanated. All these examinations will occupy the Court for months. The accused being indicted under a penal enactment, must be suffered to offer all the evidence they think necessary to their defence.

O'Connell distinctly stated at the great Repeal Banquet given to Wm. Smith O'Brien, at Limerick, that an offer to compromise the prosecutions on his pledging himself to give up the Repeal agitation, was distinctly made to him, and his reply then uttered was, "he would rot in a dungeon first."

The tyranny of England rests on the ignorance of the people. The 'Repeal' is the wedge by which alone it can be split into convenient pieces.

You will see that the Tory Times of London is very angry with honest John Tyler, for the independence he manifests in his message. His talk about the Oregon Territory, and the admission of Texas into the Union has alarmed all Toryland. Ireland reveres the name of Tyler. Yours,

WHOLESALE SEDUCTION.—On Thursday last two young men named Henry W. Galt and Sylvester Vanhorn, who keep a conveyancing and real estate office on Fifth street near Chesnut, Philadelphia, were charged with keeping a disorderly house. The Ledger gives the following appalling particulars of the investigation:—

"The charges was founded on the affidavits of several young girls not more than fourteen and sixteen years of age, whose testimony, with a number of others of like age, went to show that these men received the visits of these girls at their office for a long time past, almost every day and night in the week, not excepting Sundays, and that their intercourse with two of them, at least, was of a criminal character. Two of them swore directly to the fact. These two stated that they had been operated upon for oblique vision, by a known opthalmist who resided in this city some time ago, and who finally succeeded in putting both of them in the road to ruin. One of the girls, it seems, had introduced some of the others to the defendants, she decoying one from her Sabbath school, and another from her home, introducing them to one of the defendants as a cousin. From their statements, it appears that they were frequent visiters, remaining often for hours at the office. On one occasion some of them were made drunk. One of the victims, an artless looking girl, is represented as demented, who swore point blank against both of the defendants. The parents of these girls are ignorant of the affair, with the exception of one, and they have taken measures to put her into House of Refuge. Through her arrest, and her subsequent disclosures, the matter has been brought to light. The scene was one of the most afflicting character. A father and mother with a ruined daughter, sixteen years of age only, five or six other girls, dispoiled in character, all testifying to their own shame, and their parents unadvised of their several situations. They were committed in default of bail, at $500 each for further examination."

Port of Pittsburgh.

4½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.
*Michigan, Boies. Beaver,

DEPARTED.
*Michigan, Boies, Beaver.

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

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.

DECIDEDLY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS

Doors open at half past 6—commence at 7.

CONCERT HALL!

SIGNIOR BLITZ,

RESPECTFULLY announces that, by the request of several families, he will give an exhibition of

NEW ILLUSIONS,

On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
January 30th and 31st,

On which occasion he will surpass his former endeavors.
To conclude with

VENTRILOQUISM,

And the Dance of Six Dinner Plates.

☞ Admittance 25 cents. j30-2t

FOR SALE, THE LATE MR. ROUAUD'S STOCK OF

OLD WHISKEY, &c.

THE subscriber, agreeably to the Will of Mr Rouaud, and by order of the Executors, will sell off, between this and the first of April next, at private sale, the entire stock of Liquors and Wines belonging to the deceased, at the old stand, next door to the corner of 3d and Market street, Pittsburgh: consisting of 10,000 gallons of OLD WHISKEY, well known all over the United States; 700 bottles do; Holland Gin in bottles; 120 gallons French Brandy; Port, Rota, Muscat, Champaigne, and various other Wines, but principally Clarets; together with sundry articles which he kept for sale, (except the Dry Goods, which will be sold at *Auction* on the 7th prox. at the store room, two doors above.) None of the Whiskey is less than nine years old, and much of it is from twenty to thirty years old.—To give an opportunity to correspondents in Philadelphia, St Louis, and other places at a distance (who are waiting for a *public* sale) to get some of this celebrated whiskey—a chance that may never again occur—the sale of two hundred barrels of it will be reserved until the 29th of February next.

The price for the oldest Whiskey, is $2 per gallon; for the other $1½ per gallon. Terms, cash par money

MICHAEL McCLOSKEY.

jan 30

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the new Water Works until Friday, the 9th of February next, for supplying the works with coal for one year, to commence on the first of April next.

jan 30-t9f ROBERT MOORE.

COOK'S LITERARY DEPOT,
85, *Fourth street.*

NEW and cheap publications received as soon as published. Among the latest received are the following:
Graham's Magazine, for February;
Lady's Book, do
Ladies' National Magazine, do
Colonel De Surville, by Eugene Sue;
Tom Burke, of Ours, by Lever;
Modern Chivalry, by Ainsworth;
Mothers of England, by Mrs Ellis;
Campbell's Magazine, for January 16th, containing a portait of Carlyle;
Ladies' Work Box Companion;
Philosopher's Stone, from the French of Balzac, translated by a Lady;
Melini, a tale of the good old Colony times;
Insubordination, by T. S. Arthur, this is one of Arthur's earliest productions, cheap form;
Pride and Principle, which makes the Lady;
Salamander, by Eugene Sue;
Family Pride, or the Palace and the Poor House;
Charcoal Sketches, by J. C. Neal;
Thermal Comfort, or popular hints for preservation from colds, coughs and consumption;
American in Paris during the summer, by Jules Janin;
Austria, Vienna, Prague, etc., etc., by J. G. Kohl;
Creole, by the Poor Scholar;
Infant Treatment, by Mrs Burwell;
Yemassee, a Romance of Carolina, by W. G. Simmes, L L D;
Therese Dunoyer, by Eugene Sue;
Also a great variety of London and Dublin papers, such as Punch, Pictorial Times and News, Dublin Nation and Freeman's Journal, Bell's Life in London, etc., to be found as above, 85, 4th street.

jan 30

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.

Goshen Cheese.

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

REINHART & STRONG,
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	[illegible]
Currency	½
Burks County Scrip	75
EXCHANGE—AT SIGHT.	
On Philadelphia	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]
SPECIE.	
Gold	[illegible] 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	30
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	½
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	72
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	2
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

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 TYPE,

AND ALL OTHER MATERIALS

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

LETTER PRESS PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, | Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Blank Checks, | Circulars, Cards, Hat Tips.

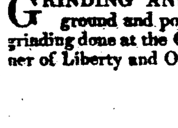
All kinds of Blanks,

Stage, Steamboat and Canal Boat Bills, with appropriate cuts,

Printed on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

We respectfully ask the patronage of our friends and the public in general in this branch of our business.

July 31, 1843. PHILLIPS & SMITH.



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.

GRINDING AND POLISHING.—Sad Irons ground and polished, anvils and other kinds of grinding done at the Cast Steel File Manufactory, corner of Liberty and O'Hara streets. aug 18