...ished, scrutinizing his features closely with the question, "for, like myself, you seem to have grown pale upon it——September dulness."

"I am constantly less well in this month than in any other," said Pallardos, "and——now I think of it——I had forgotten that I arose this morning with a depression of spirits as singular as it was unendurable. I forgot ... that day was to bring me."

The lovers exchanged looks, unremarked, apparently, by either Lord or Lady Aymar, and the conversation relapsed into the common places of dinner table civility. Spiridion observed that the foot men were unemployed, the old butler alone serving them at table; and that the shutters, of which he got a chance glimpse between the curtains, were carefully closed. Once or twice Pallardos roused himself with the thought that he was ill playing the agreeable guest and proposed some question that might lead to discussion: but the spirits of Lady Angelica seemed frightened to silence, and Lord and Lady Aymar were wholly absorbed, or were at least unconscious of their singular incommunicativeness.

Dinner dragged on slowly——Lady Aymar retarding every measure with terrified and flurried eagerness.——Pallardos remarked that she did not eat, but she asked her to help again from every dish before its removal. The fork rattled on the plate with the trembling of her hand, and once or twice, an outbreak of hysterical tears was evidently prevented by a stern word and look from Lord Aymar.

The butler leaned over to his mistress' ear.

"No——no——no! Not yet——not yet!" she exclaimed in a hurried voice, "one minute more!" But the clock at that instant struck seven, counted by that table company in breathless silence, Pallardos felt his heart sink he knew not why.

Lord Aymar spoke quickly and hoarsely.

"Turn the key, Williams!"

Lady Aymar screamed and covered her face with her hands.

"Remove the cloth!" he again ordered precipitately.

The butler's hand trembled. He fumbled with the corner of the cloth a moment, and seemed to want strength or courage to fulfil his office. With a sudden effort Lord Aymar seized and threw the cloth to the other end of the apartment.

"There!" cried he, starting to his feet, and pointing to the bare table, "there, there!" he repeated stretching the hand of Lady Angelica, as she rose terrified upon her feet. "See you nothing? Do you see nothing?"

With a look, at her father of blank enquiry——a look of piety at her mother, sunk helpless upon the arm of her chair——a look at Pallardos, who with open mouth, and eyes starting from their sockets, stood gazing upon the table, heedless of all present——she answered——"Nothing——my dear father!——nothing!"

He flung her arm suddenly from his hand.

"I knew it," said he, with angry emphasis.

"Take her, shameless woman! Take your child and begone."

But Pallardos laid his hand upon the Earl's arm.

"My lord! my lord!" he said, in a tone of fearful suppression of outcry, "can we not remove this hideous object! How it glares at you! at me? Why does it look at *me!* What is it, Lord Aymar? What brings that ghastly head *here?* Oh God! oh God! I have seen it so often!"

"*You!——you* have seen it!" suddenly asked Lady Aymar in a whisper. "*Is* there anything to see? Do you see the same dreadful sight, Spiridion?" Her voice rose with the last question to a scream.

Pallardos did not answer. He had forgotten them all. He struggled a moment, gasping and choking for self-control, and then, with a sudden movement, clutched at the bare table. His empty hand slowly opened, and his strength sufficed to pass his finger across the palm. He staggered backward with an idiotic laugh, and was received in his fall by the trembling arms of Lady Angelica. A motion from Lord Aymar conveyed to his faithful servant that the phantom was vanishing! The door was flung open and the household summoned.

"Count Pallardos has fainted from the heat of the room," said Lord Aymar. "Place him upon my bed! And——Lady Aymar!——will you step into the library——I would speak with you a moment."

There was humanity and boisechlingness in the last few words of Lord Aymar, which fell strangely on the ear of the affrighted and guilty woman. Her mind had been too fearfully tasked to comprehend the meaning of that changed tone, but, with a vague feeling of relief, she staggered through the hall, and the door of the library closed behind her.

A letter from Lord Aymar to Lady Angelica, will put the story forward a little.

My Dear Angelica——I am happy to know that there are circumstances which will cut aside much of the poignancy of the communication I am about to make to you. If I am not mistaken at least, in believing a mutual attachment to exist between yourself and Count Pallardos, you will at once comprehend the ground of my mental relief, and perhaps, in a measure, anticipate what I am about to say.

I have never spoken to you of the fearful inheritance in the blood of the Aymars. This would appear a singular omission between two members of one family. But I had strong reasons for my silence, one of which was your possible sympathy with your mother's obstinate credulity. *Now,*——since yesterday's appalling proof——you can no longer doubt the *inheritance of the madness hand*——the fearful record of some nameless deed of guilt, which is doomed to haunt our festal tables as often as the murderous day shall come round to a descendant of our blood. Fortunately——mercifully, I shall perhaps say, we are not visited by this dread avenger, till the maturity of manhood gives us the courage to combat with its horror. The Septembers, since my twentieth year, have brought it with fatal certainty to me. God only knows how long I shall be able to withstand the taint it gives to my thoughts when waking, and to the dreams upon my haunted pillow.

You will readily see in what I have said, another reason for my silence towards you on this subject. In the strong sympathy and sensitive imagination of a woman, might easily be bred, by too vivid picturing, a fancy which would be almost as palpable as the reality; and I wished you to arrive at woman's years with a belief that it was but a monomaniac affection of my own brain; a disease to pity, but not to share! You are now twenty. The females of my family have invariably seen the phantom at seventeen! Do you anticipate the painful inference I draw from the fact that this spectre is *invisible to you!*

No Angelica! you are not my daughter! The Aymar blood does not run in your veins, and I know not how much it will soften the knowledge of your mother's frailty to know that you are spared the dread inheritance that would have been yours with legitimacy of honor. I had grounds for this belief at your birth, but I thought it due to the hallowed character of woman and wife to summon courage to wait for confirmation. Had I acted out the impulse, then almost uncontrollable within me, I should have profited by the lawless land in which I resided to add more weight to the errand of this phantom avenger. But time and reason have done their work upon me. Your mother is safe from open retribution. May God pardon her!

You will have said, here, that since Count Pallardos has been revealed by the same pursuing Providence so be my son, I may well refrain from appearing as my wife's accuser. I have no wish to profit by the difference the world makes between infidelity in man, and infidelity in woman; nor to look for any apology into the law of nature upon which so general and undisputed a distinction must needs be founded. I confess the justice of heaven's avengeance upon the crime visited upon me, I fearfully believe, in the unconscious retaliation which gave you birth. Yet I cannot for this cause, you as the daughter of my blood.

And this brings me to the object of my letter. With the care of years, I have separated, from the entail of Aymar, the bulk of my fortune. God has denied me a legitimate male heir, and I have long ago determined to leave, to its natural product with some allowance to the character of a child I knew to be mine, and to adapt its destiny, if it proved worthy, should fears as to your own parentage be sustained by the undeniable testimony of our spiritual parent: *Count Pallardos is that child.* Fate has given him here, without any intelligence, as the sports of your destiny turned against you. The innocent was not to be punished for the guilty, and the inheritance he has taken from you goes back to you with his love in wedlock! So, at least, appearances have led me to believe, and so would, seem to be made from the kind provisions of Heaven against our transgressions. I must confess that I would rather it be so for, dear Angelica, you have grown yourself around my heart, nearer to its core than a parent of years. I shall feel it

to be so, I am daily sure, if I have incorrect in supposition as to our relationship.

I have now to submit to you. Parent only as a mother of form, two offers for your hand——one from Mr. Townley Manners, and the other (conditional, however, on your fortune) from Lord Frederick Beauchief. An annuity of five hundred a year would be all you would receive for a fortune, and your choice, of course, is free. As the Countess Pallardos, you would share a very large fortune, (my gift to my son, by a transfer to be executed this day,) and to that destiny, if needs be, I tearfully urge you.

Affectionately yours, my dear Angelica.

AYMAR.

With one more letter, perhaps, the story will be sufficiently told.

Dear Cousin——You will wonder at receiving a friendly note from me after my refusal, two months since, to meet you over "pistols and coffee" but reparation may not be too late, and this is to say that you have your choice between two modes of settlement, viz: to accept for your stable the humor you stole from me (*vide* police report) and allow me to take a glass of wine with you at my own table and bury the hatchet, or, to shoot at me if you like, according to your original design. Manners and Beauchief hope you will select the latter, as they owe you a grudge for the possession of your incomparable bride and her fortune; but I trust you will prefer the horse, which (if I am rightly informed) bore you to the declaration of love at Chesteney. Reply to Crockford's. Yours ever, (if you like)

PORTAIT DALLINGER.

COUNT PALLARDOS.

Is the story told? I think so!

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

THE COON CONVENTION.——This assemblage of the universal whig party went into the business that called it together on the second instant, with great despatch. Every thing was transacted in the true whig style, and all the clap traps of coonery were resorted to for the purpose of getting up a little enthusiasm for their thrice defeated candidate.

No person who reads the proceedings of this convention can help being shocked at the mockery of religion that marked the commencement of their proceedings. It is stated that Mr Johnson moved that the action of the convention should be preceded by prayer, and the Rev Dr Johns, who was present, was invited to officiate in that duty. What can be more revolting to the feelings of those who have any respect for the sacred and peaceful principles of religion than to see it dragged into the political arena and its holy sentiments mixed up with the political slang of the day, and perverted to serve the corrupt purposes of wordily ambition.

A ... would be a humbug to one whose conduct the religious world knows as the whole nation, and who has been denounced for his vices and his profanity by some of the whig leaders. Invocate the bible by making it an auxiliary of the Clay song book, and degrade its inspired precepts by uniting them with their eulogies on the duelist and gambler, and deliver them from the same rostrum on which they sing hosannas to the disgusting emblem of their party. What could be more revolting to the feelings of the truly pious, than to hear the pure teachings of the scriptures mixed with the low ribaldry of reckless politicians, and to find the prayer that is held most sacred by all who believe in the truths of christianity, made the mere prologue to the unscrupulous vituperations and slanders of political adventurers.

The Rev. Dr Johns, who officiated at the Clay Convention on the 2d, may be a pious man, but we think all good men will admit that he degraded his sacred calling, when he consented to make his holy office subservient to the schemes of men who have for a leader a duelist and a gambler, and who has been denounced by his friends as an *immoral and profane* man.

A GOOD ONE.——Henry Clay was invited to attend the Baltimore Convention, but he declined on the ground that modesty forbid him to be present! "Ain't that rich?" Henry Clay, the man who has been wandering through the country for two or three months electioneering, is too modest to go into the Convention that nominated him for the office for which he has been begging so long and so impudently! Such gross affectation should make the very *coons*, under whose auspices Clay hopes to reach the Presidency, *blush.*

A PROPER PERSON FOR A CLAY LEADER.——We observe that REVERDY JOHNSON, the person who became immensely *rich* by the *failure* of one of the Baltimore banks, which robbed hundreds of the industrious operatives of the city of all they had saved from their hard toil, was one of the most conspicuous actors in the late convention. He it was that moved that the Rev. Dr Johns should offer up a prayer for the success of their projects. Why did he not get the Rev. gentleman to pray for the poor workingmen that were plundered by the Bank that made Mr Reverdy Johnson one of the wealthy nabobs of the land.

A CHANCE FOR A SPECULATION.——The coon candidate is a most devoted slave to all games of hazard, and all the actions of his partizans are tinged with the besetting sin of their leader. They'll bet on the game and *brag* on the bet, and with all the tricks of accomplished political gamesters, attempt to seize the stakes by *bluffing*. Here is a chance offered for their favorite amusement by our friend of the Bedford Gazette, and they can now prove the sincerity of their assertions that these charges against their candidate have been exploded:

A CHANCE TO SPECULATE!——$100 REWARD.

We will pay *one hundred dollars* if Henry Clay did not make use of the following language in the debate on the Missouri Bill in the year 1819, or language similar in substance, and conveying the same general idea and sentiment;

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have *black* slaves they must let us have *white ones*, FOR WE CANNOT CUT OUR FIRE-WOOD AND BLACK OUR SHOES, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."

Also, we will pay *one hundred dollars* if Henry Clay did not, within a short time previous to his retirement from the Senate, ADVOCATE THE LEVYING OF A TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

Also, we will pay *one hundred dollars* if Henry Clay did not make use of the following language, or language similar in substance, and conveying the same idea and sentiment, a short time previous to his retirement from the Senate:

"CARRY OUT THE SPIRIT OF THE COMPROMISE ACT. Look to revenue alone for the support of the government! DO NOT RAISE THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION, which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is NO NECESSITY OF PROTECTION for protection."

Also, we will pay *one hundred dollars* if Henry Clay did not vote for the infamous BANKRUPT LAW, and afterwards REFUSE TO VOTE FOR ITS REPEAL! notwithstanding he was instructed to do so by the almost unanimous vote of the popular branch of the Legislature of his own State! The bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law was only lost by ONE vote, and had Henry Clay obeyed the will of his constituents, and that of nearly the whole people, that wholesale repudiation of honest debts which disgraced the year 1842, would never have occurred, for the Bankrupt Law had not then gone into operation!"

☞ The selectmen of New Bedford offer a reward of $100 for Miss Wood, who disappeared mysteriously on the 11th April.

AYMAR ... [illegible] ... Chronicle ... charges against ... that Clair Street ... all of which we can suggest from the most reliable information, are false, and some of them positively false.

The first charge is, that "during a great monetary crisis, and when every one was willing to lighten the burdens of his neighbor, the soulless corporation exacted specie in every case for its toll." This we are told is positively untrue; the toll commissioner instructed the collector to receive payment in the ordinary currency, and these orders were strictly obeyed, as can be shown by a reference to the books of the Treasurer. During the "great monetary crisis" to which the writer alludes, the common currency was at a discount of six and eight per cent, and it could hardly be expected they could give *specie* change for a note for the purpose of getting *two cents* toll out of it. Of course in such cases, toll could not be paid in currency, but where a dollar or more was due, the same kind of money was received that was used in ordinary business. This, we are assured, has always been the instructions given to the Collectors.

The charge respecting the ladies of the Orphans Asylum, we may briefly state is untrue.

The third charge is, that they have given notice that toll must be paid in advance. It is known to every body that such is the universal practice in all such companies, but, although custom sanctions it, and a moment's reflection would prove it to be necessary for a correct transaction of the business of the company, it has never been enforced by the St. Clair Street Bridge, and is not at the present time.

Another charge is, that it was discussed among the stockholders or managers, to abolish yearly payments altogether, and substitute the vexatious system of paying by the trip. This, we are told, is equally untrue with the other charges. No such system was ever contemplated by those who have the regulation of the toll, but on the contrary, the committee, with a laudable desire to help the poor, proposed to remit a portion of the toll to those who were not able to pay. We understand that an attempt is now making to excite a feeling against them, because they wished to pursue this liberal course, and which not countenance a policy that might swell the dividends of stockholders, but which would be extremely onerous to the poor persons who cross the Bridge.

The respectability of the source from which we have the facts above stated, will not permit us to doubt their truth, and we are much astonished that any one would attempt to impose upon the public such gross misrepresentations, as we believe to be contained in the article published in the Chronicle.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.——We take from the Philadelphia Mercury the following account of the proceedings of the Legislature on the last day of its session:——

The bill for the sale of the Delaware Division for $2,500,000, with the privilege of making out-lot locks, has passed both Houses——the bill to authorize the payment of interest to the Harrisburgh Bank, on the loan of '33, to repair the Huntingdon Breach in the Juniata canal——the bill to authorize the Trustees of the Girard Bank to dispose of certain stocks and other property at private sale——the bill to incorporate the Madison Manufacturing Company of the county of Philadelphia——the bill for the reduction of the Land Office——the bill to authorize George M. Dallas and Garrick Mallory, Esqs. to prosecute the claim of the Commonwealth against Frederick Fritz and Isaac Weaver were passed.

Also, several public bills of minor importance and a number of private ones.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Globe of the 2d inst. contains some additional returns from Virginia. In the House of Delegates so far as heard from, parties stand 67 to 67, or rather 68 whigs to 66 democrats, but a whig delegate, who was elected by democratic votes, is pledged to vote for a democratic U. S. Senator. The democrats will have a majority of ten in the Senate.

The democratic vote, so far as heard from, is 362 greater than it was in 1840, while the whig vote is only 16 greater now than it was then; consequently the democratic gain thus far, is 346, on the vote at the presidential election of 1840, when they had a majority of 1,431 in the state.

THE WHIG NOMINEE.——When Henry Clay elected J. Q. Adams President, and secured for himself the office of Secretary of State, John Randolph pronounced it the "union of the Puritan with the Blackleg." The whig convention of Baltimore has effected an union equally as extraordinary. Mr Frelinghuysen is, we believe, a very pious and moral man, and has distinguished himself by his efforts in behalf of Sabbath Schools and Missionary projects. Henry Clay has lived in total disregard of all christian precepts, and is notorious for his dueling, his profanity and his gambling. The same fate, too, attends the present as befel the union of 1825. Mr F's piety cannot redeem Mr Clay's profanity, and the people will never sanction an union so unnatural.

IOWA.——The people of Iowa, decided at a late election in favor of holding a Convention to organize a State Government. There was a majority of about two thousand in favor of the convention

MORMONS.——On Tuesday of last week one hundred and fifty Mormons arrived at St Louis, on the Congress, from England, making three hundred who have passed that city within ten days on their way to Nauvoo, the Mormon paridise.

TERRIFIC STORM——HELENA (Ark) IN RUINS!

The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, of the 25th ult. has the following:

"We are indebted to the courtesy of our neighbour of the Appeal, for the substance of a letter received by him from Judge Tolleson, of Helena, Arkansas, giving the particulars of a terrific storm which visited that place on Wednesday morning last, about ten o'clock. A number of houses, including the new Methodist church, the Journal office, and several dwelling houses, were torn to atoms, while there is not a chimney in the place left standing! We are happy to state, however, that not a single life was lost."

EARTHQUAKE AT ST. THOMAS.——A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at St. Thomas, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 17th ult. It created great excitement throughout the town for some hours. A number of persons quit their dwellings for fear of accidents. It was supposed, from the direction of the roaring, that bad news might be expected from the Windward Islands. The Charleston Mercury has a letter from St. Thomas, dated 14th ult., which gives the following account of St. Domingo:

"St Domingo is in a disorganized state. The Spanish part has revolted against the Port au Prince Government. By Steamer yesterday from leeward, we learn that the negroes have broken into Aux Cayes, and murdered the whites; and subsequently that the President, Herard, is killed. Four hundred persons have taken refuge in Jamaica. In Port au Prince a similar attempt as at Aux Cayes was hourly expected.

RENCONTRE.

An dangerous fight with pistols took place in our streets last Thursday. The parties were Messrs Morgan and Blanchard, both young. They fired each some two or three times; Blanchard was wounded in the side, and Morgan in the hip, neither dangerously, but both severely.——*Lexington Inquirer.*

THE PLAGUE IN MISSISSIPPI.——The ... of this pestilence ... to have risen to an alarming height. At Salem and Dubuque, and for 150 miles below, the entire bottom lands are inundated from bluff to bluff, and the inhabitants have been compelled to remove from their farms for safety. Large amounts of property have been swept away, and the lower part of Galena is under water. On the 22d the river at Galena appeared to be receding a little.

The Miners' Bank of Dubuque is to be galvanized into existence again——under whose auspices, we are not told. A late Burlington paper says that the cashier passed up the river, with plenty of specie to resume, and that a branch is looked for at that place.

FAILURE OF THE IRWINTON BETTER BANK.——We learn from the Eufaula (Ala.) Shield, that the Irwinton Bridge Bank had closed its doors. Nothing definite is stated. A committee of citizens, were investigating the affairs of the institution, and their report would be published as soon as made. The editor of the Shield advises bill holders to wait for a report before they submit to a large sacrifice.

THE CHARVIS AFFAIR.——The St Louis Reporter states that the case of David McDaniel, which has engaged the attention of the U. S. Circuit Court for several days past, was submitted to the jury about 6½ o'clock P.M. on the 26th. The jury soon returned with a verdict of *guilty*. This is the third prisoner who has been convicted of murder, for participation in the Charvis affair.

SACRILEGE.——The New Bedford Bulletin states that the Roman Catholic Church in that town was despoiled by some villian of its vestments and plate, valued at about two hundred dollars. A character answering to the name of "Happy Jack," was arrested, and the above and other stolen property found in his possession. He was committed to answer.

INDIA-RUBBER PAVEMENTS.——Asphaltum, granite and wood have been used as paving materials at different times, and now they are trying *India-rubber pavements* in the Court of the Admiralty, London.——We do not know how such a pavement might answer in the winter, but it will be appropriate for the *spring.*

AN ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP.——The Lancaster Union states that a few days ago a colored man by the name of Thomas, who has been residing in Marietta for several years, was arrested on a Justice's warrant under the act of 1826, as a fugitive slave from Maryland, by four men, claiming him as their property. He was hurried into a skiff with the intention of taking him across the Susquehanna, and thence to Maryland without any attempt to prove that he was their slave. But this summary process was not relished by the people of Marietta, and they therefore rescued him from his captors, for the purpose of having an examination into the matter. The man was subsequently taken to Lancaster, examined and released. The four men who captured him in the first instance, were arrested for an assault upon him, and lodged in prison. Three, however, were subsequently set at liberty, and the other was held to bail in $1000.

CONVICTED.——The case of Col Bledget, indicted for breaking into the house of Wm Crooks, in Bellingham, in search of suffrage men, in the Door troubles, was tried at Dedham, and a verdict of guilty rendered.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Pursuant to an act of Assembly passed at the last session, the Post of Secretary of the Land Office, which has existed nearly cotemporaneous with our State government, is swept away by the torrent of "reform," and ceases to exist from and after the 10th inst. At the present session, an act was passed by the House of Representatives, prolonging its existence until January, 1845, but was lost in the Senate. A law passed by the constitutional majority of two-thirds over the Executive veto, vests the power of signing patents in the Executive, after the Land Department shall have been abolished.——*Dem. Union.*

Archer's Patent Solar Lard Lamps.

JUST received, a further supply of the above celebrated Lamps, with handsome cut and ground shades, and glasses all complete, which will be offered at a small advance on manufacturing prices at

T A HILLIER'S
Looking Glass and Furnishing Warehouse,
m6-2w 104, Wood street, near 5th.

Wm. M. Crossan,

No 45, Market street, 3d door from Third street,

IS now receiving and opening an extensive new stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which will be sold for cash at the lowest prices m4-1w

STRAW BINDER'S BOARDS.——An assortment of Straw Boards constantly on hand and for sale by [m4] POINDEXTER & CO.

25 KEGS "Gregory's" No 1 six twist tobacco, just received per steamer National, and for sale by [m4] POINDEXTER & CO.

Hemp.

7 BALES Kentucky Hemp, just received and for sale by [m4] POINDEXTER & CO.

In the District Court for the County of Allegheny, of April Term, 1844, No 25.

Geo R White and others, vs. Benjamin Darlington. } Vend. Exponas, No 25.

And now to wit, April 30th, 1844, on motion of Mr McCandless, the Court appoint Francis R Shunk, Auditor, to distribute the proceeds of sale in the above case. From the Record.

GEO R RIDDLE, Proth'y.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor in the above case will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office on 4th street, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 29th of May, instant, at 3 o'clock P M, where those interested are requested to attend.

my4-t18 FRA'S R SHUNK, Auditor.

Shakspeare Gardens.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh that she has opened the Shakspeare Gardens, in the village of East Liberty, for the accommodation of visiters during the summer season. The beauties of the situation, and the perfect manner in which every arrangement is made about this establishment that will contribute to the pleasure of visiters, are well known to the public and the proprietor assures all who may visit her house that nothing shall be omitted on her part to make the Shakspeare Gardens at least equal to any similar establishment in the country.

m4——tf ELIZA McDONALD.

☞ Chronicle and Age copy 1w and charge Post.

Cheese.

A PRIME lot of W R Cheese just received and for sale by BIRMINGHAM & TAYLER:
m3 No 54, Water street.

20 BBLS S SALTS, just received and for sale by BIRMINGHAM & TAYLER,
m3 No 54, Water street.

3 CASKS Ground African Bird Pepper for sale by M B RHEY & CO.,
m3 No 39, Water street.

11 HHDS SUGAR,
190 bbls Rosin, received per steamer Importer, and for sale by M B RHEY & CO.
m3 No 39, Water street.

Wm. O'Hara Robinson, U. S. Attorney,

HAS removed his office to Fourth, near Wood street, lately occupied by C. Darragh, Esq.

April 2, 1844.

NOTICE.——I have placed my docket and professional business in the hands of Wm O'Hara Robinson, Esq., who will attend to the same during my absence.

March 22 C. DARRAGH.
a3-1mdaw

Of the Auditors, elected by the citizens of Pittsburgh, to audit and settle the accounts of the Overseers of the Poor of said city, and the Collectors appointed by them, to collect the Poor Taxes of said city, from the first of April, 1843, to the 1st of April, 1844:

1844: DR.

CHARLES CRAIG,
Collector, 1st Ward,
To amount of duplicate for 1843, $2504 44

1844: CR.

By cash paid Thomas Perkins, Overseer of the Poor, as per receipts, $2320 66
Exoneration of lost taxes, 61 64
Commission for collecting $2,442 20, $122 14 $2504 44

1844: DR.

JOHN McKEE,
Collector 2d Ward,
To amount of duplicate for 1843, $1625 91
Do taxes omitted in assessment for 1843, 2 82
To amount of taxes collected, being returned as lost, in 1843, 4 20 $1632 93

1844: CR.

By cash paid James McKenna, Overseer of the Poor, as per receipts, $1545 91
Exoneration of lost taxes, 36 81
Commission for collecting $1,626 32, 31 31 $1613 93

1844: DR.

THOMAS FAIRMAN,
Collector 3d Ward.
To amount of duplicate for 1843, $1603 31

1844: CR.

By cash paid James McKenna, Overseer of the Poor, as per receipts, $1650 63
Exonerations and lost taxes, 65 81
Commission for collecting $1,737 50, 36 87 $1503 31

1844: DR.

JOHN VANDIVENDER,
Collector 4th Ward.
To amount of Duplicate for 1843, $2151 03

CR

By cash paid Thomas Perkins, Overseer of the Poor, as per receipts, $1967 23
Exonerations and lost taxes, 86 26
Commission for collecting $2,070 77, 103 54 $2151 03

1844: DR.

JAMES DALZELL,
Collector 5th Ward.
To amount of duplicate for 1843, $958 06
Do taxes on unsealed property for 1842, collected, 4 63 $962 74

CR.

By cash paid James McKenna, Overseer of the Poor, as per receipts, $868 45
By cash paid Thomas Perkins, Overseer of the Poor, as per receipts, 4 43
Exonerations and lost taxes, 43 92
Commission for collecting $45 94, 45 74 $962 94

1844: DR.

THOMAS PERKINS,
Overseer of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh, in account with said city.
To balance on hand since 1843, $303 63
To amount received from Charles Craig, Collector of the 1st ward, 2320 66
To amount received from John Vandivender, collector of the 4th ward, 1967 23
To amount received from James Dalzell, collector of the 5th ward, 4 43
To donation from "An Old Citizen," 10 00 $4605 97

CR.

By cash paid for removal of transient paupers, (passage, provisions and clothing), $374 81
By cash paid for supplies of out-door paupers belonging to the city, 259 95
By cash paid for monthly allowances for 95 out-door paupers, in which are embraced some families with children, 1394 50
By cash paid for boots and shoes for poor house and out-door paupers, 124 40
By cash paid for house rent for out-door paupers, 31 38
By cash paid for sundry items of supplies, as per book account, 231 50
By cash paid for coal furnished out-door paupers, 356 50
By cash paid for coal furnished to the poor house, 186 34
By cash paid for provisions and other supplies for poor house, 317 03
By cash paid salary of Physician, C L Armstrong, 100 00
By cash paid for medicines for poor house and out door paupers, 38 04
By cash paid Alderman's fees, warrants, &c, 47 27
By cash paid for stationary and expenses of holding elections, 32 21
By cash paid for coffins for paupers, 45 00
By cash paid for funeral expenses of paupers, 14 50
By cash paid for advertising and job printing, 33 00
By cash paid for toll, Allegheny Bridge Company, 20 00
By cash paid for duplicates of 1st and 4th wards, 6 00
By cash paid for blacksmith work at poor house, 8 32
By cash paid for hardware, glass, Plough, &c., for poor house, 86 91
By cash paid for clothing for poor house and out door paupers, 48 12
By cash paid Hampton & Miller's fees in Callaghan case, 10 00
By cash paid for dry goods furnished poor house and out-door paupers, 172 20
By cash paid John Irwin, balance for 1843, as steward of poor house, 50 00
By cash paid Jacob Guyer, on account of meat furnished to poor house, 50 00
Incidental expenses, 9 47
By cash paid Sam'l Lindsey, on account of groceries and other supplies for the poor house, 52 80
By cash paid for stationary, lights and room for use of Auditors, 10 00
By cash paid as compensation to Auditors, " " compensation to self for one year's services, 45 00
By cash paid on balance handed over to I J Ashbridge, one of the present Overseers of the Poor, 400 00
50 72 $4605 97

1844: DR.

JAMES M'KENNA,
Overseer of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh, in account with said city
To amount received from Charles Craig, Collector of the 1st Ward, $2320 66
To amount received from John M'Kee, Collector of the 2d Ward, $1545 01
To amount received from Thomas Fairman, Collector of the 3d Ward, 1650 63
To amount received from James Dalzell, Collector of the 5th Ward, 868 45
Balance due by James M'Kenna, 374 72 $4438 81

1844: CR.

By cash paid for the removal of transient paupers, (passage, provisions and clothing,) $217 00
By cash paid for supplies to out-door paupers belonging to the city, 758 08
By cash paid for monthly allowance for 97 out-door paupers, belonging to the city, in which are embraced several families with children, 1945 23
By cash paid for boots and shoes for Poor house and out-door paupers, 41 80
By cash paid for house rent, for out-door paupers, 4 50
By cash paid for sundry items for paupers, 122 92
By cash paid for coal furnished to out-door paupers, 222 54
By cash paid for Poor house, 35 00
Plies for Poor house, [illegible]
cash paid for salary of Physician, Dr. Wm. Kerr, [illegible]
By cash paid for Alderman's fees, warrants, [illegible]
" " Elections expenses, 1 50
" " Coffins for paupers, [illegible]
" " General expenses, 24 00
" " Duplicates for 2d, 3d, and 5th Wards, 9 00
By cash paid for clothing and dry goods, for out-door paupers, 110 96
By cash paid for sundry supplies and provisions, [illegible]
By cash paid for nursing sick, [illegible]
Salary of John Irwin, Steward, 100 00
Compensation of self, one years services, 400 00
$4605 97

The following is a list of all the out standing debts due by the city on account for the Poor, that have come to the knowledge of the Auditors:——

Jacob Guyer, balance on account of beef furnished to the Poor house, $106 30
Saml. Lindsey, on account of groceries furnished to the Poor house, 75 77
John Irwin, balance due on salary, as steward of the Poor house, 100 00
Joseph Marlatt, balance due for groceries furnished to out-door paupers, 11 00
James McKenna, balance due for services rendered as Overseer of the Poor, 374 72
$651 87

Thomas Perkins had on his list, during the year 1843 forty-six out-door paupers, to whom were paid monthly allowances varying from $2 00 to $8 00 per month for them, and their families.

James McKee's had on his list, during the year, ending March 31, 1844——one hundred and forty-six out-door paupers, to whom he paid, in monthly allowances for themselves, or for themselves and families, at a rate varying from $1 00 to $7 50 per month.

The number of transient paupers, (many of them with families,) who were furnished with passage, provisions and clothing, and forwarded to other places during the year ending March 31, 1844, by Thomas Perkins, amounted to ninety-one.

The number furnished and forwarded in a similar manner by James McKenna, during the same period, amounted to one hundred and eight, and the chief number of whom were travelling paupers, many of whom had families of children, who in all probability would have become a charge and burden upon the city, had not the Overseers of the Poor very properly afforded to them such assistance as enabled them to prosecute their journey's as soon as it was possible for them to do so.

The number of paupers in the Poor house on the 1st day of April 1843, amounted to forty-one.

The number admitted up to the first day of April, 1844, was eighty-one.

The number discharged during the last year amounted to eighty-one.

The number of deaths during the same period, amounted to six——and the number remaining in the Poor house amounted to thirty-five.

The number of deaths among the out-door paupers during the last year, was forty-two adults and twenty-four children.

The Auditors before closing their labors would most earnestly, but respectfully, urge upon the city Councils the importance of early and decisive action, in reference to the sale of the present Poor house and lot, and the purchase of a FARM, convenient to the city, upon which productive employment might be given to a large portion of the paupers who are now a heavy tax upon our city, besides greatly promoting their health, comfort and morals. The fact too, of giving moderate employment to the inmates would greatly tend to reduce their number, while the present system is but an incentive to idleness, and induces an increase.

Another serious item of expense, as will be seen in a part of the foregoing report, is the removal of transient paupers, a large number of whom are thrown in upon us from every quarter by our rivers, turnpikes and canal, many of whom are doubtless travelling to "see the country," but if it were in our power to give them comfortable quarters, and employment upon a farm, they would decline visiting the Iron City. In many other respects the present system works badly, and with the tax payers a source of increasing complaint. Will the Councils use the remedy.

Respectfully submitted.

E. H. HEASTINGS,
WILLIAM KERR,
M. ROBETSON,
ap 30 Auditors.

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In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at June Term, 1844, No. 22.

{L. S.} In the matter of the application of the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Manchester, for a Charter of Incorporation.

And now to wit, April 9, 1844, Charter of Incorporation filed and the Court direct that notice be inserted in one newspaper printed in the county of Allegheny at least three weeks, setting forth that application has been made for said Charter of Incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, if no reason be shown to the contrary. From the Record.

a16-3w GEO. R RIDDLE, Pro.

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