engaged under the boat is at it its minimum; the speed is slow; but at each turn the volume of air engaged augments; the boat emerges, its celerity augments, and soon takes its normal speed

On making function only one of the locomotives, the steam arrives at a pressure of 2 3-4 atmospheres; it imprints a speed on the boat of 24 miles an hour, the water being calm and the wind calm. At this, and even at a much less speed, the boat is almost entirely out of the water, and rises so far above it it would be hard.

The 20 tons of coal is sufficient to make a voyage of 1341 miles in 96 hours.

In making function with both locomotives, the steam has only a tension of two atmospheres, and each locomotive formerly only a force of 92 horses. The two [illegible] are only capable of giving to the boat a speed of 30 miles an hour in water, without current and calm [illegible] calm. The fuel will be for 840 miles, only permit making a voyage 840 miles; but it may be done in 28 hours.

This speed of 24 and 30 miles an hour will necessarily be increased or diminished according to the force of the wind, and whether the currents are favorable or on the contrary.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

WEBSTER AND CLAY.—Daniel Webster has at last found his place, and we suppose his mind is easy. Some time since he made a speech at a meeting in Boston, and when the whigs proposed carrying out the measures and policy suggested by Mr. Clay, Webster asked in the plaintive tones of a lost child, "where am I to go?" At that time Mr. Webster was in Mr. Tyler's cabinet, and although he knew that the administration would be glad to get clear of him, he stuck to it like a leech, partly from mercenary feelings and partly to gain information of matters that he might betray it when he would be cast off. When he was a member of the cabinet, he had no knowledge of Mr. Clay, and spoke of him as "the man from Kentucky," and he rebuked the whigs for sustaining this man from Kentucky in his denunciations of President Tyler. Then he would not go with the whigs if they would abuse John Tyler, but since the President found it necessary to dispense with his services, the god-like Daniel has been wandering about to find where he should go, and has at last cast himself into the arms of "the man from Kentucky," and taken the stump to advocate his election. He is unbounded in his praise of Clay and declares there is "no great constitutional question on which they differ." Yet it is well known that Clay is pledged to his party and the stock jobbers, to do all in his power to effect the establishment of a National Bank, and it is equally well known that Webster has declared such an institution to be an "obsolete idea."

We have not the slightest doubt but there is a regular bargain and sale between the Kentucky dictator and Massachusetts blue light federalist. Webster is most probably to derive the same advantage from the bargain that Clay did from his corrupt coalition with Adams in 1824, and to be otherwise remunerated for his services.

If Providence would permit such a calamity to befall this country as to place the government in the hands of two such unprincipled and corrupt men as Clay and Webster, the people might well tremble for the safety of their liberties. The overreaching ambition of the one and the British predilections of the other, joined to the dissolute corruption of both, would place the liberties so dearly bought in fearful jeopardy.

The people—we mean the productive portion of the country—are held in the most contemptuous estimation by both Clay and Webster, and they have never taken any pains to conceal their scorn for the industrious poor who labor. Clay has publicly proclaimed that he regards them in the same light that he does his black slaves, and that he has no more respect for the wives and daughters of white workingmen than for the slaves that work in his kitchen. Mr. Webster's sentiments are the same. His motto in the Senate and in Congress to "take care of the rich and the rich would take care of the poor," or in other words lavish on wealth all the favors it might ask; give the "favored darlings of the land" banks and special privileges sufficient to make industry and skill the mere slaves of wealth, and then the rich would provide for the poor as Mr. Clay would for his "black slaves" who hewn his wood and work in his kitchen.

There never were two men who held the mass of the people in greater contempt than HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, and we predict that should they ever get control of the government, they will not hesitate to violate the privileges the people hold sacred in veneration, if by so doing they can subserve their own ambitious schemes, or advance the corrupt designs of their party.

DEATH OF ANOTHER MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Baltimore Clipper says:—"We were informed yesterday of the death of Mr Brinckerhoff of Ohio, who, from indisposition, had been prevented from taking his seat in the present Congress."

FOREIGN NEWS.—From the foreign news published in our paper this morning, it will be seen that England regards the annexation of Texas to this country as an event rather favorable than otherwise to her policy and interest—inasmuch as it will strengthen the free trade doctrine, and relieve her from the operation of our present Tariff. Doubtful.

The Government evidently desires to postpone the sentence of O'Connell to the latest day, and until the intense excitement shall have died away.

France is thinking of abolishing slavery in her colonies—not, however, by moral suasion, but by purchasing and freeing the slaves.

ST. LOUIS.—The following items of river news we take from the Gazette and Reporter of the 30th ult:

The steamer Nimrod, built for the American Fur Company, left here yesterday for the Yellow Stone, having on board a large number of trappers and traders, and a great quantity of clothing, &c.—She is commanded by Capt. Cerre; was built here by Mr. Emerson, and the cabin was finished by Mr. Gearing.

The Upper Mississippi still continues very high, the bottom lands being inundated at some places to the width of several miles.

The river rose about 15 inches yesterday, and is now within two feet of the highest point it reached last spring.

Almost every day, some depredation is committed on board of the steamers landing at our wharf. Passengers cannot be too careful of their baggage.

A young rascal was detected on the 29th riffling a trunk in a state-room of the Gulnare—by the Captain. He became, he claimed the trunk as his own, and never [illegible] his mistake, until the true owner appeared, [illegible] in the Calaboose! Last case of "absence of mind."

A trunk on the Alexandria was robbed of $50, on Sunday last. The boat was thronged at the time.

ARRESTED.—A man [illegible] was arrested between Cairo and St. Louis on the 30th ult, on the steamer Gulnare, named Judonius Reynold, who was suspected of robbing a letter containing a large sum of money from the mail bag.

Why is a benevolent man like a cart horse? Because he stops at the sound of oats. *Haw, Haw* that's enough to make a horse laugh.—*Post*.

If we may judge from its effect upon a jackass, our sprightly friend of the Post is correct.—*Age*.

We thought it would make you laugh, Mr. Age?

DREADFUL RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The papers from the city of Brotherly Love give accounts of no less than three riots which occurred in that city on Saturday and Monday. The first was a fight between several of the fire companies on Saturday night, and is thus noticed by the Times of Monday:—

"A bonfire was built at the corner of Ninth and Poplar streets, and the bells of several of the companies located in the western and northwestern part of the city were rung for the express purpose of bringing out several companies to the suburbs to have a fight. These feints effected the desired object. At a late hour a large body of ruffians, composed of members of the Good Will, Western and Columbia Hose, and Fairmount and Mechanic Engine, and other companies, had a brutal battle at the junction of Broad street and Ridge road. Several of the combatants were injured, and one young man named Claystine, was carried off the ground in a dying state. About half past two o'clock, the Hibernia and Franklin Engine companies came in collision at the corner of Fifth and Spruce streets. The belly of the Franklin, named Breese, was beaten almost to death, and a member of the Hibernia was borne from the ground wounded.—At the same time, two citizens passing, were knocked down with brickbats. One, with his head cut open, was taken into the drug store at the northeast corner, and the other went to the police office to lodge complaint. At 12 o'clock a strong force of the Franklin members and their friends came up Third street to attack the house of the Hibernia company, but they were dispersed by a body of the police under Captain Bennett, of the S E watch Division."

The second was among the negroes, and the Sun gives the following account:

"*Riot in West Philadelphia.*—On Saturday night a large number of colored persons in West Philadelphia, made an attack upon the colored residents at that place, destroying much property, and stealing all they could conveniently carry away. Four of the rioters were arrested on the bridge, by the city watch, and seven were taken by the police of West Philadelphia. In the morning they had a hearing before Mayor Scott, and were committed to answer."

The last, and the most dreadful and bloody of the three, occurred on Monday afternoon, and the following particulars are given in the Pennsylvanian of Tuesday morning:

"*Dreadful Riot.*—Yesterday afternoon, a dreadful and disgraceful riot occurred in Kensington. At 4 o'clock, a meeting of the Native American party was held at the corner of Second and Master streets. The meeting was addressed by Mr S R Kramer, General Smith and L G Levin. The rain coming on, the assemblage retired to the market in the neighborhood where Mr Kramer recommenced his discourse in the market house. Just before 5 o'clock was made, on the rear side of the market house, a discharge of a gun, which is said to have been fired across a lot from the vicinity of the Hibernia Hose house; then commenced one of the most dreadful scenes that can well be imagined.

"Volley after volley was fired, and a rush was made over a lot in the direction of the Hibernia Hose house. From every street and house came rushing to the scene of action, armed men—some with muskets, others with bludgeons and stones; many of these were accompanied by women who urged them on and directed them where to fire. Those in the market house maintained their ground and held aloft the flag—while the square between Cadwallader street and the Germantown road in Master street was filled with the combatants. Some of them here ran into houses, but they were watched, and the infuriated mob fell to work and partially destroyed the houses in which they had taken refuge.

"In Cadwallader street, a similar frightful scene was presented. The house of a widow woman into which a man ran was attacked, its doors were broken open and the rioters rushed in and broke the furniture to fragments.

"The riot lasted about an hour, during which time the reports of firearms numbered hundreds, and at least 50 persons fell from being wounded. Several persons were reported to have been killed. A young man residing in St John street, near Beaver, named George Shiffley, was killed on the spot, certainly. A young man named Temper was shot in the hip, and was wounded in so shocking a manner that he cannot possibly survive.

"Among the buildings attacked was the Hibernia Hose House, the lights of this were all knocked out and the premises otherwise damaged. We believe that the flag was protected by those who had undertaken the venturesome task of protecting it, but what became of it we know not. The Native American party gradually dispersed, and up to a late hour in the evening comparative order prevailed."

From the New York Herald, Extra.

MONDAY EVENING, 4 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAM SHIP

HIBERNIA!

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Another Tremendous Fall in the Price of Cotton—O'Connell's Trials—No Sentence—Great Struggles for a New Ticket—Great Sensation in England on Account of the Annexation.

We received by a private overland exclusive express from Boston, our letters and despatches from the steamship Hibernia, which arrived at Boston yesterday, after a passage of sixteen days from Liverpool.

O'Connell has not been sentenced, but he and his co-conspirators are struggling for a new trial, with what success, we shall be better able to state by the next arrival.

The intelligence is fifteen days later, and is highly interesting in a political, commercial and financial point of view. The fall in cotton is from ½ to ¾d per pound, a piece of information that will astonish all the cotton speculators in the country.

The Texas question of Annexation had reached England, and produced a very great sensation in political circles.

Ireland was in a very excited state, and our next account from Great Britain must be of the most interesting nature.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Parliament met after Easter holidays on Monday, and the popular branch of the legislature has since been engaged in the consideration of a number of multifarious, but not very absorbing questions. On the first night little was done beyond moving for writs in places where the new elections are rendered necessary by the late law changes. The vacant seats may be contested but in all probability unsuccessfully. Mr. Baring, who was defeated by Mr. Pattison, in the memorable election for the city of London, is the Government candidate for Huntingdon—the constituency which the present chief Baron presented in the House of Commons. The second night was devoted to subjects which elicited some discussion, though they possessed little interest.

The remainder of the session is likely to be more than usually barren of interest, and an early adjournment is confidently anticipated. There will be a good deal of fighting on the Irish franchise and registration bill, upon which the popular party, with O'Connell at their head, look with great jealousy, as being calculated, they say, to curtail instead of enlarging, the franchise. *Russell*, however, prevail—a short time will test their accuracy—that the ministers have determined to abandon the Irish Registration Bill. But beyond this, there seems to be nothing to prevent the session from closing early, and, upon the whole, satisfactorily. Sir Robert Peel's position this year is far more secure and elevated than it was at the corresponding period last year, when the late battery was almost in a blaze with the capital mania. That has been put down—by what means we stop not to inquire; the revenue is improving, the factory population are employed, and the country appears to be in a more sound and prosperous state than it has been for years. The only formidable opposition he has to encounter is that of the Anti Corn Law League. This, however, is formidable only in appearance. It is probably three years old, and as for its others, a dreamy set of philanthropists, mixed up with no inconsiderable number of knaves—the base and antidote were never more formidable in alliance. Their resources will never, in my opinion, be equal to the Tories.

AMERICA AND TEXAS.

The intelligence brought by the last arrivals from the United States is of great interest and importance. It appears that a special envoy has arrived at Washington from the Texian Government, commissioned to make an official offer of annexation on the part of the young republic. An offer of a similar description was made in the year 1837, and was then rejected, but under very difficult circumstances. At that period the acceptance of the offer of the Texians would have involved the United States in an expensive, embarrassing, and somewhat uncertain war with Mexico; and also in the very probable contingency of a rupture with England. Moreover, the public mind in the United States was very much divided on the subject of slavery, and a great jealousy existed on the part of the New England States in regard to any accession of influence in the Union to the southern interests.

In the present instance also it appears very uncertain whether, on the whole, the annexation of Texas may not be an event rather favorable than otherwise for the British interests. It deprives us of a means of annoying the United States, and so far removes the temptation to a war, it is by no means certain that this ought not to be looked on as an advantage. A war with the U. States, even if successful beyond our most sanguine expectations, would be a calamity of the most fatal description. Moreover, the annexation of Texas would give great additional preponderance in the Union to the interests upon which we must necessarily rely the most for a maintenance of friendly political and commercial relations with England—that, namely, of the southern cotton growing States. The vote of Texas would be necessarily an additional freetrade vote, which in the present balanced state of parties and interests, might frequently prove decisive. We cannot afford to alienate the southern interest and strengthen the advocates of the high tariff by opposing a measure so warmly advocated by the Southern States, and by enlisting all the feeling of national pride and Anglo Saxon prejudice against us throughout the Union. Nor is it ever good policy in a nation to commit itself to an opposition against the natural course of events, which evidently points to the ultimate incorporation of the unoccupied prairies of Texas with the neighboring and patent State. We trust, therefore, that whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation at Washington, the amicable relations between the two countries will not be disturbed by any unreasonable interference on our part with the domestic affairs of another independent.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

IRELAND.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.—Monday being the first day of Easter Term, the vicinity of the courts of law was crowded by an expectant multitude, who were on the tiptoe of expectation to learn the sentence of the convicted conspirators in the late State trials. They were, however, disappointed. The Court sat, the city and county grand juries were sworn, a few motions of no general interest were heard, and the Court adjourned without the name of O'Connell or his case being once mentioned throughout the day.

Out of Court, we learn that the Crown has served the convicted Repealers with a four-day rule, to appear for judgment, which is according to usual practice; and they, on the other hand, have served the Crown with a two-day rule of notice, to move for a new trial: this latter would expire on Wednesday, but as the Court sit in error on that day, it would not come until Thursday; and on Friday the Attorney General would be entitled to move for judgment; but whether he will do so when there is a pending motion for a new trial, remains to be seen. The grounds on which a new trial are to be prayed for, are similar to the points brought forward on the trial, viz: the omission of a part of the jury roll—the misnomer of Mr. John Jason Rigby—the carrying of the trial beyond Hilary Term, and what is most strongly urged, the misdirection of the learned judge in summing up the evidence.

The attendance of Mr O'Connell and the rest of the traversers, at the Law Courts, attracted large crowds of persons, who, however, quietly dispersed on hearing that no matter of interest relating to the State trials would come on until Thursday.

The Great Repeal Dinner at Cork.—The grand banquet to Mr O'Connell, given by the inhabitants of Cork, took place on Monday, the 7th inst. Upwards of 800 persons were present, and Mr Smith O'Brien, M. P., from Limerick, presided. The speech of Mr. O'Connell was the principal event of the evening, from its containing a variety of allusions to the sentence expected to be passed upon him. Speaking of the splendour of the demonstration, he said—

Naman who ever stood upon [illegible] received such a compliment. [illegible] No man who ever stood on [illegible] was honored as I have been honored, place on the threshold of a prison; but I would not change the prison, with the compliment, for the throne of any monarch in the universal world. * * * What crime have I committed? (Loud cries of "None.") I declare to Heaven I do not know. I believe Chief Justice Pennefather does not know, nor am I aware that the sagacious jury knew what crime they convicted me on. I repeat I am not aware of the crime, but I am sure of this, that if it was to be committed over again, I am the boy for it. (Great Cheering.) I have done nothing of which I am ashamed before man, or tremble for before my God.

Another reference to his sentence elicited tremendous applause—

I am advanced in life—the prison may terminate my existence—(Sensation, and cries of "God forbid.") I am not shrinking from the dungeon. (Cheers.) I do not speak in a whining or pitiful manner but I do trust that my last moments will be enlivened by the reflection that I should have lived longer had I not loved Ireland so intensely. (Loud cheers.)

Alluding to the uncertainty of his being imprisoned, he said—

It would be an idle thing for any man to suppose that I am not to go to prison. (Cries of "no.") Yes, for as sure as I see you here, I shall have to go there. (Renewed cries of "no," and cheers.) What folly you talk! sure you have not the key of the gaol door to lock it against me. (Laughter and cheers.) I say I shall go to prison! I do not say I will go because it will be arrogant, my will, but I do say that I shall go, for I will be commanded there. How can any man suppose that I am not to go there? There are three ways of avoiding the prison—the first is by making submission to our enemies, a course which you would not recommend. (Loud cheering.) I thought you would agree on that point. (Laughter.) The second way is by the result of the writ of error, but I confess I know so much of judges that my own conviction is as an old lawyer, is that we have the clearest possible case for setting aside the judgment. (Hear and cheers.) The third way would be by the government abandoning the prosecution, and holding us under a recognizance to come up for judgment at an indefinite period. (Hear, hear.) But they will not do that. * * * Take it for for granted, the sentence will be carried into execution. Take this also with you, they may imprison me, but they will not vex me—they may confine my person, and they will do so; but they will not deprive me of a single pleasurable sensation. (Cheers)—If I have not the enjoyment and exercise of my native mountains, though I shall not be cheered by the merry sound of my beagles, I will dream a day dream of them, and will turn my mind to pursuits that will be sure to yield delight and instruction. (Hear and cheers.) There is no horror in confinement that a man working for forty years cannot have in contemplation; and my astonishment is that they did not imprison me before now—that they did not begin by confining me. (Hear.)

Adverting to the duty of the people of Ireland under these circumstances, he called upon them in very energetic language never to cease prosecuting the demand for repeal, and in so doing, to be peaceable and orderly, for without temperate conduct, it would never be carried. These two points he called on his dying request, but the last he should make prior to his entrance into the fangs of the Attorney General. He then closed his speech:—

I am speaking to you in [illegible] voice was issuing from the tomb of a gaol, but not in the tremulous accents of danger. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, the game is in your hands, and I am sure you will play it well. Be peaceable, preserve the peace—[illegible] in order to [illegible] you, as you love Ireland, and hate the maladministration of justice—as you esteem the Chief Baron, and dislike the Chief Justice (groans)—in short, you love Ireland—if you want to confer on me conquer with me in my dungeon, [illegible] all my old friends [illegible] Repeal.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Repeal Association held a meeting in Dublin on the 12th instant, when a letter was read from Dr McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, addressed to Mr O'Connell, expressive of the admiration which the writer entertained of the learned gentleman, and sympathy for his present position. As a mark of respect for the learned Doctor, contemplating the letter was £115, contributed by the parties then present, and £1000 was voted to the Liberator. In the course of the proceedings,

Mr. O'Connell said, he believed the course taken by the Irish people would be followed—on the 15th instant, said the learned gentleman, "We will be called up for judgment, which perhaps will not be pronounced until the 18th instant, and on that day our writ of error may be entered. I believe that a writ of error in misdemeanor, exists first, lies to the twelve judges in Ireland; that I admit, is not the general opinion, but it is mine. I may be mistaken, yet I have no very great interest either way in their legal determination; it is my opinion and no more. If it do lie with the twelve judges, it will go from them to Parliament; if not, it will go at once to Parliament, where it will be fully argued; and I have much pleasure in being able to inform you that there is every reason to suppose that the judgment will be quashed altogether. (Cheers.) It is my own legal opinion that it ought to be quashed, and that opinion is given as unquestionably as if I was not myself concerned in the matter. My judgment is not in the slightest degree cloaked by my personal interest. The truth is, it is not my case personally; it is the case of Ireland. (Cheers.) And I find that the opinion I have just expressed is not only mine, but that also of the ablest lawyers both in England and Ireland. They say that the judgment ought to be quashed. At all events it will give us six weeks; and then, if at liberty, I will go over to England on Friday next to hinder the attempt made to limit the franchise in Ireland from taking place if possible, and prevent the transfer of the people's rights and privileges to the hands of a fiery aristocracy. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. O'Brien took occasion to describe in glowing terms his and O'Connell's journey to Cork, which no royal progress could ever have compared with, in his opinion, had the people known the precise moment of his transit. He expressed his regret that no gentleman of the press could have accompanied them; for a more delightful and interesting volume could not have been published than a report of the anecdotes, stories, and conversations of Mr. O'Connell, on that journey—[Great cheers.] From what he saw on that occasion, he was convinced that Mr. O'Connell would have had but to lift up his hand, and a civil war would have been the signal of his imprisonment—[tremendous applause]—but he knew too well his duty to God and his country. [Cheers.]

The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held at Conciliation Hall, on the 16th inst. On the motion of D O'Connell, the chair was taken by R. D. Brown, Esq. Mr O'Connell proceeded to read two letters from a learned Professor of the German University of Bonn, expressing sympathy with the Repealers, and it was moved that they be printed and circulated. The receipt of various large sums of money was announced. Amongst which was £100 from the State of Virginia; £100 from New York, subscribed at a meeting on the 27th ult., and upon the announcement of which Mr O'Connell rose to move that the thanks of the Association be granted to their American friends, for their unbounded liberality. £20 from Mount Savage, Allegheny; and £140 from the Toronto Repeal Association. Mr O'Connell read an address, which he had prepared, calling on the people to preserve peace and tranquility, whatever may happen upon the approaching time of sentence being passed upon himself and the rest of the Repealers, who had been so unjustly convicted. In reference to the circumstances of a Green Flag being torn down at Cork, from the mast head of a Steamer, conveying persons from the Repeal Banquet, he described that act in very indignant language, and continued—"What did they want them to hoist instead of it?—Why, a brick-dust colored thing, with a harlequin rag on the end of it."—The meeting loudly cheered this insulting reference to the British Flag. The rent for the week amounted to £670.

FRANCE.

Louis Phillippe, who has distinguished himself by his prosecutions of the press, is adding to the number. The editors of the Gazette de France and of the Nation newspapers were on Saturday condemned to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 12,000 francs each, for a libel on the Government. The libel was contained in a violent letter, written by M. de Rochefoncauld, Duc de Doudeville, which was published in the Gazette and copied by the Nation. The offence of which they were found guilty was an attack upon the rights derived by the King from the will of the nation; adhesion to another form of government, in alleging the existence of rights to the throne in a person who is banished from France forever; bringing the Government into hatred and contempt; and an attack upon the sanctity of the oath, and on the respect due to the law. The Duke de Doudeville, though the writer of the letter, has not been prosecuted.

The attention of Government continues to be directed to railway legislation, and various plans have been broached for carrying the works into execution. The rumor is revived that the French intend to abolish slavery in their colonies, by purchasing, like the English, the liberty of the slaves from their masters.

SPAIN.

Hitherto, the appearance of Christina in Madrid has had the effect of oil on the troubled waters. She is distributing titles and favors, and, it is said, is desirous of receiving Espartero into favor, for when a few days hence, a ballad-monger, to propitiate Her Majesty, termed him a coward and a traitor, she rebuked the poetaster, and declared the charges to be false and unfounded. The Gazette publishes a royal decree, conferring on M. Carrasco, the Ministry of Finances, the title "Conde da Santa Olalla." Other favorites are about to conferred by the Queen on the principal actors in the last revolution. Gen Narvaez was to be created Duke de Ardoz, Gen Gonzales Bravo, Marquis de la Lealtad; (Loyalty;) Gen Roncali; Duke de Cartagena, &c. The Queen Mother's attachment to Munoz, is ill received, and as it is probable she will declare him to be her husband, that, it is said, will alienate the good will of the aristocracy.

The intelligence from Madrid to the 7th instant states that the projected law relative to the press was ready for publication. Insults against individuals, and attacks against foreign sovereigns, are to be tried and summarily disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.

It was believed that immediately after the promulgation of the law, and several others in progress of preparation, that the Cortes would be dissolved, and a new Legislature convoked.

Our accounts from Madrid of the 8th inst. mention the occurrence of a frightful catastrophe at Felantix, in the Beleric Islands. On the 31st inst., a large crowd of people having assembled to hear a sermon in the old cemetery of the village, the wall which separated the church-yard from the Calle Mayor, suddenly fell down, and buried under its ruins upwards of 300 persons. The Alcade and six members of the Ayuntamiento, and the preacher were among the victims. The *Correspondal* estimated at 600 the sufferers by the accident, 414 of whom were said to have been killed, and 161 wounded.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday Morning, May 10, 1844.

Since our last we have had a great deal of rain, and all our rivers are in fine order and a good deal is doing on them all. There were 26 steamers loading and unloading at our wharves at one time this week. Our canals too, are in excellent order; this has been the best week this Spring for the Western Pennsylvania canal, and the receipts at our Pittsburgh office for the past week have been upwards of $2800—

Our stocks remain good and business steady—and the assortments excellent and cheap.

Flour—Owing to some advance on the flour freight this week, there is a damper on Flour, and it is dull at $3.62½ per bbl from wagons and boats—420 bbls were sold on yesterday at the Monongahela for $3.70.

Grain—Wheat sells at 75—Rye 33 a 40—Corn 33 a 40—Oats 23 a 24 cts per bushel. Hay $7 per ton.

Provisions—The sales during the past week of smoked hams have been about 22 tons, $3.25 a $3.30 the choice lots have been sold at 4½ cts. Lard in Pot, is dull at 4½ a 4¾ cts. Shoulders 3½ a 3¾ cts. Pork—15 cents gold, has been offered for during the week at $17.75 per 100 pounds.

Beeswax—is in steady demand at 25 cents per lb.

Butter—is in good demand and active at 12 cts for Manufactory, at $2.00 for Dairy, and $2.50 for country, and $3 for Roll.

Cheese—Sales from Foundries are 3 a 3½ cents, and from stores 4 cents. Sales of Hickory stock in small lots a $30 a ton. Allegheny $28 to 30 a ton, according to quality.

Blooms—Juniata $4 a $60 a ton. Two small sales of inferior $0 a $53 50 a ton.

Feathers—are ready sale at 37 cents for a prime article.

Groceries—Stocks are large, well assorted, and prices low: Coffee, St Domingo, 6¾ a 7¼; Rio, 7¾ a 8¼; Havana, 7¼ a 8; Laguayra, 8 a 9 cts per lb. N O Sugar, prime, 7¼ a 7¾; fair, 6¾ a 7 cts lb in hhds. Havana sugar is dull and lower. Molasses, 31 a 33 cts. Sugar-house, 12 c a lb. Teas, Young Hyson, 37½ a 75. Gunpowder, 60 a 80; Imperial, 85 a 90; and Fanchong, 60 a 70 c a lb, according to quality.

Provisions—Bacon, plenty and dull—21 casks Cincinnati were sold on the wharf on Tuesday, for hams, 4½; sides, 4¼ and 2¾ a 3 lb for shoulders. Bacon, hog round, 3¾ to 4 c a lb; hams, 4 to 4½; flitches, 3½ to 4; and shoulders, 3 c a lb. Butter, getting more plenty and prices declining, fresh rolls in bbls 8 to 9; kegs, 5 to 6 c a lb. Lard, sold 40 bbls No 1 at 3¾ c a lb, in kegs, 5¼ a 5½ c a lb. Cheese, sales of Ohio in lots, 4½ a 5 c a lb. Cattle Market—53 head of beef cattle were sold to butchers this week a $2.50 to $4 per 100 lbs net, as in quality; 66 calves at 2 a $3 per head; hogs, 3¾ to 3½ per lb

Salt—700 bbls sold at the Boats at 90 cts and sales in Warehouses at $1.00 per bbl—is a little scarcer as a good deal has been shipped. Indigo—Spanish float at $1.50 a 1.60; Manilla $1.25 a 1.40 per lb.—Seed—Clover $4.50; Timothy $1.25; Flaxseed $1.10 per bush. Rags—Paper rags country mixed 2½ cents, good white 3½ cts. Pig Lead—Pig pigs of 12 tons at $3.20 per 100 lbs at 4 mo. Whiskey—sales of 40 bbls at 19 cts. Rectified 22 per gal. Wool—Full blood 40 cts per lb, ¾ 38, ½ 33 a 35, ¼ and common 28 a 30; pulled 38 cts.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

100 BOXES Prime Lemons;
2 cases do do Oranges;
2 cases French Currants;
25 boxes No 1 and 2 Soap;
10 " 'Lubec' Scaled Herring;
10 bushels Texas Pecans;
15 packages Fresh Greens and Black Teas;
8 half bbls No 1 Shad:
Received and for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS,
m10 No 28 Fifth street.

New Goods.

WILLIAM M. COOPER is receiving at his store, No. 107 Wood street, his second supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which have been selected with care, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. He therefore invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, and judge for themselves. m10-d1&w2

MINIATURE PAINTING.

T. H. STEVENSON, MINIATURE PAINTER, AND Professor of Drawing, respectfully announces to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has taken rooms at the Monongahela House, where he will be ready to execute Miniatures in a superior style. T. H. S. will also give lessons in the various branches of water color drawing—having studied in the principal academies of Paris and London, feels competent to warrant satisfaction to those who may need his services. No charge made unless satisfaction is given. Specimens of painting may be seen at his room. m10-d1w

NEW SHAD.

18 BBLS No 1 N C Trimmed Shad, (superior,) received this day on consignment, and for sale by F. SELLERS,
m10-3t 17 Liberty street.

In the District Court of Allegheny County, of April Term, 1844. No 214.

James Bell, guardian of the minor children of Peter Reeside, vs. James Taggert, ex'r of Hugh Taggert, dec'd with notice to devisees and Terre Tenants of Hugh Taggert, deceased. } Levari Facias.

And now to wit, May 4, 1844, on motion of T Mellon, Esq., the Court appoint Francis R Shunk, Esq., Auditor, to audit and distribute the proceeds of sale, in this case when paid into Court. From the Record
GEO. R. RIDDLE, Proth'y.

The Auditor in the above case gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office on Fourth street, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 4th of June next, at 3 o'clock, P M, at which time and place those interested are requested to attend.
FR. R. SHUNK, Auditor.
m10-tm25

WM. M. CROSSAN,

No. 45 Market, three doors from Third st.,

IS now receiving and opening a rich assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of 6-4 Balzarines, Painted Lawns, Chintzes, Plaid Ginghams, light and dark painted Mous de Laines, Satin stripe Challi and de Leine, Lace and Plaid Muslins, Chusans, Foulard Silk, 6-4 Parishas, Plain Thibet and Mous de Laine Shawls, Ladies Cravats, Collars and Capes, Cap Nutts in all variety, Black Fillet Mitts and Gloves, new style Bonnet Ribbons. For Gentlemen's wear, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Linen Drillings, Marseilles and Satin Vestings, Linen and Lisle Thread Gloves, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, which for Cash will be sold as the lowest price. may 9-d3t.

15 BBLS. NO. 1 CASTOR OIL, in store, and for sale at the Drug Store of
JONA. KIDD,
may 9 corner of Fourth and Wood sts.

Shot.

20 Kegs Shot, assorted numbers, just received, and for sale by
J. W. BURBRIDGE, & Co.,
Water street, between Wood and Smithfield sts.
may 9

Salt.

250 BARRELS NO. 1 SALT, just landing, and for sale by
J. W. BURBRIDGE, & Co.,
Water street, between Wood and Smithfield sts.
may 9

150 LBS. HYDES' PALM SOAP, for family use. Just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of
JONA. KIDD,
may 9 corner of Fourth and Wood sts.

MATTRASSES.

I HAVE in store a large assortment of CURLED HAIR and HUSK MATTRASSES, made out of superior material and for sale low.
Call at the Store and Bedding Warehouse, No 4, Wood street.
WM. NOBLE, Upholsterer.
Feather Renovator for cleaning Feather Beds
m9-1w

TO the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of Griffith Jones, Lower St. Clair tp., in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the township and county aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound will pray.
GRIFFITH JONES.

We the subscribers, citizens of said township, do certify that the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

John Obey,	J. S. Ross,
John Buchanan,	James Flanagan,
John Robinson,	John Silk,
Jonathan Neely,	Jeremiah Dunlavy,
John Brady,	George McCullough,
Eli Reid,	E. M'Aboy,
Charles Quigley,	Ephraim Jones,
Jacob Barton,	Hitterett,

may 9-3t.

BARRELS SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, just received and for sale at the Drug Store
JONA. KIDD,
m9 corner of Fourth and Wood sts.

GALLS. NO. 1 NEW YORK VARNISH, dries without sun, and for sale at the Drug Store of
JONA. KIDD,
may 9 corner of Fourth and Wood sts.

TO the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of John McCrea, 4th Ward city of Pittsburgh, county aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, at his dwelling house, in the township and county aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound will pray.
JOHN McCREA.

We the subscribers, citizens of said Ward, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Samuel Lindsey,	James Mathews
Hugh Garvey,	John Mathews,
Samuel Barnett,	John Turbett,
John McKee,	Matthew Young,
James Black,	Dennis Leonard,
Samuel King,	William Craig,

m9-3tdw

NEW DRUG STORE.

KERR & MOHLER,

No. 144,

Corner of Wood street and Virgin Alley.

JUST received and for sale, a large assortment of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, &c. which have been recently selected, and purchased, with considerable care for Cash. The following comprise part of the stock just received:

Gum Camphor,	Spirits Turpentine,
Cream Tartar,	Copal Varnish,
Flor. Sulphur,	White Lead,
Castor Oil,	Red "
Gum Arabic,	Lithiage,
Epsom Salts,	Flaxseed Oil,
Fl Manna,	Venitian Red, Eng.
Gum Opium,	Spanish Brown,
Gum Aloes,	Chipped Logwood,
Flor. Camomile,	Camwood,
Saltpetre,	Fustic,
Jujube Paste,	Nic Wood,
Ref'd Liquorice,	Brazilletto,
Liquorice Ball,	Indigo,
Magnesia,	Nutgalls,
Pow'd Ginger,	Oil Vitriol,
Nutmegs,	Aquafortis,

With a general assortment too numerous to mention, which will be sold for Cash at a small advance on Eastern prices.

☞ Dr WILLIAM KERR will give his attention to the compounding of Physician's prescriptions. m8

STEAMER INDIAN QUEEN, FOR SALE.

THE light draught Steamer, Indian Queen, now lies at the Wharf, will be sold low for Cash, or good, approved paper. For terms, &c. apply to
JAMES MAY.
m8

WHITE SAND.

10 BBLS. superior White Sand, suitable for Glass Manufacturers. For sale by
JAMES MAY.
m8

Corn.

60 SACKS Corn, just received and for sale by
JAMES MAY.
m8

LARD

3 BBLS. Lard. For sale by
JAMES MAY.
m8

FLAXSEED OIL.—A few barrels on hand and for sale by GEORGE COCHRAN,
my8 No 26, Wood street.

OLD RYE WHISKEY.—A few barrels on hand and for sale by GEORGE COCHRAN,
my8 No 26, Wood street.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

ALL persons residing within the bounds of the 147th regiment, first brigade, 15th division Pennsylvania Militia who are subject to militia duty, are hereby required to meet on the 24th day of May, instant, at Henry Ray's, in Pitt township, for training and inspection. By order of the Brigade Inspector.
my8-3t* THOMAS HAMILTON, Colonel.

DRIED PEACHES.—2 boxes and 9 sacks dried peaches, received per steamer Orphans, for sale by GEORGE COCHRAN,
my8 No 26, Wood street.

COTTON YARN.—Economy cotton yarn for sale by GEORGE COCHRAN,
my8 No 26, Wood street.

EXCHANGE BANK,
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1844.

THE Board of Directors of this