Sure it was hard upon her grey hairs to see her own boy brought to shame, without being turned out of her little place whin the snow was on the ground—in the could night, whin no one was stirring to say, God save ye, I remember it well; he would not suffer us to take so much as a blanket, because the bits o'things were to be canted the next morning, to pay the rint of a field which my brother took but never worked; my poor mother cried like a baby; and, *happing* the ould grey cat, that your lordship gave her for a token, when it was a mouthful to her spoons, we set off, as well as we could, for Mrs Mahony's farm. It was more than two miles from us—and the snow drifted—and, och! hot; sorrow wakens a body and my mother foundered like, and couldn't walk; so I covered her over, to wait till she rested a bit—and sure your token, my lady—the cat you gave her—kept her warm, for the baste had the sinse a most of a Christian. Well, I was praying for God to direct us for the best (but, may be, I'm tiring your honors,) whin, as if from heaven, up drives Barney, itself—"

"Who is *Barney*, Kate?"

"I wish, my dear Lord, you could have seen Kate Conner when I asked that question; the way-worn girl looked absolutely beautiful! must tell you that she had exchanged, by my leave, her tattered gown, and travel-stained habiliments, for a smart dress of my waiting maid's, which if it were not correctly put on, looked to my taste all the better. Her face was pale, but her fine, dark, intelligent eyes gave it much and varied expression; her beautiful hair—even Lafont's trim cap could not keep it within proper bounds—influenced, probably by former habits, came straying (or she would call it, *threesting*) down her neck, and her mobile mouth was garnished with teeth which many a duchess might envy; she was sitting on a low seat, her crossed hands resting on her knees, and was going through her narrative in as straightforward a manner as could be expected; but my unfortunate question as to the identity of Barney, put her out;—face, forehead, neck, were crimsoned in an instant; papa turned away his head to smile, and I blushed from pure sympathy.

(Conclusion on Monday.)

The Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

THE MEETING AT TIPPECANOE HALL.—The coons called a grand meeting for Thursday evening, at Tippecanoe Hall at which it was announced Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky, and Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, would speak. We were impelled by curiosity to attend, for we thought that if any one could defend the character and principles of Henry Clay, Governor Metcalf, his neighbor and friend, was the man. We felt a curiosity, therefore, to hear his address; but as is too often the case, our expectations were doomed to be disappointed. We state candidly that we have never listened to a man so completely unfortunate in his every allusion, and so tiresome in his style.

He set out by asserting that he came to the meeting more with the intention of listening than of speaking. This assertion, Mr Bigham, who introduced him to the meeting, could have flatly contradicted; for that gentleman wrote home that he had persuaded the Governor to come to this city expressly to make a speech. He then stated that he had been to the Baltimore Convention, and was satisfied from what he had seen on his journey, and from the accounts he had received from the other delegates, that this was a great country!—a glorious Republic—an opinion in which his audience appeared entirely to coincide. After adverting to other matters, he referred to the deep interest that Pennsylvanians felt in the protective system; and stated that Kentucky and her statesmen had ever stood by the interests of Pennsylvania, and were ever zealous in their advocacy of protection. Oh! Mr Metcalf, what "a whopper!" Have you forgotten, sir, that Henry Clay, the embodiment of whig principles, exhorted our law makers, just before leaving the Senate, *not to raise the question of protection*, which he thought had been put to rest—to adhere to the miserable 20 per cent. duties of the Compromise Act, and assuring them that there was *"no necessity of protection for protection."* You certainly are aware of this, as well as the fact that John White, the right bower of Mr Clay, and a Kentucky statesman, voted *against* the Tariff of 1842, which is considered so essential to our interests. In his eulogium on the manufacturer and mechanic, Governor Metcalf said that all professions were good in their place—that the clergyman was a useful member of society, for he protected the morals of the people. The clergymen in Mr Clay's neighborhood must have sadly neglected their business; for unless he has been much belied by some of his present friends, he is notorious for his violation of every rule of morality—being a profane man, a duelist, and a gambler, as can be very clearly proved by referring to the editor of the Gazette, now Mr Clay's organ in this county, or to his "late partner, Mr Grant."

Governor Metcalf talked of the treachery of John Tyler to the party that elected him. If the whigs knew any thing at all they must have known that Mr Tyler never held their principles; that he was ever an anti-bank man, and would have expressed himself in opposition to their measures, had they permitted him to do so. But what man has been guilty of greater treachery than Henry Clay? Did he not betray Kentucky, and use his influence to elect John Quincy Adams, in direct opposition to the wishes of the people of his state? Did he not abandon his anti-bank doctrines, and become the strenuous supporter and paid advocate of a National Monster? Did he not, in the language of Harmar Denny, prove a traitor to his Tariff friends, and unite with the Nullifiers of South Carolina in opposition to protection? Did he not swear to support the Constitution, and afterwards challenge to deadly combat a member of Congress, for words spoken in debate?

Mr Metcalf adverted to the Texas question, and intimated that he would be in favor of annexation if Texas were at peace with Mexico. How will our neighbor of the Gazette like this? The Governor appeared to be haunted with a terrible idea that a civil war would shortly occur, and that Kentucky would "suffer some" from it; and, after adverting to some other matters, closed with a very affecting appeal to the audience to avert this danger.

Mr Bigham then stated that Mr Storer was not in the city, and called upon the Hon Walter Forward to address the meeting. That gentleman came forward, and commenced a speech against the war power, and in favor of the one term principle, which we are sorry we had not time to listen to. The meeting was destitute of that enthusiasm which characterized the gatherings of '40, and although the attendance was large, great off rarely enough.

After adjourning, the whig musicians "blew up their instruments," and made "night hideous" with their discordant notes.

TRAVELLING FARE ON THE LAKES.—The owners of the several steamboats on the lakes have at length formed a combination for the ensuing season. The cabin fare from Buffalo to Cleveland is $5; to Detroit $7; and to Chicago $14; the steerage passage to Detroit $3, to Chicago $7. The steamboats Julian, Palmer and St. Clair do not join them, but run an opposition line.

RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The fearful occurrences that took place in Philadelphia during the early part of the week, and may still be continued, for aught we know, have struck terror to the heart of every peace loving citizen, and have aroused the most gloomy forebodings for the safety of the constitutional privileges and lives of all who may not quietly submit to every species of insult and wrong that mobs of law-contemning ruffians may choose to inflict.

The American name has been desecrated to give character to this infamous massacre, and under pretence of defending the rights of native citizens, crimes have been committed that far exceed in atrocity the darkest horrors of the French Revolution. On a mere suspicion a man is dragged from his house, cast into the midst of the mob, where he is literally *smashed* by the ruthless ruffians, and his mangled, lifeless body is borne off in triumph by the murderers, and hung up in the shambles as a trophy of their valor.

It is false to say that the advocacy of American principles had any thing to do with the origin of these murders. The men who have incited the blood-seeking mob to such fearful violence know better; they know that none hold in higher estimation the principles of American institutions, and the privileges of American citizens, than the men that they have marked out for slaughter. Those of them who are adopted citizens have fled from the oppression of their native land, and sought refuge in a land that extends equal protection to all. They are as obedient to the laws, and as faithfully perform the duties of citizens, as the native born. This we say fearless of contradiction; and yet what is the language applied to them by this Native American party? Have they not been denounced in addresses, newspapers and speeches, as thieves and paupers, unworthy to enjoy the privileges of American citizens, because too ignorant to understand them: as opposed to the institutions of our country, and ready to lend their aid to subvert them. These, and a hundred other charges, equally false, they are constantly goaded by. But it is not the political incompetency of these foreigners that the *Native Americans* object to. It is a more malignant and bigoted feeling. Their hatred springs from an intolerant religious spirit, cloaked under the false plea of protecting American interests, until it has acquired strength, and cast off all disguise. The lives of a dozen have been offered up to appease its first demand for blood. It is painful to think of the scenes of devastation that may occur in every city in the union, if the good sense of the people of all denominations does not crush this spirit of persecution, arson and murder in its infancy. If it is suffered to progress, no religious sect is safe; those who escape now may be the next victims, and the conflagration of their churches may be made to illuminate the scenes of their massacre.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.—We have been told that a petition is now in circulation asking the Governor to appoint Hon Walter Forward to the judgeship made vacant by the resignation of the Hon Charles Shaler. We have not heard whether Mr F. desires this appointment or whether he would accept it if offered to him, but we can scarcely believe that he would.—No person can have a doubt of Mr Forward's eminent qualifications for the station, and on the score of competency we believe his appointment would give satisfaction to all parties. But there are other things to be considered in this matter, and the most important of them is, that Mr F. has already rushed into the political arena, and while he is waiting to receive a commission from a democratic executive, he keeps his talents employed in making inflammatory speeches in favor of the whig candidate, and indirectly endorses all the low slang and base slanders that are heaped upon the democratic party. The people have always been fearful of having a "political judge" on the bench; there may not be any just grounds to suppose that Mr F. would be such, but the eagerness with which he volunteers his services in the war on the democrats, while he is expecting an appointment from the very party that he reviles, might cause many to doubt the propriety of a democratic Governor making such an appointment.

Apart from the objections to Mr Forward's strong partizan feelings, it would certainly be insulting not only to the democratic members of the Pittsburgh Bar, but to all the eminent democratic lawyers throughout the State, to pass them over, and confer the appointment on one who is regarded here as the Ajax of the federal party.

We think that Mr Forward has too much manly pride to solicit favors from those, whom he is so eloquent in denouncing, but if he should think it consistent with his notions of honor to smite the democrats with one hand and pocket their patronage with the other, we hope Governor Porter will view his petition in a proper light, and select some other man for the station, whose feelings are not so strongly enlisted against the party as to denounce it at the night meetings of the Clay Club.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Returns from all the counties but two are in, and they show that the contest has been a close one; parties stand head and neck, and it is hard to tell which is ahead. The Globe says that the papers of both parties agree that the Senate stands as follows: Democrats 21, Whigs 11—democratic majority 10.

The whig papers foot up the House of Delegates, whigs 73, democrats 61—whig majority 12.

According to these footings, the whigs will have a majority of two on joint ballot. But the Globe says we claim two—one democrat and one whig—who are set down in the whig column of delegates, and are added up in it to make it 73. The two we allude to are, the whig delegate from Mecklenburg (a strong democratic county,) who is pledged to vote for a democratic senator, and the delegate from Logan county, who is the same person who was elected from that county last year, and was then set down by both parties as a democrat. We understand that the whigs claim him a "gain," because he is in favor of such a tariff as is advocated by a portion of the whigs, and perhaps some other of their notions. If the democrats are to lose all in Virginia who do not plumb the democratic line on all the questions that divide the two great parties, and the whigs are to give up none who disagree with them, then it is not worth while for us to try to figure out a democratic majority on joint ballot in the State.

But we shall set down the delegates according to their professions; and therefore we deduct the Mecklenburg whig delegate, pledged to vote for a democratic United States Senator, and Mr. Farley, the democratic delegate elected from Logan, from the whig column of 73, which will leave it 71; and add them to the democratic column of 61, which will make it 63. This leaves the whigs only eight majority in the House of Delegates; and, consequently, the democrats, as they have 10 majority in the Senate, will have 2 majority on joint ballot.

If we were hard pushed, we would claim Mr. Egerton, (a whig,) elected by the democrats from Ohio county. He has voted with the democrats in the legislature for the last two years on the most important *measures;* and we think it about time he should begin to vote with them as *a man*, as a majority of the whigs of his county have done all they could to defeat his election, another whig was regularly nominated by the whig party, and he came within 19 votes of defeating Mr. Egerton. If he had belonged to the democratic party, we should have given him up the first year he voted with the whigs.

The Enquirer, it seems, has not so much faith in whig pledges as we have; for it concedes the Mecklenburg delegate will vote whig, without saying a word. As to the delegate from Logan, the Enquirer says: "In the whig list, (that is, in the whig column,) we have put Logan, though we have great doubts about it." We suppose this editor of the Enquirer must have been thinking that Mr Farley was elected from Logan; if so, they give up a man for a slighter provocation than we would. If we are to give up all but "strict constructionists," our majority will not be large at the coming presidential election.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.—We gave yesterday the first particulars of the Philadelphia riot; below will be found some farther particulars of its progress. The fight in the early part of Monday evening we have already published. The Times of Tuesday says:

About 10 o'clock last night an attack was made on the Roman Catholic School House, corner of Second and Phœnix streets, and the fence in front of it fired.

Just at this time a volley of musketry was discharged from a short distance above the School House, and J. W. Wright, a son of Archibald Wright, salt merchant, corner of Vine and Water streets, who was a silent spectator, was shot through the heart, and fell dead on the spot! Five other persons were shot, one in the head badly.

One of the Native American party, Nathan Ramsay, blind maker, Third street, above Brown, was mortally wounded, the ball entering his lungs.

It was anticipated that an attack would be made on St. Michael's church, but about seven o'clock in the evening an hundred stand of arms were taken into it, and the place barricaded and defended by a large body of men.

A letter to the Chronicle, dated May 7th, gives the following particulars of the riot on Tuesday:

A meeting was held this afternoon, at the State House, at which Thomas Newbold, Esq., formerly connected with the Pittsburgh Bar, presided, for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the outrages committed at the Native American assemblage on the 6th. Inflammatory and conciliatory speeches were made, and finally a resolution was passed to adjourn forthwith to the corner of Master and Second streets, Kensington; the scene of riot. The large mass formed in procession and proceeded to the place of adjournment, a distance of two miles, when they were met by a renewal of hostilities. A boy of twelve years of age threw a brick into their midst, which created some confusion and was immediately afterwards followed by the discharge of fire arms. The crowd quickly dispersed, to return again, however, with exasperated feelings, and an appetite stimulated for the most deadly retribution. Six citizens were killed by guns fired from neighboring houses, and several were wounded. The crowd had singled out a house from which they believed death had been sending his messengers.—They broke in and laid violent hands on its inmate, an Irishman, who had in his possession a loaded pistol and a supply of ammunition; he was dragged into the street, when one of the Aldermen attempted to rescue him by requesting permission to take him to prison.

This was refused; he was dreadfully beaten, prostrated under the feet of this human avalanche and thus crushed to death, the blood having been forced from his mouth in his last struggle, in torrents. This did not end the damning tragedy. As a last effort of cruelty, he was suspended to a butcher's shambles, within view of his own door. I have not learned whether he had a wife or children, but it is supposed to be the case.

At six o'clock, the military composing the 1st brigade, were under way for Kensington, where they should of right have been twenty-four hours sooner, and it is probable that their presence may deter the actors in this murderous scene. Since their passage up, the fire bells have sounded an alarm and the northern part of the city is illuminated by the act of the incendiary. As threats have been made throughout the day to burn the Catholic church and school house in that district, it is feared that the purpose is accomplished.

10½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

The latest intelligence is that the fire has prostrated about thirty houses. The Catholic church under a strong guard, remains unhinjured. The written bulletin on the Chronicle office states that fifteen persons have been killed and wounded. Amongst the killed are Messrs. Young, Gribbe and Maitland; the latter a brother of Mr. Maitland, formerly of your city. It is stated that a Native American and an Irishman, both armed, came in contact, raised their pieces at the same time, fired, and both were killed. May the God of this misguided people lead them from their wickedness.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—Mr Spencer will, it is said, certainly be appointed Minister to Russia in place of Mr Todd. Mr Wickliffe is also soon to leave the post office department, for some foreign mission, or other employment under the Federal Government.

FROM MATANZAS.—*Severe Edict.*—By the Gardiner H. Wright, arrived at New York on Sunday from Matanzas, we learn, says one of the papers, that on the 24 April, the Governor of Cuba issued an order that all the free colored people must leave the Island within ten days.

Gov. Yell, of Arkansas, has resigned his office of Chief Magistrate, having accepted the nomination as candidate for Congress.

TEXAS MEETING IN NEW YORK.—A large meeting of the friends of annexation was held in New York on Saturday last. Hon J. Suydam was chairman, and it was addressed by Messrs Barbor, Shaler, Taristro, Commorford, and others. The stage which was erected for the accommodation of the speakers gave way, and one man was so severely injured that he died the next morning.

FOR THE POST.

THE HON. R. C. GRIER.

It is due to this excellent man that the public should be disabused of the erroneous impressions respecting the proceedings instituted by him against the editors of a newspaper in this city called the Aurora, in consequence of which, they were sentenced to fine and imprisonment. It would be unnecessary to say a word on this subject, were it not that a paragraph has been going the rounds of the most respectable papers, by which, many intelligent citizens have been led astray.

It has been published far and wide, in such papers as the Philadelphia Inquirer and National Intelligencer, that Judge Grier had indicted an editor for calling him an Ass. Now there was not at any time, any reasonable foundation for this assertion.

Mr Grier did not call the editor an Ass, nor did the editor call him an Ass. The facts as sworn to were, that Judge Grier was in a barber shop, as is his custom, getting shaved; the barber shewed him a number of the Aurora, in which was an editorial laudatory of the barber's son, a colored student of Oberlin College, of which the Judge spoke in commendation. Immediately below the article of which he had just spoken, was one commenting unjustly as he thought, on a card of Mr Van Amringe (setting forth his position in regard to the Congressional nomination,) in which that gentleman was roughly handled, and charged with being uncandid. This was read by the Judge whilst the barber was shaving him, and in a tone of soliloquy he remarked, that any ass could charge a man with want of candor; that he thought Mr Van Amringe's card was candid to a fault. This remark was made to himself or to Mr Vashon, the barber, the witness Mr V. could not tell which. It appears too that Judge Grier did not know the editors personally, but one them happened to be in the shop at the time and heard the remarks, although they were spoken in so low a tone as to be unnoticed by a gentleman who was close by, and thus the editors resentment gave rise to the libel which was a long tirade of abuse, representing the Judge as figuring in the barber shop as an arena for the display of his vulgarity, where he was in the habit of astonishing the barbers by the display of his powers, and representing him as a blustering bully and blackguard.—This low, coarse assault was followed by one still more vituperative, and excited the Judge to institute the prosecution.

Whether it were better to bear in patience, exposure to the eye of the public, by a base and obscene libeller and endure to have one's demeanor perverted and distorted and their well earned reputation to become the sport of men whose claims to abuse are founded solely upon their being printers; is a question about which sensible men may differ. Uncle Toby got up and let the fly out at the window which had buzzed about his ears a long time; other men would have killed it. The most venemous reptiles are passed with indifference by an Indian, whilst a white man would have gone out of the way to destroy it.

VINDEX.

☞ The Blacks had a great meeting in New York, on Saturday night, denounced Mr Calhoun for a slave holder, and went in strong for Clay and Frelinghuysen—the latter being an Abolitionist, enabling them to swallow the other. Negroes vote in New York, on the property qualification.

FURTHER ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

E. Wilmer, Esq., of the well known firm of Willmer & Smith, come over a passenger in the Hibernia.

A famous Gin Palace in London, at the corner of Gilbert and Oxford streets, was burned on the 5th of April. In the house five persons lost their lives.

Lord Abinger, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, died in London on the 14th ult. He was Attorney-General under the Wellington administration, and was well known to the public as Sir Jas. Scarlett.

SIR E L BULWER.—We learn from the best authority that this distinguished author is on the eve of sailing to the United States of North America, in which he intends to make a protracted stay. His ostensible object is the improvement of his health, which, we regret to hear, has been for a long time declining. We cannot doubt, however, that the rich ore he will gather in the course of his wanderings will be used in the glowing alembic of his mind and reproduced in some original and brilliant form. We understand that some of our distinguished *literati* propose tendering him a public dinner prior to his departure.—*London Court Journal.*

Early on the morning of the 10th a frightful accident occurred at the terminus of the Dover Railway, in London. While a body of men were working underneath the shed intended for the reception of the luggage trains, the roof, weighing several tons, fell to the ground, burying in its fall about thirty workmen.—The whole of the parties were more or less injured, and many of them so frightfully mutilated that they expired.

The quarterly revenue tables were made up to the 4th, the 5th being a close holiday, and showed that the increase in the ordinary revenue for the quarter was $685,725.—*Tribune.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM ST. LOUIS.

John McDaniel has published a statement with respect to the Charvis murder, in which he insists that the fatal act was committed by Mason, contrary to his wishes. Brown and David McDaniel also signed the same statement. If McDaniel's assertions be true, no one but Mason wished Charvis to be killed; but the proof on the trial satisfied the jury of the guilt of the three prisoners named. Towson gives a different version of the affair. The two McDaniel's and Brown were sentenced on Saturday last to be hung on the 7th of June next. *Reporter.*

Mr. W. D. CHAPMAN was arrested in this city on Sunday last, on a requisition from the Governor of Mississippi, upon the charges of perjury, and obtaining the property of a deceased citizen of that state under false pretences. We have been informed that Chapman was engaged in editing and publishing a paper in Mississippi, in company with a man named Lester, and at the decease of Mr L.—who was the principal owner of the establishment—Chapman declared himself the heir of the deceased, swore out letters of administration upon the estate, and appropriated to his own use somewhere between six and ten thousand dollars worth of property. *Republican.*

A large meeting was held on the 29th to discuss the Texas question. Four speeches were made in favor of annexation, and one against it.

The river is still rising, though slowly, and we notice that the water has entered most of the cellars on the levee, to the depth of three or four inches. No danger is apprehended, however, as it is thought the main portion of the rise has already reached this point. [*St Louis paper, May 2d.*

MONEY AND BUSINESS MATTERS.—We take from the Cincinnati Times of Saturday the following items:

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth announces that the State authorities are ready to settle with and pay up every contractor the last cent due by the State for public works. The board of internal improvement are ready and anxious to enter upon the duty of liquidation, and the sinking fund is in the most prosperous and efficient condition.

Twenty-dollar notes altered to fifties, on the Canal Bank of New Orleans, are in circulation in that city.

The commissioners of the Commercial Corrollton, Exchange, and other liquidation banks, of N. Orleans, are selling the property and effects, in order to pay the debts of the institutions

We hear also that the Atchafalaya is to receive some attention, and that steps are being taken to sell the effects of this bank for the circulation.

The creditors of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, have been notified to present their claims for final payment at the banking house in Cleveland, on or before the 20th day of June next.

Chillicothe Bank.—This institution having wound up its business, and finding about $65,000 of circulation unredeemed, offered the same to the person who would agree to take the lowest sum in cash, and bind himself to redeem its notes. We have been told that it was offered at public sale and that Wm. Atwood, an exchange broker of Chillicothe, was the purchaser.—He agrees to take $45,000 in cash and redeem the circulation in full. No doubt it will be a handsome speculation for him—as there must be 15,000 dollars completely destroyed, which of course will never be presented, and the principal and interest of the 45 000 dollars will enable him to much more than pay the circulation outstanding.

Shawneetown Bank.—The report recently circulated that this bank has refused to pay the 20 per cent on her certificates, is without the slightest foundation. They have always redeemed them according to the requirements of the law. We suppose that the report originated among interested persons, or those wishing to depreciate them for purposes of speculation.

NEW COUNTERFEITS—*Northern Bank of Kentucky.*—20s. The signatures are written with a pen, and admirably done—The engraving is done well, as a whole; but is darker, less distinct, and coarser. The shading of the large letters across the centre of the note in the words "The Northern Bank of Kentucky," is much darker than the genuine, and somewhat larger and wider. This is dated May 1st, 1843, letter D., No 4, 153, Paris branch.

Ohio Life and Trust Co.—5s. letter B; payable to G. Young, dated April 3, 1840. Vignette, a drove of cattle, and locomotives and cars in the distance; on the left end, an Indian setting on the side of a bank on right end, denomination of note. J A Perkins, cashier, J N Williams, president. A miserable imitation, and can be easily be detected.

The New York Express says:—

"All the Banks made up their quarterly statements yesterday. It was supposed the amount of specie on hand would be considerably diminished, particularly as a good deal has been taken to go South. This supposition proves not be true. The amount on hand is about eight million four hundred thousand dollars, which is about equal to the amount last reported. It appears specie has come in about as fast as it has been drawn out."

The barque Ann Louisa arrived at New York, from Vera Cruz, brought $137,396, being an instalment of the Mexican indemnity, and $40,000 to individuals.

☞ Bicknell's Reporter represents the spring trade of Philadelphia as nearly over. Symptoms of decline are already quite apparent. Most of the Southern and Western merchants indeed, have come and gone, although we still have among us quite a number from the less remote sections. The trade on the whole has been excellent. Perhaps a larger amount of cash has been paid, than for any similar season during ten years.—Credits, however, have be an extended freely and readily, to good houses when required. Many merchants visit Philadelphia and other Eastern cities only once a year. They buy goods and give their notes at six months, but they seldom pay them until they return again at the expiration of twelve months, and then, a rate of 6 per cent interest for the other six is added.

BUSINESS AT THE WHARF.

Our landing presented quite an animated appearance yesterday, there being no less than thirty steamboats, most of them loading and unloading. The river was rising and the business of carrying, brisk as could be expected for this season of the year.—*Cin. Com.*

THE COAL TRADE.

Thus far but little has been done in the way of shipments. Arrangements and preparations, however, have been made for an extensive business, all of which are based upon such an economical and carefully adjusted scale of expenses, and the anticipation of such moderate returns, that we have full confidence in the favorable results of the Lehigh region, whatever it may be in other mining districts. Gloomy as the prospect may appear to many on account of the low prices of coal, we believe that a larger shipment will be made from the Lehigh this season than has ever been made in any previous year, and that it will not fall much if any short of 400,000 tons.—*Mount Carbon Gaz.*

ARKANSAS RIVER.—Little Rock papers of the 24th inst. speak of great destruction of crops by the recent freshet in this stream. On that day, however, the river was falling at that place. White river was fifteen feet over its banks; the Ouachita and various other streams had been much swollen.

IN A FIX.—The Paul Jones started up from New Orleans lately, and when 100 miles up the river broke a shaft. She then continued on with one wheel, and after proceeding about 100 miles further broke her other shaft, and now lies up at the latter place waiting for a pair of new castings, as we learn from a person who started on her.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

The Legislature, as we are informed in their proceedings from Harrisburgh, have passed a law renewing the charter of the Commercial Bank of this city, which expires some time next year. This institution was originally chartered in 1814, and renewed in 1836—capital one million. It has ever been considered among the safest and most prudently conducted banks in Philadelphia, and it is believed, if wound up now, would pay to its stockholders twenty per cent. over and above its capital. The law passed, we are informed, for we have not seen the bill, contains a clause, which makes the stockholders *individually* liable for the *issues* of the bank. In consequence of this provision, we understand that the directors have informally, though unanimously, agreed to recommend to the stockholders *not to accept the renewed charter.* Another Legislature will be in session before their present charter will expire, and, it may be a favorable bargain can be made.—*Phil. Ledger.*

THE MISSION TO MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, in alluding to this matter says:—

I have been credibly informed that Mexico can have $10,000,000, and the release of the several millions now claimed of her from the United States for the San Francisco boundary, formerly attempted by Gen. Jackson, which by one great stroke of policy, settles at once both the Texas and the Oregon questions, and puts an end forever to English encroachment and domination on this continent.

These are a part of the overtures with which the messenger was charged who left here about a fortnight ago for Mexico. This messenger, who went by express, must, on his arrival at Mexico, anticipate other despatches from Gen Almonte and the British Minister, which were sent by the ordinary conveyance.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

A slip from the office of the Logan (Ohio) Gazette gives an account of the robbery of the store of Messrs. M & J Allen, in that place, of several hundred dollars' worth of goods, which were carried off on two horses stolen from the stable of Mr Crawford, of that place. They were pursued, and a constable, named Parrish, overtook them, and in endeavoring to effect their capture, one of the robbers shot him through the neck causing instant death. They had not been arrested.

$60 Reward.

$30 WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery of GEORGE ADAMS, who deserted from the U S Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, Pa., on the night of the eighth instant.

Said *George Adams* was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; is about thirty-one years of age, five feet ten inches high; has hazel eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, and is by occupation a laborer.

And thirty dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of ROBERT BURNETT, who deserted from the place and at the time above mentioned.

Said *Robert Burnett* was born in Essex county, Va.; is about twenty-two years of age, five feet six and a half inches high; has hazel eyes, sandy hair, florid complexion, and is by occupation a carpenter.

E. HARDING, Capt. of Ordnance.

Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., 9th May, 1844.

[m11-d2t&w1m

STARCH.

1500 LBS. Hommedieu's celebrated Starch, just received and for sale by D. & G. W. LLOYD.
m11

RAISINS.

75 BOXES prime Raisins, just received and for sale by D. & G. W. LLOYD.
m11

TEA.

42 CHESTS Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas; just received and for sale by D. & G. W. LLOYD.
m11

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the Estate of Amon Hart, deceased, are requested to meet at the Warehouse of Geo. Cochran, No. 26 Wood street, on Saturday the 18th inst. at 3 o'clock.
m11

Printing Ink.

A FRESH supply of Printing Ink just received.—For sale at the office of the Morning Post.
my11

Tomato Catsup.

6 DOZ. Boston Tomato Catsup, just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty st.
m11

Olive Oil.

7 BASKETS fine Olive Oil, just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty st.
m11

BACON.

32,000 LBS. Bacon, in Store, for sale by D. & G. W. LLOYD.
m11

SALERATUS.

1200 LBS. Saleratus in Boxes, for sale by D. & G. W. LLOYD.
m11

TOBACCO.—30 boxes Cavendish Tobacco, for sale by D & G W LLOYD, No 142, Liberty st.
my11

PEACHES.—60 bushels Dried Peaches, for sale by D & G W LLOYD, No 142, Liberty street.
my11

NAILS.—872 kegs best Juniata Nails, assorted sizes, for sale by D & G W LLOYD, No 142, Liberty street.
my11

ORANGES.—A few boxes just received by REINHART & STRONG, 140, Liberty street.
my11

WANTED soon, 25 or 30 good Cooks and industrious faithful girls for house-work, for respectable families. Places wanted soon for about 20 clerks and salesmen in stores, and for boys to learn. Also, about 100 laboring men and boys, for town and country. Also, for about 25 coachmen and house waiters. Also, for a number of apprentices to trades. Also, for several colored men and women, boys and girls, and for several traveling waiters. Also, for several carpenters and mechanics.

All kinds of agencies attended to promptly, for moderate charges. Wanted to borrow, for good security, several sums, from $50 to $5,000 or 7,000.

Please inquire at Harris' General Agency and Intelligence office, No 9 5th street. m11

FRESH LOUISVILLE LIME. &c.—Just received, direct from Louisville, 50 bbls fresh Louisville Lime. For sale by the barrel or retail. Also, a good supply of 8 by 10, 9 by 12, 10 by 12 and 10 by 14 window sash, assorted sizes, and glass to suit when wanted. ISAAC HARRIS, Agent and Commission Merchant, No. 9 5th street.
m11

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, he is competent to render 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

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

100 BOXES Prime Lemons;
25 do do Oranges;
2 casks French Currants;
25 boxes No 1 and 2 Soap;
10 " 'Lubec' Scaled Herring;
10 bushels Texas Pecans;
15 packages Fresh Green and Black Teas;
½ half bbls No 1 Shad;
Received and for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS,
m10 No 24 Fifth street.

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 Tuggert, 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 appoints 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.

FRS. 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 Laine, Lace and Plaid Muslins, Chusans, Foulard Silks, 6-4 Parisians, Plain Thibet and Mous de Laine Shawls, Ladies Cravats, Collars and Capes, Cap Netts in all variety, Black Filler 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 at the lowest price.
may 9-d3t.

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

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, corner of Fourth and Wood sts.
may 9

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 Renovater for cleaning Feather Beds
m9-1w

12 BARRELS SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of JONA. KIDD, corner of Fourth and Wood sts.
may 9

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

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,	Litharge,
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,	Brasilletto,
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. m3

STEAMER INDIAN QUEEN, FOR SALE.

THE light draught Steamer, Indian Queen, as also 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

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

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

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

LARD.

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

EXCHANGE BANK, Pittsburgh, May 7, 1844.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 17th inst. Eastern stockholders will be paid at the Western Bank, Phila. J M HOWE, Cashier.
my8-10t

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, Pittsburgh, May 7, 1844.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three