Missouri upwards of 15 hundred thousand dollars in specie. The white population of the state is something upwards of three hundred thousand—making the amount of specie in the vaults of the Bank equal to about $5 *per capita for the white population of Missouri!*

And with these facts staring them in the face, we are told with the most unblushing front by the paper money humbuggers that there is not specie enough in the world to answer the wants of community! When, will the people cease to be duped by the Bank leeches, who are sucking from them their very life's blood?

The Daily Morning Post.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. M. SMYTH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

BANK OR NO BANK.

"I contend that it is necessary to charter a National Bank to *regulate* and *control the monetary system*, and keep it from explosion and mischief—that a National Bank is necessary to secure a national currency, which is as *necessary to a nation as national laws.*"—Henry Clay's speech at Charleston.

As in 1832, Bank or no Bank is the true issue in the present contest. Disguise it as they will—conceal it as they may behind specious pretences of friendship for the Tariff, horror of violating treaties, or what they please—to charter a great National Bank is the object nearest the heart of every true whig, from HENRY CLAY down to the lowest of his followers. A man may believe what else he chooses—he may be an abolitionist—he may be a pro slavery man—he may be a mason—he may be an antimason—and he can still keep up his credit and maintain his position in the whig party, if he will go in strongly for a Bank. But let him bolt or boggle at that question, and whiggery has no curse vehement enough to hurl at him—no depth low enough for him. What is it but this powerful loadstone, a national bank, that could have attracted JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, the Grand Master of the Masons, and HARMAR DENNY and JOHN STROHM, the Grand Masters of the antimasons, into the harmonious support of *Henry Clay?* What is it but the hope of getting a national bank, that induces Harmar Denny to forget his denunciations of the compromise Bill, and to shout high for its author? What, but a wish to see a national bank chartered, could bring CASSIUS M CLAY, but yesterday the darling of the abolitionists, into close alliance with southern slaveholders? We might come nearer home and note charges not less wonderful and complete. But we have given enough.

Now look at the other side of the picture. What politician has ever been able to maintain the good opinion of the whigs, if he abated one iota of his zeal for the establishment of a national bank? When did any man who had the confidence of that party, ever cease for a moment to make a Bank the great absorbing question, without being driven from the ranks?

Could JOHN TYLER have signed a bank bill, such as would satisfy Mr. CLAY, he might have vetoed as many Tariff Bills as he saw proper, and still he would have been thought a good whig. Could W. W. IRWIN have voted for a whig Bank Bill, he might have neglected the Tariff altogether, and there would have been no "indignation meeting,"—no attempt to read him out of the party. What whig gives Tyler and Irwin credit for sustaining the Tariff Bill?

Again—observe how suddenly a man has to change his position, if he belongs to the Democratic party and votes for a Bank. When DICKEY, PENROSE and BUEHLER, voted for the U. S. Bank in the Pennsylvania Legislature, notwithstanding their professed desire to remain with the Democrats, the whigs soon claimed and got them for their own—after that act they had no fellowship with the Democracy.

We might multiply instances of this kind, but we have given enough to show that the paramount and absorbing political topic with the whigs, is the chartering of a national bank! Let no man, then, who has a patriotic dread of the overshadowing power of such an institution be deceived into voting for Clay—let no man who looks at the healthy state of our currency and exchanges, without a bank, lend himself to this abominable scheme of Clay whiggery.

And what induces southern whigs, such as Mr WHITE, of Kentucky, Mr GENTRY, of Tennessee, and Mr RATHER, of North Carolina, who are opposed to a tariff, and who voted against the one we now have, what induces them to stake all on, make every thing bend to, a national bank? Because they know that with this great political engine, they can neutralise the advantages of a tariff. Because they know that by expanding the currency and raising the prices of goods in this country, above the standard of other nations of the world, thus making our country the best in the world to sell in, and the worst to buy in—they can enable foreign manufacturers to drive our own from the market. Our manufacturers would have to pay for labor in the prices of this bloated and unsound currency. The foreigner who employs at the depressed and starving rates of Great Britain, would undersell them at their own doors! And he could not take our products at the exorbitant prices that an inflated currency would raise them to—he must be paid for his goods in *specie!*

It is for the purpose of being able to control the trade and prosperity of the country, and to make a few individuals rich by the fluctuations of a paper currency that these whigs risk every thing for a national bank.

For an example of the paralyzing effect of a bloated currency upon the Tariff, look at the accounts of the imports and exports for 1836. when the gross revenue amounted to nearly 31 millions, as compared with 1840, when the rates of duty were one-third less, and the revenue collected was but 15 millions:

	1836.	1840.
Imports	189,980,05	107,141,519
Exports	128,663,40	132,085,946
	Excess of Imp. 61,316,65	Excess of Exp. 24,944,25

In 1836, the currency was at its most distended point. In 1840, according to the whigs it was utterly destroyed, and entirely insufficient for the business of the country. Yet, in 1836 with a fair Tariff our imports exceeded our exports 61 millions—and in 1840 with a very low tariff, our exports exceeded the imports by 25 millions.

So much for the effect of a bloated currency, which the whigs are laboring for, upon a Tariff. Why a Bank would destroy the best Tariff Bill that ever was framed. What man of common sense, and with his eyes open, can support this monstrous, destructive on National Bank? And, who, that is opposed to Henry Clay?

"The Post with its usual reckless disregard of facts and truth, for the purpose of withdrawing attention from the rottenness of its own party upon the subject, has been for some time past, vainly endeavoring to show that Mr. Clay and the Whig Party are opposed to a Protective Tariff. This lie has been refuted time and again and yet the Post has the impudence to repeat it."—*Harry of the West.*

It is say that Mr. Clay is not in favor of a Protective Tariff is a "lie," the vengeance of "Sancho" should be visited upon Mr. Clay himself, and the whig journals that first made the charge.

Here is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Clay in 1842—does it indicate that he is in favor of a *Protective Tariff.*

"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."

But to show that opposition to a Protective Tariff is a settled principle with Mr. Clay, we will make an extract or two from his letter to Mr. Bronson. Here is what he says:

"The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the U. States, in regard to a Tariff, may be briefly stated. *In conformity with the principles announced in the COMPROMISE ACT,* I think that whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the General Government, ought to be derived from duties, imposed on Foreign imports. And I believe that, in establishing a Tariff of those duties, such a discrimination ought to be made as will *incidentally afford reasonable protection* to our national interests.

I think there is no danger *of a high Tariff being ever established;* that of 1828 was eminently deserving that denomination. I was not in Congress when it passed, and did not vote for it; but, with its history, and with the circumstances which gave birth to it, I am well acquainted. They were *highly discreditable* to American legislation, and I hope for its honor, will never be again repeated.

After my return to Congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and *reduction* of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828."

Will these extracts from Mr Clay's own speeches and letters, wherein he tells Congress "*not to raise the question of Protection,*" to make their Tariff in "*conformity with the principles of the compromise act,*" which will "*incidentally* (by chance) afford reasonable protection," will these extracts, we ask, induce Sancho to admit the fact so manifest to every reader of common sense, that Mr Clay is not and does not desire to be considered a Protective Tariff man.

But if Mr Clay's own word will not be taken by these coon politicians, we can give them the testimony of the leading organ of their party, to prove that the whig candidate is not only opposed to protection but that he absolutely "*throttled the Tariff.*" Will the veracity of Mr White pass current with the coons? or will they treat it as they have Mr Clay's own declaration, and say that his statement is a "lie?"

If Sancho desires a controversy on this subject we would call his attention to the above extracts. When he has proven that Mr Clay with his "usual disregard of facts and truth," has been guilty of telling "lies" upon himself, and shown that our conscientious neighbor of the Gazette told a falsehood when he said that Mr Clay "throttled the Tariff," we will argue the point with him; but until he does so, we cannot consider his article as replying to any thing that has been said by us; it will apply only to Clay and White—what an association!—the persons who first started the "lie," as "Sancho" calls the exposing of Clay's hostility to a protective tariff.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN NEW YORK.—The ratification meeting held in New York on last Tuesday, was the most enthusiastic and glorious gathering of the democracy of that city that has taken place for years. The Plebeian says that there were as least 25,000 persons present, and the Tribune with a more candor than is usually found in the columns of a whig journal, admits that it was a very "respectable affair." The Tribune closes its notice of the meeting with the following paragraph, which shows the feeling of desperation that is already creeping over the coons of New York: a little time longer and they will give up the contest.

"Altogether, the meeting yesterday has satisfied us that, although our opponents have a great deal of uphill work to do, yet they have set about it in earnest and are determined to do it. It is the very worst of policy at any time to attempt disparaging the strength of your adversary—and at the present crisis it would be suicidal. We tell you, Whigs of the Empire State! of the Union! we have a vigilant, determined and active foe, as active as unscrupulous, who will push the contest with all the energy of desperation—and it becomes us to relax not a jot in that stern and enthusiastic union of thought, effort and purpose, which can alone secure us the glorious triumph that belongs to us and our cause, if we are but true to ourselves.

"MORE FRIGHTENED THAN HURT."—The Catholics of Blairsville a few weeks since procured a new organ for a church recently erected in that neighborhood. It was brought to the church during the excitement of the Philadelphia riots, and while the different parts were being removed from the wagons to the building, some person of tender nerves who had read an account of the Philadelphia outrages, saw it, and his excited imagination at once converted its mahogany framings into coffins, and as the different parts were taken into the church and not brought out again, he at once concluded that these coffins were a cunning device which the Catholics had adopted to convey fire arms to the church. Feeling satisfied that his conclusions were correct, he fled from the dangerous vicinity as fast as possible, and spread the fearful news that murder would soon be committed in Blairsville, as the Catholics had stored their church full of fire arms; many old women and half witted men gave credence to the absurd story, and their fears could not be allayed until a committee of Protestant gentlemen examined the premises and reported that there was not the slightest ground for the ridiculous rumor. The genius who metamorphized the wood work of an organ into coffins, and don't know an organ pipe from a shot gun, should be sent to the lunatic asylum until he gathers a little common sense.

☞ The *anti-gambling* spirit is going ahead in Baltimore. The leaders in the reform have opened a pledge book, after the fashion of the Temperance reformers, and record the names of all who are willing to contribute their aid to the efforts for the suppression of the ruinous vice of gambling. The reformers could find something to do in our city as well as in larger places.

STEAMBOAT ROBBED.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 6th, states that the steamer Frolic was robbed at the wharf of that city on the 4th, of $5,000, belonging to a passenger. The Clerk's office was pried open and the money taken while they were at breakfast. Marshal Saffin arrested one man on suspicion, by the name of Ball, who, after a hearing before the Mayor, was committed to jail for further examination.

☞ The Louisville Dime has been enlarged and improved, and its name is changed to the Morning Courier. It was always one of the best, and is now among the most beautiful papers in the West. We are glad to see it so successful.

Father Matthew.—The Clare (Ireland) Journal states that Father Matthew has postponed his intended visit to America until next year.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. DALLAS.

A Strange Scene.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times gives the following amusing account of the acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency by the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas:—

"It was arranged to be announced to him by the Eastern delegation on their way home from the Convention. Accompanied by Senator Walker, of Mississippi, a personal friend of Mr Dallas, the delegates, 60 in number, arrived in this city on Friday morning about 5½ o'clock. Of course almost every body was asleep. The party soon reached Mr. D.'s house, and Mr. Walker, ascending the steps, rang the bell. After a pause, Mrs. D. put her head out of the window, and seeing Mr. Walker, conjectured that some misfortune had happened to her daughter, resident in Washington. Mr. Walker's remark, "I wish to see Mr. Dallas immediately," confirmed her suspicions, and she hastily awakened her husband, communicating the sad conjecture. He ran down stairs half dressed and bare-footed—opened the door—when to his utter amazement, in walked sixty or more gentlemen, two by two, with the tread of soldiers, passing him by and entering his front parlor as though to make him a captive. Not having the slightest conception of their object, he stood thunder-struck at the scene. Mr Walker led him into the back parlor. "My dear Walker," said he in amazement, "what is the matter?" "Wait one moment, if you please, Dallas—wait one moment, if you please." The folding doors were then thrown open, and the whole delegation stepping forward, gave three deafening cheers for POLK and DALLAS!" Mr. D. stood paralyzed. Mr. Walker enjoyed his discomfiture. Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, then stepped forward, and in the name of the delegation, solved the mystery in a brief and appropriate speech.

Mr. Dallas having by this time collected himself, made a very short speech. He said—I feel honored on behalf of the Keystone State in this nomination. If the party ask it, I must yield all private and personal considerations to their wishes—especially as it was unsolicited and unsought.

Mr. Walker and several of the delegates then spoke, after which they gave 26 cheers for Polk, Dallas, Muhlenberg and Texas.

Cheer after cheer were then given for the nomination, which effectually awakened not only the family, but all the neighborhood, the street being by that time alive with a crowd of anxious inquirers.

VILLAINY AND FALSEHOOD OF THE FEDERAL PRESS.

A Federal Abolition paper has the following:

"DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

JAMES K. POLK.

A duellist who has deliberately shot at and killed his neighbor.

A profane swearer and free drinker of wine.

As speaker in Congress he gave great license to rowdyism and insubordination."

The same paper contains the following retraction:

"Since the outside of this paper went to press we are assured that the representation given on the first page, of the private morals of Mr Polk is entirely incorrect, and that he is not only a man of exemplary morals but of religious principles. We made the statement on what we considered authentic information; but under the circumstances, wish to have the charges considered as withdrawn. We shall make further inquiries, and give the result."

We expect to hear this false charge reiterated by the Federal press throughout the Union, without their having the manliness to retract as the Boston paper has done. The fact is, Mr Polk never fought a duel, and is strictly a moral and religious man in the true sense of the terms—can the whigs say as much of Henry Clay.

WHIGGERY IN GENERAL.

Clay Piety—Raising a row in the streets on the Sabbath, and compelling ministers to dismiss their congregations; and saying to Mr Speaker Polk "go home G—d d—n you, where you belong."

Whig Decency—Feeding coons and getting drunk on hard cider.

Whig Promises—Two dollars a day and roast beef!

Whig Veracity—See Ogle's Speeches.

Whig Principles—"Ask my Committee."

Clay Consistency—I went against the United States Bank in 1812, and I went for it in 1816, and go for it at the present time. I am in favor of protection in the North, and of free trade in the South. I did, and I did not vote for the tariffs of 1816 and 1824.

Whig Honesty—"No principles for the public eye."

Whig Patriotism—Thousands for the traitor Hull, but not one cent for the Hero Jackson.

Whig Americanism—Let the British take all of Oregon rather than go to war for American rights.

Whig Prosperity—A Bankrupt Law to pay off every body's debts.

Whig Economy—$5,000 to furnish the "President's palace"—in addition to the "gold spoons."

Whig Retrenchment—Increasing the National Debts twenty millions in six months, and proposing to assume two hundred millions of the state debts.

Whig Triumphs—Carrying one town in a state, and one state in a dozen.

Clay Republicanism—Aiding and counseling the Algerine or British charter party of Rhode Island in their usurpations, and their tyrannical imprisonment of the free citizens of that state.

Whig Religion—Coon song books and Bank shin plasters.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

From the papers quoted below we gather the following particulars of a very extraordinary affair, the intelligence of which was received at Halifax by the schooner Billow, Cunningham, from Antigonish. Capt Cunningham reports that a barque named the Saladin run ashore at Island Harbor, near Country Harbor, on Monday, 27th ult. She sailed from Valparaiso for London, on the 17th of February, and was laden with guano manure, seventy tons of copper and $8,500 in money. It is stated that the captain died on or about the 5th ultimo; his name was McKenzie; the mate also died on the passage, and the second mate, with two men besides, was lost by falling off the yard arm, so that the management of the vessel devolved upon the crew, consisting of six men, and consequently the immense deviation from the proper track, which terminated in her loss, was inevitable.

Some particulars, however, of a very suspicious character, connected with the disaster, have come to light. Since the 14th of April no log book has been kept, and the log previously does not mention any illness of the captain; and the sailors are silent respecting the captain's wife, although it is inferred from the superb furniture of the cabin, and other conveniences for the accommodation of the gentle sex, that she was with him on the voyage; a likeness of her and a quantity of children's clothing have been discovered; the crew are circulating money very freely, and one of them offered a bag of dollars, we are told, for a passage to this port. These particulars require investigation. Immediately after the information was obtained to-day, the agent for Lloyds solicited Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam to despatch H. M. steamer Hermes to aid in saving the cargo from loss, but the present condition of that vessel rendering the instant equipment of her for service impracticable, Sir Charles promptly ordered the Fair Rosamond to get ready and to proceed to the scene of the disaster this afternoon.

Another account says the S. is 550 tons burthen. All the specie, and hails from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. All the specie, with the exception of a few hundred dollars, had been got ashore, and also the bars of silver, as specified in the bills of lading, and put in a place of safety. The vessel had also been stripped of sails, and every thing of value was being conveyed ashore as speedily as possible.—*Halifax Recorder.*

There were only six of the crew left, who stated that the captain and first mate had died, and that the second mate had been washed overboard. Contradictory statements and other circumstances have awakened suspicions, which it would please us to learn are wholly groundless. There were found on board $8,456 in bags, 13 bars of silver, about 100 pounds each, a quantity of wearing apparel, (some of which must have been worn by women and children) 2 chronometers, bills of exchange, &c. A piece of tarred canvass had been spread over the stern, so as to cover the name, and a board had been nailed over the canvass. [*Nova Scotian.*

A Rumor—The National Intelligencer of Thursday morning says:—"There was rumor afloat in the halls of the Capitol yesterday that the Secretary of State was in the way of angry correspondence with the British Minister on some subject or other, supposed to be connected with Mexico or Texas."

THE COON MODEL.

The Easton Argus hits off the Whig nominee for the Presidency with scorching accuracy. It describes the following as the traits of character which, in the estimation of the whigs, constitute the *ne plus ultra* of coon "availibility."

A Christian who has three or four times shown his bravery by attempting to take away the life of his fellow-men in a *Duel.*

A Statesman who is for a high protective tariff in the North, for a horizontal tariff in the middle States, and for Free Trade in the South.

A Chieftain who fights duels, and curses worse than any other man in his State, and who at the age of seventy years, is *under bonds to keep the peace.*

A philanthopist who, if he cannot have *black* slaves, is determined to turn his fellow-men into *white* ones!

A republican, whose wife and daughters are too good to work in the *Kitchen.*

A democrat who, by a base coalition, *cheated* Gen. JACKSON out of his election in 1825.

A politician who joins each and every faction, however discordant their sentiments, and secretly pledges himself to each to carry out designs.

A gentleman, who said to the Speaker of Congress, (Col. POLK) "Go home, G——d D——n you, where you belong."

Such are the qualifications which constitute Mr. Clay a *Simon Pure* in the eyes of coonism, and entitle him to their support. What say the People?

"THE KENTUCKY FARMER."

Henry Clay, to recommend himself, and to get precedence over Van Buren says, "I AM A SON OF VIRGINIA, AND A SLAVE HOLDER OF KENTUCKY." Aye, and he is a FARMER, forsooth—"the great farmer of the West!" as Gov. Seward dubbed him at the agricultural show in Rochester, and so the whigs call him, in prose and poetry. Now the following will show what sort of a farmer he is. It is a description of Mr Clay's farm and stock, given by James C. Fuller, a Quaker residing at Skaneateles, N. Y., and furnished for publication to the Mohawk Courier.

"Having a great desire to see the imported 'cattle' on Henry Clay's plantation, I went thither. On approaching the house, I saw a colored man, to whom I said, 'where wert thou raised?' 'In Washington.' 'Did Henry Clay buy thee there?' 'Yes.' 'Wilt thou show me his imported cattle?' He pointed to the orchard, and said that the man who had charge of them was there. As I followed his direction, I encountered a very intelligent boy, apparently eight or nine years old. I said to him 'canst thou read?' 'No.' 'Is there a school for colored people on Henry Clay's plantation?' 'No.' 'How old art thou?' 'Don't know.' In the orchard I found a woman at work with a needle. I asked, 'how old art thou?' '*A big fifty*' How old is that?' 'Near sixty.' 'How many children hast thou?' 'Fifteen or sixteen.' 'Where are they?' 'Colored folks don't know where their children is, they are sent all over the country.' 'Where wert thou raised?' 'Washington.' 'Did Henry Clay buy thee there?' 'Yes.' 'How many children hast thou there?' 'Four.' 'Where are they?' 'I don't know; they tell me they are dead.' The hut in which this 'source of wealth' lives, was neither as good nor as well floored as my *stable.* Several slaves were picking fruit in the orchard. I asked one of the young men whether they were taught to read on this plantation, and he answered no. I found the overseer of the cattle with a short handled, stout whip which he had broken. He said that it answered both for a riding whip, and occasionally, '*to whip off*' the slaves."

Indemnity of Native Americanism and Whiggery.—The following extracts from papers in New York and Brooklyn, which cities are ruled by Native American Councils, show to what uses the triumph of that party is put:

"It is said that most of the appointments thus far have been made from the Whig ranks. This, we may suppose is the result of accident, rather than design; yet, considering the middle ground, in politics, which the American Republican party design to occupy, care should be taken not to "give color to the idea," that after all they are only the whig party in disguise."—*Jour. of Com.*

The same "accident" has occurred here; and, by the merest chance in the world, five gentlemen of foreign birth have slipped into office! The "idea" referred to by the Journal, has become so strongly "colored," that most people consider it a reality.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SEVERAL LEADING WHIGS of this city have abandoned Mr Clay, and come over in support of Polk and Dallas, from the knowledge and admiration of the latter. Mr Sharswood, for several years a distinguished member of the legislature from this city, is about, we are told, to "take the stump" for the Democratic nominees. Judge Todd, who was a warm Harrison man, has come over—so has his son—so have numbers whose names we have forgotten.—*Phil Times.*

Astonishing Condescension.—Henry Clay lately avowed that "*he had a brother who was bred a mechanic;*" and the whig papers are amazed at this astonishing frankness.

This is equal to the whig electioneerer, who declared upon the stump, to gain the votes of the Irishmen, that although he had not himself the honor to be a son of the Emerald Isle, he had a brother who was excessively fond of *potatoes.*—*Democratic Union.*

There is another case in point in the man who could not speak German, but he had a brother who could play the German flute; or that other individual, who was not musical himself but had a box at home that was. Mr Clay's bred a cabinet maker, and Henry would himself like to try his hand at making at least one cabinet. It will be remembered too, that in the construction of a cabinet for Quincy Adams, he did all the "turning" that was necessary, though the job, when "turned out," proved to be anything but a neat one.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Sudden Death.—A man came to the hotel of Nicholas R. Kennedy, corner of Hillen and Forest streets, on Monday last, about 11 o'clock, A. M., and appeared somewhat indisposed. He gave his name at the bar as John Newbold, and stated that he was from Beaver county, Ohio, near Beaver town. He had no baggage of any kind, and conversed but little with any person about the tavern. On Wednesday night he retired to bed between 9 and 10 o'clock, and about an hour and a half afterwards, the bar keeper who slept in the next room, heard him breathing very heavily, and on going to him found him insensible. Physicians were immediately sent for, who pronounced him dying; he continued to sink gradually, and expired about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. His pocket-book was found in the stable among some horses, where it is supposed he dropped it, as he went into the yard in the evening. It contains a number of papers principally accounts; several of which have the name of Garabrant on them; the Christian name appears to be Tunis; they indicate transactions that occurred at Louisville, Ky., and other places in the Western country. Mr Kennedy had him decently interred in a respectable burying ground, and every attention paid to him while he lived. A one dollar note on the bank of Cincinnati was all the money found on his person, and a silver pencil case.—A receipt dated the first, June, and signed by a lottery broker of this city, that he held a note of Newbold's on a Kentucky Bank for one hundred dollars, as security for the payment of twenty-two dollars for lottery tickets. This receipt, together with all his other papers, have been deposited in the custody of the Mayor for further investigation. The Beaver county and Louisville papers, by noticing the above, may oblige the friends of the deceased by bringing the facts before them.—*Balt Sun, Friday.*

Important—The British Government contemplate a great revolution in their system of paper currency.—The plan of Mr Peel is to seperate the business of *banking* from that of issuing money; in other words, to divide the Bank of England into two branches, a bank of deposite and a bank of issue. The notes issued are to be limited in amount to £14,000,000, or about $70,000,000, based upon public debt, exchequer bills, and other public securities. This amount may be extended by permission of the government, which will take all the profits of such extension. The joint stock and other banks of the Kingdom are to be placed on the same foundation with the Bank of England, being allowed to receive deposits and transact other banking business, without limit, but will not be allowed to issue beyond a certain amount. All the banks will be required to publish a weekly statement of their condition, and thus the public may know, at at all times, the amount of paper money in circulation. *Baltimore Sun.*

Capsized.—Yesterday afternoon, in the gale which occurred about half-past 3 o'clock, the barque Cleopatra, Capt Trussell, of Thomaston, Me., from Philadelphia, in port some days, was caught by a flaw of wind—her sails being loose and her ballast out at the time—and capsized. She had just been towed up to Lafayette from the Second Municipality for the purpose of taking in her freight. There were, fortunately, no persons on board but the captain and mate, who made their escape. About 6 o'clock she floated past the city, a portion of her hull and one or two of her yard arms only being visible. A towboat and several yawl boats were near, endeavoring to save her, and strong hopes were entertained that she would be righted and brought to our wharves.—*N O Picayune.*

Suicide.—We learn that the captain of the schooner Columbia committed suicide by cutting his throat in No. 8 lock of the Welland canal on Sunday last.—No cause is assigned for the act other than that he was unable to get his vessel through the dock. He has left a wife and four children. The mate of the Columbia had his leg broken the day before. Captain Pickering was extensively known on the lakes, and is reported to have been a man of high moral character, whose death will be sincerely regretted.—*Buff Gaz*

In the District Court of Allegheny County, of April Term 1844, No. 237,

Sylvanus Lothrop, for use,
vs
Lewis Peterson, Peter Peterson, and James T Kincaid. } alias Fi Fa No 237 of April T 1844.

And now, to wit, June 8, 1844, on motion of Mr. Williams, the Court appoint F. R. Shunk, Esq., auditor, to distribute the monies arising from the sale in this case. From the Record,

GEORGE R. RIDDLE, Pro.

The Auditor in the above case gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office on 4th street, Pittsburgh, on Friday the 5th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P M., at which time and place, those interested are requested to attend.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
june 8, 1844-t25d3m'ds Auditor.

JUST received a few casks Chilicothe cured hams, and for sale by BIRMINGHAM & TAYLER, j10 No. 54 Water st.

ALCOHOL.—10 Bls. Alcohol, in store, and for sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD. jan 3

JUST RECEIVED—500 Lbs. superfine Rose Pink. For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD, june 8 cotner 4th and Wood streets.

M'Lane's Worm Specific.

DR. CHAS. M'LANE:—I do assure you I have been in the habit of using your American Worm Specific in my family for several years past. It has always exceeded my expectations. A few days ago I gave 2 tea-spoonfuls, to a boy of mine, and he passed upwards of 100 worms. PETER HESS.

This valuable preparation sold at the Drug Store of june 8] JON. KIDD, corner of 4th and Wood.

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pill.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted for six years with a Liver Complaint, and have applied to different Physicians, and all to little or no effect, until I made use of Dr M'Lane's Liver Pills. In taking 2 boxes of them I am now nearly restored to perfect health. SAMUEL DAVIS.

Millersburgh, near Pittsburgh, May 22, 1844.
For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD. june 8.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, of December Term, 1841, No. 19.

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jonathan Rush & Jacob Smith, late partners under the firm of Rush & Smith, and also members of the late firm of Rush, Smith and Greenough—

To James Wilson and Robert Robb.

All persons interested will take notice that the assignees have this day, viz: June 8, 1844, filed their account, and that the same will be allowed by the Court, on Monday the 24th day of June inst., unless cause be shown why the same should not be allowed.

GEORGE R. RIDDLE,
j10 3td Pro. C. P.

Flour.

240 BBLS S F Flour just received and for sale by J W BURBRIDGE & CO, Water street, between Wood and Smithfield sts. june 8

A Farm for sale Cheap.

A Farm of 128 acres, lying on the northern turnpike, 17 miles from Pittsburgh, and 1 mile from Murraysville. It has about 40 acres cleared, and is good, new ground, and water in every field; it has a good house and tavern stand on it, about 3 acres of meadow ground, a good stream of water passing through it, and it has a good orchard on it. There is a good seat on it for a saw or grist mill. This is a good farm and will be sold low. Please call at Harris' General Agency and Intelligence office, No 9. 5th st. june 8.

MARTIN LYTLE,
FAMILY GROCER,
SMITHFIELD STREET,
Next door to the Fifth Presbyterian Church. june 6.

Fly Nets! Fly Nets!

JUST received from the manufactories, a large and splendid assortment of the above articles, of all descriptions and colors, and will be sold lower than ever offered in this market.

R H HARTLEY,
No 88 corner of Wood st. & Diamond Alley june 5-1m.
American copy.

Sugar, Rice, &c.

75 Hhds. prime N. O. Sugar,
20 Bbls. Loaf, do.
20 Tierces new Rice,
20 Bags Havanna Coffee,
20,000 best Havanna Segars.
Just received and for sale, by R. GALWAY,
j6-3t No. 4 Commercial Row, Liberty street.

298 HHDS. prime N. O. Sugar for sale by M. B. RHEY & CO. apr 20

ESTEP'S Axes and Edge Tools, for sale by GEO COCHRAN, a4 No 26, Wood street.

Transportation

From Wellsville to Massillon and other places.

GOODS consigned to me, will be forwarded to the places named below, at rates not exceeding the outside figures, and for large lots the lowest rate named will be adhered to, including my charges. Where there is more than 1800 lbs in a lot, not more than one days delay shall occur at this place.

From Wellsville to Canton or Massilon, 30 to 32 cents.

From Wellsville to New Lisbon Ohio, 11½ to 14 c.

From do to Salem, Ohio, 17 to 20 cts.

Goods will be carried through to Massilon in from 2½ to 3 days.

Full loads will be taken to any other places in the interior at corresponding rates. A. G. CATLETT.
Wellsburg, june 1.

REMOVAL.

E. H. Heastings, County Surveyor and City Regulator,

HAS removed his office to the rooms occupied by John J Mitchel, Esq, on Smithfield, near Fifth street. my2

D'Israeli's New Novel.

CONINGSBY, or the New Generation, by B. D'Israeli, M. P., author of Vivian Gray, Venitia, etc., complete in one volume.

Life and Adventures of Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist, by Henry Cockton, author of George St George Julian, etc., cheap edition.

The Age of Brass, or the Fum Dynasty, containing the Political Morals of certain political characters. A Satire in six cantos.

Mesmerism, and its opponents, with a narrative of cases, by George Sandley, Jr., M. A.

Phantasmion, Prince of Fairland, a Tale, by Lara Coleridge, 2 vols complete in one.

Musical Library, for June, containing six pieces of Music, for only 12½c per number.

A Memoir of Mrs. Judith S. Grant, late missionary to Persia, by Wm W Campbell.

Littells living age no 3, the back nos. can now be supplied.

Seatsfield No 7 and last.

Arthur's Domestic novels, collected in one Vol., containing the following: Insubordination, Bell Martin, Fanny Dale, the Two merchants, the Seamstress, the stolen wife, in all 6 novels, cheap edition, price 50c.

Evenings in Greece, the summer Fete, and other delicious Poems by Thos Moore. For sale at Cook's Literary depot, 85 4th st. june 7.

THE TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE;

OR, TRUTH VERSUS FICTION.

As illustrated in the rise and brilliant progress of the famous "Three Big Doors," 151 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Courteous reader, believe me, these lines are not wrote,
As a pitiful puff, to sell pants or a coat;
I would not by any be thought to suppose,
That lengthy professions e'er brought cheaper clothes!
Suffice it to say, there is none to compete
With the far famed M'CLOSKEY, in Liberty street;
He carries the sway and his name 's so well known,
That they crowd his 'Big Doors' from all parts of town.
They may talk of their cheapest, their finest and strongest,
It's not true—and all know that Mac's Clothing wears longest;
They may talk of 'first cost,' of 'half price' or a third,
But to cope with M'Closkey, tis plainly absurd;
His stock's so immense and his custom so great,
That by forty per cent he can all others beat;
M'Closkey well knows how far jealousy goes,
But he challenges all to produce such cheap clothes,
Men of country and town, learn this wondrous result,
His rivals would dare all your judgments insult,
They fain would induce you to believe other stores,
Sold as good and as cheap as the great "Three Big Doors."
But M'Closkey will praise you for judgment and skill,
For from him you have purchased and will do so still,
And well for yourselves were your real *bargains* made,
For they stand far the cheapest of all in the trade,
From the Judge of our Courts to the Lumberman's hut,
You may see in a moment M'Closkey's fine cut;
There are three great essentials on which M'Closkey prides,
Durability, symmetry, and *best clothes* besides.
Before he concludes, Mac ne'er can forget,
The brilliant success which his "Big Doors" have met;
He thanks each sincerely in this "*cutting*" age,
For their kindness, their favor, and warm patronage;
Then visit his stock—it's examined by scores—
And you surely will buy at the famous Big Doors;
To his depot then hie—he will proudly you greet,—
Remember, M'CLOSKEY, in Liberty street.
june 7-2w

Tweed Summer Coatings, Drillings, &c.

A NEW and large supply of the above goods received by Algeo & M'Guire, at the fashionable head quarters, which will be made to order, low, in any style to suit the taste of the customers, as cheap as can be bought in the city. Apply to ALGEO & M'GUIRE, je6 No. 251, Liberty street.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and FRENCH Cassimeres, light and dark patterns; a fine assortment of the above goods will be found at ALGEO & M'GUIRE, je 6. No. 251, Liberty street.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Voluntary Assignment of George Bell and Valentine Febl. } No. 155, December Term, 1839.

And now to wit, February 19, 1841, first account of Assignees filed, and on motion of C. S. Eyster, Esq., referred to Andrew Burke, Cornelius Darragh and H. S. Magraw, as Auditors to audit the same. And now to wit, April 29th, 1844, on motion, Joseph Knox, Esq., substituted as Auditor in place of C. Darragh.

From the Record,
GEORGE R RIDDLE, *Pro.*

The Auditors above named will meet for the purpose of their appointment at the office of Andrew Burke, Esq., in Fourth street, city of Pittsburgh, on Friday, the 5th day of July, A. D. 1844, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where they will hear all persons interested.

ANDREW BURKE,
JOSEPH KNOX, } Auditors.
HENRY S. MAGRAW.
june 7.

Notice.

THE Stock-holders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., are hereby notified, that the Annual Election of Officers, to manage the business of the Company, for the ensuing year, will take place on Monday, the 1st day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at their Rooms, north end of the Bridge.
june 7—tjl JOHN TASSEY, Pres't.

A BERKSHIRE HOG FOR SALE.—A large Berkshire full blooded boar hog, weighing about 350 lbs. and about three years old—an excellent one for breeding fine hogs and good for farmers. For the price &c., enquire at HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence office, No. 9 5th street. june 7.

Harper's Illustrated and New Pictorial Bible—No 4.

JUST received and for sale at Cook's Literary Depot 85 4th st. Also.

Columbian Magazine for June, most splendidly embellished

Coltivator for June.

Gibbon's Rome, Nos 11 & 12, Harper's edition.

Capital punishment, unjust and inexpedient, by John Howard

Seatsfield's Life in the new world, no 7.

Nesbitt Sinclair, by Frank Hardwick.

Eastern Newspapers.—U S Saturday Post, Courrier, Museum, Tribune, Dollar Weekly, Herald, Pictorial Gallery. All the new cheap publications received as soon as published; at Cook's 85 4th st. june 5.

For Sale.

THE entire stock of a BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, consisting of ready made boots of the first quality, leather, lasts, boot trees, &c., are offered for sale on very reasonable terms, at No. 47 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Mayor's Office, together with the unexpired lease of the shop. The entire will be sold very low, as the person owning is about leaving the city. Until the entire stock can be disposed of, boots of the first quality will be sold at very reasonable prices.