The Daily Morning Post.

THOS PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

Congress,
ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE, Pitt.
State Senate,
CHAMBERS M'KIBBIN, City.
Assembly,
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine,
JOHN ANDEREGG, Pitt,
JAMES WHITTAKER, Mifflin,
STEPHEN WOODS, Robinson,
Commissioner,
WILLIAM EWING, Robinson.
Auditor,
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

CLAY AND HIS BRITISH BANK.—"All nations set us the example" of a national Bank, said Mr. CLAY, in his speech at Macon, Geo., a few weeks ago. Almost all nations, too, set us the example of a hereditary sovereign, pampered in luxury and extravagance, and living on the labor and the substance of the poor. Almost all nations set us the example of a proud and haughty nobility, who, with less merit, less talent, and less virtue than the same number of any other class, are lords of the soil, and monopolize all the places of honor and profit in the State—leading armies, commanding navies, and administering in civil affairs.—All foreign nations set us the example of unequal laws and institutions made by the rich to oppress the poor—of corrupt courts of Justice, where the titled and the rich can always gain their suits against the humble and the destitute. Would Mr. CLAY have the hardihood to ask his fellow-citizens to adopt all these foreign "examples" together with a great national bank? He dare not, bold as he unquestionably is, in promulgating political heresies, take such ground as that. And yet a national bank will be found, in every country where one exists, to have an important agency in maintaining royal and aristocratic tyranny. There is an intimate dependance and connection between the rich and powerful in any government and the great pecuniary agent they employ. By their circumstances the poor can have no interest or control of a great monetary institution—and all experience shows that no national bank in any country, has ever used its power for the advantage of the many.

"In art, science and literature, the "examples" of foreign nations, and the discoveries and performances of skilful and talented men in older countries, may no doubt be attended to with profit. But in the matter of politics or government affairs, the genius and nature of European governments are so dissimilar to our own, their motives and intentions are so diametrically opposite to ours, that we cannot suppress our wonder at hearing any statesman of reputation recommend any measure of policy solely on the ground that "foreign nations set the example."

But this following in the footsteps of the monarchies of Europe, is an old and unconquerable weakness in Mr. CLAY. We recollect to have seen a quotation from a speech of his many years ago, advocating some measure of policy, in which he pointed to the "splendid example of England." And we have no doubt that if he had the planning of a bank just as he pleased, he would make one as near as he could after the good old English model.

We do not think that there is any surer indication of unsoundness in any public man, than a predilection for English precedents—and a constant effort to conform to British models in all their political schemes. This proneness to copy foreign examples, is a prominent character of all statesmen of the federal school.—Adams, in 1790, said that if the British Government was purged of its corruption it would be "the most perfect government on earth." HAMILTON said "purge it of its corruption and it will be an impracticable government." In 1844, HENRY CLAY, the standard of modern federalism, points us to "the splendid example of England," and tells us we ought to have a national bank—not because we need it—not because we cannot prosper without it—but because "all nations set us the example."

This is but one and not the most striking point of resemblance in the doctrines and opinions of the champions of federalism in 1800, and the leaders of whiggery in 1844.

"SOUTH WARD TARIFF CLUB."—A parcel of whigs have formed an Association with this title. It may be supposed that they are all residents of the "South Ward." This, however, is not the fact. We see on the roll citizens of three different districts, at least.

But the impudence of these whigs in calling their Club a "Tariff Club," is worthy of note and admiration. How dare these whig assume the Tariff banner, when their leader has commanded them and all his faithful adherents to *"carry out the spirit of the compromise act!"* How dare they assemble under such a title, when HENRY CLAY has emphatically said, "DO NOT RAISE THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION!" Mr. CLAY will be astonished to find his followers, after the expression of these opinions, forming a "Tariff Club" But the astonishment of Mr. Clay and the people of this section, at the impudence and folly of these Clubbers, will be small compared with the indignation the "whigs of Georgia" and the whole South will feel when they find their brethren here betraying CLAY in this manner. The Savannah Georgian, a leading Clay paper, and one eminently fitted to be the exponent of his views, thus declares what they are on the Tariff:

"WE DENY THAT MR. CLAY, OR THE WHIGS OF GEORGIA, WHOSE CANDIDATE HE IS, SEEK FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, BUT MR. CLAY ADHERES TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT."

How idle it is for the whigs to be attempting to humbug the people with their "Tariff Clubs," while it is known that the above sentence sets forth the real views of Mr. CLAY.

A BAD STATE OF THINGS.—The Philadelphia papers state that the annual procession of the Catholic Temperance Society will not take place on the 4th July, on account of threats having been made that if any banner bearing a cross should be exhibited the procession would be assailed. It is a lamentable thing to hear, in a country where all religious opinions are promised protection, that the symbol of Christianity must not be displayed at the celebration of our national independence, without subjecting those who respect it to the vengeance of mob law.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—We find the following paragraph in the Gazette of Friday last. After retracting his slander on C. P. Clay, the editor says:

"Having made this correction, we have a word for the editor of the Post. He has been in the habit for some time back of quoting words which, he says were uttered by us, charging Mr. Clay with being a "profane and immoral man," and a "duellist and a gambler." We demand of the Post the proof that we ever used such language in reference to Henry Clay, or ever made such charges against him. We ask for the paragraph in which such language occurs."

Our neighbor has certainly not read his own files with that attention which a desire to preserve something like consistency in his sinuous course would dictate, or he would never have made such a rash demand. But he wants the paragraph in which he "used such language in reference to Henry Clay." He shall have it. If he will turn to his paper of the 8th of February, 1843, he will find an article in which he objected to Mr Clay's nomination, and in that article the following paragraph occurs. After combatting some of the Advocate's arguments in favor of Clay's nomination, the Gazette says:

"The whole matter resolves itself into this,—that *we believe there is an influence abroad among the people in opposition to* SLAVERY, DUELLING, *and masonry—this influence we call the 'silent workings of truth and* MORALITY,' IN OPPOSITION TO THAT LOOSE POLITICAL CREED, WHICH *cares not what a man's* MORAL PRINCIPLES ARE, *or what effect his election may have on great* MORAL QUESTIONS. so his political principles are correct on a few leading subjects. We believe this influence is rapidly growing, though men may shut their eyes against it, and that the Whigs of Indiana will find that *through this influence* they cannot elect Mr CLAY. We may be mistaken in the extent of this influence, but we trust we shall not be."

Is that satisfactory, neighbor White? or do you desire to have something still more pointed? You shall have it.

On the 13th of July, 1843, the Gazette noticed in a tone of exultation, the disappointment experienced by the Clay men when they discovered that the friends of Mr Calhoun were willing to support Mr Van Buren if they could not get their own favorite; he winds up his article with the following paragraph:

"It will be hereafter more difficult for the Whig party to concentrate the Antilocofoco forces, and, it will yearly grow *increasingly* difficult. The North, where the most voters are, require a man who is not only favorable to a Tariff, a sound National currency, distribution of the lands, &c., *but also one who is not a slaveholder, or an adhering mason, or a* DUELLIST, *or* IMMORAL *or* PROFANE, *and if they cannot get such a man they will let the election go by default*, or scatter their votes among hopeless candidates, in order to give an expression of their principles."

"The South requires, at least a portion of it, a different candidate, and insists, with wonderful perseverance, on having a Southern man. To harmonize these conflicting feelings is most difficult, and is at present, we fear, impossible. *Nothing can save the Whig party at the approaching election but the nomination of a Northern man of a* GOOD CHARACTER, who will administer the laws with even handed justice between the North and the South, between the free and slaveholding interests. Will such a candidate be nominated."

Is that sufficient? We have here given the editor all the information he desired, and more, but we doubt much if he will thank us for it. But perhaps he'll want more; and to prove to him that we did not charge him with assailing Mr. Clay's *morality*, on slight grounds, we will make some further extracts. On the 10th January, 1843, he published an article to prove how unpopular Clay was in Allegheny county, in which the following assertion was made:

"Were the question put to the Harrison party of Allegheny county, to-day, to choose between HENRY CLAY and some other Antilocofoco candidate who was *free from the objections of slavery, masonry and* DUELLING, *Henry Clay would be left far in the minority.* We make this assertion after careful observation, and a very extended intercourse and conversation with the Harrison party in this county."

This paragraph is the honest sentiments of the editor's heart, and we believe he felt the convictions of truth when he wrote them, but since he became acquainted with the fifteen whigs, he is trying to make the public believe that he was wrong when he wrote the above paragraph.

On the 10th of May, 1843, he published an editorial article against Clay, from which we make the following extract:

"*We have as our readers know*, consistently and perseveringly opposed *Locofocoism, Masonry, and Slavery, and we shall take that course, in the approaching presidential election, which we conceive will the most promote the principles we advocate.* We do not yet despair of seeing some such northern man as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, or Judge MCLEAN, or Governor SEWARD, brought forward for the support of the FRIENDS OF MORALITY and human freedom. In the meantime, we shall pursue the even tenor of our way in the advocacy of SOUND MORAL and political principles."

We have neither time or room for further extracts this morning. What we have given were selected at random, but they are so directly to the point that we could not have given any thing better if we had spent days in collecting them.

We could almost pity our neighbor for having demanded the publication of these extracts; they establish his gross abuse of Clay so indisputably that he has not the slightest "hole to creep out of."

There is an adage that says a certain class of people should have good memories, and we do not know a person within the circle of our acquaintance who would derive more benefit from paying attention to the old saw, than our amiable and truth-loving friend of the Gazette.

CLAY AND AMERICAN LABOR.—The Democrats have always maintained that it was a piece of brazen impudence to claim for HENRY CLAY, the exclusive merit of being the leading and most effective advocate of home manufactures. But the whigs, with that base propensity for man-worship which was so well rebuked by the Gazette a few short months ago, have always sought to connect the political fortunes and hopes of CLAY with "American labor," and have assumed with most flagrant mendacity, that the interests of home manufactures depend solely on his success.

Last fall, after the signal defeat of the Coons, the U. S. Gazette came out with a hypocritical lamentation that with the defeat of the CLAY candidates, all hope for "American labor" was lost. The PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE of November 3, 1843, thus berates brother Chandler for his ridiculous assumption:

"This is really a most ridiculous manifestation offering on the part of brother CHANDLER. He and all the other leading devotees of the Lodge, *raised a tremendous cry in favor of Clay, and then mistook their own out-cry for the voice of the people*, and now declare that "the people are opposed to protecting American labor," that is the people are opposed to protecting themselves!! *Such are the absurdities in which such men are involved, by the ridiculous assumption that Henry Clay and American labor are inseparably connected.*"

We should like to know how any whig who attaches any credit to the assertions of the Gazette, can make the "assumption" that the success of American Labor has any dependence on the success of CLAY.

☞ The "Bricklayers' Assistants" of Cincinnati have struck for higer wages. They are now receiving 75 cents per day; they demand an increase of 25 per cent.

ANOTHER DUEL.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 12th inst., says that a duel was fought on the previous morning, in the vicinity of the city, between two young Creoles of that place, which resulted in one of them receiving a mortal wound in the breast from the ball of his adversary's pistol. This is the third duel that we have announced in so many days as having taken place at New Orleans.

☞ The St Louis Reporter of the 14th says that the river was rising rapidly, and may reach the point at which it was a few weeks ago. This is probably the regular June freshet. The rivers above are high, and the effects of these repeated inundations must be disastrous to the prospects of many farmers.

THURSTON POLK, Esq., of Missouri, declines being a candidate for Elector in place of A L Magenis. He goes in warmly for Polk and Dallas, but is forced by his private affairs to decline serving as Elector.

IT SEEMS the vacant seat on the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court was offered to Hon. James Buchanan, and respectfully declined by him.

INTELLIGENCE FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, P. M.

Dreadful Accident.—A young man, about 20 years of age, named Simon Lynch, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, shot his sister Catharine, about 14, at the house of their parents, in 13th street, near Shippen, under the following painful circumstances:—A few days ago he enrolled himself as a member of one of the volunteer companies, and on Monday night brought home his musket; yesterday he seemed anxious to ascertain whether it was loaded or not, and carelessly lifting it, pulled the trigger. It was discharged, and the load passed through the ill fated girl's head, scattering her brains about, and causing instantaneous death.

A New Paper.—A new penny paper is about to be established in this city, by Messrs Wm D Baker and Henry H K Elliott, to be entitled "The American Advocate," to support the true principles of the American Republican party.

Immigrants.—About five hundred immigrants have arrived at this port from Liverpool and Londonderry this week.

The Rioters.—On receiving the presentment of the grand jury, on Saturday, Judge Parsons remarked, that of the large number of names presented by them at different times, of those engaged in the Kensington riots, not one-fourth of the persons had been arrested. Bench warrants had been issued for all, many had escaped, and no traces had been discovered, while others were traced into neighboring States and requisitions sent on for them from the Executive of this Commonwealth. The Judge confidently anticipated their arrest and return to Philadelphia, to meet the requirements of justice.

United States Bank.—The amendment to appropriate a sum of money to purchase the banking house of the United States bank on Chesnut street, for a custom house, has been accepted and become part of a law. So that we shall once more have active scenes in the marble palace.

INTELLIGENCE FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, P M.

Trial of Polly Bodine.—The trial of Polly Bodine, it is expected, will take place on Monday next, at Richmond, Staten Island. About 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon a fire was discovered in the barn attached to the house late the scene of the murders of Mrs. Houseman and her child. It seemed to be the general impression in the neighborhood, that an effort had been made to destroy the buildings with a view to obstruct the development of the facts of that horrible tragedy at the approaching trial.

United States Marshal's Office.—The examination of Capts Driscoll and Frisbi, charged with barratry, forgery and perjury, was commenced this day.—The punishment for these offences is confinement in the State prison for a term not less than ten nor more than eighteen years.

Murder.—Last night, a young man, by the name of Patrick Daily, who was in the employ of Edward Windust, at the Shakspeare, had a trifling altercation with a colored man, by the name of John Edward Robinson, a waiter at a gambling-house; some words passed, when the negro struck Daily on the head with an iron bar. He fell, and expired in the course of an hour. Robinson was arrested and committed to prison to await the verdict of the coroner's jury, who will hold their inquest this afternoon.

Discharged.—George Matthews, the colored preacher, who was committed on a charge of rape on Emily Jacobs, who said she was of 132 Tenth street, but was not, and also for an incest on Nancy Ann Matthews, who swore she was his daughter, but was not, was discharged to-day, owing to the falsity of the statements of those who testified against him.

Explosion of a Lamp.—On Friday night, as Mary Conway, an Irish servant, aged 18, was filling a lamp with spirit gas, the lamp exploded, so severely burning the girl that being taken to the Hospital she died last night.

Increase of the Methodist Ministry.—Fourteen candidates for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and attached to the New York Conference, were ordained on Sunday; in the Sands street M E Church, Brooklyn. The New York Annual Conference, now in session in Brooklyn, numbers over 250 ministers."

THE SALADIN MUTINEERS.

Murder of the Captain and the remainder of the Crew.—We noticed, a few days ago, the fact, that strong suspicions were entertained in Halifax, N. S., of foul play on board the bark Saladin, and that a portion of the crew had been arrested, and were in confinement. We have the Halifax Herald, of the 10th instant, which confirms the worst suspicions which were entertained. Two of the crew, it appears, have turned jury's evidence, and disclosed the horrible act, which occurred on board the vessel.

It appears that shortly after the Saladin sailed from Valparaiso, the two men who have disclosed the facts being in their hammocks, the one being cook, and the other steward, named Carr and Galloway, heard a noise on deck, and went up. Capt Fielding, who was a passenger, assisted by two men, were in the act of throwing the mate, whom they found asleep on the hen coop, overboard, which they succeeded in doing in a second afterwards. Capt F and two men then went into the cabin, and found the captain of the ship asleep in his chair; but seeing a large Newfoundland dog lying at his feet, they came up on deck, and sung out that there was a man overboard, which brought the captain up the companion ladder, when Anderson (the Swede) struck him on the head with a hatchet, but did not much injure him, for he made a rush after Anderson, and was seized by Fielding and the remainder of the watch. Anderson then buried the hatchet in his skull, and he was thrown overboard. Capt Fielding and three men then went into the forecastle, and cut the throats of the watch, who were asleep, and afterwards consigned them to the deep

Shortly after this wholesale murder had been accomplished, the crew, who are now in prison, imagined that Captain Fielding, who had also a son on board, might succeed in clearing himself and condemning them, if they should arrive at any port; cut the throat of him and his son, and threw them overboard. The figure head was colored, and the canvass nailed on the stern, two days before they reached land. They account for the loss of the boats in the following manner: They sunk the gig with two bars of copper, and were in the act of fitting up the longboat, for they intended to scuttle the ship and take to the boat, when a storm came on during the night and sunk her. There was no females or children on board.

P. S. They were bound for the Gulf of St Lawrence, where they intended to scuttle the vessel, and go ashore in the boat. The whole of the facts connected with the case we have not been able to learn, up to the hour of going to press. It is said that after having consented to throw overboard all the arms, a brace of pistols and a large knife were found in Capt Fielding's possession, which caused the crew to deal with him in the manner they did.

☞ The Red River was falling at last dates in the neighborhood of Alexandria.

Fourth of July.—The New York Common Council, at their session on Monday night, appropriated $2,000 to celebrate the ensuing fourth of July in a style suitable to the dignity of the "Commercial Emporium of the United States."

From the Baltimore Sun.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

ACADIA!

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Sentence and Imprisonment of Daniel O'Connell—Decline in Cotton—Emperor of Russia in England—The Texas Excitement in England and France, &c., &c.

The steamer Acadia, Capt Judkins, arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon, making the passage in fourteen and a half days.

Lieut. Roberts, the mail agent of the Acadia, was struck by an apoplectic fit at Halifax, and died soon after his arrival in Boston. Captain Judkins was sworn in as mail agent in his place.

O'Connell and his friends had been sentenced This produced great surprise and excitement.

The most absorbing event of the last fortnight, with the exception of O'Connell's imprisonment, has been the contest for South Lancashire. William Brown, of the great American house, Brown Shipley & Co., stood on the free trade, Mr William Entwistle on the agricultural interest. It was a fierce struggle, which ended in the return of Mr Entwistle by nearly 600 votes. Both parties fought desperately.

There was a tremendous Texas excitement in France Guizot has protested against the annexation.

The proposed annexation of Texas to the United States has created a great sensation at Paris, and revived the numerous speculations which were afloat during the Canada affair, of the necessity of making common cause with the United States, and of thus directing a powerful blow against the best interests of Great Britain.

Visit of the Emperor of Russia to England.—The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived at Woolwich late on Saturday evening, and immediately departed for London. On Sunday morning Prince Albert visited the Emperor at the Russian Embassy, and returned with Sir Robert Peel after divine service.—The Emperor then accompanied them to Buckingham Palace, on a visit to the Queen. Afterwards he visited the Queen Dowager and other branches of the Royal Family.

The appearance of the Emperor of Russia in London, most unexpectedly, has startled the quidnuncs and the sight gazers He has traveled with amazing speed since leaving his own capital, stopping only a few hours to visit the crowned heads of Prussia and Holland, anxious, no doubt, to bring the intelligence of his own arrival in England

There appears to be no news of importance from the continent, excepting from Switzerland, which has been the scene of a short though somewhat sanguinary civil war. It grew out of a dispute or quarrel of long standing, between the inhabitants of the Upper Valais and the Lower Valais, and hostilities actually took place, and after some sharp fighting, in which 30 or 40 were killed, the military of the Lower Valais were dispersed and the contest was brought to a close. The Diet is about to meet, and will doubtless take measures to prevent another conflict.

The accounts from Albania are of a very alarming nature. Notwithstanding the assertions of the Turkish Government, fresh atrocities are daily perpetrated upon the unfortunate Christians. The force under Reschid Pacha is deeply imbued with a feeling of hatred to the Giaour, and numerous desertions have taken place.

The Paris banking house of Messrs Caccia & Co. has declared its insolvency. The debts are said to amount to several millions of francs. Several members of both chambers, who had deposits in it, will sustain considerable loss. M Caccia was banker to the Pope

The death of Lagrie, the celebrated Paris Banker, is mentioned in the English papers.

Prince de Joinville has written a work on the French Navy, which has caused quite an excitement in France.

In Spain there appears to be dissensions in the cabinet. Some Carlist leaders have been shot, and Maria Christina is engaged in the double task of travelling through the provinces and borrowing money.

IRELAND.

State Prosecutions—Court of Queen's Bench.—Trinity Term opened on Wednesday, 22d ult., but sentence was not pronounced until Friday, when there was a full attendance. On the sitting of the full court on that day, the case of "The Queen against Daniel O'Connell and others" having been called.

Mr Justice Perrin proceeded to deliver his judgment.

Mr O'Connell, accompanied by Mr Smith O'Brien, M P., and by Mr Steele, entered the traverser's bar at half past ten; and a scene ensued, which we believe, is altogether unprecedented in a court of justice. All the barristers of the outer bar, with the exception of comparatively few, rose and greeted Mr. O'Connell with loud and repeated rounds of cheers, accompanied with clapping of hands. This demonstration of acclamation continued for a few minutes.

The Court refused the motion, under the conviction that, as the law stood, they had no power to grant it. At four o'clock, amid breathless anxiety, Mr. Justice Burton, in an address during which he shed tears, passed

SENTENCE ON THE TRAVERSERS!

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—To be imprisoned for twelve calendar months; to pay a fine of £2,000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years; himself in £5,000, and two sureties of £2,500 each.

JOHN O'CONNELL, JOHN GRAY, T. TIERNEY, R. BARRETT, C. G. DUFFY, and T M RAY.—To be imprisoned for nine calendar months; to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into sureties to keep the peace for seven years; themselves respectively in £1,000 and two sureties of £500 each.

Sentence having been passed, Mr O'Connell immediately rose, and said that he wished to remind the Court, that he had made a solemn affidavit, declaring that he had never entered into a conspiracy with the other traversers, or committed the offence with which he was charged. He had now only to say it was his painful conviction that justice had not been done.

A sudden and vociferous cheer from nearly all parts of the court followed this result; and although it was accompanied by the clapping of hands amongst the junior bar, and was two or three times repeated, the Judges did not interfere, although evidently displeased.

The traversers immediately surrendered into the custody of the Sheriff.

After a delay of about an hour and a half, which gave time to allay the excited feelings of the people out of court, as well as for the necessary preparations, the Traversers were conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary, in the circular road, their future place of confinement. They proceeded thither in three carriages, attended by a large body of police. A great many people ran along and kept up with the carriages, and there was also a large assemblage outside the Penitentiary on his arrival.

When Mr O'Connell stepped out of the carriage he was greeted with loud cheers, and immediately entered the gateway. Within the court yard a large number of respectable persons, many of them his most intimate friends, were drawn up in two lines. They received Mr O'Connell in silence and uncovered, and, as he walked up between the lines he shook hands with them.

He thus entered the Governor's house, which we understand, he and his other fellow prisoners will be allowed to occupy. The Penitentiary is a vast pile of building, in an airy and salubrious part of the suburbs of Dublin. The Governor's house is large, and has a garden attached, in which Mr O'Connell, with his daughters, Mrs Fitzsimon and Mrs French, walked alone soon after his arrival. The prisoners, as they must now be called, dined together about half past six. They were all cheerful. We are happy to state that there was not the slightest breach of the peace during the proceedings. The following address, which had been prepared in anticipation of the sentence, was issued on Thursday:

ADDRESS OF O'CONNELL TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.—PEACE AND QUIET.—*People of Ireland Fellow Countrymen Beloved Fellow countrymen.*—The sentence is passed. But there is another appeal from that sentence. The appeal lies to the House of Lords. I solemnly pledged myself to bring an appeal against that sentence, and I assure you that there is every prospect that it will be received. Peace then and quiet. Let there not be one particle of riot, tumult or violence.

This is the crisis in which it will be shown whether the people of Ireland will obey me or not. Any person who violates, or is guilty of any violence, insult or injury to persons or property, shows himself an enemy to his country.

The people of Ireland—the sober, steady, honest, religious people of Ireland—have hitherto obeyed my commands and kept quiet. Let every man stay at home. Let the women and children stay at home. Do not crowd the streets, and in particular let no man approach the precincts of the Four Courts.

Now, people of Dublin, and people of Ireland generally, I shall know, and the world will know, whether you love and respect or not. Shall your love and regard for me, be your obedience the law—your peaceable conduct, and the total avoidance of any riot or violence.

Peace, Order and Tranquility.—Preserve the peace, and the Repeal cause will necessarily be triumphant. Peace and quiet I ask for in my name, and as you regard me. Peace and quiet I ask for in the name of Ireland, and as you love your native land. Peace, quiet, order, I call for under the solemn sanction of religion. I conjure you to observe quiet, and I ask it in the adorable name of the ever living God. Gratify me and your friends by your being quiet and peaceable.

The enemies of Ireland would be delighted at your violating the peace, or being guilty of any disorder.

Disappoint them, gratify and delight by peace, order and quiet. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The new repeal leader will be Mr W S O'Brien a member of the Imperial Parliament, who is more anxious to earn the honors of martyrdom at the Dublin Corn Exchange, than to discharge his Parliamentary functions in St Stephen's. In all probability, the repeal rent will be enormously increased, the agitation will be renewed, but the country will be kept quiet.

Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on the 20th ult., in the Conciliation Hall, There were very few persons in attendance. Mr W. Gernon, barrister-at-law, acted as chairman. Mr John O'Connell, M. P., announced the receipt of the following sums from America: Wisconsin, £12; Watertown, £22; Hamilton, Canada, £25; Buffalo, N. Y. £20 Halifax. £30; Providence, £36; Fawn River, Mass. £31; and Philadelphia, £200. The last mentioned sum was enclosed in a letter from Mr Robert Tyler, son of the President.

The following resolution was adopted. "That this association are of opinion that the abolition of the Viceroyalty would increase the ruinous drain of money from the country, would be insulting to Ireland, and would tend to weaken the attachment of the Irish people to British connection."

The total amount of rent during the week, including £376 from America, was stated to be £600

The weekly meeting of this body, on the 27th ult., was densely crowded, and Mr O'Connell's reception was most enthusiastic. The chair was occupied by Sir S. Bradtreet, Bart. The following American subscriptions were handed in: From Savannah, £100, and £500 from Brooklyn. It was ordered, on motion of Mr O'Connel, that a bill for £178 14s 9d, from New Orleans, should be returned, because the resolution and address accompanying the remittance advised the adoption of physical force, and inculcated disloyal principles.

CONCERT

For the Benefit of the Orphan's Asylum.

MR HENRY RUSSELL will give a Concert, this, *MONDAY EVENING, AT CONCERT HALL.* The whole of the receipts will be devoted for the exclusive benefit of the above laudable institution

Mr Russell feels assured that from the characteristic liberality of the Pittsburgh people that this appeal in behalf of the Orphans will not be in vain. He trusts that the receipts (which will be stated to the audience) will be worthy of the cause.

Mr Russell will sing several of his most popular compositions, which will be announced at the Concert.

Tickets 50 cents each, and as much more as the audience feel inclined to give. j24.

A CARD.

H. HANNINGTON respectfully announces to the citizens of Pittsburgh, the return of his exhibition of Moving Dioramas and Fantoccini as exhibited in 1839. His inability to accommodate his numerous visitors at that time, owing to the difficulty of procuring a Hall of sufficient dimensions has induced him to lease the Theatre for the better accommodation of his patrons.

H. H. trusts that an innocent and hitherto highly patronized Exhibition, (which in two years has been the means of returning upwards of $2000 to the various charitable institutions of cities he has visited,) may not suffer by any prejudice that may exist against the *name* of the Building. The same good order will be preserved as in other halls. The Saloons of the establishment are closed, and every exertion used in 1839, will be redoubled on the present occasion. Novelties of the most attractive description will be produced on the 4th of July, and for the most perfect preservation of order, an effective police is provided Parties securing seats during the day, will be attended to them in the evening, and every attention of the company personally looked to by the proprietor.

june 24-3t

FAST RUNNING PASSENGER STEAMER.

For St Louis, Galena, and Dubuque.

The steamer Olive Branch, Thos. C. May, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAS. MAY.

The Olive Branch is furnished with Evans Safety Guard to prevent the explosion of Boilers. j24

Examinations at the University.

THE annual examinations at the University will commence to-day, at 9 o'clock, and will be conducted in the following order:

MONDAY, A. M.:
From 9 to 10—Greek.
" 10 " 11—Geometry.
" 11 " 12—Greek.
" P. M.
" 2 to 3½—Nat. Philosophy.

TUESDAY, A. M.
From 9 to 10—Greek.
" 10 " 11—Latin.
" 11 " 12—Geometry.
" P. M.
" 2 to 4—Algebra.

WEDNESDAY, A. M.
From 9 to 12—English.
" P. M.
From 2 to 4—English and Latin.

THURSDAY, A. M.
From 9 to 10—Greek.
" 10 " 11—Latin.
" 11 " 12—Greek.

The citizens are respectfully invited to attend.
june 24-3t

Pittsburgh Business Directory.

MR. HARRIS, having resolved to publish his new BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES as soon as possible, and to give a clear and general view of all the several departments of trade and business, the Manufactures and Commerce, the Mechanics, and Wholesale and Retail Stores and Groceries, Hotels, the Press and printing departments; the Churches and Clergymen; the Medical and Law departments; Judges, Courts, Physicians, and Lawyers; the Schools, Seminaries, &c. &c.—respectfully informs the citizens of both Pittsburgh and Allegheny and their immediate neighborhood, that his agents are now going round to solicit subscriptions, cards, &c. and requests all the citizens to support him liberally by subscribing and giving their cards, and every possible aid.

☞ He expects to publish 2,000 copies—1,000 for the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and neighborhood, and 1,000 for many of the leading and respectable hotels, merchants and public offices, in most of the cities and towns from Boston to New Orleans. This will make it an excellent vehicle for cards and advertisements, and they will be bound at 25, 50 and $1 each. june 24-2t

TAKEN UP,

By the subscriber, living in Fifth street Pittsburgh, on the 20th inst., a dark bay mare, with black mane and tail, about 16 hands high—age unknown—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

je 22-3t* JOHN WATT.

BLACK TEAS.

FIVE Boxes Rose flavored Tea, of superior quality 3 boxes Orange Pecca Tea. Just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG.
june 22 140 Liberty street.

HORSE MARKET.

THE Subscriber, having received an appointment as one of the auctioneers of the above market, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will attend to all sales entrusted to his care with promptness and despatch.

Persons residing at a distance will find it to their advantage to call upon the subscriber at the Mansion House, Penn street, (in whose yard the market is held,) where they will find large and commodious stabling. WM. BROADHURST.
june 21-1w*

Tinners' Tools.

AN assortment of Tinners' Tools, manufactured by F Beeler—warranted. For sale by
june 22 GEO COCHRAN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court, held at the City of Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the 17th day of June, A. D., 1844: Will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 15th day of July, A D. 1844, at the New Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, all those certain lots or parcels of ground, situate in the Manor of Pittsburgh, Pitt Township, Allegheny County, being part of out Lot number three (3) and known as Lots number seventy-three (73), seventy-four (74), and seventy-five (75), of Scott's plan of Lots, Recorded in the office for Recording of Deeds, in and for the said County of Allegheny, in Book V 2d, page 385 &c., the property of James Dunlap, deceased, late of said Allegheny County.

Terms made known by the administrator on the day of sale.

JAMES DUNLAP,
june 21-d3w *Administrator.*

For Sale.

A FARM of good Land of one hundred acres, with allowance, on the Mercer road, in Franklin township, Allegheny County, about 14 miles from Pittsburgh; the improvements are a hewed log House, a large Barn, about 60 acres cleared and 15 of which is good bottom meadow and good timber, with a good young orchard of different kinds of fruit trees; it is well watered and in good state of cultivation; crop and all will be sold to suit the purchaser. For terms apply to the owners who live on the premises, or at HARRIS' agency and Intelligence office
JAMES & ALEXANDER POTTS.
june 22-1w

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CHEAP WORKS.

AT COOK'S Literary Depot, 85 4th street, where every thing new can be had as soon as published. Just received the following by Express:

Illustrated Shakspeare, No 11.
The Cabin Book, or sketches of Life in Texas, part 3d and last.
Littell's living Age, No 5, containing the cream of Foreign Magazines, and only 12½ cents.
North and South, or scenes and adventures in Mexico.
Campbell's Foreign semi-monthly, for June, beautifully embellished.
A Father's legacy to his daughters.
Songs for the Sabbath.
Extra new Mirror, Nos 21, 22 and 23.
Evenings in Greece.
Literary Remains of Willis Gaylord Clark No 4, together with the back number, which we are now able to supply.
Richlieu in love, (Prohibited Comedy) or the youth of Charles the 1st. an Historical Comedy in 3 acts, with a preface explanatory, a new supply.
Lady's Book for July, a capital number and beginning of a new volume.
Don't forget the place Cook's 86 4th st.
june 20.

SUGARS.

4 BBLS Powdered and crushed Sugar, a beautiful article. Just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG.
june 22 140 Liberty street.

CORN BROOMS.

20 DOZ Extra Corn brooms. Just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG.
june 22 140 Liberty street,

James Callan, Attorney at Law.

OFFICE FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
june 13-1y

Shot.

30 KEGS Nos 1 and 2 Shot just received and for sale by JAMES MAY.
may 28

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 FiFa 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-i25d3m'da Auditor.

Cheese.

35 Boxes Prime W R Cheese, received and for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS,
june 17 No 28 Fifth street.

Fish, Salt, Fruit, Sugar, &c.

12 BBLS. and half Bbls. No 1 Herring;
8 " " " Shad and Mackerel;
1 Salmon,
3 Sacks fine Liverpool Table Salt;
6 " Ground Alum;
1 Bbl. Epsom Salts;
25 Boxes prime Sicily Lemons;
10 " " Malaga Oranges;
1 Case Bordeaux Jar Prunes;
10 Hhds. prime N. O. Sugar;
50 Boxes No 1 Soap;
Received and for sale, by
J D. WILLIAMS,
june 13. No. 28 Fifth street.

LARD.

12 KEGS LEAF LARD, Just received and for sale by J W BURBRIDGE & Co.
may 24 Water st between Wood & Smithfield sts.

Cheese.

A SMALL lot of Warren Cheese just received and for sale by
june 21. BIRMINGHAM & TAYLER.

Superfine Flour.

200 BARRELS THOMPSON'S BRAND FLOUR, fresh ground—just received and for sale by J W BURBRIDGE & CO.
je 20 Water, between Wood and Smithfield sts.

Leaf Lard.

5 BARRELS LEAF LARD,
5 do Kegs do, for sale by
J W BURBRIDGE, & CO.,
je 20 Water, between Wood and Smithfield sts.

WM. M. CROSSAN.

NO. 45 MARKET, THREE DOORS FROM THIRD STREET.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of Goodyear's Water Proof Metallic Fabrics, has just received

LIFE PRESERVERS, OVER COATS,
PEA JACKETS, REEFING JACKETS,
STORM HATS, SOW. WESTERS
AND CUSHIONS.

The goods are not like any other rubber goods; are very pliable; always the same