be,—that is, as became the high worldly position of the uncle by whom they had been adopted. But when the time came appointed by Mrs. Henry's injunctions, I did not shrink from my duty, but betook myself to Harley street; and with some difficulty obtained access to Master Foster, who was just arrived from Eton for the holydays.

"And such a noble-looking lad! even handsomer than his poor father at the same age! When he received me in the showy dining room of his uncle, who was absent in the city at his business, and who was now my employer, I could scarcely bring myself to the belief that this was the same little fellow to whom I had presented the blue polisse in Long Acre, ten years before. I thought him a little stiff at first—perhaps a little proud. But it was only shyness. For when I placed his mother's packet in his hand, the color disappeared from his face, and he trembled like a leaf, and, after reading her letter to an end, threw himself in tears into my arms, and even kissed the cheeks of the old tailor, as he would have done those of a relation!"

"A *relation!*—Say rather of a *benefactor!*—cried I, deeply moved.

"And then, with loads of questions as he asked me, concerning the miseries of his parents, (not of their *wrongs*—to *them* the mother had wisely refrained from recurring!) and the place where his father was laid,—and—and—. But the last thing he said vexed me!—It was to implore a renewal of my money engagements with his mother. The debt is a sacred trust, and now, alas! is discharged—and the little fellow, with a spirit far beyond his years. 'Promise me that you will never press payment from my uncle!'

"It was the hope of the lucre of gain that brought me hither, Master Foster,' said I. And then, seeing I was hurt, the poor lad flung his arms around my neck again, and went and fetched his brother Alfred, a more mettlesome but not less handsome boy than himself, to make acquaintance; telling him I had been the friend of their parents,—'at one time, indeed,' added Henry, 'their only, only friend!'

"From that day, I am convinced those two poor young gentlemen must have laid by every guinea of their pocket money and presents, to accomplish the sacred purpose pointed out by their mother; and for a school boy in their condition of life to abjure the indulgences enjoyed by his playmates is a sacrifice greater than the greatest sacrifices of a man. Right earnest, however, were they in their purpose; for three years afterwards, I received a purse containing sixteen guineas,—in pocket-pieces, new guineas, and a five-pound note,—which I afterwards found was a token from Mr Foster to his elder brother, on his obtaining high honors in the school. I wanted to return the money to them, but they would not hear of it. Only Master Henry requested my indulgence at present for the remainder, as they wished to devote the best portion of their savings to placing a stone in St Andrew's churchyard, over the grave of their father.

"Yesterday, sir—(I am at last bringing the two ends of my story to meet)—yesterday, sir, as I was tying up my dahlias in my little garden in Elysium Place, a smart cab stopped at the door, and a little tiger jumping down, (and, by the way, I never saw a better cut livery since I handled a needle!) inquires of me, whether, that was the residence of Mr. Jonas Cox? So startled was I, that I could scarce answer intelligibly; for on going to the gate, I saw there was a coronet on the harness and two young gentlemen in the cab.

"'Wait for me a moment,' said the youngest of them (a mere lad) to his companions; and in a moment he had lifted the garden latch, and (no doubt to the surprise of the tiger) was shaking me heartily by the hand, and asking me for a few minutes conversation in the house.

"'You don't remember me, I'm sure,' said he, 'I'm Alfred Egerton. You must have noticed my being gazetted last month, into the Guards? I've been to Portugal Street—I was there a week ago—but being on guard since, and much engaged, could not find my way here before. A draft upon Cox and Greenwood, my good friend,' he continued—placing a paper in my hand. 'But don't fancy that because this makes money matters straight between us, Harry or I shall ever lose sight of our obligations. You would do us a favor, my dear Mr Cox by using this trifle for our sakes, said he, placing in my hands a handsome snuff-box, that bore an inscription I scarce could read for the tears in my eyes! (I would have brought it with me, sir, this morning, if I had looked forward to the pleasure of this long chat with you; though I should be almost ashamed to show you the flattering words inscribed on it!) Before I could say a word in answer to the dear young gentleman, or so much as offer him a receipt in full, (as I doubtless ought) he was off—Away rolled the cab along the road to Maida Hill; while I stood upon the door-step staring after it, and looking like an old fool!

"I promise you that I and Mrs Cox drank the health of young Master Harry and his brother yesterday, as kindly as I had felt inclined to drink that of his father! But, thank goodness, 'tis clearing up,' cried Cox VI., interrupting himself, 'for I've got to call in Portland street, on my way to the coach-office, to have a peep at the new sheriff's liveries, which my son has the honor of furnishing. I could tell you a famous story, sir, about those liveries, ah, and their master too! But I've tired you and myself, you shall hear it another time. Good day, sir, good day.' I'll bring the snuff-box with me the very first day I'm able to call.'

Explosion of another Powder Magazine and Loss of Three Lives.—The Burlington (Vt.) Gazette of the 25th ult. contains a letter from Danby Four Corner, giving an account of a deplorable occurrence at that place on Sunday week. It appears that a number of boys were playing in a Powder Magazine, belonging to Nathan J. Smith, which by some culpable carelessness had been left open to them. They wished some sport and filled a quill with powder, but in lighting the match on the floor set fire to the powder there which communicated to a box and caused a terrific explosion, so severe as to partially destroy several buildings in the neighborhood. A person giving an account of the occurrence says:

"I stood by my office window, when suddenly the building shook as with an earthquake. On looking in the direction of Mr. Seneca Smith's old store, about eight rods distant, the air was filled with smoke, flames, boards and shingles. As soon as the smoke cleared away, the first object I saw was a small boy crawling out from under the timbers, his clothes on fire. I at once concluded that the boys had set fire to Mr Smith's powder magazine which he keeps in the old store. I immediately went to the ruins, where I witnessed a scene that beggars description—mothers wringing their hands and in tears inquiring for their children! On moving the rubbish we found two other boys. They were the sons of Nathan J. Smith, David Lane and Varoish Brown, their ages ranging from six to ten years. They were so disfigured that we could not recognize them except by their clothes, which were on fire! The first boy I saw was Mr Lane's. He extricated himself, and on running a few rods met his father, who inquired of him whose boy he was. He cried, "I am yours." The boys all had their senses when found. Mr. Lane's died on Sunday evening about 9 o'clock, Mr Smith's died to-day at 1 o'clock, P. M., and the other, Mr. Brown's, is still living, but there is little prospect of his recovery. There was supposed to be one hundred and fifty pounds of powder in the store."

Explosion on board the steamboat Vance.—Five Lives Lost.—An extra from the office of the Buffalo Gazette, says that on the morning of the 25th inst. (Tuesday morning,) the steamboat Gen Vance, Capt Woodworth, burst her boiler at the wharf on the Canada side and five persons, including Gen Truax, are known to have lost their lives. Capt Woodworth was killed while in conversation with the engineer, who was severely, but not dangerously wounded.

The Detroit Advertiser says that Mr Motherwell, the engineer of the steam ferry boat United, who had just stepped on board the Vance, was among the killed, as was also a man named Geo Sweeny, of Canada West, formerly employed on board the British steamer Kent. Gen Truax was wounded in the head by a fragment and died of his wounds. The two firemen were severely wounded.

An Affray.—It is stated in the Albanian that quite a fracas occurred in the upper part of that city on Monday evening, between some of the adopted citizens and one of the fire companies, on the subject of Native Americanism, which resulted in a general melee. Before the controversy was terminated, one Irishman was badly hurt, as was also an Irish woman, the wife of one of the party, who had got mixed up in the affray. Bludgeons, billets of wood and stones were freely used.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOSHUA HARTSHORNE,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

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.

Papers for the Campaign!

"DAILY POST," AND MERCURY AND MANUFACTURER.

In order to give all an opportunity to obtain information during the pending political contest, we propose to furnish the "Daily Morning Post" to all such as may not wish to become yearly subscribers, at the following rates, to be paid to the carriers, or at the office, in advance:

Per week	10 cents.
" month	42 cents.
" quarter	1 25 do

We will also furnish our weekly, the "Mercury and Manufacturer" to all who may wish it, for the campaign—that is from the 10th of July, until the 10th of November (four months) for 50 cents, payable in advance.

We can also confidently recommend those papers to such as take no particular interest in political matters, for their general news. We possess facilities equal to any of our contemporaries, for procuring early information, on subjects of interest to every class of readers.

PHILLIPS & SMITH.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The whig speakers and whig editors have labored with great diligence since the nomination of Mr. POLK to make the public believe that he was a *free trade* man, and that if elected he would use all his efforts to lower the Tariff. These misrepresentations we have corrected time after time, and shown by extracts from Mr. P.'s speeches and the letters of his friends, that he had always been a friend and consistent advocate of such a Tariff as would afford full and permanent protection to such branches of American Industry as required the fostering care of the government; and that his principles, unlike the vacillating, vote-catching policy of Mr. Clay, were the result of honest convictions and might be relied on by the country.

Having defined Gen. Polk's tariff principles, and having asserted that he was in favor of a revenue Tariff that would afford sufficient incidental protection to domestic industry, it gives us especial pleasure to sustain our statements by the following letter from Mr. Polk himself. It is addressed to JOHN K. KANE, Esq., of Philadelphia.

MR. POLK'S LETTER.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 19th, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the Tariff, and among others yours of the 30th ultimo.—My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue Tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for protection *merely*, and not for revenue.

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the Tariff of 1828. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the imposition of duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise bill, for which I voted.

In my judgment, it is the duty of the government to extend, so far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation. I heartily approve the resolutions on this subject, passed by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore.

I am, with great respect.
Dear sir, your ob't servant,
J. K. POLK.

JOHN K. KANE, Esq., of Philadelphia.

There are Mr. Polk's Tariff principles plainly and honestly expressed. They are the same that he has always advocated, the same that the Democratic party has always supported, and the same that Mr. Clay is attempting to use to aid his election to the Presidency. We give the following extract from his speech at Raleigh, to prove that, after having "throttled the Tariff," as was charged on him by the Gazette, he is now attempting to steal into the position of the democrats, and in defining his opinions suggests the very policy that has always been maintained by the democrats.

FROM MR. CLAY'S RALEIGH SPEECH.

"We must reject both the doctrines of free trade and of a high and exorbitant tariff. The partizans of each must make some sacrifices of their peculiar opinions. They must find some common ground, on which both can stand, and rest at that, if neither has obtained all that it desires, it has secured something, and what it does not retain has been gotten by its friends and countrymen. There are very few who dissent from the opinion that, in time of peace, the federal revenue ought to be drawn from foreign imports, without resorting to internal taxation. Here is a basis for accommodation, and mutual satisfaction. Let the amount, which is requisite for the economical administration of the government, when we are not engaged in war, be raised exclusively on foreign imports, and in adjusting a tariff for that purpose, let such discriminations be made as will foster and encourage our own domestic industry. All parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue and discriminations for protection.

If the public had any assurance that Mr. Clay would adhere to these opinions the friends of a tariff would not risk so much in giving him their support. But we have no guaranty that he will not change his opinions and again go over to the nullifiers as he was charged by Mr. Denny whose he adopted the Compromise Act, that the same gentleman said was dictated by the southern free trade men. We have the assurance of some of his present supporters that he at one time, "throttled the Tariff," and neither Mr. Clay or any of his friends have yet given the public any promise that he would not "throttle" it again, if such a sacrifice should be demanded by the dictators who forced him to accept the Compromise Act.

After reading Col. Polk's letter the public will be enabled to place a proper estimate upon the veracity of the men who have been denouncing him as a "free trade man."

☞ The most impudent piece of Joseph Surfaceism that we have seen for some time, appeared in the Gazette of Tuesday. It is a paragraph asserting that the Post had misrepresented Mr Stewart in saying that he at one time supported the same men and measures that Mr POLK did. The public will scarcely believe that Deacon White would have the impudence of accusing a cotemporary of falsehood, after the exposures that his conduct has lately undergone, but we can assure our readers it is true, and what is most startling of all, the Deacon affects to regard it as decidedly improper.

There is a kind of fatality attending every move this unfortunate creature has made ever since he become bound in *bonds*—of friendship—to the fifteen whigs. Every effort that he has assayed for the Clay cause has but served to develope his own character, and to show the public how utterly unworthy of credit is any statement that emanates from him. Among all his falsehoods he has uttered none more false than that the Post misrepresented Mr Stewart. In our notice of Mr S. we alluded to the time when he supported Gen JACKSON, and, of course he was then supporting the men and measures that were supported by Mr Polk. Neither White nor his greasy conjuto: will dare to deny that Mr Stewart did at one time support Gen. Jackson; they know it to be true, but still following out the base policy that all hired slanderers must pursue, they pour forth their abuse upon those who make the fact known to the public. When this span of patriots, whose aggregate value is estimated $3,300, can convince the public that Mr Stewart never supported Gen Jackson, they may indulge a hope of proving that our notice of him was not correct, but until then, their billingsgate slang can have no other effect than to give further illustrations of the baseness of White and Biddle, the beautiful organs of the whigs of Pittsburgh.

☞ The American effects to speak contemptuously of the withdrawal of Messrs Craig, Sutton, Black, Larimer, &c., from the whig party, and declares that instead of their dropping off being a loss it is a gain. This statement may be satisfactory to those who regard the editor of the American as an oracle, but as that class form a very small portion of our community, he will find but few who will endorse the assertion. It is ridiculous for the followers of Clay to attempt to undervrate the political influence of the Harrison leaders who refuse to aid in the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. It is known to every one that these very men were the life and soul of the whig party in 1840; *they* were the leaders then; they were looked up to for instructions, and it was owing mainly to their political sagacity and good management, that Harrison received such an overwhelming majority in this county. It is remembered, too, that some of them are the same men who, some fifteen or sixteen years since put the antimasonic ball in motion, and, notwithstanding the bitter opposition they met from all quarters, in a few years they organized a powerful and, at last, triumphant party. As long as they led, federalism preserved its ascendancy, but when they were pushed back to make way for some squatters and political adventurers, the whig party tumbled to pieces, and it has now not one active man among its leaders who has the slightest influence with the mass of the party. The shrewd, experienced, well known politicians, Craig and Sutter, have been supplanted and their places are filled by the immaculate patriots Biddle, and White. Is it possible that a party can undergo such a change of leaders and hope to succeed? Of course not, and, notwithstanding the American affects to crow lustily, the editor has sense enough to know that the withdrawal of the men it denounces, was a death blow to whiggery in Allegheny.

MR. POLK'S ACCEPTANCE.—The following is Col. Polk's letter of acceptance in reply to the committee that informed him of his nomination. In publishing the letter the Pennsylvanian rema ks, that we are now fairly in the field, and with auspices of victory before us, which must gladden every Republican heart.

It will be seen that Mr Polk adopts for his government the *one term principle*, and will not be a candidate for re-election. Another hope for Mr Clay, the hero of twenty defeats! he may survive to undergo yet another from the democratic successor of Mr Polk.

BALTIMORE, May 29, 1844.

SIR—At a democratic National Convention of delegates from the several States of this Union, convened on the 27th inst., and now sitting in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States at the ensuing election, the Hon James K Polk, of Tennessee, having been designated, by the whole number of votes given, to be the candidate of the democratic party for President of the United States, was declared to be unanimously nominated for that office.

The undersigned were appointed a committee to request your acceptance of the nomination thus unanimously tendered to you; and they cannot forbear to express the high gratification which they experience in the performance of this duty, and the hope which they confidently entertain, in common with their colleagues of the convention, that the devotion to the cause of democratic principles, which has always characterized your conduct, will not suffer you to turn a deaf ear to the call of our country, when, in a manner so honorable to yourself, she demands your distinguished services.

We have the honor to be your ob't, servts.,
HENRY HUBBARD,
WILLIAM H ROANE,
BENJ H BREWSTER,
ROMULUS M SAUNDERS,
ROBERT RANTOUL, JR.
Committee of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore.

Hon J K POLK, Columbia, Tennessee.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 12, 1844.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo, informing me that the Democratic National Convention, then assembled at Baltimore, had designated me to be the candidate of the democratic party for President of the United States, and that I had been unanimously nominated for that office.

It has been well observed that the office of President of the United States should neither be sought nor declined. I have never sought it, nor shall I feel at liberty to decline it, if conferred upon me by the voluntary suffrages of my fellow-citizens. In accepting the nomination, I am deeply impressed with the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by my republican friends, and am duly sensible of the great and mighty responsibilities which must ever devolve on any citizen who may be called to fill the high station of President of the United States.

I deem the present to be a proper occasion to declare, that if the nomination made by the Convention shall be confirmed by the people, and result in my election, I shall enter upon the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the office with the settled purpose of not being a candidate for re-election.—In the event of my election it shall be my constant aim, by a strict adherence to the old republican landmarks, to maintain and preserve the public prosperity, and at the end of four years I am resolved to retire to private life. In assuming this position I feel that I not only impose on myself a salutary restraint, but that I take the most effective means in my power of enabling the democratic party to make a free selection of a successor who may be best calculated to give effect to their will, and guard all the interests of our beloved country.

With great respect, I have the honor
to be your ob't servant,
JAMES K. POLK.

To Messrs Henry Hubbard, William H. Roane, Benjamin H. Brewster, Romulus M. Saunders, and Robert Rantoul, Jr., Committee of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore.

THE FLOOD.

The Pioneer of the 21st is filled with details of the disastrous effects of the flood in upper Missouri. The river had risen ten feet higher than it was last spring, and five feet higher than it was ever known to be there before. On the afternoon of the 20th it had fallen three feet and was receding slowly. The property in Arthur's ware-house has been seriously injured, also the splendid house belonging to Mr Calvert. The average loss is $3,000. The water was seven feet deep over the site of Atlas, at the upper Liberty landing. All of the crops from bluff to bluff between Jackson and Clay counties have been destroyed, and most of the stock lost. Sixty families from Brown's and Cooley's bottoms were at Liberty, in a destitute condition. The flood has been occasioned by the high rise in the Kansas and Big Platte rivers, and not by the annual mountain freshet.

The water was up to the second story of the warehouses, &c., along the lower bank at Lexington.—Pomeroy offered the Missouri Mail $1,000 to save the goods in his warehouse, but the offer was refused through fear for the steamer's safety. The Pioneer makes the following statement, about which we think there is some mistake.

The passengers from the Missouri Mail say that before they arrived at Camden they passed near some of the unhappy victims of the flood in a bottom, who were up to their waists in water, and implored the Captain to take them on board in accents that filled every hearer with the most painful distress. The passengers entreated the Captain to send the yawl for them, but without effect. The Balloon also passed a house around which the water was risen nearly to the roof, on the tops of which several men, women and children were gathered, who made similar entreaties for aid. The Balloon had lost her yawl, but we understood that the unfortunate occupants of this watery bound prison had a canoe with which they might easily have been saved, if the boat had waited.

From Lexington to the bluff on the Ray side, there is now a sheet of water from 5 to six miles in width. The extensive prairie bottom in which Arbuckle's farm lies, is covered with water about 10 feet deep at his house, and in the greater part of it about 15 feet deep. Mr Arbuckle has lost a large quantity of stock, and his fine farm must be seriously damaged. A gentleman informs us that his loss has been estimated at $3000—Carter Richardson, at about the same amount.

A gentleman yesterday gave us a vivid description of the effects of the flood in the Sand Hill prairie, lying in Ray county, between Camden and Lexington. On one of the highest of the hills, which are scattered over this prairie, which he went to last Sunday in a canoe, after a laborious trip against the powerful current, he saw a collection as varied almost as that contained in Noah's ark. Men, women, children—horses, oxen and cattle of every description—rabbits, squirrels—sheep and hogs—even reptiles, (for they killed a copperhead while he was there,) were gathered together in fellowship by the instinct of self preservation, common to brute as well as man. The lowing of the frightened cattle, the neighing of horses, the strange mixture of animals wild and tame, all seeming to have forgotten their habits of nature, and looking to the human countenance for safety, the deep anxiety and agitation of the rational portion of the singular congregation on that Sabbath, and amid that wild scene of desolation, left an impression on his mind, as our informant says, which he can never forget, but which it is not easy to describe. While he was there, he saw upon a neighboring hill (about 30) head of sheep already half under water, seeming by their loud bleating, and motions to be conscious of their fate; and numbers of stock, hogs, &c., floating by dead, or swimming from hill, or rather from island, to island, or drifting on logs and fallen timber.

The suffering in the Ray bottoms is very great and will perhaps be felt more there even than in Clay. It is supposed that not three persons out of five have saved any thing from the wreck, while many of the balance have lost more than half of their little property.

Great Fire in Hudson—Thirty Buildings destroyed.—A most destructive fire broke out in Hudson about 5 o'clock, on Friday evening last, which destroyed upwards of thirty buildings, and which at the last accounts was not entirely subdued. We clip the following from the N Y Journal of Commerce:

"The fire originated in a frame building near the wharf from the sparks of the steamer Fairfield, as she was firing up for New York. The wind was high and the flames spread with fearful rapidity in a Southeasterly direction to Front street, and South to the Hudson and Berkshire Rail Road depot, consuming every thing in their way. Among the buildings destroyed was the large store of Seneca Butts, filled with Wool estimated at various sums from 10 to $20 000,—the freighting warehouse of Hermance & Co.—the extensive oil and candle establishment of Barnard Cuttis & Co.,—the Lumber Yards of C M'Arthur & Son, and Geo Powers & Hubbell; Coffins & Co's Grocery store. The schooner Victory, which had just arrived from Albany, loaded with flour and grain, got aground by the wharf and was destroyed. The Fairfield was despatched to Catskill for engines and help. Loss estimated from $200,000."

A letter from Hudson, by Livingston & Co's Express, dated 7 o'clock, P. M., states that over 30 buildings had been burned to the ground, but the fire was then nearly subdued. The Tier used by the Tow Boat Company was consumed, together with the coal stored on it for the use of their steamboats. There was a report that several lives had been lost.

MORMON TROUBLES ENDED.—The St. Louis Republican of the 2d ult. says:

"The Mormon excitement is probably at an end. Jo. Smith and the most obnoxious of his co-laborers have fled to Iowa. Gov. Ford demanded the State arms at Nauvoo, and ordered out a number of militia companies. The Prophet became alarmed and escaped. On Sunday, Nauvoo was quiet, but Warsaw wore the appearance of a military encampment. Gov. Ford addressed the people at Carthage, and assured them that the offenders should be brought to punishment. The difficulties are now probable at a close, inasmuch as Jo. Smith and his Council have fled from Illinois."

Thomas W Dorr.—A petition has been presented to the Senate of Rhode Island, signed by Sullivan Dorr, praying that the General Assembly, now in session, will liberate his son, Thos W Dorr, or if that cannot be done, that the punishment might be commuted to imprisonment in the county jail in the county of Newport, instead of the State prison.

Mr Randolph, who presented the petition, said that Mr T W Dorr had no part in its offer, and was not desirous that any effort of the kind should be made in his behalf; and Mr Ballou said that Mr T W Dorr would not unite in any petition that might be offered.

WESTERN EXCHANGE.

AS some alterations and repairs are to be made at the Western Exchange, the House will be closed for a few days.

The proprietor tenders his thanks to the public for liberal patronage, and requests those having legal demands to present them for payment. Those indebted for refreshments, or loans of money in small amounts, will please to take their own time for balancing accounts—provided they do not trouble me with their custom in future.

jy 4, d3t.

Mackerel.

20 BBLS New No 3 Mackerel just received and for sale by
HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
jury 4 No 43 Wood street.

100 BBLS. Salt, just landed and for sale by
HUEY & Co.
july 3, 1844.

James Callen, Attorney at Law.

OFFICE FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
june 13-1y

FOURTH OF JULY.

FIRE WORKS!

THE most extensive display of Fire Works, ever exhibited west of the Allegheny Mountains, will take place on this evening, the

FOURTH OF JULY, 1844,

at Broadhurst's Mansion house, Penn st. A superior band of music will be in attendance.

A Naval engagement! Supposed to be between the Constitution and Guerriere! They will exchange 200 rounds of heavy Artillery, and 1000 discharges of small arms. The Guerriere is finally dismasted and blown up! Old Ironsides Victorious!

A Grand Ærial Race will come off during the evening between *Two Balloons*—one bearing the name of Clay and one of Polk. Four judges will be appointed, (two of each party,) to see that an equal quantity of gas is put in each, and that they have a fair start.

The Exhibition will commence with a Flight of Rockets. Whirlwinds; Roman Battery; Fire Worshippers' Sacred Flame; Pyramid of Ten Revolving Suns; Flying Pigeons; The Glorious Fourth will be shown in brilliant fire; Grand Fiery Fountain; A Temple of Liberty; Ladies' Caprice; Grand Union wheel, showing 26 different Fires.

BALLOON RACE—POLK and CLAY.

The whole to conclude with a Vertical Wheel.

☞ A sufficient Police force will be in attendance to maintain order. ☞ Tickets for sale at the Music Stores, and at the door on the evening of the Exhibition. Tickets to the Boxes 50 cts.—Children half price. Two Tickets will admit one Gentleman and two Ladies. Tickets to the Pit 25 cts., without regard to age. Doors open at half past 7. Exhibition to commence at eight o'clock.

july 4

CONCERT HALL.

63d Anniversary of American Independence.

Immense bill of Attraction; afternoon and evening Performance.

Miss Emma Ince, justly styled the "Fanny Elssler of America," will appear afternoon and evening in the popular dances of "La Cracoviene," "Pas De Danube," "La Sylphide."

The afternoon performance will commence with

BOMBASTES FURIOSO.

After which a

TEMPERANCE TABLEAU VIVANT

By the whole of the Company, with a variety of other entertainments.

To conclude with the National Anthem of

The Star Spangled Banner.

☞ Performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

The evenings performance will commence at 8 o'clock precisely, with the

Swiss Cottage.

The Declaration of Independence will be read, and a great variety of entertainments will be presented.

☞ Admission 50 cents. july 4

CITY FARM.

BY a Resolution of City Councils, the undersigned have been authorized to extend the time for receiving *written* proposals for selling to the City a Farm of not less than 200, nor more than 400 acres of land, and not exceeding twelve miles from the City, till the first of August next.

Proposals fully to designate location, improvements (if any) and terms.

E F PRATT,
I J ASHBRIDGE.

Overseers of the Poor, City of Pittsburgh,
jy 4-d & w till 1st aug.

LAST NOTICE.

To Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Clergymen, Attornies at Law, Public Officers, &c. &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs our citizens generally that he will commence, immediately after the 4th of July, to take the names of all the Business men and all departments of Trade, Commerce and Business—the Clergymen and Churches—Physicians, and the Medical Department—Religious and Benevolent Societies—Judges, Attornies at Law and Courts, and all public officers—the Printing Offices and Newspapers, and all literary societies, and brief notices of the Officers, location, &c. &c. He respectfully repeats his request to all who are called upon by his agent, to be ready to report to him. ☞ All who wish cards put in, or who wish a fine finished or morocco covered Directory, with their name on it, are invited to give their names to his agent, or to call at his Office this week or next.

☞ As this new and very cheap and useful work, will be in a great many hotels and public places, from Boston to New Orleans, it will be an excellent channel for publication of cards and advertisements, which will be inserted at from $1 to $5 for a page.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Com Merchant, No 9 5th street.
Pittsburgh, jy 4, 1844-2t

Last Notice.

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise are requested to call at the office of the City Treasurer, No. 25 Wood street, and pay their License without further delay. Suit will be brought against all delinquents by Alderman Millar, after the 6th inst.

JAMES A. BARTRAM,
july 3-3t* City Treasurer.

WANTED—A place in a Dry Goods Store, for a clerk or salesman, with the best of reference; also for several boys, &c. in stores, warehouses &c. in the city. ☞ Wanted, several good laboring hands and farmers for the harvest in the country. Wanted, places in town or country for several boys as apprentices to trades—all kinds of agencies attended to for moderate charges, at HARRIS' General Agency and Intelligence Office, No 9 Fifth street.
july 3

PITTSBURGH INFIRMARY.

For the Removal of Deformities of the Human Frame and of Diseases of the Eye.

THE subscriber has returned to the city and intends to establish an INFIRMARY for the reception and treatment of deformed members, such as *Club or Reeled feet, contracted joints, dog-neck* and *Strabism* or *Squinting*, and of *Diseases of the Eye.*

There is no Institution of this kind as yet in this country, though much needed.

Patients from a distance would find it to their advantage to be operated on and to be attended to in an establishment exclusively devoted to the restoration of the above named deformities and diseases

The easy access to Pittsburgh, one of the healthiest spots in the country, by river and canal, almost at any season of the year, would offer great facilities for those desirous of being relieved.

His ample experience and well known success gives sufficient guaranty that the welfare of those entrusted to his care will be greatly promoted.

ALBERT G. WALTER, M. D.,
Liberty, near the corner of Fourth street.
july 3-d&w6m

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

IN the matter of the administration account of John M'Masters, Jr., one of the administrators of Joseph Haslett, late of Allegheny County, deceased.

And now, to wit: May 18, 1844: The Court refer the administration account above mentioned to Wm. Elder, Robert Robb, and F. R. Shunk, Esq., to audit and report the same.

By the Court, THOMAS FAREY, Cl'k.

The undersigned auditors will attend for the purpose of their appointment at the office of F. R. Shunk, Esq., 4th street, city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, 27th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons interested are requested to attend.

ROBERT ROBB,
FRS. R. SHUNK,
WILLIAM ELDER.
july 1, 1844.

DEXTER'S

NEW VEHICLE

OF

FINE ARTS

Will be exhibited on the VACANT LOT in 5 street, between Market and Wood for FOUR da ONLY.

☞ Doors open from 9 A. M., until 10 P. M.

MR. DEXTER'S Exhibition consists of *WAX STATUARY* the size of life! In a Vehicle sufficiently large to admit one hundred persons at time, introducing the following interesting character and dressed in a superb and splendid style, viz: Ma General Andrew Jackson, Major General Wm. Henry Harrison. Victoria, Queen of England! Fann Elssler, the celebrated Dancerine! Clara Fisher, th celebrated Vocalist! Indian Chief Red Jacket. Th unfortunate Miss M'Crea with the assassin in the act of taking her scalp!

To make the above moral exhibition still more interesting, the proprietor takes pleasure in announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity, that he has engaged for the season the new Grand Musical and Mechanical Androides from Germany which was the incessant labor of six years, after three years study; consisting of the following Galleries viz:

1. Contains two Lions and two Rope Dancers—the Lions rear themselves at the sound of the music, and the rope dancers perform skilfully on the tight rope and keep exact time with the music.

2. Contains Bonaparte's Infantry and Cavalry, and a Band of Military music, by direction of their Officers, form lines, wheel and retire.

3. Contains the present Queen of England! together with Prince Albert, in her State Car drawn by six white horses, accompanied by her Ministers, and escorted by her Generals.

4. Contains a Waltzing party, with an applauding of Spectators. The domestic quarrel between husband and wife. A learnt bear, &c.

5. Contains Laborers and Mechanics, such as coach-makers, blacksmith, shoe-makers, women spinning, &c. &c.

The above machine is considered one of the best pieces of mechanism ever invented by man, and strikes the visiter at once with astonishment and surprise, by seeing at one time, upwards of 260 Automatons in action of life, keeping exact time with the music.

The above exhibition has not the advantages and wealth of an incorporated association, basking in sunshine and affluence, but depends entirely upon the exertions of an humble individual, who was deprived of both eyes, and one arm, while engaged in blasting a rock, and he now looks to a generous public for patronage and success.

The proprietor respectfully invites all, who can make it convenient, to visit his exhibition in the day time, to avoid crowds in the evening.

Smoking in the vehicle strictly prohibited.

Admittance 12½ cents, each time.

july 3, 1844

McKENNA'S AUCTION MART,

CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STS.

THE undersigned very respectfully tenders his services to the public, and to Importers, Merchants and Manufacturers, as a general

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

He has taken out a license and entered into the securities required by law, for the transaction of PUBLIC SALES of all FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS AND FABRICS.

An experience of a series of years in commercial life has furnished the undersigned with some knowledge of business, nearly twenty years of which have been devoted *actively* to the auction business, which may be advantageous to those who confide to him the sales of property.

To the IMPORTER every facility will be offered in disposing of *Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware*: and to the *Home Manufacturer*, the most prompt attention will be paid in the sale of *American products.*

Sales of real and personal estate in town and country shall command the best services of the undersigned. Arrangements will be made whereby *liberal advances will be made on consignments*, and sales in every instance closed without delay. Business is now commenced and ready to receive consignments.

P McKENNA,
The Old Auctioneer.

By permission I am authorised to give the following references.

PITTSBURGH

Avery, Ogden & Co.	Wm. M'Knight & Co.
Tiernan & Jones,	Jame Murphy & Co.
James Park, Jr., & Co.	J. W. Burbridge & Co.
Wm. Bell & Sons,	D P. Morgan.
Waterman Palmer,	Bagaley & Smith,
E. A. Brown & Bro's	Shea & Pennock,
Geo. R. White & Co.	S. W. Semple,
Samuel Spencer,	Robert Galway,
Bailey & Co.	Myers & Co.
J. Painter & Co.	Taffe & O'Connor,
King & Holmes,	Johnston & Stockton,
Bolley, Brown & Co.	Geo. Cochran,
Thomas Bakewell,	Church & Carothers,
H. Childs & Co.	N. Holmes & Son,
Wm. E. Austin,	M'Candless & M'Clure,
H. S. Magraw.	C. M'Kibben.
Allen Brown,	J. M. D. Crossan,
H. P. Graff,	H Devine.

PHILADELPHIA.

John H. Brown & Co.	Smith, Bagaley & Co.
John S. Riddle.	Robert Dunlap.
James O'Connor,	H. Alexander.

july 2, 1844.

Dividend.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co.
Pittsburgh, July 1st 1844.

THE President and Managers of the "Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," have this day declared a *Dividend of seven per cent* on the capital stock of said Company, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th inst.

JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.
july 2-d10tw3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a sale will be made, by Public Vendue, at the late residence of Joshua Henry, dec'd., in Pitt township, on Monday the 8th day of July next, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of house and kitchen furniture; one Cow, three horses, harness and two drays; a silver plated Lever watch; Bees, bee boxes; one Gun, five Sleighs and a variety of other articles two numerous to mention. Terms at sale.—Attendance given by

D. GILLELAND,
july 1.—d1w. Administrator.

HANDS WANTED.—A few good hands who can hoid in the harvest now going on in all parts of the country, are wanted immediately—good harvest hands who will call at *Harris'* Agency & Intelligence office; will find immediate employment and fair wages.
july 1.

RAGS!—50,000 LBS. RAGS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—fifty thousand pounds clean linen and cotton Rags, for which $3.50 per 100 lbs. will be given in BOOKS and STATIONERY, at fair prices: or the highest market price in cash will be paid on delivery at A ROBERTSON'S Brighton Paper Mill, or at the Book and Paper Wareh