anon the other, while her lovely hands, in the earnestness of her discourse, were sometimes clasped, then thrown up, then down, and in all and every direction, looking for all the world like flakes of snow, lined with rose leaves. It was a pretty picture, I say—so thought the German Baron, and so, I ween his nephew; for instead of visions pale, shadowy, grief-bound maidens, wringing their long hair, and waving their white hands, which were wont to recreate his slumber, he had the large bright eyes and bewitching figure of his uncle's little wife.

Months flew. The delicate, petted, lovely bird-like fairy, was ensconced in the bijoux of apartments prepared for her reception, fleet for so fair a gem, and worked so great a change in the whole household as had never been worked in a crazy old castle before. She was like a gleam of sunshine; she was like a hidden strain of music; she was everything most sweet, cheering and charming. Under her influence, Dame Margery waxed kind and benignant, the careless servants neat, the baron infinitely merrier than of yore, and as for his nephew, he was at the same time most happy and most miserable. Pleasantly passed the dark, gloomy winter days; fleetly the long lingering summer ones; and the baron discovered that it was a mighty agreeable thing to have a lovely head peeping over his shoulder and a soft voice sonneting in his ear as he smoked; and this nephew to be greeted always with a bright smile and a merry welcome on his return from a lovely peregrination through the woods, was a consummation most ardently to be desired. Pray Heaven, the German baron recover again his senses, for his nephew is fast loosing the possession of his. There certainly was never a blinder, more infatuated little baron, than this same Von Helmsted. Instead of immuring his bird in her own fair bower, waiting on her himself, and allowing her eyes to rest on none other than his comfortable countenance, he permitted the handsome nephew to walk with her, ride with her, read with her, and sing with her, till that nephew loved her more ardently and devotedly than was ever little aunty, who had escaped the affections of a wealthy uncle, loved before. But Ernest Von Helmsted was a noble and honorable youth and wrunged not the trusting tender confidence of his uncle, nor the child-like simplicity of his uncle's wife; and after wrestling with his affections in vain he determined to bid adieu forever to that happy old castle. Frankly and honestly did he declare all to his uncle; and never was there such a burst of indignation, never such a torrent of abuse and vituperation from a worthy old baron before. He cut short all Ernest's protestations, he smothered all his appeals, and swore if his nephew was not married and disposed of within the course of an hour, that nephew should never leave the castle alive. Poor Ernest did not resist, for he was shocked and overwhelmed. From whence the bride was to come was a matter of perfect indifference—whether Dame Margery, or one of the village maidens, wedded the heir of Castle Von Helmsted, it moved him not. The baron almost drove him before him into the chapel, and quietly and demurely by the baron's side walked his little bewitching helpmate. Strange to say, when they arrived before the altar, she was the only feminine object to be seen; and stranger still, she stood by the side of Master Ernest, and, after he had performed his part in the pageant, tremblingly vowed to be his wife. She, the Baron Von Helmsted's little spouse. How the old German baron laughed, and how he roared, till the earth shook and the roof rang, it would be impossible to tell, for it was all a ruse of the cunning old baron's to lure his nephew to matrimony. And as charming, as sweet, as loving a wife, did Florise make the old German Baron's nephew, as she ever pretended to make the kind, merry old baron.

F. R. SHUNK, Esq.—The following is Mr. Shunk's reply to an invitation from the democrats of Philadelphia, who invited him to join them in the celebration of the 4th.

PITTSBURGH, June 29, 1844.

Gentlemen:—The receipt of your kind invitation to join with you on the occasion of the Celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, in Independence Square, is calculated to awaken recollections of the past and remind one of the debt of gratitude we all, as American citizens, owe to the men of stout hearts and strong nerves, who, sixty-eight years ago, proclaimed the independence of those states, and opened an asylum for the oppressed of every land and tongue. But when the purpose is openly avowed to establish, in this free country, a monied aristocracy, and confer upon it the power to control the currency, and to shield this power against the influence of the popular will, by placing round about it the despotism of a Corporation; these proud recollections of the past, and gratitude to the fathers of the republic, are only valuable when associated with a firm determination to preserve our free institutions, and to resist the introduction of any power into the government, which is not strictly subordinate to the popular will.

I regret that I cannot join you on the coming Anniversary, in Independence Square; that hallowed spot which is known and revered wherever liberty has a home; in renewing our obligations to preserve in their simplicity the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and in firm resolves to resist a legalized concentration of the money power, and every other attempt to destroy or impair the equal rights of the people.

Accept my warmest thanks for the invitation,

And believe me yours, respectfully,

FRS. R. SHUNK.

Messrs Wm Bonsall and others.

The following reply was sent by the Hon. H. A. MUHLENBERG, to an invitation from the democracy of Philadelphia to join with them in the celebration of the 4th of July.

READING, June 29, 1844.

Gentlemen:—I have received your kind invitation in behalf of the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, requesting my presence on the occasion of the Anniversary of American Independence, in Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia. Other engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of meeting them on a day so dear to every American, and at a place hallowed by recollections which cannot but kindle patriotic feelings in every bosom, where the love of country and liberty has not become entirely extinct.

May the declaration made by our fathers of glorious memory, on the spot where you are assembled, be deeply impressed upon every American mind.—May the independence of every foreign power then and there proclaimed continue, and become more firm from day to day, and may all the glorious privileges, civil and religious, emanating from and founded on that declaration, be cherished by all, and endure as long as the eternal hills of our blessed country shall catch the dews of heaven to fertilize our pleasant valleys and extended plains.

To my best wishes for the welfare of our common country and all its inhabitants, let me add many for your own individual happiness, and that of those whom you represent.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

With high regard, your friend

and fellow-citizen,

HENRY A. MUHLENBERG.

To Wm. Bonsall and others, Committe.

☞ The Tuscaloosa Monitor, contains a lugubrious article over the defection from the ranks of Mr Clay of Gen George W Crabb, now of Tuscaloosa.—Gen Crabb has held the office of Major General, Representative in the Legislature from Tuscaloosa county, and was the last whig Representative in Congress elected from that district. Few men in the State of Alabama (says the Mobile Register) are more estimable or more esteemed than George W Crabb, and his accession to our ranks will be welcomed by the democrats throughout the State, and spread dismay and confusion through the ranks of whiggery. Gen Crabb made an avowal of his change—his reasons for abandoning Clay and supporting Polk and Dallas and democracy—in a public speech at a great democratic gathering in Tuscaloosa on Saturday week.

☞ The whig-hobby-riders are enraged to see the democrats every where sustaining the doctrine of *just* and *equal* protection to agriculture, the mechanic arts, manufactures and commerce. The whig politicians care nothing for the country, but like a good hobby to ride into the offices upon. They can't abide Mr Polk's plain, straight forward opinions, but like a candidate like Mr Clay, who makes his tariff doctrines to order for different sections of country.

Boston Post.

☞ Since 1832 my efforts have been directed to the reduction and modification of tariffs.—*Henry Clay.*

The Daily Morning Post.

THOS PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 15, 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.

"In intimate connection with this case the subject of *Dorrism* may be noticed. Rhode Island had an *existing government* of long duration, under which her population had lived happily and prosperously. *It had carried her triumphantly through the war of the revolution*, and borne her into the Union, as one of the original thirteen independent sovereign States. Under the operation of it, the people of no State in the Union, in proportion to her population, had displayed *more valor, patriotism and enterprise.* Dorr did not find his ambitious aspirations sufficiently gratified under this venerable government, and he undertook to subvert it.

* * * * * *

"The whigs, every where, I believe, to a man, have disapproved and condemned the movement of Dorr

"It has been far otherwise with our opponents.—Without meaning to assert that the whole of them countenanced and supported Dorr, *every body knows that all the sympathy and encouragement which he has received, have been among them.* And they have introduced the subject into the present House of Representatives. We shall see what they will do with it. You can readily comprehend and feel what would be the effect and consequences of Dorrism here at the South if Dorrism were predominant. *Any unprincipled adventurer would have nothing to do but to collect around him a mosiac majority, black and white, aliens and citizens, young and old, male and female, overturn existing governments and set up new ones, at his pleasure or caprice!* What earthly security for life, liberty or property, would remain, if a proceeding so fraught with confusion, disorder and insubordination, were tolerated and sanctioned?"

* * * * * *

This is an extract from Mr CLAY's Raleigh Speech. We notice it with pleasure, and are right glad that Mr CLAY himself has assigned to the respective parties the position they occupy on this most vital question. We glory in the reflection which Mr CLAY seems a little afraid to avow, that the whole of the democratic party countenanced and supported Dorr. If they had not done so, they would have proved recreant to the principles of republicanism, and would not have deserved the name of *Democrats.*

Although Mr CLAY was already sufficiently identified with the conservative party in this country, and has given unfailing evidences of his wish to check the strides of enlightened democratic liberty, still we are pleased that he has defined his position so unequivocally on this question. He could in no way have so plainly shown the position he wishes to occupy as a Statesman: he has planted himself firmly against that spirit of progress which eminently marks the present age, and he will be swept into oblivion even as all others have been, who have dared to oppose the overwhelming career of improvement and reform.

In taking ground against free suffrage in Rhode Island, Mr CLAY stands in the same position that JOHN ADAMS and HAMILTON did at the formation of our government; they had achieved *independence* of the government of Great Britain, but were not prepared to extend the blessings of *liberty* and the privileges of universal equality to all men. What has become of them? While the names of their great rivals, JEFFERSON and MADISON will be handed down to posterity with constantly increasing fame and veneration, ADAMS and HAMILTON are already forgotten or are rarely spoken of save to be denounced as unworthy of imitation or confidence—as men who faltered in a glorious career. Had HENRY CLAY lived in the time of Charles I. he would have been a royalist and a warm advocate of the divine right of kings. He would have then contended against curbing the assumptions and reforming the abuses of the British monarchy even as he does now against reform in Rhode Island. He now agrees that the "venerable government" of Rhode Island should not have been touched because 'her population had lived under it long and prosperously'—and that it 'had carried her triumphantly through the war of the revolution.' He then would have argued against the bold innovations of Pyne, Hampden and the rest of their side, that because the reign of Elizabeth had been glorious, and that she had beaten her country's enemies, her tyrannous assumptions should be perpetuated. And like those who contended against those fearless patriots he would have sunk into mental oblivion. That such will be his fate, as well as the fate of all those who have sanctioned the use of the strong hand of power to crush right and justice in Rhode Island, we have no manner of doubt.

Mr. CLAY is at once bold and fearful in his expression of opinion on this Rhode Island question. He evinces boldness enough in advocating his monstrous heresy, but he shows that unworthy fear of the people which none but the most timid of tyrants have exhibited. And in his own tremor, he utters slanders of the mass. "If Dorrism were predominant," says he, "any unprincipled adventurer would have nothing to do but to collect around him a mosaic majority, black and white, aliens and citizens, young and old, male and female, and overturn existing governments and set up new ones, at his pleasure or caprice."

This may do very well for an oratorial flourish, but how will it bear examination? Let us see. In the first place, what is "DORRISM." It is nothing more or less, we take it, than a disposition on the part of the majority to alter their form of government, and to extend popular rights and privileges. The people of Pennsylvania, and of New York, and more recently of New Jersey, were all Dorrites, when they reformed their respective Constitutions. So much for the stigma of "Dorrism." It will not be CLAY's fault if the people of his own State turn "Dorrites," and reform the evils of their form of Government.

But Mr CLAY says the people will follow "any unprincipled adventurer." His own experience should teach him better. Time after time have they refused to follow *him*, and the last experiment is now pending. Will Mr CLAY point to any government in these States that was overturned in the manner he so dreads and deprecates. The leaders of the revolution had a majority around them, and they overturned an "existing government" and set up a "new one." Were they adventurers? Was WASHINGTON an adventurer? The British said he was a rebel, and so Mr CLAY and his brother Algerines, call Mr DORR. Yet their objects were precisely the same—to extend the limits of human liberty.

In advocating the oft rejected "obsolete idea" of a National Bank, Mr CLAY has shown his supreme contempt for the popular will. His condemnation of Reform in Rhode Island shows how deeply he contemns popular liberty.

PASS IT ROUND.

The way the Pennsylvania Whigs support the Tariff.

In the last Legislature, Mr Tustin, (democrat) on the 2nd March, made the following motion:

"*Resolved*, as the sense of this House, that a Tariff for revenue *with proper discriminations*, would be a sufficient Tariff *for protection*." and the vote upon adopting this Tariff resolution was as follows:

For the Resolution—Messrs Ambrose, ANDEREGG, Baulmann, Bailey, Bennett, BRACKENRIDGE, Bright, Brush, Bush, Coleman, Cumming of Fayette, Cummins of Butler, Deal, Dotts, Eckels, Edson, Elliot, Evans, Farrell, Heck, Herman, Hineline, Ireland, Knox, Kugler, Laning, Long, Macmanus, Merryfield Moore, Morgan, M'Cuslin, M'Faden, M'Kinley, O'Adel, Smith of Monroe, Smith of Phila., Smith of Clearfield, Smith of Berks, Smith of Wyoming, Snyder, STURGEON, Tustin, Weber, Wilson, Snowden, Speaker—51.

Against the Resolution—*Messrs. Adams, Bishop, Blair, Beat, Brady, Brooke, Butler, Carpenter, Carson, Connor, Cook, Cooper, Cummins of Mifflin, Dickey, Dunlap, Gould, Hammer, Herr, Hill, Hinchman, Jordan, Hauffman, Kerr, Laurence Linton, Metzgan, Musser, M'Ewen, M'Williams, Nicholson, Parke, Porter, Sankey, Smith of Lancaster, Strauss, Thompson, Toland, Trego, Urban, Whitaker, Whiteman*—41.

Whigs are marked in italics; so that on a vote, declaring that a Tariff for revenue, *with proper discriminations*, would be sufficient for *protection*, every democrat in the House, but three, voted in the affirmative, and every whig in the House, without exception, voted in the negative—yet, in the face of such a vote, their party has now the hypocricy and impudence to support Henry Clay, who no later than the 20th of June, wrote to Fred. J. Cope, as follows:

"I have every where maintained that in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for Protection;" and who in his Raleigh speech, lately corrected by his own hand, says, "*all parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue, and discriminations for protection.*"

We hope the Clay Clubs in their researches for "authentic documents," will take care to give the above *vote of their party*, a conspicuous place.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—The editor of the Philadelphia Sun, the leading organ and apologist of the church burners, suggests that the grand jury should indict the military for attempting to check the progress of the mob by force. Levin, the editor referred to was a conspicuous character in both the riots. In the Presence of the mob he affected to desire peace and order, but through his paper he denounced those who risked their lives in attempting to preserve the laws which the bands of ruffians who followed Levin, were violating.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

We publish below, from the Spirit of the Times, what appears to us the most candid and impartial statement of the origin and cause of the horrible state of affairs in Philadelphia. From which it appears that the Irish or the Catholics have had nothing to do with the riot, but that it originated with the most disreputable portion of the "Natives," and that their chief object is murder and plunder.—*Plebian.*

The plain truth is this. The "Native American" party of this city is now divided into two distinct factions—the one composed of intelligent, discreet, sensible men, who are sincere in their advocacy of reform, and desire to accomplish it by legitimate and peuceable means—the other, of the very dregs of society, bent upon murder and mischief, the destruction of property, the sacrifice of life, and especially devoted to the annihilation of the Roman Catholics and the conflagration of their religious temples. The latter portion form, unfortunately, the more active body of the new party; and encouraged by one or two organs of misrule which constantly, though covertly, urge them on to deeds of violence, has at length placed itself in direct and murderous opposition to the laws, and the military force detailed to maintain the supremacy of the civil government.

Thus it stands. On Sunday, the contest—a rather equal one—was generally between those two divisions of the "Native Americans," the one desiring to destroy the church of St. Philip de Neri, and the other battling to preserve it from destruction, in order to maintain for the party a character for the love of law and order. From the first moment to the last, neither the Irish nor the Catholics have been engaged directly or indirectly in this riot—if we except the Hibernia Greens who, in obedience to the impolitic orders of Maj. Gen. Patterson, and in the very face of death, held possession of the church, until abandoned by their fellows, they were compelled to surrender and retreat! The conflict was originally between the respectable, quiet and orderly portion of the "Natives," and the riotous incendiaries who are politically attached to that party. Since Sunday noon, it has been altogether between the latter rioters and the voluntary troops of horse and foot—between an organized and armed body of turbulent spirits, varying in number at times from five hundred to fifteen hundred individuals of the most desperate, determined, and wicked character, and from two to five hundred citizen soldiery, under the command of the High Sheriff of the County, and Robert Paterson, Major General of the First Division P. M.

The first offence was taken by the Natives at the presence of the State muskets placed in St. Philip's church for its protection. The constitution, the law, the decision of our courts, and common sense itself, all dictate the right of citizens to arm themselves, and provide for the security of their property from the assaults of a mob, by preparations for defence. The act of placing muskets in the church, therefore, though certainly indiscreet, was perfectly justifiable under the circumstances; and those "Natives" who make it the ground of offence, and those organs of misrule who are seeking to countenance the resistance of the rioters to the authorities, by urging it as an apology for their conduct, have placed themselves in a position of awful responsibility, and upon their heads, in the sight of Heaven, will rest the bloodshed which has disgraced our city and deluged our streets.

Many of the "Natives" on Sunday, acted, we are proud to say, with signal propriety. We have to thank some of them for our life; for, in a moment of folly, our curiosity induced us to enter St. Philip's church, and we found ourselves surrounded by a mob of malignant spirits thirsting for our blood. Certain leaders of the "Natives" escorted us safely into the street, and we feel not only grateful for our rescue, but gratified because we heard them repudiate the course of the rioters, and saw them exert themselves to preserve the peace. Their efforts were useless, however. They originally started the horrible issue of "Down with Popery," and if the cry, chiming in with the feelings of the disorderly and the vicious, has at length waked up an indomitable feeling of ruthless and savage destruction on the part of the reckless hangers-on of their party—if they have conjured up a storm which they cannot allay—we may pity but cannot forget. The good and the virtuous may deplore the error, but it is too late now to escape the odium of having occasioned a religious feud, the dreadful effects of which they may well shudder to behold.

The issue now, is a very significant one, and the course of every good citizen is very plain: WE MUST SUPPORT THE LAWS. It is the duty of every man who values good government, and is opposed to the despotism of the Mob, to rally around the authorities, and maintain the supremacy of the law! It must be done. There can be no doubt, no hesitation about the propriety of doing this. The man who hesitates is lost.

The following comment respecting the riot, we take from the Commercial of last evening, and heartily agrees with the sentiments it contains:

"For those who fell by the fire of the troops we have no sympathy, no regret. *They had no business there.* And we do hope that no repetition of the outrages has occurred since our last accounts, without bringing down upon the heads of the assailants vengeance swift and terrible. Not that we desire vengeance for its own sake—not that we delight even in the punishment of the guilty—but because we feel and know that only by swift and terrible retribution, falling with crushing force upon the guilty can the supremacy of the laws be asserted, the peace and welfare of society be assured.

The most respectable porrion of the Native American party, we rejoice to say, used every effort to allay the excitement and restore order.

LATER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

We received last night the following letter from our correspondent by which it will be seen that the city was still quiet:

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1844.

The disturbed district is quiet, but it appears to me to be the calm that precedes a storm. No one knows what a day may bring forth; but it is very apparent, that a crisis is yet to come.

This morning the Attorney General of the Commonwealth commenced proceedings against Lewis C Levin, editor of the Philadelphia Sun, for seditious language used in articles published on the 9th and 10th instants. He was brought before the Recorder, and after a patient hearing, in which David Paul Brown, Esq., appeared as counsel of the defendant, he was held to bail in the sum of $3000 to answer for a "misdemeanor in inciting to riot and treason," and $1000 to keep the peace.

S R Kramar, editor of the Native American, was also arrested on a similar charge; but from the circumstances of his having been sick and the article alluded to having appeared without his knowledge and was retracted this morning, he was only held to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of $500. His counsel was Wm E Whitman, Esq.

Wm. P. Hanna, Esq., was also held to bail in the sum of $1500, for using violent and threatening language, and resisting the police.

Col John G Watmough, Surveyor of the Port, and formerly Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, was also held to bail, on his own recognizance, in the sum of $1,000, to keep the peace for three months. The language he used was in a private conversation in his own office. He was defended by Charles Ingersoll, Esq.

A committee appointed by a meeting held last evening, has issued an address to the Governor, signed by a great number of our most influential citizens, approving in the most emphatic manner the orders issued by the Governor, and declaring that the thanks of the friends of law and order in this community are due to General Patterson, General Cadwallader, and the officers and soldiery under their command, in their gallant defence of the laws throughout the present disturbance. It concludes with the watchword "Let confidence be given to the servants of the law until its enemies are suppressed."

The Governor received his friends this morning in Independent Hall, and on this address being presented to him by the committee appointed to draft it, responded in a speech thanking them for the expression of confidence bestowed upon him, and concurring heartily in the applause awarded to the citizens and military for the aid given to suppress the disturbances.

On concluding, the citizens present gave him three cheers and escorted him in a body to his quarters (American Hotel.) Upon arriving at this place the Governor paused on the steps and addressed them in a few words of thanks for the support they had given him.

At the meeting Governor Porter displayed to them a match rope, with lucifer matches at the end, found in the eves of the Columbia Railroad bridge last evening. It was intended as a means of firing the bridge, so as to prevent the troops, now on their way, from marching to the city. A very silly attempt, when there are other bridges to cross by but a few miles distant.

Troops are continually arriving. Their movements are all kept secret, however, and none but those in command know when their contemplated visit to Southwark is to be made.

The tone of the public mind is undergoing a great change, though it has not made such progress as yet to be apparent.

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF GENERAL SENTMANAT.

We have just received intelligence by the brig Guadalete from Vera Cruz that the expedition of which some account has already been published in these columns headed by General Sentmanat, for the purpose of making a descent at Tobasco and revolutionizing Mexico, but suddenly came to an unfortunate conclusion.—The number of men engaged in it has been variously estimated, but they were, we believe about one hundred, who sailed from New Orleans in a brig hired by General Sentmanat, preceded by other vessels having on board provisions and stores, for their use on landing. The brig containing the General and his companions was encountered near the land by the Mexican ship of war Santa Anna, and driven on shore. Here they were met by the troops under the command of General Ampudia, when Sentmanat and the half of his little band were captured—the remainder fled into the interior and have, it is supposed, managed to escape or secrete themselves. Santmanat, as we are sorry to learn, was immediately shot, the soldiers, it is said, firing from behind his back, according to a sentence which directed him to be thus put to death as a traitor.

It appears that the spot on which the unfortunate Sentmanat disembarked was between the bar of Chistepee and the principal bar on the coast of Tobasco, when he made off with his followers to the mountains. A hot pursuit was instituted by the Mexican officers from all points, and the beleaguered adventurers brought their enemies to bay near Gunitalph, when the former were defeated and scattered—18 of them having been made prisoners. Sentmanat with one of his men wandered about in the mountains for a few days but was at length captured. The following is the official notice of his death.

General Don Jose Maria Sandoval, second in command of the department, has this moment received the following communication:

"COMMANDANT GENERAL—To day at noon, Francis Sentmanat was shot on the principal square of this city, after receiving the consolation of religion.

You will take care to spread the intelligence throughout the department of Tobasco.

God and Liberty.

Jalpa, 10 June 1844.

To PEMRODE AMPUDIA, Commander of St John the Baptist."

The deceased General was as intrepid in spirit as he was dauntless in enterprise. Whatever may be our opinions of the mistaken speculations and delusive dreams of liberty regarding Mexico, which urged him on to undertake the perilous expedition in which he lost his life, we are only sensible to one emotion at recording these sad tidings—that of deep sorrow for the untimely fate of a brave man, who boldly staked his life in an enterprise where the issues were deathless glory or the grave.

The chance has turned against him; and that fiery and restless spirit which disdained to know peace without distinction, is now calm under the turf of that country which he fondly perhaps anticipated he had come to combat for, and save. Peace to his manes!

North Carolina.—The Raleigh Standard says—"All North Carolina will support Polk and Dallas with enthusiasm, with pleasure, with energy and indomitable ardor. The days of coonery are verging to a close in the state that gave birth to Polk and Macon."

DRY GOODS, FURNITURE, GLASS WARE, &c.

AT AUCTION.

AT Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th streets, this day, Monday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock, A M., will be sold for cash, current money, a large lot of Dry Goods, of nearly every description.

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P M.,

A variety of Furniture; 50 doz pressed glass Tumblers; 10 boxes Virginia Tobacco, assorted; 8 kegs Mustard, (Starr Brand.) Also, 1 Detached Lever Watch, with roller, and 10 holes jewelled, ruby pallets, a first rate article, and finely finished works.

At half past 8 o'clock, this evening, 1 gold Patent Lever watch; 1 silver do., together with several second hand English watches, all of which must be sold without reserve. And immediately after, variety and dry goods; 1 French accordion.

J. D. DAVIS,
Auctioneer.

july 15

Civil Engineering, Architecture, Surveying, &c.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between A. E DRAKE and E. Z. C. JUDSON having been dissolved, the undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the business, and would solicit a share of the public patronage. Orders left at the shop of F. A Stafford, Architect, over Harris' Paint Shop, 5th street, or at his residence on Hay street, between Penn street and the river, will be punctually attended to.

A. E. DRAKE.

july 15 tf

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO!

STICKNEY'S CIRUCS,

WILL OPEN THIS EVENING, IN FRONT OF BROADHURST'S, PENN STREET.

MR. S. P. STICKNEY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh that this superb and extensive Equestrian establishment has been entirely refitted in the most splendid and costly manner for 1844, and is not to be surpassed, if equalled, by any other exhibition in the world.

The utmost attention to the comfort and convenience of the visitors has been held in view in the fitting up of this magnificent concern, and the manager flatters himself that the whole of the internal arrangements are of that superior order which will meet with the merited approbation of a liberal and enlightened community.

The following are the names of the talented artists attached to the company:

Mr. S. P. Stickney,
La Forest,
H. Long,
J. Booth,
W. Day,
W. Chesnut,
Miss Rosaline and Sarah Stickney and that Old Clown, Fred. Carson.

Mr. Stone,
A. Levi,
W. Worrell,
W. Kelley,
J. Jones,
D. W. Stone,

Mr. Coats' celebrated brass band, who bids defiance to all competition, accompanies the exhibition.

Price of admission—Boxes 50 cents, Pit 25 cents; Children under 12 years to the Boxes half price, no half price to the Pit.

july 15

Rare and Enviable Opportunity

TO SPECULATORS.

H. HANNINGTON the sole proprietor of the splendid exhibition of *Moving Dioramas, now exhibiting at the Theatre*—offers the whole concern for the low sum—(to suit the times) of $750; more than twice that sum has been cleared in a single city—practiced hands can be had, and the best proof of its attractive qualities, are the repeated visits of those who nightly patronize the establishment.

As the exhibition would have to be stored until Mr. Hannington's return from England, which is uncertain, he is induced to offer the whole with every instruction on the above low terms.

Apply at the Theatre during this day, as Mr H. leaves for N. Y. on Monday.

july 13.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LADIES and Gentlemen of acknowledged talents, wishing engagements for the ensuing Fall season of the Pittsburgh Theatre, will address by letter (post paid) to Miss Matilda Clarendon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The above establishment will open in September, 1844

MATILDA CLARENDON.
Lessee.

july 13.

FRESH TEAS, FRUIT, &c.

18 Catty Boxes Young Hyson Tea,
18 do do Gunpowder do.
6 do do Imperial do
6 do do Pouchong do
4 half chest "extra fine Chulan" Pouchong do.
10 boxes Prime Lemons,
5 do do Oranges,
2 baskets Olive Oil,
10 boxes scaled herring,
75 bbls No 1 Salt,
200 Boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
50 do 10 by 12 do.
2000 lbs Spanish Moss.

Received and for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS,
No 28 Fifth street.

july 9.

DR. JUNE,

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGIST.

A BLIND GENTLEMAN, who has not had the use of his eyes since he was eight years of age, would inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he proposes to stop for a short time on Second street and the corner of Cherry alley; and he pledges himself to those who may favor him with their calls, that he can tell of events that have transpired in life, sufficient to satisfy them of his knowledge of the science of Phrenology. He can point out future events in life, and the difficulties which lie before them; and when the mind is in suspense or anxiety, whether it is in anticipation of what is to come, or on account of events which have passed, and whether their anticipations will ever be realized; and further, whether they are separated from friends, as well as tell whether they will ever meet again, whether in health or sickness, and whether they are to be permanently situated in a place or not; as well as to cure in many cases the sick headache, king's evil, and swellings which have not broken out; and many other things, such as to tell of the place where stolen goods are concealed, if the same can be pointed out to him so that he can get a knowledge of the things lost, and other things of a similar kind. Private examination in all cases upon the past life, for the purpose of concentrating the mind, and obviating any disturbance of the nervous system, which the presence of company would almost certainly occasion.

Dr. June having been extensively engaged in practice for the last fifteen years, during which time he has visited most of the cities of the United States,—flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their calls. He particularly invites all persons who are sceptical in relation to the science of Phrenology not hastily to denounce him as a prutender, but to test his ability for themselves. It is in this science that man sees reflected his moral, animal, and intellectual faculties. For further particulars, he respectfully invites the citizens to call on him at his residence from 8 A. M. to 12, and from 1 to 10 P. M

Particular attention paid to ladies and gentlemen who visit him. Price 50 cents; ladies, half price.

july 12-d3t

Lost,

A HAIR BRACELET, with small gold clasp.—The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Warehouse corner Market and Water streets.

july 12-d1w

Stray Mares.

CAME to the subscriber's premises on Sunday, the 7th inst., one sorrel Mare, from ten to twelve years old. Also, one bay Mare about the same age, with two white feet and a white stripe on her face. The owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away or they will be sold according to law.

HUGH SWEENY.

Mount Emmet, July 12, 1844 -d3t

Cotillion Party.

MR. BRADY, the celebrated performer on the Grand Union Pipes, lately from the city of Dublin, who has had the honor of performing to large audiences in the New York Theatres, respectfully informs the public that he will give a Cotillion Party at Concert Hall, Penn Street, on the evening of Monday, the 15th of July.

Mr B will exert his skill in playing some of the most popular Irish airs, and hopes to be able to give much pleasure and satisfaction to the lovers of the sweet music of the "Green Isle."

☞ Tickets which will admit one gentleman and two ladies, $1 cents.

☞ Tickets can be had of Mr B and at the Washton Hotel

july 9-td

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.

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 395. &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.
Administrator.

june 21-d3w

Dissolution.

THE undersigned have from the 4th inst., mutually dissolved all connection which has heretofore existed between them in relation to the publication of the "German Courier."

JOHN G BACKOFEN,
OTTO HOFFMAN.

july 10

TO CONTRACTORS.

"RESOLVED, That the Aqueduct Committee be instructed to invite proposals until the 22d day of July, for erecting a Wire Suspension Aqueduct over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, agreeably to the modified plan submitted by John A Roebling; the contractors to be bound in satisfactory security to complete the same on or before the first day of April 1845; provided the cost of said structure does not exceed fifty-six thousand dollars; to be paid in city bonds, payable in fifteen years, bearing an interest of six per cent per annum payable semi-annually in Philadelphia."

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, sealed proposals will be received by the Aqueduct Committee; the plan and specifications are in the hands of said committee for the use of persons wishing to bid for the work.

R GALWAY, Chairman of Aqueduct Committee.

july 8-d22dj

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.

IN the Orphans' Court of said county. In the matter of the estate of James Findlay, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

And now, to wit; June 25, 1844: On petition of Charles S. Bradford, administrator of the estate of James Findley, deceased, shewing that he filed his administration account of said estate, in the Register's office of said county, shewing a balance of eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and ninety-five cents, in the hands of accountant, and that those are not sufficient assets to pay all the debts of the decedent

And on motion of W. W. Dallas, the Court appoint James G. Reed, Esq, auditor to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets, to and among the respective creditors of the said James Findley, according to law. By the Court,

THOMAS FARLEY, *Ck.*

The auditor will hear all persons interested in the distribution of the fund, in the above case, at his office in Second street, below Grant street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the first day of August, A. D. 1844, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES G. REED,
Auditor.

july 6-w3t

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 FARLEY, 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.

Allegheny County, ss.

IN the matter of the administration account of Geo. Cochran, acting Executor of the estate of Aaron Hart, deceased.

And now, to wit; June 17, 1844: On motion, Francis R. Shunk was appointed auditor to distribute the balance.

By the Court, THOS. FARLEY, Cl'k.

The above Auditor gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office on Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 25th day of July at 3 o'clock, P. M., where those interested are requested to attend.

FRS. R. SHUNK,
Auditor.

june 29.-d2w

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.

IN the matter of the administration account of William Miller, administrator of the estate of Julius Nelthrop, deceased.

And now, to wit; July 8, 1844; referred to F. R. Shunk, Esq, to audit and distribute the same. By the Court,

THOMAS FARLEY, *Ck.*

Notice is hereby given that the above auditor will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in 4th street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 5th of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., where those interested are requested to attend.

FRS. R. SHUNK,
Audit