remarked to one of the persons engaged in the act that I could not find any sanction for such destruction in the book which they professed to defend, I received for an answer that it was *"the Jews against the Canaanites,"* evidently attempting to defend the act from the Bible. In the name of the Bible they "out-Herod Herod," and if their declarations are worthy of credence they are the peculiar, unwavering friends *"par excellence"* of the Bible. No doubt but hundreds of these same fellows, in company with better men on the 4th inst., rallied under flags and banners, which to the mind of your humble servant desecrated the Book of Books by making it the football of a political party, to elevate designing men to office.

It was of these, and not the *real* friends of that book I wrote. For its real friends are not confined, as they would have us believe, to the Native ranks. Other political parties who boast not so much of their attachment to it are *equally* its friends—Whigs, Democrats and Liberty men. Denominations of Christians none of whose members are connected with Nativism are its *better* friends, because as a mass they obey its precepts. I need only mention the Society of Friends, the descendants of the founders of our city. I am assured by my acquaintances among them, that they do not know of a single Friend who is connected with a Native American Association.

Why then should Nativists *alone* be considered as *"the friends of a free circulation of the Bible?"*—Away with such pretensions—when the Bible shall be attacked, all its real friends known by every name will stand forth in its defence, and peacefully yet successfully triumph.

The writer may be excused from the charge of vanity for considering himself at least as good a friend of the Bible as the organ of the Native American party in this city—a man who now manufactures the sentiment of that party to some extent, and who writes more about the Bible than all other political editors here put together, but who strange to say, but lately rejected the New Testament as an imposture, and who if deprived of *the addition* of the letter "N" to his name would once more belong to the tribe of Levi.

'Tis somewhat strange that so much sympathy should be shown by the exclusive "Bible Champions" with the rioters, if they did not participate with them in their breach of the peace.

The flag of their association which hangs at their head quarters, and under which I daily pass, was for two days, Monday and Tuesday, 8th and 9th, trimmed with crape and all the signs of mourning! For what? a member of their association understood to have taken an active part in the riots, was killed by the murderous soldiers!

Cooke, the man who twice fired the big cannon at the troops, was buried with funeral honors, and carried to the grave enshrouded in the American flag, like one of the martyrs of Concord or Lexington.

Levin, the mouthpiece of those who arrogantly claim to be the only trusty friends of God's word, daily preaching through his paper, sedition and insubordination to the ministers of the law, and at length bound over in the sum $4000 to answer the charge of "inciting to riot and treason"

Kramer, the editor of the Native American, a private affair, bound over on a similar charge.

Springer, one of that same grand jury which only a month ago in their presentment alledged "that the cause of the disturbances in Kensington was an attempt by a portion of the community (meaning the Catholics) to exclude the Bible from the public schools" is now under bonds, as an offender against the law, and a violator of the commands of that same Bible, and last, John Smith, designated from all other Johns by the W. John, with his holy horror of arms in a Catholic church, found himself directing a cannon against that church, and is now afforded by the kindness of the Court, a room in Moyamensing, in default of $13.000 bail, *are all subjects of wonder* to one who has yet to learn the component parts of Nativeism, but to those who are acquainted with its materials, no matters of surprise. For they know that every person arrested thus far, for participation in the Southwark outrages will, if out of prison at the next election, vote the Native American ticket. *"Go it Natives,"* to use their bye-word.

But even those from whom we had a right to expect better things—men whose character and position were heretofore respectable, have not been blameless.—While reckless editors have disseminated sedition through their columns, while corrupt office seekers have inflamed the passions of men, and paved the way for mobs, the *pulpit* has not been silent, sorry I am for it. You will not be surprised at the scenes you see described acted in our midst, if you knew that the sacred desk has poured out its stream of combustible matter, helping to keep up the excitement against a large class of our fellow citizens, but which never, NO NEVER, will or can make *one single convert*. You might well question the truth of what I will here say on this point, but it is a melancholy truth, and *half* told at that.

I would it were false, but too true it unfortunately is

You may perhaps, have read the recently published work of Dr Durbin, President of Dickinson College, embracing his "Observations in Europe," during a tour lately taken through France, Italy, Germany and Great Britain. That most learned, eloquent and amiable Divine, has given great offence to some of the lesser lights in this city by his moderate tone and truly charitable views in regard to Catholics and Catholicism Those who have read his book, as well as those who are acquainted with his character, will be surprised to learn how far the fanatics of our city have dared to go in their denunciations of him and his work. But let me first quote a few passages from his work, that you may see the nature of his offence:

Vol I, page 62. 'I drove to the Irish College (in Paris) in the Rue de Fourcy. A letter of introduction from the Rev Dr Moriarty, of Philadelphia, procured me a kind reception from the worthy principal, Dr McSweeny. Entering the great door which leads (as in all French houses) into a court, I ascended to the well furnished suite of apartments, where I was introduced to Dr Kennedy. Bishop of Kildaloe in Ireland, who is a gentleman of much intelligence and refinement. After some conversation I readily accepted Dr McSweeny's invitation to partake of their College dinner. We talked of the condition of the College, the Catholic church and the United States, with liberal views on both sides, but with the distinct understanding that any use whatever might be made of our respective communications on these public topics. * * * *

They referred to the state of the English church with pleasure, and indeed as good Catholics they had reason to do so. The Puseyite movements they considered a clear indication of a tendency to Roman Catholicism in the church of England, and adduced in further proof the number of recent conversions to Catholicism in England, both among laity and clergy. They thought too that the same heaven was working in the Protestant Episcopal church in America, as one or two of the clergy of that church had recently embraced Romanism. "Our Holy Father the Pope," said one of them, smiling at the idea of making such a remark to a Protestant clergyman, "is well pleased with the progress of the Catholic church in the United States."

Dinner was now announced and we proceeded to the *salle a manger*. When we entered, the students, about one hundred in number, were seated at three tables. We took our seats at a table placed for the professors at the upper end of the hall at right angles with the student's tables. There was no conversation; but a young man was standing in a high pulpit about midway of the hall reading in a monotonous tone, first a religious lesson, then some verses of scripture and finally a violent and exaggerated account of the English Catholics during the reign of Elizabeth and Anne. After the plain dinner of the students was over the principal dismissed them with the benediction and they retired, not without directing some curious looks at our end of the hall. We remained to enjoy our very good dinner and neat dessert of cakes and fruit. The students here are all Irish and are intended for the Catholic church in Ireland, whither the college sends perhaps twenty-five priests annually. In the reign of Elizabeth, the Catholic schools were suppressed in Ireland, and a number of Catholic gentry wishing to have their sons educated under the influence of their own religion, determined to found a college here and raised a sum of money for the purpose, which was invested in French Funds, never to be withdrawn, but to be expended in Paris. This accounts for the present existence of the *college des Irelandais*. No student, however learned from Dr Kennedy, can be admitted to this or any other Catholic school of Theology except upon the letters of the Bishop of his Diocese; nor after leaving the Seminary can he be admitted to orders except by the same authority. After ordination he cannot be employed out of his own diocese without an exeat from his bishop, with which he may remove to any part of the world and be employed by a bishop. Nor can any Catholic Bishop exercise Episcopal functions out of his own diocese without the permission of the Bishop within whose jurisdiction such functions are to be exercised.

We had an interesting talk upon the condition of Ireland; but I defer any remarks upon the subject at present, as I hope to see the Emerald Isle for myself, and to have the pleasure of accepting the cordial, thoroughly Irish invitation of Dr Kennedy to visit him at Killaloe. I parted with these gentlemanly, intelligent and in general, liberal minded men with the greatest kindness of feeling, I trust, on both sides.

[Our limits will not permit us to give this morning all the extracts furnished by our correspondent from Dr Durbin's work. We will, however, publish them to-morrow]

I have quoted these few passages as the most obnoxious to the fanatics that you may see the sum of his offence: for the tendency of his remarks generally is decidedly adverse to the Catholic Church, and I rose from the perusal of his book gratified highly by the evidence of his kind feeling towards that much abused branch of Christendom, and yet confirmed and strengthened if possible in my attachment to the liberal and glorious principles of Protestantism, in which I was reared and expect to die. And I cannot conceive how any Protestant of common judgment could come to any other conclusion in regard to the merits and worth of his "Observations." Yet sir, there are found persons in our midst, Native Americans, "defenders *par excellence*, and *champions* of the Bible," who have denounced Dr. Durbin as "ready to join the Papists." I heard one, respectable in the public estimation observe, "he should have got a sprinkle of holy water from Father Matthew and then he would have been a good Catholic." The pulpit opened its battery upon him. I accidentally heard a sermon from a divine of twenty years standing in his church, who divided his anathema equally between the trio, *"the Devil, the Pope and the Modern Tourist."* He denounced the learned Doctor as a *"half hearted* Christian,"—and said with the greatest positiveness, he was "not one of the kind of soldiers Jesus Christ relied upon in the day of battle;" but I cannot quote all. Add to this the most furious gesticulation and excitement of manner in his delivery, and you have some idea of a discourse, to me as amusing, as extraordinary. While I think of it I will relate the reverend orator's description of the downfall of Popery, as given by him from his pulpit some time ago to a crowded auditory.

"You know, my brethren, that Rome is in the neighborhood of Mount Vesuvius! and that there the College of Cardinals with the Pope at their head is always in session; that from this College the Pope has always to be elected. Well, I give it as my opinion, not as a fact, that some day the Lord will send a *shower of burning lava* (with a sweeping gesture consigning them into the shades of Tartarus,) and overwhelm their conclave with its rolling flood! Then there will be no Pope! Then there will be no College of Cardinals to elect a Pope from; every Catholic in the world will want to be Pope—O'Connell will want to be Pope—Bishop Hughes will want to be Pope—and every Priest in the world will strive for the honor, and in the general quarrel for the Popedom the whole thing will fall to the ground! Lord send the time!"

Not being an antiquarian, I have not the honor of an acquaintance with the bigots who kindled the fires of Smithfield in the reign of "bloody Mary," but I have an idea that men very much like them could be found in our day, perhaps not far even from the city of "Brotherly Love." (what a misnomer!)

The spirit of intolerance and persecution is the same every where, and in all ages, and deserves equal detestation, whether burning in the bosom of Pagan, Catholic or Protestant. It is the same now in free America reviving under "Native" auspices, that it was in the days of the Roman Nero—the same that it was during the sway of the profligate Catharine de Medici, drenching on the eve of St Bartholemew France in streams of blood—the same that it was in the age of England's brutal "Defender of the Faith," who to make people conform to his standard of faith, burned them for being Papists, and hanged them for being enemies of Popery '

The spirit is the same, let it be found where it will, and should receive the condemnation of every intelligent man, who wishes to preserve the inestimable blessings of liberty, and a free government bequeathed us by our ancestors. Let the words of the author of the Declaration of Independence never be forgotten "ERROR OF OPINION MAY SAFELY BE TOLERATED WHERE REASON IS FREE TO COMBAT IT." Yours, &c.

Some writer of doggerel gives the editor of the American the following "dig" through the columns of his own paper:

The *"British Tory* Whigs,"
With "Theodore" and "Harry,"
Will keep the ball a rolling o'er,
At a rate it never run before,
Until the day they'll carry—
Jimmy Polk!

THE HOBOKEN MURDER.—The N Y Express states that Paridon F G Mengos, who has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Martens, is apparently about 20 years old. The suspicions which were at first awakened, have been considerably strengthened by the evidence already adduced. He called at the residence of the deceased on the Friday afternoon, ascertained whether he had gone, and called again at the house the following morning. Mr Stout, the discoverer of the murder, and Mr Henry Relyea of New York who was also gunning in the neighborhood at the time, have both partially identified the prisoner as having been seen by them at West Hoboken, about the hour of the murder. The prisoner, it is understood, is to be removed to the prison at Newark, as the one at Jersey City is not considered in a fit state to receive a prisoner for any lengthened period.

FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY.—The New York Express says, recent evidence has disclosed the fact that one of the partners of a large importing house, formerly doing business in that city, committed frauds on the revenue to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, in 1836, '37, '38 and '39. It was done by undervaluation of the goods in the invoices. The proof has been returned to the United States in the handwriting of the guilty individual, who was himself one of the most prominent accusers of others. His frauds in exporting goods for the benefit of drawback have also been known. They prove to have been large in amount, but the extent is not ascertained. The Express adds the following piece of history. Of eight persons who have been prominent during the last few years at the custom house, as informers, all have been detected in crimes. Three have been indicted for perjury, in swearing to false entries; one was detected in taking goods from the public store in fraud; in false swearing in open court; one in fraud in his invoices; one in a gross evasion of a law which he aided in passing; and one was convicted of forgery in England, and has recently been transported to Botany Bay for life. Of these, seven were Americans, and one was an Englishman.

LYNCHING.

In Panola, Mississippi, a few days ago, a case of Lynching occurred arising out of a case, the particulars of which we gave last week. A laborer, in the employ of a clergyman of Holmes county, in said State, stole from him a negro man, two horses, and his two little daughters, one twelve the other ten, and left for Texas. He was caught at, or near Helena, Ark It was the intention of the fellow to make a wife of one of the little girls and the negro was to have the other! By terrible threats they had prevented the little girls giving alarm. No violence had been offered to them when they were overtaken, and it is believed by conversation which was overheard, that outrage upon them was prevented by the negro, who was heard to tell the white man, "if he attempted it before they reached where they were going to, he would kill him." The white fiend had been employed some two or three weeks with the father of the little girls before he took them away, was an Irishman by birth, and a Mormon.

Both culprits were marched into Panola handcuffed. The citizens hearing of their arrival, and the circumstances attending, assembled, and formed an extra-judicial tribunal, appointed a jury of 12 men, who sentenced them to be severely cowhided, the sentence to be executed one upon the other. This was accordingly done—the negro receiving thirty-five lashes, and the white man twenty-five, well laid on The sentence was fifty each, but their backs were so gashed that the popular mercy remitted the rest of the sentence.—They were then handed over to their guard, to be taken to jail in Holmes county, for further punishment, by the regularly constituted laws. There was a rumor at Memphis, that the white man had caught another flogging, under which he died. [Cin Com.

The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 22, 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.

☞ The whigs here are continually attempting to falsify Mr Clay's own words, and to make the public believe that he is in favor of a Protective Tariff. A greater misrepresentation of a man's opinions was never uttered. Mr Clay has time after time declared himself opposed to a Protective Tariff, and has as often urged on the country his favorite Compromise Act, which abandoned discrimination, and enforced uniform duties of 20 per cent.

Hear him, in the Senate on the 21st Jan. 1842. He says:—"Carry out the spirit of the *Compromise Act*. Look to revenue alone for the support of the Government *Do not raise the question of protection* which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity of protection for protection "

How did Mr Clay hope the "question of protection" "had been put to rest" Why, by the *passage of his Compromise Act*, which the editor of the Gazette declared *throttled the Tariff*.

But, we have better authority than Deacon White, that Mr Clay struck a deadly blow at the interests of domestic industry when he supported the Compromise; we have the written opinion of the Hon HARMAR DENNY, that in supporting that bill MR CLAY *"left his Tariff friends"* and united with the nullifiers. Mr Clay still supports the spirit of the Compromise Act, and, of course, according to Mr Denny, he is still united with the nullifiers in their opposition to the Tariff.—Here is Mr Denny's letter:

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1833.

From the proceedings in the Senate you will see that *Clay has left his Tariff friends and has united with Calhoun. The project submitted by Mr Clay is believed to have previously received the approbation of Mr Calhoun.* SOME THINK IT ORIGINATED WITH THAT INDIVIDUAL. *The friends of the protective policy*, now rally around Mr Webster—his resolutions which you will find in the Intelligencer of today, contain the true principles of the American system, and upon these the *friends of American industry here are determined to stand.* Mr Clay's proposition goes further than some of the Southern gentlemen would have insisted on!! *He abandons discrimination.* The duties on the protected articles are to be reduced to 20 per cent. and to be no higher than those imposed on other articles. Tea and coffee, which are now free are to be again subject to duties of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, after 1842. It is said, General Jackson will not agree to abandon the principle of discrimination, neither will Mr Van Buren's friends. Yours sincerely,
HARMAR DENNY.

No whig in this county will dare to impugn the veracity of Mr Denny. He was on the spot at the time and knew well the motives that actuate Mr Clay when he united with the nullifiers. Mr Denny has never retracted the charges made in the above letter against Mr Clay; he never will, for he is too well convinced of their truth.

How can the whigs have the impudence to hold Mr Clay forth as a Protective Tariff man, when one of the most distinguished members of their party gives the most positive evidence to the contrary. Will they dare to accuse Mr Denny of writing what was false of Mr Clay? The public desire the Gazette to explain the above letter, and state whether it does not fully justify the editor of that paper in accusing Mr Clay of having *"throttled the Tariff."*

"THE TREACHERY OF JOHN TYLER" is one of the themes on which the whigs descant most eloquently. From the grave Senator down to the juvenile Attorney at Law you will hear the President denounced for his treachery, but when you put them to the test not one of them can show that John Tyler is condemned by the people for doing the acts that the whigs refer to to prove his treachery.

He vetoed the Bank Bills, and for this he has been applauded by the people from one end of the Union to the other. By this he saved the country from the vampires that were preparing to gorge themselves upon the profits of the industrious portion of the people.

He vetoed the Land Distribution Bill, by which he defeated a scheme of State gambling, and saved the people from heavy taxes, which must be levied (direct or indirect) to fill the vacuum which would be caused by withdrawing the proceeds from the sale of the public lands.

He SIGNED THE TARIFF BILL which the leading friends of Clay in the House TRIED TO KILL, and to avoid voting on which Clay himself resigned his seat in the Senate.

In which of these acts has John Tyler proved treacherous to the country? Was it in vetoing the Bank Bills which defeated the stock speculators in their schemes for reviving the villainies and frauds that were practised under the old Monster?

Was it for depriving the whig leaders of the proceeds of the public lands with which they wished to speculate on the depreciated stock of the States?

Or was it because he defeated the friends of Clay in their attempt to *kill the Tariff Bill*

They can give no other instances of President TYLER's treachery than these, and it is probable that his saving the Tariff embittered them as much as any other act of his administration in their vengeance.

It will be remembered that in the House *thirty-nine whigs*, among whom was many of Mr Clay's most devoted friends—*voted against the bill*, and *sixteen dodged it*, making in all, fifty-five who tried to *kill* it. In the Senate Archer, Berrien, Clayton, Graham, Henderson, Mangum, Merrick, Preston and Rives *voted against it*, and by the democrats rallying to its support it was saved from the murderous intention of the whigs by a majority of *one*.

This we believe to be the cause of the hatred of the whigs to John Tyler. They had laid their plans to have a National Bank chartered; he defeated them. They wished to get their hands into the public Treasury to make the Government pay them par value for State stocks which they had purchased for a mere song, and that too with the money of the widows and orphans who were robbed by the U S Bank; but above all, they wished to *"kill the Tariff,"* and preserve the provisions of the *Compromise Act inviolate*, as Mr Clay had commanded them to do, and in this too, they were defeated by President Tyler.

These are the reasons of the whigs' opposition to John Tyler, and when asked why they denounce him for treachery, if they would answer honestly they would have to say,

Because he defeated our Bank Bills, which we expected would enable us to plunder the widows and orphans as did the managers of the old Bank.

Because, he defeated our Distribution scheme, from which we intended to enrich ourselves by speculating in worthless State Stocks, and, at the same time to impose a tax upon the people to raise the necessary means to defray the expenses of the Government, and

Because, he *saved the Tariff* after the friends of Mr Clay had resolved to *kill the Bill*. Such would be their answers if they would speak what must be their honest convictions.

☞ The Locos take care to mention that a great uncle of James K Polk was a Whig in the Revolution but take care not to state that his grandfather was a notorious Tory, and barely escaped hanging.
[Harry of the West.

This falsehood, if it had not been already contradicted, is too gross in itself to gain a moment's credence, and the editors of the Harry of the West well knew this. What, then, did they publish it for? The object is palpable. The very blindest may perceive that it is to mortify their co-laborer of the American. It is mournful to see these 'puny whipsters' wrest the sword from a veteran like the American man, and poke it into his fat sides so savagely.

TREACHERY.—We dislike treachery and we would if possible, shield our greatest opponents from the dastardly persecution of their enemies. It is with this feeling that we warn the editor of the Gazette of a plot now on foot to dismiss him, as the organ of the party, and to import another person—great friends of *home* industry these coons, who import their editors—who will suit their principles better than Mr White. They find some difficulty in raising the necessary funds: $4,000 is the sum required, being one thousand more than the fifteen whigs agreed to pay, to induce the editor of the Gazette to betray the antimasons. We would advise Mr White to see to this, call a meeting of the renowned fifteen, and ascertain whether he is to be dismissed in this summary manner.

The New York Tribune recommends that Clay's speech at Raleigh should be read in every Clay Club in the country. We have no objection if it is, but we hope they will not read the garbled copies that are printed in the Gazette and American.

☞ The Baltimore American asserts positively that Mr Clay is in favor of the annexation of Texas.—Will this be sufficient to vitiate the contract of the Gazette, to support the whig candidate. One of the stipulations of that contract was, that said candidate should be opposed to annexation. If the Baltimore paper is correct in its statement, the contract is void, and the whig leaders feel that the Deacon has no legal hold upon them Wonder if the fifteen have all paid up!

☞ The American calls us a "subject of Pope Gregory," that is very severe on us. But we have the satisfaction of knowing that we were never a subject of Queen Victoria, nor are we in any way connected with the *attainted traitors* of the Revolution.

GOV STEELE, of New Hampshire, has selected the 14th day of November next as a day of general Thanksgiving in that State.

ALARM AT OLD CHESTER.—The Philadelphia Times of Wednesday says:—'A meeting of the friends of law and order was held at Chester, Delaware county, on Monday, and a committee appointed to wait upon Gov Porter, and ask for a call on the troops in that section to protect the property of the town. A meeting of Natives is to be held there to-day or to-morrow, and an attack upon a Catholic Church in that town is anticipated. One of the committee told us that as the mob could do nothing here now, they (the people of Chester,) were the more alarmed for their safety.'

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The returns come in slow; but all additional news confirms our former statements of the democrats having carried the State by an increased majority. The result for Congress is as follows:

1st District, John Slidell, (no opposition,)
2d do Bannon G Thibodaux, whig,
3d do John H Dawson,
4th do Isaac E Morse, (3 dems.—1 whig.)

The State Senate stands *nine democrats* to *eight whigs*.

The House of Representatives *twenty-seven* democrats to *twenty-five* whigs.

The democratic majority in the Convention will be large. This is the "beginning of the end" of whiggery.

HARRISON'S OPINION OF CLAY.

In a letter to Col WM L BRENT, of Washington city, written in 1839, Gen HARRISON holds this language:

"I HAVE RECEIVED NOTHING BUT UNGENEROUS TREATMENT FROM MR CLAY, IN RETURN FOR YEARS OF DEVOTED SERVICE."

"Keep this before the people." Let the "mill boy of the slashes" have the full benefit of Gen Harrison's *compliments*.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The terms of the following Senators expire on the 4th of March next:

Democrats.	Whigs.
Fairfield, Maine.	Phelps, Vt.
Sturgeon, Pa.	Choate, Mass.
Tappan, Ohio.	Sprague, R. I.
Benton, Mo.—4.	Huntingdon, Ct.
	Tallmadge, N. Y.
	Dayton, N. J.
	Bayard, Del.
	Merrick, M. D.
	Henderson, Miss.
	White, Indiana.
	Porter, Michigan.
	Foster, Tenn.
	Rives, Va.—13.

The present Senate is politically divided thus: 29 Whigs, 23 Democrats. The vacancies will reduce the respective parties thus: 16 Whigs, 19 Democrats.

The election of 8 Democrats to fill these vacancies will give a Democratic majority in that body, and this will certainly be done in Maine, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Ohio, New York, Mississippi and Michigan, and probably in Connecticut, New Jersey, Tennessee, and other states.

LIBEL SUIT—*Rust vs Webb*.—The following is an extract of a letter from Syracuse, dated July 15:

You will, perhaps, remember that Mr Philo N Rust of the Syracuse House, commenced an action against James Watson Webb some time last winter for a libel on his character and on the character of his house, which originated in the robbery of Pomeroy's Express. The Jury to-day gave a verdict for the plaintiff for seven thousand three hundred dollars.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

HIBERNIA.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at her wharf at East Boston, Wednesday morning, a few minutes before 6, making a short passage of 12¼ days.

The Hibernia was detained off Boston harbor by the thick weather of Tuesday. Had it been clear on that day, she would have made the passage in less than 12 days, the shortest passage ever made.

Massacre of Lieut. M. T. Molesworth, and seven men of the Cleopatra.—Letters have been received by the Admiralty from Capt. Wyvill, of the Cleopatra, 36, at the Cape of Good Hope, confirming the account of the massacre of Lieut Molesworth and seven seamen of the frigate.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WINDSOR CASTLE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE &c.—Arrangements will be made in anticipation of the *accouchment* of the Queen, which will take place at Windsor Castle, for intelligence to be conveyed to London, by means of galvanic telegraph on the line of the Great Western Railway.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER MANCHESTER.—A great sensation has been created by the news of the loss of the steamer Manchester, Captain Dudley, on the mouth of the Elbe, on the 16th and 17th ult., with the whole of her crew and six passengers. Several other vessels went down in the same gale.

Daniel O'Connell, Jr, had addressed the Repealers of Ulster after the manner of his father, calling upon them to abstain from any outrage upon the Orangemen, who, it is said, intend to walk in procession on the 1st and 12th of July.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the usual weekly meeting of this body, on the 24th ult., Mr D O'Connell, jun., was happy to report that all the traversers were in excellent health and spirits, and in particular that Mr O'Connell was never better, and never enjoyed greater animation. The amount of the repeal rent for the week was announced, amid deafening cheers, to be 3,178*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

JOE SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.—A new prophet, it is whispered, has been selected—a Dr Richards, formerly of Berkshire county, in Massachusetts. He is said to be a man of considerable talent, with a good deal of shrewdness and tact. The announcement will be made in a few days.

For Sale or Rent.

A VERY elegant country Residence, about nine miles from the city, upon the bank of one of the rivers, is offered for *sale or rent*, possession can be given in a few days.

The house is commodious, forty-two feet by twenty feet, two stories, with basement. The out-offices are ample and convenient. There is a valuable orchard and one hundred acres of land in connexion with the improvements. To the purchaser or tenant the crop of hay, oats, potatoes, &c. &c., with a choice stock of cattle, would be sold, if required.

Inquire at the office of Alderman Morrow,
july 22. 5th street.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & SMITH:—My attention has been called to the following Card, in your paper, which has been published therein since the 15th inst., under which you will please publish the following statement:

Caution to the Public.

WHEREAS my wife Hanna has left my bed and board, without any reasonable cause, this is to caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. I am willing to receive her and provide for her according to my circumstances, if she returns to her home and discharges her proper duties, but while she remains at her Father's (Charles Wilkinson's) or any other place than in my house, I shall pay nothing which she contracts. JAS. HUNTER,
july 15, 1844. Coal Lane.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The above notice is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, with the single exception that "HANNAH," not "HANNA" has left the residence of JAMES HUNTER, for as to leaving "*his bed*," he well knows he never had a bed till she took one to him when married; and that she left his residence even, without just cause, is a falsehood for which there is no excuse, as he and his neighbors well knows, and as any person who knows him would reasonably suppose—and that there is any fear of his having to pay debts of her contracting the heartless wretch knows is equally false, as she has already had to pay debts which were contracted while with him. As to his "willingness to provide for her according to his circumstances if she returns to him," they are not sufficient to induce her so to do, if the provision thus provided is to be judged of by what he made for her before he ORDERED her out of his house—for with all his abuse and violations of promises of reform, she did not leave till he informed her if she did she was in addition to taking care of her child of 4 months old, and helping him during the night at Baking, give him from the proceeds of her own work at MILLINERY $1 a week—if his "circumstances" prevents him from giving her any other provisions than this, her duty to her infant child and herself in her present debilitated state of health forbids her acceptance of it. as her father, EDWARD not ("Charles") WILKINSON and her friends with whom she now is, are both perfectly able and willing to make much better provisions for her and her child.
Her Brother,
july 22 WM. WILKINSON.

Splendid Paintings for Sale.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JAMES ROSS, and one of the Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS, painted by that favorite and distinguished artist, the late JAMES BOWMAN, Esq., are offered for sale.

These pictures are not only valuable as being perfect likenesses of the gentlemen for whom they were taken, but possess surpassing merit, as specimens of art—they have been pronounced by connoiseurs to be splendid paintings, and among the most successful works of the eminent painter from whose hand they come.

They may be *seen* at the Looking Glass Store of W. C. WALL, in Fourth street, between Wood and Market.

Attention is especially invited to these portraits, as no other opportunity will, perhaps, ever occur to obtain portraits from the pencil of the gifted BOWMAN, at a price so cheap as these are offered.
july 20

Wholesale Druggists, Grocers, &c.,

WOULD be consulting their own, and the interest of their customers, to a very great extent, by purchasing Spices, Drugs and Dye Woods in the Eastern markets, whole and in sticks, and getting them ground and chipped at the Franklin Manufactory, Second street.

It is not generally known, but nevertheless true, that Drugs and spices sold in the East, are lower in price than whole, of course the profit and cost of grinding must be made up by adulteration; dye woods have at least 15 per cent, and in some cases 25 per cent. of water added to them. Now water, dust, cornmeal and flaxseed meal are plenty here, and we can eat them in their purity, if so it pleases us, without paying a *pepper* price with freight and premium added.

Cinnamon,	Allspice,
Nutmegs,	Gumeric, ground,
Ginger,	Gum Arabic,
Gum Aloes,	Gum Gamboge,
Pumice Stone,	Lac Dye,
Indigo,	Logwood,
Cloves and Mace,	Fustic,
Mustard,	Niewood,
Gum Scamony,	Cam Wood,
Manganese,	Brazil Wood,
Nut Galls,	Lima Wood, chipped,
Pepper,	&c. &c. &c.

The Proprietor will not deal in any of the articles he grinds as a guaranty that all the articles intrusted to him shall remain as pure as when sent to him.

N. B.—Lard Oil constantly on hand.
july 8.-tf J. S. GWYNNE.

20 BARRELS No 2 Mackerel, for sale cheap by
july 18 H. DEVINE & CO.

Patent Lever Watches.

JUST received direct from the Importers, an Invoice of Gold English Lever Watches, full jewell'd, anchor and parachute escapements; two Silver Levers, anchor escapement 13 holes jewelled, all of which will be warranted, for sale by
J K LOGAN & Co.,
jy18. No. 32 Fifth st.

POSTPONEMENT.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

AT CONCERT HALL, PENN STREET,
On Monday Evening, July 22nd, 1844.

MR. LEON NELSON respectfully announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he will give a select Entertainment on the above evening, comprising some of the most popular Songs, Duetts, Ballads, Operatic, &c. Likewise some of the most laughable *Buffo Songs*, many of which are original; in which he will be assisted by Mr. C. L. STOUT and Mr H. CHAPMAN.

Mr N will also, by the request of several persons, deliver his budget of Yankee Eccentricities.

☞ The best musical talent in the city is engaged. Leader of the Orchestra, Mr SHUBERT.

☞ Tickets 25 cents, which will admit one Lady gratis. To admit a Gentleman and two Ladies, 50 cts.

Programme.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture to La Dame Blanche, Orchestra, *Auber.*
2. Solo and Chorus—Behold how brightly, (from Masaniello,) music by *Auber.*
3. Comic—"T-i-m-o-t-h-y," words by *Nelson.*
4. Ballad—She wore a wreath of roses, music by *Knight.*
5. Comic—My eye and Betty Martin, *Graham.*
6. Duett—Deserted by the waning moon, music by *Bradham.*
7. Song "McGregor's Gathering," music by *Lee.*
8. Waltz—by Strauss, Orchestra.
9. Glee—"The Little Pigs lay on the best of straw," Orchestra, *King.*
10. Molly Bawn, *Lover.*
11. First series of Yankee Eccentricities, in which he will sing
12. Song Comic—"Now then Gals," *Nelson.*

There will be an intermission of 10 minutes between the parts.

PART SECOND.

1. Overture to Rataplan, Orchestra *Gyot.*
2. A Ballad, There's a health my Bonnie Lassie, Poetry, by Hiram Keine, Esq., music by *Nelson.*
3. Comic, "Tippity Whitchity," *Lenzo.*
4. Scena, Farewell to the mountain, (from the mountain Sylph,) *Mr C L Stout.*
5. Comic, "Father Murphy" *O'Connell.*
6. Duett, Let him who sighs in sadness, music by *King.*
7. Ballad, Young Ellen Loraine, music by *Lee.*
8. Waltz, by Strauss, Orchestra.
9. Recitative, The sailor boy's Dream, *Dibdin.*
10. Second series of Yankee eccentricities, in which will be introduced.
11. Song, "The Militia Master"

Overture will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.—Tickets may be had at the Music Stores.
july 22.

Star Candles.

THE Subscriber having completed his machinery for making Star Candles, is prepared to supply the friends of home manufacture with an article equal in every respect to any made in the country, and at less price.

For the convenience of families and retailers they are put up in packages of from 10 to 50 lbs. Call and examine them. J S GWYNNE,
jy 20 Franklin Manufactory, Second street.

Portraits.

POLK AND DALLAS.

400 Just received and for sale wholesale and retail
200 Grand Democratic National Banners.
C YEAGER.
jy 20 3t 103 Market street, near Liberty.

JUST RECEIVED—100 lbs. Spanish Flies, at the wholesale and retail Drug Store of JON KIDD,
ju 19. corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

EXT. OF LOGWOOD.—500 lbs Extract of Logwood, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of JONA KIDD,
ju 19. corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

Cannon, Shot and Shells.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
JULY 12, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received in this Bureau until 3 o'clock P M of Monday, the 19th August next, for furnishing and delivering, in the proportions and at the places herein named, the following number and description of cannon, shot and shells for the naval service of the United States, viz:

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

4 eight-inch chambered guns, of about 10,000 pounds each
400 eight-inch solid Shot
300 eight-inch Shells, and
200 stands of grape Shot for eight inch guns
(To be concluded in one contract.)

At Sacketts Harbor, New York.

10 eight-inch chambered Guns, of about 63 cwt each.
25 thirty-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 42 cwt each

At Buffalo, New York.

10 eight-inch chambered Guns, of about 63 cwt each
20 thirty-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 42 cwt each.

At Erie, Pennsylvania.

10 eight-inch chambered Guns, of about 63 cwt each.
25 thirty-two-pounder chambered Guns, of about 42 cwt. each.

At Navy Yard near New York

26 thirty-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 42 cwt each
20 thirty-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 27 cwt each
(To be included in one contract)

At Navy Yard at Gosport, Virginia.

42 thirty two-pounder chambered Guns, of about 42 cwt each
50 thirty-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 27 cwt each
(To be included in one contract)

At Navy Yard near Boston.

1,200 eight-inch Shells

Ordnance on the Northern lakes to be included in one contract.

At the Navy Yard near New York.

1,200 eight-inch Shells, and
700 nine-pounder solid Shot

At Navy Yard near Gosport Va.

1,200 eight-inch Shells, and
800 nine-pounder solid Shot

To be included in one contract.

All the aforesaid guns, shot and shells to conform to drawings to be given by the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and are to be subject to such proofs, tests and inspections near the foundry at which they are made, and such further inspections at the places of delivery, as may be directed by the Chief of the Bureau, and to stand such proof, tests and inspections as will be entirely to his satisfaction; should one-fourth of the number fail in any particular, at any one inspection, the whole lot offered shall be rejected, or such further tests be applied as may be deemed necessary; and all to be delivered by the first day of December, 1844

The contractor to provide an appropriate site for proving the guns.

The proposals must distinctly state the rate per ton (of 2,240 pounds) for the guns, and the rate per pound for the shot and shells, deliverable as above, free of charge;