3. Bank of England exempt from stamp duty "from and after the 21st August, 1844;" bank to allow £180,-000 per annum from the same date.

4. No new bank of issue to be allowed "from and after the passing of this act."

5. Existing banks of issue to give notice to the extent of their average issue during the 12 weeks preceding the 27th April—such notice to be given "within one month next after the passing of this act."

6. No bank to issue upon an average of four weeks, a higher amount than that allowed by the commissioners "after the 10th day of October, 1844."

7. A return of the name of every bank, and of every partner in each banking firm or company, shall be made to the commissioners of stamps and taxes "on the first day of January in each year, or within 15 days thereafter."

8. The agreements that have been made between the Bank of England and the bankers named in schedule O shall cease and determine on the 31st day of December next."

9. The compensation of one per cent to such banks as shall cease "on the 1st day of August, 1856."

10. Any banking company in London, or within 65 miles thereof, though the number of partners exceed six, may draw, accept or endorse bills of exchange "from and after the passing of this act."

11. The exclusive privileges of the Bank of England shall continue until after the expiration of "12 months' notice, to be given after the 1st day of August, 1845."

The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 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.

☞ "Zach," a writer in the American, having taken the trouble to measure the ground occupied by the great whig mass meeting at Broadhurst's, gives its dimensions as 39 yards square, and by allowing two square feet to each person, makes the number in that area 4050. Now, if this area *was* densely filled, and if modern whigs can have "ample room and verge enough" to swing their caps, and hurra for Clay *and* Frelinghuysen *both*, in the compass of two square feet each, then "Zach" is correct in his deductions. But other deductions inevitably follow from the same premises, to wit: that the whigs about these diggins are very small potatoes; and that our fat friend of the American is in himself a host of whiggery—a Triton among the minnows. Whew! only think of condensing whig enthusiasm at a such a rate—in the dog-days: —none but a narrow-minded man could entertain the idea. Why this is worse than the black hole of Calcutta,—it would be cruelty to smoked herring to pack them so. We doubt much if Gwynne's hydraulic press could effect it. We'll bet it can't be done with Grassy Jim—his "stearine" will occupy more space after the oleaginous principle is exuded. We even have our doubts as to the Deacon—but he might go it, if carefully placed edgewise. We would suggest as a means of testing the accuracy of Zach's calculation, which seems to have a more tangible basis than whig calculations generally,—that the experiment be made with "*the* fifteen whigs." Let them be placed, the whole 15, in a pen 5 feet by 6, (which is exactly the ratio of space allowed them by "Zach,") keep them there until M'Clure inflicts a funny speech upon them, to make them laugh, and Forward one, to make their hearts swell within them, and if they don't acknowledge that they could "breathe deeper and freer" elsewhere we'll give in. But the Gazette indignantly denies that it claimed the whole gathering as a whig one —the deacon says it was comprised in part, of loco focos and liberty men. These, undoubtedly, from sheer perverseness, would be for having the largest liberty for their elbows, and thus still further "scrouge" their whig neighbors, now if all this don't show that the whigs were "in a tight place" at Broadhurst's, Zach must acknowledge that he is.

☞ The Gazette of yesterday copies the following falsehood from the Uniontown Democrat:—

"A FAIR ADMISSION.—We understand that Mr. Lowrie, of Pittsburgh, who addressed the Locos on Monday night, was frank enough to admit that Mr. Polk *was opposed to the Tariff*, and he told his brethren their only plan was to elect a majority to Congress who were for the Tariff—and thus, while they were electing Polk, to provide at the same time *against any mischief that he would be bound to do, if elected!* He speaks also against the admission of Texas! The speech, we are told, came upon the Polkites like a shower bath in January."

The misrepresentation is put forth under the very convenient covering for a falsehood, "we understand." The editor takes special care not to be responsible for it, nor can he find any one in his party that will. Mr. Lowrie made no such admission, he could not make such an admission, for, we suppose that he, in common with every other democrat in the district, regards Mr. Polk as a better friend to American industry than the man, who, according to the Gazette, "throttled the Tariff." It is by such misrepresentations alone that our opponents have any hope of misleading the people into the support of Henry Clay. They call him a Tariff candidate, yet they dare not refer to their own opinions of his tariff principles. They call him the Champion of American industry, yet they shrink from giving the public the history of his conduct, and the conduct of his leading friends, in relation to the present Tariff. They know that the records of Congress will show that he has done more to cripple American Manufactures than any other man in the country; they know that, as Mr. Denny said, he united with the nullifiers of the south against the manufacturing interests of the north, and by that union, according to their own statements, he managed to "throttle the Tariff" and spread ruin and distress throughout the country.

These *facts* deter the whigs from discussing the Tariff principles of their own candidate, but to make up for what they lose by his hostility to domestic industry, they misrepresent the opinions and expressions of democrats, and try to make them appear as obnoxious as those they have charged upon Clay. Hence such groundless falsehoods as the one copied by the Gazette about Mr. Lowrie's speech at Uniontown.

☞ The editor of the Gazette does not tell the truth, when he says that the democrats back out from a stump discussion of the principles at issue in the present contest. The democrats never back out from a discussion. They understand their principles too well; they rely too firmly on the honesty and intelligence of the people to suppose that they could be worsted in defending the principles of democracy. They are ready and willing for their opponents, whenever they will agree to debate *all* the questions involved in the present contest.

Mr. Clay has declared that a National Bank is paramount to all other questions, and if the whigs do not back out from their own banter, we hope to see them come before the people, prepared to defend and support the position taken by their leader. Will they support in debate all the positions taken by Mr. Clay?

In noticing this matter the editor of the Gazette cudgeled his brain, to string together half a dozen epithets, which he thought would be offensive to the democrats, and pleasing to his fifteen masters. How ridiculous it is for this miserable creature to suppose that a nickname uttered by him, would wound the feelings of any body. Does he know how supremely he is despised by those whom he expects to please by applying epithets to the democrats? Does he know that they consider *him* the greatest burden that they have to carry in the contest, and that they take no pains to conceal the contempt they feel for him. Does he know that they are trying to raise funds to get another editor, then they will cast him out from the party, to seek some other fifteen who may be fools enough to buy him. He does know all these things, and yet with a full knowledge of the load of contempt that rests upon him, he has the impudence to apply his base epithets to honest men. What an exhibition of hardened wickedness!

"O, SCISSORS!"—There was a meeting of the Native Americans at a Tailor's shop in this city, to *take measures* to promote that cause and to *cut out* work for the ensuing campaign, and likewise, to *sew up* a *remnant* of our foreign population. Our informant says it *seams* to him that the person who was most conspicuous in the meeting, *pants* to disfranchise every foreigner, and that he is opposed to all *round-a-bout* measures to accomplish that purpose. He could not catch the *thread* of the speaker's discourse, but in what he did hear he understood him to say that foreigners were the mere *shreds and patches* of society; they were continually *spunging* upon the Natives, and, however much they might attempt to *cloak* it, he knew that it was their design to cause a *rent* in our form of government, and *to rip up* our republican institutions. We have not seen the proceedings, and are unable to speak more decidedly of the sentiments they adopted. Of one thing, however, we think we may speak with certainty, and that is, that the foreigners got a sound *basting* from those who took part in the meeting.

TROUBLES, political and financial appear to be creeping into the party of the "Natives" at Philadelphia. The late riot has done great injury to the cause in a palitical view, and from several notices in their paper we infer that their agents have been backward in supplying the funds. The party is already dissolving, and the more cunning members of it are grabbing all they can before it falls to pieces.

A RUSH FOR SARATOGA.—A letter from Saratoga Springs states that the arrivals by railroad, from July 12th to July 17th, both inclusive, were as follows:—July 12, 218; July 13, 215; July 14, 103; July 15, 130; July 16, 202; July 17, 157. Total, 1025. The arrivals by stage and private conveyances have probably been five or six hundred more, so that the aggregate number within the last six days has not been less than 1500. The number of visitors now in the village is over 3000; and the next week's list will tell much larger than any which has ever preceded it in the month of July. What a jam!

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.—The Gazette announces that the "Locofocos" have "backed out" from the challenge of Mr. KNOX, from Cumberland county, and some other whigs, to discuss certain topics. Now such is not the fact. The Democrats have no objection to discussion, but the whigs should not be permitted to select all the subjects, and make all the arrangements. *They* want to discuss Tariff and annexation; the Democrats will meet them, but they must also discuss the Bank question, which Mr. CLAY says is "superior in importance" to the Tariff; and they must discuss the Bankrupt Law, which Mr. CLAY aided in passing, and which he voted to retain, in violation of his instructions as a Senator. Dare the whigs discuss these questions—especially the Bank question, or do they "back out?"

☞ Is there any truth in the following paragraph? We find it published in our exchanges from all quarters, but here we can find no person who has any kuowledge of the parties or circumstances. Those who started the report can explain, we suppose.

☞ Two cases of breach of trust came to light a few days since in Pittsburgh. One is that of a young married man, formerly a partner in a house which failed there. He was entrusted with $10,000, and instructions to buy pig metal on the Cumberland river. Unfortunately, after purchasing and paying $1000, he fell into the company of gamblers, and lost $3000; then, in hopes of recovering it, followed them to another place, and again played and lost $3000 more.—Finally he went to St Louis with the balance, leaving his employers minus $9000. The other case is that of a young man, unmarried, who was entrusted with some $4000 or $5000 by a kindhearted friend, which he ran off with.

CUCUMBERS.—The talented editress of the Boston Transcript speaks of an old and highly respectable though somewhat eccentric physician of former times" in Boston, who was asked one day by a patient his opinion of the cucumber for the dinner table—whether it was not peruicious to the stomach and difficult of digestion. "You are sick," said the doctor, "and lay it all to the cucumbers." Now I happen to know what you had for dinner to-day, and pronounce that it is not the *cow*-cumbers that have hurt ye, but the d—d *huckleberry* pudding which came afterwards!"

FOR THE POST.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In the Gazette of the 23d inst., I perceive there is a challenge, to the *Loco Foco* party, to discuss, certain political questions, *on the stump*, "Tariff, annexation, &c., to which I would add, United States Bank, bankrupt act, (which, by the by they understand to a *notch*,) distribution, assumption, &c. The discussion of these questions, I think, would have a good effect, in our part of the county, at least.

FINDLEY.

The coons will scarcely gratify "Findley" by permitting their darling principle, a United States Bank, to be discussed on the stump. That is a question they will not permit to meet the "public eye," until they have an opportunity of fastening it upon the country, and then they will swear that they were always in favor of it.

White Water Canal.—We understand that Mr. Valette, of Cincinnati, has taken the contract of finishing the White Water Canal to Cambridge, and pledges himself to have it done in one year. This is glorious news for the White Water Valley. There is no doubt about the contract, or the contractor's ability to finish the work by the time stipulated.

Brookville (Ia.) Amer.

FOR THE POST.

THE TARIFF IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The great outcry of our whig orators is about the Tariff and our yeomanry are called on to vote for the whig ticket to secure the present Tariff. It is even pretended that the democratic party is not so friendly to protection as the whigs. This is the game of the whigs *just at this time*. Even the editor of the combined Gazette and Advocate now has the impudence to insinuate that our party cannot be trusted on that subject. He pretends to think the workingmen of the democratic party are not as strong friends of a Tariff which protects them, their wives and children, as are the whig counter-hoppers who sell British and French goods in Market and Wood streets. That editor, however, knows better; he knows all our party are Tariff men. His present Job printing ally, the late editor of the Advocate, the whig half of the Gazette and Advertiser, George Parkin, understands the matter and can enlighten White if he needs light. But I do not rely upon assertions, but can give facts to show that the whigs *know* that democrats are the friends of protection and are willing to trust them when it suits them.

I need not refer to the notorious facts, that the leading whigs in this county have, during the last twelve years, again and again supported democrats for the legislature and other offices. I need not refer to the fact that in 1841 when *George Darsie* the present whig candidate for Senate was running against *Edward D. Gazzam*, the democratic candidate, the whigs brought out William Little for the purpose of defeating Darsie and electing Gazzam. I need not remind the editor of the Gazette that the Advocate, then conducted by his present ally, George Parkin, then preclaimed that Mr Darsie "*must be defeated at all hazards*," even at the hazard of electing Gazzam. What plainer evidence could they give that they preferred Gazzam's election to that of their present candidate? Will Deacon White dare to say that the whigs would have preferred the election of Gazzam over Darsie if they supposed that the election of the former would be an anti-Tariff victory? Surely not.

But we need not go back three years or even one for evidence that the whigs have confidence in the democrats upon the Tariff question. On the second Tuesday of last October, William Wilkins, H. M Brackenridge, and Neville B. Craig, were the candidates for Congress. Mr. Brackenridge was a whig and a Tariff man. Mr Craig, all admit, had been an untiring and faithful friend of the protective policy; his uniform course as an editor left no doubt upon that subject. Well, the election took place, Wilkins was elected and a few days after the Advocate declared that "at least one thousand whigs voted for Wilkins." If Mr White has forgotten this, his present ally, George Parkin, can refresh his memory. Now, I would ask, dare Deacon White say that those "one thousand whigs" at least, would have deserted their own Tariff candidate, passed by Craig and voted for Wilkins, if they had believed that he was opposed to protection. Surely he will not *dare* to do so.

Now we come down to our present campaign. C. Darragh and A. Brackenridge, are candidates for Congress: C McKibbin and that same George Darsie, whom the Advocate wished to defeat at all hazards in 1841, are the candidates for Senate. Surely no man will pretend to assert that Wm. Wilkins is a better Tariff man than Alexander Brackenridge, and surely George Darsie is no more a Tariff man now than he was when the Advocate proclaimed that he must "be defeated at all hazards."

From this brief retrospect it is manifest that this cry about the Tariff and Free trade and about the "Loco Focos" being opposed to the former and in favor of the latter is mere trickery, discarded in 1841 and '43, but used very boisterously in 1844. Just before the election in 1841 the whig organ proclaimed that George Darsie "must be *defeated* at all hazards," and perhaps in October, 1844, the same organ may cry out George Darsie "must be *elected* at all hazards." Are the yeomanry of the country to be thus humbugged? I opine not.

In 1843, according to the Advocate, "at least one thousand whigs voted for Wilkins," in preference to Judge Brackenridge. Why then should they not vote for Alexander Brackenridge in preference to Cornelius Darragh?

A DEMOCRAT.

A Dreadful Tornado at Chambersburgh, Pa—A Paper Mill Destroyed.—A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated Chambersburgh, July 19th, says:—"I write in haste, to inform you of the destruction of the large paper mill on the bank of the Conococheague creek, in this town. A tornado passed over this place about 2 o'clock this afternoon. It lasted but a few minutes, but when it had passed, this extensive building lay a mass of ruins. There were seventeen or eighteen persons in the mill at the time of the occurrence, all of whom were got out after considerable exertions. Among them were Dr Culbertson, sen., the proprietor, who escaped with some severe bruises and scratches—his two sons, Dr Edmund and Mr John Culbertson; both are severely injured; a little boy who is a grandson of Dr C. who is very badly hurt; seven or eight females, some of whom are very badly injured, and five or six men, some of whom are also badly hurt. This mill was erected several years since, at a cost of $30,000. It was employed entirely in the manufacture of straw paper and binders' boards; large quantities of which were in it at the time of the accident. The Tornado passed from N W to S E. and was very violent; we seemed to be just on the edge of it, for the sun shone brightly while the rain poured down in torrents. I understand that it has done much injury to crops, buildings, trees, &c. in the country.—The wind seemed to go with a whirling motion, twisting off trees, &c. in its course."

Lynching.—In Panola, Mississippi, a few days ago, a case of lynching occurred, arising out of the case of a laborer in the employ of a clergyman in Holmes co., in said State, who stole from him a colored man, two horses, and his two little daughters, one twelve and the other ten, and left for Texas. He was caught at, or near Helena, Arkansas. It was the intention of the fellow to make a wife of one of the little girls, and the colored man 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 overheard, that outrage upon them was prevented by the colored man. Both culprits were marched into Panoli, hand-cuffed. The citizens hearing of their arrival, and the circumstances attending, assembled, and formed an extra judicial tribunal, appointed a jury of twelve men, who sentenced them to be severely cowhided, the sentence to be executed one upon the other. This was accordingly done—the colored man receiving thirty-five lashes and the white man twenty-five. They were then handed over to their guard, to be taken to jail in Holmes county, for further punishment by the regular constituted laws.

Rum and Murder.—A man named John White, the keeper of a drink shop in Memphis, Tenn, was shot and killed on the 10th inst, by a person named Perkins. It appears that Perkins had been using very indecent language before the door of White, which reached the ears of the females within, at which White remonstrated, whereupon Perkins, intoxicated no doubt, went off and armed himself, and returned, when a quarrel ensued, during which White seized him by the throat, when Perkins drew a pistol and shot him through the lower part of the breast, killing him almost instantly.

A Subject for the Gallows.—Under this head the New Haven Courier gives an account of a lad some 14 or 15 years of age, who stuck up a considerable quantity of *three-fourths inch* tacks on the sidewalk, heads on the pave and points up, which was undoubtedly done that bare-footed children, in passing might stick them in their feet! What rascality and diabolical villainy for one so young.

One of the diabolical practices of Benedict Arnold, when a boy, was to strew broken glass bottles in the path of the little barefooted school children of his native place. His subsequent history was in keeping with his early promise, and though he did not explate his offences on the gallows, the close of his career was such that the agony of the "patent drop" would have been pleasure in comparison.

Sabbath Convention at Saratoga.—By a Circular signed by the Mayor of Albany, the Mayor of Troy, Chancellor Walworth, and about seventy others, a State Convention is invited to be held at Saratoga, the second of August, when the Rev Dr Nott, Dr Edwards, and some of our leading statesmen, are expected to make addresses, and measures are to be discussed for encouraging througout the community a proper observance of the appointed "day of rest."

ARKANSAS INTELLIGENCE.

The Arkansas papers comes to us filled with "murders, rows, stabbings shootings," etc. etc. At the "Great Ball Play" between the Pusemataha w and Pockshuanubbe Districts of the Choctaw Nation (the former being victorious) which came off on the 18th ult. an individual named Harris Fraizure, was shot by the Captain of the Light Horse, but the wound did not prove dangerous. A white man was stabbed in two or three places. The game produced considerable excitement which engendered quarrels—and these ended in a recourse to pistols and knives.

The Van Buren Intelligencer contains the particulars of a horrid murder committed in the Choctaw Nation for the gain of the trifling sum of $80 or $100.—The deed was perpetrated on the military road leading from Fort Smith to Fort Towson, upon the ridge which divides the waters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. A family was returning from Texas to Arkansas, in company with which were two men named Goddard and Burgess.

The latter had a horse, and when they reached Kia-mi-chi, a stream about twenty miles from the dividing ridge, towards Red River, he persuaded Goddard to leave the wagon, as they could travel faster by alternately riding and walking; this G. acceded to, and they left the wagon. When in advance of the wagon some distance, Burgess murdered Goddard (who had some eighty or one hundred dollars) and partially burnt the body of his victim. Burgess was instantly pursued.

It is said that Burgess is on his way to Missouri.—He was well armed with pistols and bowie-knife, and mounted. His expression was exceedingly fierce, dark, and sinister. *St Louis Gazette.*

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival at New Orleans on the 11th inst., of the steamship New York, Capt. Wright, and sloop Sarah Boyle, Capt. Small, the Picayune has Galveston dates up to the 7th. The news will be found interesting.

Accounts from almost every section represent the crops as highly promising. The corn crop is regarded as perfectly safe, and the indication for cotton could not be better.

The rate of Texas Government Exchequer Bills was eighty cents at the Galveston Custom House.

The Texan papers appear to say but little about Annexation since the Treaty was rejected in our Senate. The editor is now more buisily engaged upon home or local affairs.

The Prince de Solms and suite had arrived at Galveston. The Civilian says: "He comes out as the representative of a very wealthy and influential association lately formed at Mayence, on the Rhine.

The Telegraph and some of the other papers blame Gen. Houston for his peace policy towards the Indians and for his indifference in attending to the wants of the Mier prisoners, now at Perote, in Mexico.

Since the two fights with the Indians in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi; it is said that Col. Kinney is in daily expectation of another attack.

Lt. Thos. S. Lubbock, one of the Santa Fe prisoners who escaped, is keeping the Old Capitol House at Houston.

The Fourth of July was duly honored at Galveston by a celebration.

The most interesting intelligence by this arrival is the account of a desperate action recently fought near the Pinto Trace, in which the daring Col. Hays, with only 14 men, defeated a body of Camanches, Wacoes and Mexicans, numbering over 75.

The Picayune after giving the letter from the Houston Star, descriptive of the battle, says: "It was a "fair standing up fight," and the Indians never evinced greater bravery. Twenty-three of them were counted dead upon the field, and as many more are known to have been wounded, many of them mortally. No shot was fired at a distance of more than eight or ten steps, with the exception of the last, a fact which shows the desperation of the conflict. Of Col. Hays' men, Peter Fox was shot through the head died on the spot. R A. Gillespie and Samuel Walker were dangerously wounded with lances, the latter supposed to be mortally. He was one of the Mier prisoners who escaped last year from Tacubaya, near Mexico."

Another battle was fought near the Colorado, on the 12th of June, between a party of some 25 Indians, and a small number of mounted men under Capt. York. Three of the Indians were killed on the spot Two of the Texans were wounded, Jackson Bell, and Col. Neil. The latter, like Walker, had been a prisoner in Mexico and escaped.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ITEMS FROM LONDON.

Mr Thomas Hudson, a popular comic writer and singer, died in London on the 19th ult.

The popular vocalist, Mr H Phillips, embarks for New York on the 22d August, via Portsmouth—His valuable collection of pictures is advertised for sale.

Mr and Mrs Charles Kean have retired for a short time to the quietude of private life at the estate Mr Kean, in Hampshire.

Francis Cramer, the veteran violinist, and leader of all the great festivals, concerts, &c. in England, for the last half century, has taken his farewell of the profession at the Hanover square Rooms, in London. His brother John Cramer, the great pianist, is also about to retire.

Mrs Anderson, the pianist, had been seriously indisposed, but is now out of danger.

It is now stated that Drury Lane Theatre will positively be opened in September next, under the management of Mr Bunn.

Madame Vestris and Charles Mathews are on a professional tour through the principal towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Mr John Parry, the comic singer, is at present completing an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, in London.

Mr Charles Kemble's first series of an entertain nent called "Readings of Shakspeare," were so well received by the public, that Mr Mitchell has engaged this distinguished gentleman to repeat the course at the St James' Theatre, London.

The drama has not been for years at so low an ebb in England as at the present time. Theatres which have heretofore been good property, can now with difficulty find lessees.

☞ Twelve or fourteen persons were injured more or less, and some of them quite seriously, at the fire yesterday morning. Five of them, strangers, have been taken to the Hospital. The injuries were mostly caused by jumping from the upper stories, in the haste, confusion and necessity of the circumstances.—One man had his leg broke, one woman met with the same misfortune, and another woman jumped out of the second story window with an infant. This woman escaped without serious damage, but the child, it is feared, will not recover. The others who were injured were bruised, cut, etc. but suffered no fractures, or very dangerous external hurts. *Buffalo Cour.*

The Effects of Nativeism on Mercantile Prosperity.—An interesting fact has come to our knowledge, which we think will impress our sober and mercantile community unfavorably as regards the effects of this principle, carried out into practice. New York and Philadelphia merchants are constantly in business connection. During the recent riots in Philadelphia, some $250,000 worth of paper signed and endorsed by Philadelphia merchants of good standing, for goods bought in New York, were offered for negotiation at the New York banks. They were refused on the ground—"that however high those merchants might stand on that day, the next morning might witness the destruction of their houses and stores, and themselves reduced to beggary." The paper was sent back to Philadelphia to remain there on deposit.

Another fact is that a wealthy merchant who had been trading abroad came to Philadelphia, with $200,-000 to spend the rest of his life there and to invest his property in real estate. He liked the air, and the people, till the riots came up, when, although he had commenced the erection of a house, he moved to New York and took up his final residence there. *Philadelphia Times.*

The whigs have lately had another important acquisition to their ranks; we mean David L. Child, Esq., who until recently, was the able editor of the National Anti Slavery Standard. He addressed a mass meeting of the whigs at Northampton, a few days since, and spoke for two hours, with tremendous effect. *New Haven Palladium.*

Mr. Child has always been a raving whig, and for a long time edited one of the most virulent whig papers in Massachusetts. He is the man whom Mr. Webster pointed out, during one of his political speeches in Faneuil Hall, as "his friend in the gallery." *Bost. Post.*

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday Morning, July 26, 1844.

Business is generally dull and very few large or important sales to report. The stocks of goods are generally excellent and prices low. Our rivers are in comparatively good order for the season.

Flour—Stocks very light and coming in very slowly, sales are very quick at $3,25, and all good that arrives.

Grain—Wheat 60a62½c per bushel. 1800 bushels of Oats from Blairsville sold at 18 cents at the canal.

Ashes plenty and dull, Scorchings and Pots 3¼—Pearls 4¼a4¼c per lb.

Buckets—Patent good large sizes sell at $2,60a2,75 per doz cash.

Brooms—Corn Brooms are ready sale and several wagon loads were sold at $1,12½a1,16 per doz according to quality.

Beeswax—Sales of all that arrives at 26a27 cents per lb.

Blooms—50 tons Juniata sold at 6 mo at $50 Pig Metal—Sales of 50 tons first quality at $30 half cash, and half at 4mos; 200 tons Allegheny metal at $29 at 6 months. Iron, common 3, Juniata 3¼c per lb, Nails 4a4½c per lb.

Cheese plenty, dull and low—sales from stores 3a4c and the choicest in boxes at 5c per lb.

Cotton Yarn—No 5 to 10 17c, 11 to 13 19c per lb.

Cotton—Sales 7½a8½ c per lb.

Feathers—Sales of 1400 lbs—ordinary at 21 cash, choice sells at 28c per lb.

Fruit—Dried Apples 68a70, Dried Peaches $1 per bushel, good green Apples $1,50a1,75 per bbl.

Groceries—Coffee—Rio, &c., 7a8c per lb; New Orleans Sugar 6¾a7½c, and N O Molasses, 32c per gallon.

Provisions—Bacon, sales Hog Round 3¼a4½ cents per lb.

Cattle Market—164 head of beef cattle sold at 2½a3½ per lb; 157 Sheep sold at $1 a head; 37 Calves sold at $1,50a3 per head.

Salt—Sales of 400 bbls delivered at the wharf at $1,12½ per bbl; sales at the river and from stores at $1,06¼a1,25 per bbl.

Wool—Prime Saxony 45, full blood 40, ¾ do38, ½ 33a35, pulled 28, Lambs 28a 30c per lb.

Star Candles.

ONE cent saved is two cents earned,' so said Benjamin Franklin, and so will all who make trial of J. S. Gwynne's STAR CANDLES. They will find on trial, that the price at which the subscriber sells them, makes them come as cheap as tallow candles. While in cleanliness and beauty, they are equal to spermaceti: at the same time, they remain perfectly hard at a temperature of 140 degrees, being much warmer than the summer's sun.

J. S. GWYNNE,
July 24 Franklin Manufactory, 2d street.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Mifflin Township, Allegheny Co. Pa, about one mile below M'Keesport; a large red cow, with a star in the face, and short crumpled horns—supposed to be nine years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

FULTON ECKLES.
july 26-w3t*

DR. CHARLES WHITLAW'S MEDICATED VAPOR BATH.

THIS celebrated Bath is now established in Fifth street near Smithfield, where persons wishing to avail themselves of its benefits will be attended to at any hour of the day.

The effects of the Vapor Bath are—

To equalize the circulation of the blood, and hence to remove coldness of the hands and feet, and to lessen the determination or flow of blood to the head.

To promote sweat, and re-establish insensible perspiration, and thereby to relieve symptoms of internal inflammation.

To diminish nervous irritability, and in no instance has it failed to cure tic douloureux.

To promote cutaneous eruptions, and remove diseases of the skin.

To remove the effects of mercury from the system.

To promote absorption of dropsical effusions.

To relieve difficulty of breathing, and hence to cure Asthma and other diseases of the chest and lungs.

To strengthen the stomach and impart a tone to the digestive organs, and cure dyspepsia with its consequent disorders.

To promote the healing of Scrofulous and chronic ulcers.

To remove Gouty and Rheumatic pains, and swellings from the joints, and cure Lumbago, Sciatica, &c.

THE QUINCY.—The Bath has never failed to relieve it.

THE CROUP.—It may be regarded as a specific.

THE WHOOPING COUGH.—Gives great relief.

THE MEASLES.—No instance of death having taken place when the Bath has been employed.

To prevent and cure discharges of blood from the lungs and other internal organs of the body.

To cure acute and chronic inflammation, the bath judiciously medicated is a certain specific.

To cure Gout, in all its forms, in a shorter period of time than any agent hitherto employed.

The bath has proved a perfect specific in Influenza
july 26 FLEMING & BLACK.

WANTED SOON,—several good cooks and girls of all work, for private Fam ilies.—Wanted places for a number of clerks—labourers, coachmen and waiters, and for several men and boys to work in town and country. Also wanted places for a number of colored men and boys, as cooks, coachmen, waiters, &c. Please apply at Harri's Agency and Intelligence Office. jy 26, 1844.

To the Gentlemen of Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the gentlemen of this city and vicinity, that he has commenced the BOOT and SHOE making business in Fourth street, opposite the Mayor's office, at the stand lately occupied by P. Kerrigan. Having been foreman in some of the most fashionable boot shops in the Eeastern cities; and having furnished himself with the best French and American calf skins, he hopes by his attention to business to merit a share of public patronage To those gentlemen who have kindly patronized him he returns his sincere thanks, and can with confidence appeal for the goodness of his work and knowledge of his business.

July 24-tf. A. TERNAN.

J. R. Lambdin,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PAINTER,

MAY be found daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., until the first of September, at the Western University, Third street, above Smithfield.

Pittsburgh, July 24-3t

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the County Commissioner's Rooms until the 10th day of August next, for the building of the following Bridges, viz:

One Bridge over Street's Run, near Bisher's Mill, Mifflin Township.

One Bridge over Fallen timber Run, Elizabeth Town.

One Bridge over Watson's Run, two miles above Elizabeth town, (Elizabeth Township.)

Plans and specimens will be exhibited at the Commissioner's Office, up to the day of Letting.

By order of the Commissioners of Allegheny County.

JAMES GORMLY, Cl'k.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1841. American copy.

Single Milled Casimere Cloths.

A LIGHT and elegant article for summer wear, Tweed Coats of every variety and color, together with a large assortment of new style light pantaloon stuffs and vestings which we are prepared to cut and make to order, after the latest and most approved styles, at very moderate prices.

The principle on which this concern is conducted, is own, by manufacturing a good article, and selling at prices that cannot fail to meet the approbation of every purchaser. We trust to realize our remuneration in ready sales and quick returns.

ALGEO & McGUIRE.
Fashionable Head Quarters, 251 Liberty st.
july 24

Encourage Domestic Industry,

AMERICAN FILES AND RASPS.

THE subscriber having been appointed "Sole Agent" for the sale of Josiah Ankrim & Sons' Files and Rasps, manufactured in this city, from steel prepared expressly for the purpose, is now ready to execute orders, and supply the article to Merchants, Machinists and consumers in general, at manufacturers prices, being much lower in price and warranted of equal quality to any imported Files heretofore sold in this market.

☞ Orders to any extent promptly executed by

JAMES M. COOPER,
jy 24-d1m No 58 Wood street.

JUST Received at M'Kenna's Auction Mart, corner of Second & Wood streets. Invoice and bills of Lading of Hardware and fancy goods, received this day from the importers; due notice and further description will be given on receipt.

july 24 P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Agency, Notarial and Conveyancing Office,

E street, four doors east of the Globe office,

WASHINGTON CITY.

THE undersigned has removed his office and residence from the Northern Liberties to the above-named place being nearly equidistant between the War and Navy Departments and the Post Office and Patent Office Departments, where he will continue to attend to the business of

Mail Contractors, Land Claimants,
Pensioners, Patentees,
Army Contractors, Navy Contractors, &c.

Before the different departments of Congress. Also, all business of an agency nature, whether public or private. Legalized copies of documents, with notarial certificates, furnished at any time.

The subscriber will also act as agent for non-resident property holders, in attending to their property, collecting rents, depositing or paying them to order, &c.

Having resided at the seat of government upwards of twenty years, and become familiar with the usages and forms of office, he is prepared to transact the business of non-residents promptly, and relieve them from the inconvenience and expense of personal attendance. Charges reasonable, and regulated by the amount of claims and services performed.

All letters, to insure attention, should be *free of postage*, and enclose a small *retaining fee* to aid in preliminary proceedings; as well as contain a correct description of the business.

All *confidential* communications will be so considered, and promptly attended to.

EDMUND F. BROWN,
Notary Public, General Agent, and Conveyancer.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. W. Crane & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Charles McKerraher, Esq., and Thos. C. Clarke, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
William M. Brown, Esq., New York city.
Rev. Daniel Sharp, D D., and Rev. B. Stow, Boston, Mass.
Hon. J. W. Williams, Lancaster, N. H.
Hon. A. H. Sevier, Arkansas.
L. C. Paine Freer, Esq., and Dr. L. D. Boone, Chicago, Illinois.
Rev. I. T. Hinton, and C. W. Coots, Esq., St. Louis, Missouri.
Col. John H. Wheeler, Raleigh, N. C.
William McDaniel, Esq., and J. E. Blake, Esq., P. M., Cannonsburg, Pa.
Rev. J. F. Brown, Gainesville, Ala.
july 24-3t

DON'T MISTAKE THE PLACE.

REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty street, keeps constantly on hand, and are daily receiving, Fresh Supplies of choice Family Groceries, comprising an extensive assortment, among which are the following articles—

Mocha, Java and Rio Coffee, best quality;
Superior Green and Black Teas;
Spices of all kinds, ground and unground;
New Orleans Sugars and Molasses;
Assorted Loaf Sugars;
Crushed and Pulverized do;
Boston Syrup Molasses;
Fine Honeydew do;
Raisins, Figs, Currants, Prunes, Citron;
Tamarinds, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts;
Bitter Almonds, Ground Nuts;
Rice, Rice Flour, Sago, Tapioca;
Kentucky, Boston, French and London Mustard.
White Wine and Raspberry Vinegar;
Meat and Fish Sauces, and Catsups;
India Currie Powder, Anchovy Paste;
Underwood's Pickles, assorted,
do Preserves and Sauces;
Salmon, Mackarel, Shad, Lobsters;
Sardinies, Anchovies, Herrings;
Italian Maccaroni, and Vermicelli;
Superior Chocolate and Cocoa;
Olive Oil, Sarsaparilla Syrup;
Oil of Spruce, Oil of Lemon;
Jujube and Balsamicque Paste;
Isinglass, Liquorice, Rock Candy;
Caraway, Canary and Mustard Seeds;
Saleratus, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts;
Brimstone, Rotten Stone, Whiting;
Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Chalk;
Starch, Madder, Logwood;
Nicaragua and Camwood;
Castile, Toilet, and Rosin Soaps;
Sperm, Star, and Tallow Candles,
Fine Salina and Liverpool Salt;
Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Brushes;
Patent Buckets and Keelers;
Nails, assorted, Window Glass;
Corn Brooms, Tobacco, Segars;
Water Crackers, Butter Biscuit, &c.

All of which, and many other articles are offered at the lowest prices by

REINHART & STRONG,
july 23 140 Liberty street.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs,

July 18, 1844.

TO carry into effect that part of the act of Congress, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1845, which relates to the purchase of American water-rotted Hemp—

Proposals will be received at this Bureau, until 3 o'clock, P M, of the 29th day of August next, for delivering at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., two hundred tons of American water-rotted Hemp.

This Hemp must be equal in quality to the Riga Rein Hemp heretofore purchased for the Navy, samples of which are now in the said navy yard—must be delivered free of all expense to the United States, and be subject to the inspection and approval of persons who will be appointed by, and act under, instructions from the Navy Department.

Persons making offers must state the price asked per ton of 2240 pounds, delivered at the Navy Yard, and must forward with them the offers of persons of sufficient property to become sureties in one third the amount of the contract, for its performance, if the offer should be accepted.

Separate