The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

"Having full confidence in your abilities and republican principles, I invited you to my cabinet; and I can never forget with what discretion and talents you met those great and delicate questions which were brought before you whilst you presided over the Department of War, which entitled you to my thanks and will ever be recollected with the most lively feelings of friendship by me.

"But what has endeared you to every true American, was the noble stand which you took; as our minister at Paris, against the Quintuple Treaty, and which, by your patriotism, energy and fearless responsibility, defeated its nefarious object, and saved the honor and independence of France—a treaty intended by Great Britain to change our international laws, make her mistress of the seas, and destroy the national independence, not only of our country, but of all Europe, and enable her to become the tyrant on every ocean."—*General Jackson's Letter to General Cass.*

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY

"WM. BUTLER and his five sons" was a favorite toast with Washington, and Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER is one of them. The Butlers have fought on every field from Bunker Hill to Monterey, and there is a tower of strength in the very name.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.
I. HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia County.
II. HON R. KNEASS' do City.
III. ISAAC SHUNK, do County.
IV. A. L. ROCKAFELLOW, do do
V. JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery do
VI. HARRIS E. WEAVER, Lehigh do
VII. WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester do
VIII. HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster do
IX. PETER KLINE, Berks do
X. BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe do
XI. WM. SWETLAND, Wyoming do
XII. ISRAEL BRADWELL, Tioga do
XIII. JOHN C. KING, Clinton do
XIV. JOHN WETMAN, Lebanon do
XV. ROBERT J. PARKS, York do
XVI. FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin do
XVII. JOHN CRESWELL, Huntingdon do
XVIII. CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene do
XIX. GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford do
XX. JOSEPH R. SHANON, Beaver do
XXI. GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Allegheny do
XXII. W. H. DAVIS, Crawford do
XXIII. ELNATHAN IVES, Potter do
XXIV. JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler do

DEFINITION OF TREASON.

From the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No person shall be convicted of Treason, unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses, to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Looking-Glass for Moral Traitors!

Extract of a Letter from Col. Wynkoop

"I tell you, sir, there is a spirit abroad among the good Americans engaged in this war, which will not sleep in sheathing dormity—a spirit which awaits but their return, to thunder down upon the mouthing, scribbling sycophants of a most unjust party, the full measure of an honest indignation. It is the same that brooded over our land during the war of the Revolution and the last war; and men of the present day, pulsied with age, have lived to curse, with tears of repentance, the hour when she, with scornful finger, marked them for life as the TORIES of that country."—*Sir, there can be no difference between the men who in '76 cursored the British, and those who in '47 carry arguments and sympathy to the Mexicans!* This kind of language, from a man who came into this campaign a Whig in policy, may sound strange to you, but I have again and again been compelled to listen to and to suffer it, which would fain change the disposition and debase the affection of the most distinguished partisan. Even now, I do not object to the leading and main principles of any party, so much as to curse and execrate the men, one of its acknowledged leaders and supporters. If there is any reason which will prevent General Scott from either an honorable peace, or honorable death, the whole city of the Aztecs, with its powerful batteries, is the SPIRIT OF TREASON which I sometimes vainly see is promulged by the leading whig journals at home. In a sortie upon some indomens or Jalapa, a short time since, I possessed myself of all the newspapers published in that place and upon examining them, I find that, in that place, the same as in Mexico, the strongest expressions published against our navy are selections from WHIG PAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES."

Extract of a Letter from Norton McGiffin, of Washington County, to General Cass.

"Winchedille and myself were detached from the rest of the company, and had a hard time of it. We had been fighting from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4, when the rest left us. Winchedille was wounded slightly in the side. I was knocked over, but not hurt badly. Our escape was miraculous. The bodies of the slain, or rather butchered, were found that night and brought in. They were most horribly mutilated (agreeably to the instructions of WM. TORRYN) by the *humane Mexicans*; so much so, that it was difficult to recognize, in their mutilated forms, our former comrades, who so lately bloomed in the full vigor of health. Poor Cruttenden was most horribly disfigured; and, in fact, they all bore the most shameful marks of violence from the merciless enemy. They have died in a GOOD CAUSE, fighting for their COUNTRY'S RIGHTS; yet fell not so much a sacrifice for their country, as to *pamper Clay's hatred—may I not say fanatical opposition at home*, which, if persisted in, must weaken, say destroy, every effort of the Administration, to prosecute the war to a speedy termination—will cripple every energy of the government, and compel us to wage the war *ad infinitum*, or conclude a dishonorable peace. But for the INEXPRESSIBLE *spirit of opposition*, we had been home ere this, and *our stay here can only be determined* by the duration of *that opposition*."

Extract from a Letter from Sergeant Major ——'s Letter from Capt. Charles Naylor.

"I believe that there can be no peace. I have always believed this; and my belief is confirmed by the occurrences of every day. Let there be election in the administration; and then let us have vigorous decision in the army. * * * * * * * * * * * * The whigs are mad. I hang my head with humiliation and shame, when I think that I have been a member of their party. Mr. Webster's speech has been republished here, by the Mexicans, in every variety of form, as well as a version of Mr. Clay's; and they have been made the foundation of appeals to the Mexican people, confirming them in their indecision—falsifying their hopes, that one of the great parties of our country will arrest the prosecution of the war; and putting off forever, in my opinion, all hopes of an honorable settlement of it. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE WHIG LEADERS ARE GUILTY OF THE WORST KIND OF TREASON. I have discovered here, that some one in the States, who has had access to all the publications of the country, has been in correspondence with the Mexican Secretary of State, and has transmitted to him all the articles of the American press favorable to the Mexicans and the Mexican cause. I have in my possession nearly *three hundred* of these articles. Many of them were translated and republished here; and one of them, as printed from the 'New York Express,' (an organ of the Catholics of the United States to oppose Mr. Polk's administration, upon the ground that the war was a Catholic war—a crusade against the Catholic religion in Mexico,) has not only been published in the Mexican papers, but printed in hand-bills, and circulated by thousands at all the *churches from the city of Mexico*. *What can tell, in view of facts like these, how much of the blood that has been shed in this war is owing to the action of such publications?*"

Extract of a Letter from O. H. Rippey, of Company A 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, dated

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1, 1848.

"I scarcely know what opinion to express of this war, but what would be the best policy our Government could pursue. I had hoped, that the profound judgment, the long experience, and extraordinary ability of such eminent Statesmen as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, could have dictated some remedy, to have extricated our country from the unpleasant situation in which she is now placed—but how sorely are we disappointed. The late speech of Mr. Clay has already done more to prolong this war, than anything that could possibly have been desired by our hitcrest enemy. The Mexican people derive encouragement and hope from such sentiments as Mr. Clay and a number of Whig private correspondents; and if they desire to consult the interests of our country, to promote the good cause of peace, such language must be entirely stopped—an opposite tone must prevail *universally*, they must see us all *firm* and *united* upon this absorbing question. Let our sentiment—our purpose only prevail; a firm determination to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, and if anything will ever bring about a termination of the war, it is this; but so long as an opposite course be pursued, that hope is vain. It is too late now to argue upon the principle or origin of the war, to enquire into its justice—the question on our part, is the day for reasoning is past. Now is the time for action—prompt, vigorous, decisive action. We want men, not speeches. Give them blows, no words. The language uttered by some of the press—the epithets applied to us such as murderers, robbers and fiends—the misdeeds—the cursings invoked upon us, who have forsaken their home and country—who have come here to endure every imaginable privation, to expose themselves to danger and death in every form—and that too by our own countrymen—calls forth the bitterest condemnation—the most profound scorn and disgust. You may imagine how keenly we feel the injustice and baseness of such language. Miserable, contemptible wretches, protected as they are by the sacred "freedom of the press"—but more especially by distance—secure and comfortable as they are at home, they thus thunder their infamous lies and hurl the foulest insults at men who are fighting, bleeding, dying for them. But let them take their way, let them talk on—let them wallow. I do not envy them; I would not stop their mouths. Better be as I am—day and night the moon than such an infamous wretch as one of these."

Extract from the Speech of Colonel Henry S. Lane, of the Indiana Volunteers at Matamoras, on the 22nd of February, 1847.

"Why and for what purpose are we here? It does not become me to say present position to speak of the causes which led to the present unhappy conflict between the United States and Mexico, nor of the manner in which the war has been conducted—it is enough for us to know that we are here in obedience to the call of our country; that we came to defend a sister State, to protect the national honor, to avenge the blood of our slaughtered brethren. If the character of the war is now changed, or shall be changed hereafter, we are surely not to blame for it. *When our territory is invaded, our citizens butchered, and our country is involved in a state of war, actual, real, not the citizen who then withholds his aid and stops to coldly calculate the causes and chances of that war, whatever his professions may be*, HERE AS HEART A TRAITOR. *As a citizen soldier, we have never sought this war; it has been forced upon us.* The Government of Mexico has refused to receive our Ministers, has refused to negotiate, has refused to redress our just claims, and failed to respect our Treaties. FOR THESE CAUSES HER WAR WAS COMMENCED."

Pennsylvania Election.

Returns for Governor and Canal Commissioner.

	G. WOLF.		JOHNSTON.	CANAL COM'R.
	Lenoth.	*Johnston.*	*Patton.*	*Mish'n.*
Allegheny,*	6164	6858	6130	6244
Adams,*	1805	2231	1785	2314
Armstrong,*	2128	2094	2215	1864
Berks,*	8411	4207	8390	4113
Beaver,*	2384	2760	2	
Bucks,*	110			
Bedford,*	2739	2613	2736	2610
Blair,*		908	7	
Butler,*	2308	2410	2310	2303
Bradford,	480			
Cambria,*	270		232	
Carbon,*	996	768	1000	744
Chester,*	5140	6895	6101	6898
Centre,	690			
Cumberland,*	3060	2989	3090	2968
Columbia,	1180			
Crawford,*	2561	2580	2778	2398
Clarion,*	2238	1254	2209	1134
Clinton,	154			
Clearfield,	532			
Dauphin,*	2269	3249	2287	3203
Delaware,*		495	1480	1974
Elk,	138			
Erie,*		1413	7	
Fayette,*	3290	2776	3273	2710
Franklin,*	2985	3755	3004	3736
Greene,	1020			
Huntingdon,		482		
Indiana,	1568	2371	1568	2268
Juniata,	98			
Jefferson,	260			
Lebanon,		840		
Lancaster,*		4212		
Lehigh,	449			
Lycoming,	461			
Luzerne,	800			
Monroe,	1230			
Mercer,*	3109	3043		
Mifflin,	226			
Montgomery,*	5218	4685	5337	4522
McKean,	75			
Northampton,*	3476	2551	3407	2461
Northumberland	455			
Perry,*	1100			
Philadelphia city,*	4372	8963	4974	8953
Phil'a. county,*	16028	17003	16015	17039
Pike	470			
Potter,	350			
Schuylkill,*	3538	4264	3534	4181
Somerset,*	1103	2755		
Sullivan,	180			
Susquehanna,	890			
Tioga,	900			
Union,		1208		
Venango,*	1522	988	1522	932
Westmoreland,*	4955	2856	4983	2689
Washington*	3948	4065	3952	3906
Warren,*	1145	947	1136	901
Wayne,	600			
Wyoming,	100			
York,*	4345	4162		

Gen. Cass on Slavery.

There is no circumstance connected with the honored standard-bearers of the Democratic party, calculated more effectually to cement the entire mass of the honest *People* of our country, in an effort on their behalf, than the fact, that they occupy the broad ground of principles to be contended for by *all*, who value our present admirable Constitution, and who therefore cherish the union of these States as a thing above all price. They contend for and sustain political doctrines, which are proper objects of consideration among the granite hills of New Hampshire, and, at the same time, amid the cotton and sugar plantations of Louisiana,—doctrines calculated to operate as beneficially upon the commerce of New York as the cornfields of Ohio; as truly for the benefit of the cotton and woollen manufacturer, as the manufacturer of charcoal in the midst of our dense forests:—doctrines, in short, *for the whole country*, because they are the doctrines of republican equality and the Constitution; and because any doctrines at variance with them, are only calculated to overcome the influence of that Constitution—which is the beacon light of Freedom for the world.

How much more ennobling is it, to occupy ground like this, than that of the bigoted and narrow-minded sectionist, whose paltry soul has never originated or entertained an idea, beyond the limits of New York or Pennsylvania, or, it may be, *Delaware!* How infinitesimal must be the soul that, incapable of comprehending the *liberty in unity* of a vast collection of happy and prosperous States, can only take within its grasp the Middle States, the South, or the West! And how lamentably degenerated must be *many* in our day, compared with the honored *few* of a past generation, who pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, in the effort to secure, for the oppressed of every land, an asylum, where peace, plenty, and prosperity should be the crowning characteristics!

We have been led to indulge in these reflections, from the perusal of the following brief extract, from that able production of Gen. Cass, in relation to "the right of search:"

"We are no slave-holder. We never have been. We never shall be. We deprecate its existence on principle, and pray for its abolition every where, when this can be effected *justly* and *peaceably* and *safely* for both parties. But we would not carry fire and sword into a nation, and murder and ruin into a peaceable community to push on to the accomplishment of the object. But after having visited three quarters of the old continent, we say before God and the world, that we have seen far more, and more frightful misery since we landed in England, than we have *not visited Ireland* yet—than we have ever seen among this class in the United States. Whatever *may be said*, there is SUCH OF THE PATRIARCHAL RELATION BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN PLANTER AND THE SLAVE. And as to the physical distress which is seen in Europe, resulting from a want of food, and from exposure to a rigorous winter, without adequate clothing, *we believe it to be so rare, as not to form a just subject for comment in connection with the matter.* But the subject of the emancipation of two millions and a half of human beings, living among another population, of different race and color, and with different habits and feelings, is one of the greatest questions which can be submitted to society to solve. IT CAN BE SAFELY LEFT ONLY TO THOSE WHO ARE TO BE TO SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY IT; AND FURTHER IT IS LEFT BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. IT IS A MATTER WITH WHICH THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT HAS NO CONCERN."

Even the noble and truly American sentiments contained in this extract, are now grossly perverted, by unprincipled creatures in the South, acting with the Federal party, and sustaining the Federal nominees; when *they know* that Gen. Cass has not, in any manner, favored the Abolition crusade; and that, had he done so, he could not have been the nominee of the Democratic party. They well know, but, but for the steady and uniform opposition of the Democratic party to this faction, the Union would have ceen, long ere this, if not dissolved, at least of doubtful continuance; and they well know, too, that the party whose candidate *they* are sustaining, is, and always has been, ready and willing to unite with any faction, however base and unprincipled, if they might but overcome the Democratic influence, by effecting a union. We have reason to boast, that our candidates occupy the broad ground of the Constitution on this subject;—the ground occupied by the framers of that instrument;—the ground sustained by a large majority of those who periled their lives to establish for oppressed man a home in this western world; and whose free souls must, even now, rejoice, that the efforts which they made, while acting on earth, are so faithfully and zealously seconded by the unwavering Democracy of the present day. The true, unwavering, onbought, and unpurchasable Democracy will prove, by the election of their candidates, the value which they place upon the institutions handed down to them by their fathers. They recognise that only as political truth, under our government, which leaves to each of the States the entire and undisputed control and management of its own affairs; that the Constitution has left the subject of slavery in the hands of the States where it exists; and that *"it is a matter with which the General Government has no concern."* These are the sentiments of LEWIS CASS; they are those of the Democratic party; they are those of the Constitution of the United States: and all doctrines which war against them,—by whomsoever sustained,—are only designed to subvert our happy institutions, and must receive the condemnation of every true patriot.

THEATRE.—Owens had a good audience last night, all of whom he convulsed with his rich drollery in the *Poor Gentleman*.

ADDRESS

Of the Central National Democratic Republican Committee to the Democracy of the United States.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1848.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We address you briefly upon the present aspect of the presidential campaign.

At the outset we assure you that nothing has yet occurred, which does shaken our confidence in the success of the democratic party, and the triumphant election of its illustrious standard-bearers, LEWIS CASS and WILLIAM O. BUTLER.

Until the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the intelligent members of the whig party had given up all hope of the election of their candidates. The nominations had produced disaffection, distraction, and division in their ranks. Their military candidate had not only failed to awaken any enthusiasm in his favor, but had well-nigh ruined his prospects, such as they were, by the injudicious correspondence in which he had indulged. In this stage of the campaign, the elections in the western States, and in North Carolina, Maine, and Georgia, occurred, and resulted disastrously to the whig cause. The effect of these triumphs of the democracy was to inspire our party with exultation and undoubting confidence in the election of their candidates, while it filled the hearts of our opponents with fear and despondency. Hence, while faith in ultimate victory induced the former to relax their efforts, it gave the energy of despair to the latter.

The result of the recent elections in Pennsylvania, where the democratic party had a strong and reliable majority, is but the fruit of these two combined causes. While in our belief it has not endangered the democratic cause, it proclaims in thunder-tones to the democracy the necessity of VIGILANCE, ENERGY, and UNTIRING ACTIVITY.

We repeat, we see nothing in the present state of the campaign to lead us to doubt, for a moment, the final success of the democratic party in November. A calm and dispassionate view of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, convinces us that the democracy has nothing to fear from those States in the Presidential election.

In Pennsylvania, all parties and factions opposed to the democratic party united on the whig candidate for governor. He was voted for by whigs, native Americans, abolitionists, and Van Buren men. This union of parties and factions upon the whig candidate, has probably secured his election; by a majority not exceeding a few hundred votes, while the democratic candidate for canal commissioner was elected by a handsome majority.

In Ohio the democracy had the same combination of factions to encounter. Besides, in the State election we did not expect victory. Yet the result, under all the circumstances, is most glorious. We have gained in the election of members of Congress and the legislature, and in all probability, have carried our candidate for Governor.

In view of these results, can there be a doubt that the party that opposes your country in every foreign controversy—the party whose leaders have committed "high crimes" in two wars with England in 1812, and the war with Mexico in 1847?—the party whose candidate is supported in one portion of the Union because he is in favor of the extension of slavery, and in the other because he is not?—If not, then cast your ballots for the candidates of the party whose feelings are American, and whose principles are not hidden from the people.

To our democratic brethren we again say, a glorious and splendid triumph is within your reach, if you will make the necessary efforts to secure it.—Will you not do it? We await, with confidence, your answer at the ballot-boxes, in November.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1848.

Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The great question as who has been elected Governor of Pennsylvania, still remains unsettled. The Whigs, last evening, claimed a majority of 300 for Johnston; but as their majorities have been getting "small by degrees and beautifully less," it is likely that in a day or two, they will cypher themselves into a tone minority.

Ohio, also, remains in great doubt. Up to 10 o'clock last night, we received no additional intelligence from our friends in Columbus and Cincinnati; but the general opinion prevails, amongst Democrats at least, that Col. Weller is elected.

Ohio Congressmen Elected.

The following members of Congress, from Ohio, are elected:

1 District—	David Disney, dem.	
2 "	L. D. Campbell, whig.	
3 "	R. C. Schenck, whig, re-elected.	
4 "	Moses B. Corwin, whig.	
5 "	Emery D. Potter, dem.	
6 "	Rodolphus Dickinson, dem.	
7 "	Jonathan D. Morris, dem.	
8 "	John L. Taylor, whig.	
9 "	Edson B. Olds, dem. gain.	
10 "	Charles Sweetzer, dem., gain.	
11 "	John K. Miller, dem.	
12 "	Samuel F. Vinton, whig, re-elected.	
13 "	W. A. Whittlesey, dem.	
14 "	Nathaniel Evans, whig, re-elected.	
15 "	Wm. F. Hunter, whig.	
16 "	Moses Hoagland, dem.	
17 "	Joseph Cable, dem.	
18 "	David K. Carter, dem.	
19 "	John Cromwell, whig, re-elected.	
20? "	J. R. Giddings, whig.	
21 "	Joseph M. Root, whig, re-elected.	

Anti-Taylor candidates.

Georgia Election.

Telegraphic despatches from Savannah, Augusta, and Macon, each dated Oct. 9th, state that the Whigs have elected four Congressmen, and the Democrats also four. Thus the delegation will stand as at present, viz:

31st Congress.	*30th Congress.*
1. T. B. King, whig.	T. B. King, whig.
2. M. J. Welborn, dem.	A. Iverson, dem.
3. Allen F. Owen, whig.	J. W. Jones, whig.
4. H. A. Haralson, dem.	H. A. Haralson, dem.
5. T. G. Hackett, dem.	J. H. Lumpkin, dem.
6. Howell Cobb, dem.	Howell Cobb, dem.
7. A. H. Stephens, whig.	A. H. Stephens, whig.
8. Robert Toombs, whig.	Robert Toombs, whig.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ A gentleman on Penn street was very much alarmed on Tuesday night by a noise beneath his room. He thought of fire and burglary—of burglary particulary. Out he jumped and in a moment he was down stairs. He stood astonished before a man—a very suspicious looking character he was too. The master of the mansion spoke not a word for some time; but at length gave utterance to the following: "What are you doing here?" "Nothing, sir." The reply was not credited, and indeed it was not the truth, for the stranger was a very intimate friend of one of the waiting maids, and he had made his entree from the back yard. The explanations were satisfactory and the gentleman retired to rest again.

THE TOMB.—The boxes were empty yesterday morning, and Mayor Adams was permitted to indulge in his breakfast in true epicurean style; that is, he took his time to it.

We speak plainly to you, because we would not disguise from you the necessity of instant and untiring effort. The unexpected gains of our opponents, have aroused them from the gloomings despair to wild and unreasonable hope. It will stimulate them to additional exertion, which will render activity and energy more necessary on the part of the democracy. Brethren, when we call upon you to make the necessary exertions, we are confident we shall not be disappointed.

We would address the old democracy—the supporters of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson—and ask if they desire a return of the federal party to power, with its odious policy, and its obnoxious measures? Are the fruits of a quarter of a century of bad struggle now to be lost for the want of a little effort on your part? We do not believe it.

To our patriotic fellow citizens—Germans, Frenchmen, Germans, Irish, English, now citizens of the United States—we appeal. Do you desire to see the party elevated to power that proscribes you—the party that passed the Naturalization laws—the party who would never permit you to become citizens of this land of liberty, this asylum of the oppressed, to which you have come to enjoy the sweets of freedom—the party that openly leagues with the proscriptive native Americans to overthrow the democracy, who stand by your rights and privileges? If not, you cannot fail to rally under the banner of democracy, which is the party of equal rights and liberty.

To the patriotic people of the United States we would appeal. Do you desire the success of the party that opposes your country in every foreign controversy—the party whose leaders have committed "high crimes" in two wars with England, and the war with Mexico in 1847?—the party whose candidate is supported in one portion of the Union because he is in favor of the extension of slavery, and in the other because he is not? If not, then cast your ballots for the candidates of the party whose feelings are American, and whose principles are not hidden from the people.

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7. A. H. Stephens, whig.	A. H. Stephens, whig.
8. Robert Toombs, whig.	Robert Toombs, whig.

☞ If people would listen to reason as readily as they do to "puffing," they could not hesitate a moment in the choice of remedies for disease. They would undoubtedly prefer the Clickener Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills to all others; and for this plain reason, that they possess all the essential requisites of an effectual remedy. They are of vegetable origin; they are palatable; they neither gripe nor nauseate; they go directly to the seat of disease; they never fail to effect a permanent cure (half-cure pleases they say) recommended. All this can be substantiated by testimonials from ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability and most undoubted integrity. They all concur in the opinion, that Clickener's Sugar-coated Vegetable Pills, when properly administered, have never been known to fail in curing complaints of the liver, consumption, jaundice, whooping-cough, fevers of all kinds, indigestion or dyspepsia, headache, gout, dropsy, scurvy, small pox or cholera morbus. They have likewise been eminently successful, when the disease had defied the efforts of the most skilful physicians.

☞ Sold by WM. JACKSON, Gen. Agent,
69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
oct19 [For list of Agents see advertisement.]

POSITIVE SALE OF DAMAGED HARDWARE, Cutlery and Fancy Goods, at Auction.—On Saturday next, October 21st, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at McKenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood st., three dozen tenn Pails, for cash, per order and account of underwriters, a large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy Articles, slightly hurt on the Penna. Canal, a few weeks since, among which are, in part, shives and forks, knives carving and butcher knives, table and tea spoons, a large lot of pen knives and razors, scissors, curtain bands, spectacles, books and eyes, needle cases, watch keys, shirt, coat and vest buttons, fancy soap, combs, locks and latches, files, snuffers, brass ornaments, sewing awls, shaving brushes, hair and cloth brushes, pocket cutlery, lead pencils, cologne water, oil, inkstands, shoe thread, silver plate and breast pins & clasps, pencils and pen holders, tweezers, court plaster, metallic paste, memorandum books, shutter knobs, glass knobs, watch glasses, coffee mills, molasses gates, carpet hammers, razor strops, shovels and spades, cigar cases, pin cushions, accordeons, &c. Although sold as damaged, the greater part of the goods may be said to be perfect. Terms: cash, per invoice.
oct20 JAMES McKENNA, Auct.

6 BBLS. CINCINNATI LARD OIL—Just received and for sale by W. & J. C. ACHESON.
oct20 No. 9 Smithfield st.

200 BUSHELS OATS—In store and for sale by W. & J. C. ACHESON.
oct20

150 BUSHELS BRAN—Just received and for sale by W. & J. C. ACHESON.
oct20 No. 9 Smithfield st.

40 BOXES PRIME W. R. CHEESE—A supply on hand and for sale by W. & J. C. ACHESON.
oct20 No. 9 Smithfield st.

JUST RECEIVED, AT FASHIONABLE HALL QUARTERS, No. 59 Fifth street, a large and splendid assortment of French, English and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which we offer to sell Cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call.
oct 20 C. WERNEBURG.

Cash Terms and Cash Prices.

HAVING provided myself with a stock of Goods adapted to the city trade; I beg to invite the attention of every person purchasing, or about to purchase, Clothing, for the fall or winter wear, to what I have to offer in the way of bargains. My styles are of the newest and richest that can be obtained—well and carefully selected. That I will sell cheap, try me; that I will fit and please you, be of that the judges; for no pains shall be spared on my part. Any article that does not suit may be returned, and any article not giving satisfaction or even otherwise, will meet with a cheerful exchange. Cash terms and cash prices, at No. 59, Fifth street.
oct20 JNO. CURRAN.

SUNDRIES—150 bags green Rio Coffee;
35 " fancy "
15 " Laguayra "
10 " old gov. Java "
20 half chests Green Teas;
20 " Chesnau and Oolong Teas;
50 casty boxes assorted Teas;
50 boxes Tobacco, assorted;
50 " Palm Soap;
30 " Chalicothe Soap;
5 " Castile "
10 " fine Palm and Almond Soap;
10 " A. B. S. Balsam;
20 " (new crop)
50 " Suzanne Candles;
2000 lbs. " Mould Candles;
1200 " Zante Currants;
30 bbls. Small Lost Sugar;
10 " Crushed and Pulverized Sugar;
10 " N. O. Clarified Sugar;
5 bags Wash. D'R. S.;
10 bbls. New Orleans "
5 doz. fine Olive Oil;
10 " superior Mustard;
6 " Extract Lemon;
2 " Rose;
2 " Vanilla;
1 " assorted Jellies;
1 case Isinglass Paste;
1 " Pearl Starch;
1 keg English Split Peas;
5 bbls. No. 1 Salmon;
2 " No. 1 Mackerel;
10 ½ and 1 bbls. "
20 bbls. Nos. 2 and 3 "
10 ½ bbls. Extra Pine Apple;
50 do. do. Extra Cheese;
50 bbls. N. O. and N. H. Molasses;
10 " and 5 gal. Golden Syrup;
50 boxes Cream Cheese;
50 " Sperm Candles;
Wholesale and retail by J. D. WILLIAMS
oct20 Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

VALUABLE MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—To be sold at Auction Saturday evening, October 21st, at 6 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, by catalogue. Among them will be found, Bells' Pharmacopia Pneumonology Edinburg, Tredgold's Elements of Carpentry 40 plates, Bradford's Illustrated Atlas, folio; Winslow's Sermons; Works of Lord Bolingbroke, 4 vols.; Thiers' French Revolution, 2 vols., &c. &c.

Also, valuable medical works, including Taylor on Poisons; Griffin on Medical Science; Gallo's Treatise on Insanity; Sir Astley Cooper on Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Hernia, &c.; Mauvy's Dental Surgery; Philips on Scrofula; Brodie's Lectures on Surgery; Sir Astley Cooper on the Testis and Thymus Gland, plates; Wish on the Lungs, &c. &c.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Auction Store, and the Books examined.
oct19 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

W. R. MURPHY has just received, by Express, this morning, Tarkeri Shawls, French Merinos, all colors; Bell Ribbons, wide black Silks, Silk Silk Fringes and Mantilla Trimmings, black Embroidered Collars, Worked Collars, from 12½ up; cherry colored Crepe; at North-east corner of 4th and Market streets.
oct20

CALL AT CURRAN'S, No. 30 Fifth street, and receive some of the best, most fashionable, and above all, CHEAPEST GOODS, imported this season, for your money. All tastes, fashionable or plain, suited at this establishment. Cash customers invited. Cash goods strictly adhered to. JNO. CURRAN.
oct19 30 Fifth st.

At Zebulon Kinsey's, 67 Market st.

HAVING just received his Fall supply of Fancy Trimmings and Variety Goods he invites the attention of customers to his very extensive stock, consisting in part of the following Goods:

12 doz fine steel letter seals;
8 do velvet do do;
5 do steel and gilt tassel purses;
4 do do do do do;
4 do assorted rose wood workboxes;
2 do do fine do do;
1 do do writing desks inlaid, &c;
1 do do dressing cases, gents;
1 do fine inlaid business desks;
1 do plain do do assorted;
6 do common do do do do;
1000 buncher steel beads;
40 do assorted steel tassels;
12 do steel purse rings;
100 do do finer do;
100 do silver do;
12 doz jean marie farinese ogne;
1 do Watt's best gammon boards, assorted;
50 sets assorted dominoes;
12 doz fine steel pens, assorted;
12 do glass fancy boxes;
12 gross visiting cards, assorted;
12 doz assorted pocket books;
30 do plain and shaded spool twist;
5 do assorted china mantel ornaments;
1 do ivory and bone shuttles;
1 do steel do do do;
1 do wood do do do;
6 do plain silk purses, assorted;
4 do ladies companions, furnished;
12 do ass'd worsted coats;
6 do extra fine do do;
10 do ass'd worsted caps;
12 do do cornforts;
1 do ladies' fine zephyr caps;
100 do ass'td worsted shirts;
7 do boys do gaiters;
9 do ass'd boys do do;

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

10 doz ladies fleecy lined silk gloves;
5 do gents do do do do;
50 do fancy top cashmere do;
15 do plain do do do;
15 do gents do do do;
15 do do Berlin lined do;
10 do do buck do do;
25 do children stockings, assorted;
30 do do gloves and mittens, ass'd;
24 do ladies silk cashmere hose, do;
20 do do and gents kid gloves do cheap;
25 do mens coarse yarn do do;
12 do do do misses do do;
10 do boys do do do do;
24 do infants Orleans and Albert boots;
3 do fine zephyr open worked do;

TRIMMINGS.

25 pieces silk embroidery gimp;
12 do do plaid do;
10 do col'd embroidery do;
20 do do plain do;
15 do silk mohair fringes;
15 do bold do do;
50 do silk cut silk do, all prices,
A very extensive assortment of colors of all widths and prices;
40 sets graduated fancy buttons for dresses;
100 do plain do do do;
500 gross ass'd col'd silk do do;
10 do ladies' chain sets, ass'd co'rs and kit;
12 do gents do do do;
40 gross common gilt buttons;
50 do fine do do ass'd;
12 pieces heavy cloth fringes do;

VARIETY GOODS.

300 lbs col'd and worsted skein cotton;
100 do Tinley's patent thread;
25 do com do do;
1,000,000 percussion caps, at all prices;
150 packs American pins