You should never have accepted. You should have rested yourself.'

After the next dance, the moment her partner has handed her to her seat, the figure of her husband appears like one of those phantoms that arise so staringly by the agency of Phantasmagoria.

'How red you look!' exclaims the Attentive Husband, with the mournful air of a watchful mother, who suspects from the pulse of a child, the existence of fever.

The poor woman tries to smile as she replies, 'Is there anything strange in having a color after dancing.'

'No, not a little color I admit, but upon my soul, I never saw you look so feverish before.'

An idea suddenly flashes across the mind of the poor woman, so mortifying and appalling that it visibly deepens the carnation of her cheek. Something whispers that her complexion approximates to that of a lobster, after its immersion in boiling water. She appeals to her next neighbor and ascertains it to be 'a weak invention of the enemy.'

A young gentleman having been so fortunate as to capture a couple of ice creams which the waiter is bearing with very tantalizing rapidity, offers one to the wife of our Attentive Husband. The latter detects his partner in the very act of rising a spoon surcharged with a portion of the contents of the whip glass to her lips. In an instant, he is at her side, and with an air of triumph removes the dangerous glass from her fair hand.

'What were you thinking of?' he asks with a half tender, half reproachful air

'I was going to eat the ice;' replies the pouting fair.

'Not one particle, my love. Ice after dancing? Monstrous! You are too warm—the ice too cold. It would be the death of you.'

'But these ladies have all been dancing—and they are eating ices.'

'These ladies may do precisely as they please. If they choose to tempt Providence, it is no concern of mine. An ice! oh! no indeed. I know your constitution.

And with these very conciliatory remarks, the gentleman parades before his wife, sipping the interdicted luxury, with tantalizing spoon and smack most satisfactory. Nor does he hesitate to say, 'Excellent! upon my soul—most excellent!'

In a few moments, the orchestra commence the prelude of one of Strauss' magnificent waltzes. The lady, who is passionately fond of waltzing, accepts the arm of a young gentleman who is reputed a good waltzer and they spin round the saloon to the admiration of the spectators; but no sooner does our Attentive Husband perceive the agreeable occupation of the lady, than he rushes towards her, at the imminent risk of being prostrated by the throng of happy dancers, and seizing her by the arms, exclaims, 'What are you about? What are you thinking of? How fortunate I came in time to prevent the continuance of this absurdity!'

'But my dear, you know I am passionately fond of waltzing.'

'Very likely; but it does not agree with you. You will be sick to-morrow. I have consulted many medical gentlemen upon the subject, and they all assure me that waltzing is positively ruinous to ladies of a nervous temperament; so really I cannot permit it.'

But, my dear sir,' ventures the young gentleman, 'just a few turns.'

'Once or twice round the saloon,' chimes in the lady, with a supplicating air.

'But the husband is inexorable. He takes his wife by the arm, leads her to a seat and throws a cloak, a mantilla, a pelisse, whatever comes to hand, over her shoulders, and then folds his arms a la Napoleon, and surveys her with a look of tranquil triumph.

The lady dares not murmur. It would be bad taste to quarrel in public, and so as the Attentive Husband is the best of characters, she is looked upon by all the married women as being supremely happy.—The supper is at hand. She has learned from the lips her fair hostess, that the ladies only will be seated at the table, and she anticipates a pleasant repast, free from the assiduous attentions of her husband. Alas! how futile are her hopes. About fifteen minutes before supper is announced he cheerfully presents himself, bearing his wife's cloak, in which he carefully envelopes her beloved form, while with an affable smile, he thus addresses her: 'My darling, the carriage is waiting for us at the door.'

'What! are you going so soon?'

'So soon, my child! It is quite late.'

'But supper will be ready in a moment.'

'Aha! the very reason for your going.—You might be tempted to eat something; and suppers are always unhealthy, particularly for you to-night,' he adds, with a cheerful chuckle, 'Come my dear, the carriage is waiting.'

He draws her arm within his own—that most Attentive Gentleman. She could weep like Eve upon the threshold of Paradise, as she casts a 'longing look behind,' upon the brilliant supper room, now glittering and glowing with chandeliers, and plumes, and flowers, and diamonds, and bright eyes, and happy faces. It fades like a vision, and as she enters the gloomy carriage, she silently records a vow to live henceforth the life of a nun, and give up dinner parties, balls and all other festivities. Can a woman be happy with an *Attentive Husband?* Happily, the species is are quite rare.

Romance in Real Life.

The Paris Globe furnishes the following Nepolitian romance: The Countess Mulsoli was left a rich and beautiful widow, at the age of twenty-two. Innumerable suitors came; but the Duke de Hermillo was the only one whose sighs were reciprocated. Their union was agreed upon, and deferred only till the term of widowhood had expired. One day, at a fete, the young Countess took the fancy of consulting a fortune teller, who was there for the entertainment of the guests. He, as usual, examined the lines of her hand, and, with a troubled countenance and tremulous voice, said, "Lady, you are at the gates of the temple of happiness, but you will never enter, and will die in despair." The lady was deeply affected by this prediction; and all the affectionate soothings of her lover were scarcely adequate to restore her mind to tranquility. Time and passion, however, had obliterated the impression, when the Duke de Hermillo went to visit Rome, and the Countess retired to a convent, anxiously waiting his return.—Days, weeks and months elapsed without the reappearance of her betrothed. At last came from him the following cruel epistle: "Madame! we deceived ourselves in believing that we were destined for each other. To-morrow I shall be married to the Princess Maria Doria. Let us forget our childish fancies, but ever remain friends." This was the stroke of fate; for, on finishing the letter, she sank to the ground, and was taken up a lifeless corpse. On the same evening, her father left Naples for Rome; and five days after, the Duke de Hermillo received three poniard wounds as he was getting into his carriage, and expired on the spot. The ministers of justice in both countries are engaged in investigating these tragical events, which have occasioned the deepest emotions in many noble families.

DAILY MORNING POST

TES. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1842

See First Page.

The Workingmen.

The self-constituted organ of the Workingmen cannot be induced to declare the principles in favor of which it would enlist the workingmen of the city and county, but attempts to get over the questions we propounded to it, by telling an anecdote about a colored man and his master. This may satisfy the editor for a "come off" for the time being, but the workingmen whose votes are solicited, want something more tangible than negro jokes or unmeaning twattle about the "shackles" of parties. The recent experience the people have had in bestowing a "generous confidence," on designing demagogues who seek their suffrages, with loud professions of regard for their interests, but at the same time, refuse to declare any fixed political policy, has taught them to be wary of such politicians, and to withhold their favors from all who refuse to trust their principles to public scrutiny.

We have always been the warm advocates of the rights of the workingmen, and have on all occasions defended them against the insults of the party that believes that wealth should purchase its possessors political as well as social privileges not enjoyed by the operatives of the country. One of our strongest reasons for being democrats, is the protection which the principles of that party give to the interests of the producing portion of the community, and the honest energy with which it opposes every effort on the part of the aristocracy, to deprive the workingmen of the privileges and rights so clearly guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

Examine the measures advocated and carried out by the democratic administrations, and see if they are inimical to the interests of the workingmen. It cannot be shown. But, on the contrary, every important measure recommended and acted on by the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, were calculated to bring the "greatest good to the greatest number," & to curb the insolent encroachments on their rights, by a class of speculators, who were struggling to obtain legislative powers that would give them the privilege of filching from the producers the profits of their labor.

The course pursued by the democratic party in our own county, is sufficient evidence of its attachment to the interests of the workingmen, and its conviction of their honesty and competency to discharge the duties of official stations. We have no recollection of a ticket ever having been nominated by this county, of which a majority were not workingmen, and this year, the entire ticket, with one exception, are *workingmen* in the broadest meaning of the word. We think even the Journal cannot suppose that any of the following candidates are hostile to the interests of the workingmen:

John Stevenson,	Farmer,
John Anderegg,	Victualler,
Wm. Karns,	Mechanic,
James Connor,	Farmer,
Thos. Farley,	Cabinet Maker,
W. H. Smith,	Printer,
Jas. A. Gibson,	Farmer,
J. E. McCabe,	Farmer,

These gentlemen have always been engaged in laborious pursuits, and in sustaining the principles of the democratic party, have felt that they were sustaining the only principles that fully recognized the equal rights of the workingmen. Mr. Brackenridge the, only man on the ticket, who, strictly speaking, cannot be called a workingman, is an honest democrat, and warmly supports all the great measures of the party in the triumph of which the welfare of the workingmen are so deeply interested.

If the Journal cannot be induced to declare the principles on which it wishes to organize a party, will it tell us the measure supported by the democratic party, that are injurious to the interests of the workingmen, or the danger that they would encounter in electing to office such men as we have enumerated above?

Important Disclosures.

A correspondent of the New York Union, Mr. Noah's paper who signs himself "Haon," and writes from Washington, under date of September 17, makes some important statements, which, if true, must give a new aspect to the relations of *John Tyler* with the federal party, and will cover with burning shame and confusion those who have denounced him as a "*traitor*" for his vetos of the U S. Bank. It would seem that Mr. Tyler wrote a letter in the summer of 1840, distinctly declaring that, were he President, HE COULD NEVER SIGN A CHARTER FOR SUCH AN INSTITUTION, WHILST THE CONSTITUTION REMAINED IN ITS PRESENT FORM. The fact that such a letter as this was written in answer to questions put by his political friends, by Mr. Tyler, is proof positive that the whigs anticipated the possibility of Mr. Tyler's succeeding to the Presidency; but notwithstanding his candid avowal of opinion, they were willing to vote for him, and trust to the hope of dragooning him into their measures, should he ever reach the Executive chair. Where, then, are the "traitors" and deceivers?

But it seems that Mr. Clay's opinion was also asked and awarded. With characteristic frankness he "*declared all his views unchanged*" in regard to a Bank. But with a degree of deception which was unworthy of him, he "*was willing to say little or nothing about it now*" And so, the grand plot to cheat and betray the people of the United States, formed at the Harrisburgh Convention was left undisturbed.

The name of Mr. Biddle of this city is used in "*Haon's*" letter. Can a knowledge of Mr. Tyler's views, obtained through the letter alluded to, have kept Mr. Biddle silent while all his fellow partizans in this city, were denouncing Tyler with double distilled bitterness? It may be that Mr Biddle is withdrawing from politics, and therefore has refrained from mingling in the discussion on either side—but this much is certain, he has not taken any active part against the President.

We have no doubt Mr. Biddle will deny the matter stated in this letter if it be not true. If it goes uncontradicted the public must believe that John Tyler's silence on the Bank question in 1840, was involuntary, and that circumstance will render harmless the poisoned darts of the retainers of Clay. We have selected the most important passages of the letter in the Union:

[From our Correspondent].

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 17, 1842.

"During the time which elapsed between the nominations at Harrisburgh and the election, and while Congress was in session, it was considered necessary by some that the views of Mr. Tyler upon a National Bank, should be obtained. For this purpose the Honorable Henry Wise was selected to address Mr Tyler on the subject, and received an answer immediately, in which the then candidate for the Vice Presidency said distinctly that his views were unchanged on the subject of a National Bank, and that, were he President, HE COULD NEVER SIGN A CHARTER FOR SUCH AN INSTITUTION WHILST THE CONSTITUTION REMAINED IN ITS PRESENT FORM This he as plainly, unequivocally stated, that it might be submitted to the Whigs of Congress and through them to the nation.

This letter was shown by Mr. Wise to Mr Biddle of Pittsburgh and others, leading Whig members of Congress at that time; and it was left *for them* to say, whether the letter should be published or not. THEY DECIDED THAT MR. TYLER'S LETTER SHOULD NOT GO BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

The reason for this was obvious They had determined to run their candidate upon one simple *negative* principle, and that was opposition to the Sub-Treasury, without saying a word for or against a National Bank. Many of the leaders had declared that the Bank was a mill stone that would drown any party foolish enough to adopt it as a measure, and hence their non-committal course.

It now became necessary to ascertain the views of Mr. Clay on the same subject, and his declarations were as clear and positive as were Mr. Tyler's. Mr. Clay *declared himself unchanged* in his late views of a Bank. He thought the country required such an institution—that it was entirely constitutional; but that under present circumstances he was *willing to say little or nothing about it now*, and would wait an expression of the people on the subject at some future time.

Now this, too, was suppressed, and the battle of 1840 was fought simply under the banner of opposition to the Sub-Treasury, without the question of a Bank being before the public, except so far as it was charged on the Whigs by the Democrats and by the former repelled as forming no part of the Whig political creed.

The first move at the extra session of 1841, was to kick over all former professions and grasp at the Bank as the *ne plus ultra* of universal good, without waiting an expression from the people on that subject: The result is known, and the thunder of the democracy at the fall elections of 1841, show most clearly where they supposed they were during the contest of the previous year."

☞The Neutral Press has a painful time to get along without displeasing any body. The proprietor of the Chronicle was charged with suppressing a Clay paper, and in his defence, in order to put the whigs into a good humor, he has a fling at Col. Johnson. And so, having as he supposes, equally offended both parties, he thinks neither will be displeased. It is rather a queer way to atone for an injury to one man, by insulting his neighbor.

"We must claim some credit for them [the whigs] for having, in spite of the most strenuous opposition of the Locofocos, at length passed a Tariff Bill which will afford the Protection desired."—*Advocate.*

And you prefer a most unjust and unfounded claim. We will for the present ask the Advocate but a single question—Could the late Tariff Bill have been passed, if Henry Clay, the Atlas of Whiggery, had retained his seat in the Senate?

A Mrs. Bryant, in Maryland, has raised peaches this season over three quarters of a pound in weight.

The number of deaf and dumb persons in France is twenty thousand.

The Extra Pay.

Has the Gazette made any enquiry of Mr. Darsie, respecting the extra pay he collected for Mr. Lightner; or has that gentleman explained to the editor why he was instrumental in fleecing the state to the amount of *one hundred and twenty dollars*, (for which not the slightest service was rendered,) after evincing such honest scruples in 1840, in relation to a matter of the same kind? Some suppose that the fact of Mr Darsie not being a candidate this fall, has altered his views respecting extra pay, and that the change of his position before the people has changed his notions of the right and wrong of the matter. Although we know Mr. D. to be none of the most steadfast, we do not like to believe that another change has taken place in his opinions, and we would rather suppose that the money he drew from the Treasury of the state, on Isaac Lightner's unrighteous warrant, he deposited in the Treasury of Allegheny county, as he did with his own extra pay in 1840. Is this the way of it, Mr. White; or did Mr. Darsie aid Isaac Lightner, in carrying off to Missouri, one hundred and twenty dollars of the money of the people of Pennsylvania, to which he was not entitled? This matter must be explained; the people want to know if they are to be taxed to furnish outfits for federal office holders, whenever they choose to take a trip to the west.

We would again ask the Gazette to give us an extract from the Report of the "Investigating Committee" respecting dishonest public servants.

Segars.—The Segars sold at TUTTLE'S Medical Agency, 86 Fouth st., require no *puffing* to establish their excellence,—a mere sight of his Regalias, Cazadores, or Principes, will convince a smoker that to inhale their fragrance is the heighth of luxury. Those who *chews* to chaw—a practice which we by no means recommend—can procure first rate "Honey Dew" at the same establishment.

☞The Steam Boat Cleveland, Capt. HEMPHILL, after being repaired and thoroughly renovated, is again performing her regular trips. She is an excellent craft, is well officered, and in every respect is worthy of public patronage.

The Times in Buffalo.—Getting good. The merchants are doing a healthy business. The harbor for the last few weeks has been crowded with the products of the West and a run is anticipated. Merchants passing through on their way to N. York, and seem to be flush of the ready.

So says the Morning Gazette.

A reward has been offered by the authorities of New York, for the arrest of the persons concerned in the brutal murder of McCoy, at the late prize fight. We earnestly hope they may be caught and punished severely.

Lord Morpeth was in Albany the last heard of him.

When is a woman not a woman?
When she's a *suckling*.

Legrand, secretary of state for Maryland is out of immediate danger. He is said to be partially deranged.

The N. Y. Chronicle is a first rate paper—before our scizzors gets into it.

Huzza for the Ladies—The ladies of Gloucester are about to get up a grand Mass Suffrage clam bake on Acote Hill, Chepachet.

The annual income of the Marquis of Waterford from land alone is 75,600*l.*

About $125,000 in specie were received at New Orleans, during the forty-eight hours ending on the 5th inst.

Seventeen new cases of yellow fever at New Orleans on the 6th inst., and four deaths.

Plain Talk.

The Spirit of Liberty thus discourseth of Henry Clay and the Tariff, in its notice of the new Clay organ.

"The Herald takes the ground that the present tariff is a revival of the protecting system, and Mr. Clay's presence is necessary to take care of it. Will he do it by another 'compromise?' The Herald has undertaken a hard task, the election of the 'great compromiser,' *alias* SACRIFICER, to the Presidency, and judging from the first number, it does not bring much spirit with it to this great work.

To connect the name of Henry Clay with protection, and to call the present tariff a revival of the protecting policy, convicts the Herald of a want of information or of honesty; which disqualifies it to herald forth political truth. We say fearlessly, that Mr. Clay has been, from the "compromise" until the present, opposed to protection, and that the present tariff is a tariff for revenue and not protection; the protection which it affords is incidental. We cannot bid this new daily God speed in heralding forth the political jesuitism of which the first number gives evidence."

Toeing the Mark.—'Will you marry me?' said an eccentric looking youth, sticking his head under a girl's bonnet last Sunday morning, in the St. Louis cathedral.

'Yes, I will, cuss your ugly picture, just as quick as you knows on,' said the girl, and the young people were married.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Reception of Col. R. M. Johnson.

At a meeting of the Officers of the Pittsburgh Volunteer Legion held on Tuesday evening, 20th inst. Lieut. Col. E. Trovillo was appointed chairman, and Captain Robert Porter Secretary.

On motion of the Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, information has recently been received that our city is soon to be favored with a visit from Col. Richard M. Johnson, and whereas a soldier's welcome should always await the heroic defender of his Country, therefore,

Resolved, that the Pittsburgh Volunteer Legion will parade on the occasion, and escort the patriotic veteran to the city.

Resolved, that the several Volunteer Companies of the city and County be respectfully invited to unite with us in welcoming to the city our distinguished guest.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the daily papers of the city.

ELIJAH TROVILLO,
Chairman.

ROBT. PORTER, Sec'y.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 20th 1842.

Mr. Todd.

The American Minister at St. Petersburgh, formerly aid to Gen. Harrison—was invited to a military review by the Emperor, not long ago. Not being able to procure a horse of sufficient bravery and beauty for the splendid appearance he intended to make among the representatives of crowned heads, in the livery stables of St. Petersburgh, he borrowed a charger from the Emperor's stud, and with the Thames uniform conspicuous on his person, he pranced and caracolled amid the assembled thousands. But alas! for the reasonable hopes of man! The gallant colonel was soon unhorsed, and his steed ran masterless from the field. He was again mounted, and with no better fate; and five successive times, from five successive horses, he bit the ground! and then left the crowd, with the mortifying reflection that no very favorable opinion could be entertained by the Cossacks of even a hero of the Thames, who could not perform the first duty of a cavalry officer.—and hold on to his horse's back.

The Money Voted by Congress.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives, in compliance with an Act of Congress, has published in the National Intelligencer, a detailed statement of the appropriations made during the late session of Congress, specifying the amount and object of each. The following is a recapitulation of the whole:

Civil and Diplomatic list,	$9 363 293 53
Army,	6 405 280 36
Navy,	6,774,405 42
Fortifications,	278,000 00
Pensions,	730,776 00
Indian Department, treaties, &c.	1,300,077 47
Private bills, House of Representatives,	37,585 01
Private bills, Senate,	62, 773 03
	$24, 952,190 82

Twenty Hours Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The steam ship Acadia arrived at Boston on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The news she brought was mostly anticipated by the Western. The Acadia landed 23 passengers at Halifax, received 12 at that port, and brought 52 to Boston.

There had been no alteration in cotton at Liverpool. Sales on the 3d inst. reached 2500 bags, mostly to the trade.

The best brands of flour advanced six pence on the 3d. It was a sport only. It had been clearly ascertained that the harvest would be a full average one.

The disturbances in the manufacturing and mining districts were considered as over, yet some symptoms of turbulence occasionally appeared, and the people generally seemed indisposed to return to work until absolutely driven to it by personal suffering. Agitation was still going on.

The Augsburg Gazette, of the 24th ult., states that an extensive conspiracy, having for its object the overthrow of the present government has been discovered in Servia. Several persons of importance have been placed under arrest.

According to the Berlin Gazette, the public debt of Russia, in the beginning of 1842, amounted to 281,288 760 silver rubles. In the course of the preceding year 19 812,289 rubles of the Five per Cent Loan, and 20,617,276 of the Six per Cent. Loan, were redeemed. The paper money in circulation had not diminished On the 1st of January last it was 595,776,310 rubles.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam packet Company's new steam-ship, Hibernia, will be launched at Greenock on the 8th current. She is two hundred tons larger than the present vessels, and of greater power. Captain Judkins, of the Columbia, will command her—Capt. Edward C. Miller, formerly of the Acadia, takes command of the Columbia.

☞The Cotton crop of Florida this season will amount to 40,000 bales.

Foreign Clippings.

From the Liverpool Correspondent of the N. Y. Union.

Charles Dickens is writing a work on America! It is announced to appear in October, in 2 volumes, and will be called "American Notes for General Circulation," *On dit* that it will be dreadfully satrical.

An Irish attorney, called Leonard, is coming out in Power's characters. He is said to be a very clever actor, and has an inimitable brogue.

Daniel O'Connell declines to be re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The British have met with more reverses in India, and with a disastrous defeat at the Cape of Good Hope.

Brougham and his wife, of the old Olympic, are on the wing for the United States.

The crops are abundant all over the kingdom.

RECEPTION OF
Col. R. M. JOHNSON.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangement held at the House of Col. TROVILLO, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. the following resolutions was adopted.

Resolved, that the several volunteer companies of Pittsburgh and vicinity are requested to co-operate in the formation of a military and civic procession, to escort the Hero of the Thames to the County Line on the morning of the 27th inst. at 8 o'clock, where he will be received by the glorious sons of the Star in the West.

It was resolved that the Hon. W. Wilkins be appointed to address Col. Johnson on behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh and adjoining county on his arrival in this city at the Exchange Hotel, on Monday the 26th, P. M.

Resolved, That the Citizens of the City and County of Allegheny, without distinction of Party, are respectfully invited to attend, to participate in the proceedings for the reception of the Hero of the Thames.

ALL ARE INVITED—LET ALL ATTEND.

RODY PATTERSON, Chairman.
HUGH TONER, } Secry's.
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, }

Pittsburgh, Sep. 23, 1842.

'The Boston American asks, John Tyler like Balaam's ass?' the Portland Argus answers, 'talks more sense than those drive him.'

Commercial Ne

The British Money Mark

On the 20th of August, the issue of England amounted to 20,351,0 of *ninety eight million dollars*, more million dollars more than they were of July. But while the circulation of England increased, that of the Bank Stock banks diminished, so that the crease of paper issues in the three not in the course of the month, ex

This decrease in the circulation and Joint Stock banks, is attributed the troubles in the mining and districts. It may be partly owing to and partly owing to a plan which England laid some time since, for planting the circulation of the Private Stock banks by its own notes, so as ultimately, the only bank of issue.

The bullion in the Bank of England at the latest dates, to 9,570,000*l.* or million dollars—a greater sum than merican banks now possess. This of bullion and the abundance of the a great bank expansion, *which may* counteracted by *other causes. The* by reducing the rate of interest on long cent., seem to be preparing the way expansion.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE—paper, of Sept 4 which we have just the Acadia, states that the demand the 31. was moderate, and among 500 bags, nearly all of which had the trade. No change in prices.

Great complaints are made of the trade in France and Germany.

OUR WEEKLY P

The Mercury and Ma

Will be published this day, and great variety of interesting foreign news, miscellaneous matters, &c.

The fight in New York,
Indignation Procession in N. Y.
Maine Elections,
Opposition Ticket,
The Workingman,
The Tariff,
Florida News—More Murder,
Proceedings of Supreme Court,
The Abduction Plot,
Decisions in Bankruptcy,
The Iron Ship,
Cabinet Changes,
And a great variety of Tales, Po
&c., &c., &c.

Price 6 cents a