# DAILY MORNING POST

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

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1842.


See First Page.

☞The Advocate thinks that if Henry Clay had been in the Senate he would have supported the late Tariff Bill, and wishes to claim for Mr. Clay the merit of having influenced the Senators from Kentucky to vote in favor of it. The Advocate claims for Mr. Clay merit, of which his course on this subject would entirely dispossess him. It is the general belief that he would have been [illegible]ed with the defeat of the Tariff. And if the [illegible] of his especial friends prove any thing on this subject, the fact that Mr. Speaker *White*, *Wm. Cost Johnsen*, Mr. *Underwood*. Mr. *Owsley*, and others in the lower House, voted against the late Bill, would clearly show how Mr. Clay's influence was cast.

But it is in perfect keeping with Mr. Clay's acts, that he should have opposed the late bill.—And we appeal to the friends of Home Industry,—those who sincerely desire that the labor and production of industry of the country should have per[illegible] protection—to such even among the [illegible]ligs, as would have this subject withdrawn from the field of party strife—for the truth of our facts when we state, that to the legislation of the Democratic party we are indebted for any measures which have favorably influenced Domestic Manufactures, including all the interests of labor.—While to Henry Clay's compromise we are indebted for the horizontal plan of a reduction of duties to 20 per cent. We see then, that while, for party purposes, the whigs set up claims to be the exclusive friends of protection, they are in fact those who, by the compromise, practically waived the policy of discriminating duties in favor of home industry. We do not say that the Compromise, at the time and under the circumstances, was wrong, for it was the work of both parties, for peace. But we do say, that if the position of the country on the subject of the Tariff, from that cause, has been disastrous, it is more to Henry Clay than to others we owe that position, inasmuch as the measures which placed us in that position were his measures. He introduced the Compromise Bill and effected its passage, and for that very measure he has been lauded by the whigs of the South: and by them, at least, he is still held up as its advocate. We do not now introduce these remarks so much as a reflection on Mr. Clay himself, or on his friends, as to show that hazards and injuries to American labor had a whig origin. Every one knows that no party in the South will be found to advocate the protection of home industry. We admit that some of our prominent men in the South opposed it, but then that portion of the Democratic party in the South which opposes a proper discriminating tariff of duties, has not yet had, and is not likely to have, sufficient influence to hinder its existence. On the contrary, a discriminating tariff originated with the Democratic party, and was set aside by the concessions of Mr. Clay to those who opposed it.—Every one, observant of the past, and capable of noting the signs for the future, must perceive, that if a permanent tariff shall exist in this country, the Democratic party must keep it in being. What hope can the country have from a party every where beaten down, (as are the whigs) and incapable, from causes inherent and self destructive, of accomplishing any great public measure? It will satisfy the reasonable expectations of the friends of Home Industry that their essential interests will soon be in hands having the will and power to secure those interests. Mr. Clay advises his friends to be satisfied with just such discrimination as the democratic party advocates, and rebukes them for contending about terms.—Surely "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet"—why then should the public look for names and sounds, beyond the actual protection which is sought for the labor of the country?—seeing that it is now actually secured by Democratic votes in both Houses of Congress, *and against many of Mr. Clay's chief advocates*. It is perfectly preposterous for the friends of Mr. Clay, in the face of facts and history, to attempt to gain him popularity, or their party strength, as the exclusive champions of the Tariff.

---

The whig 'safety guard' has not been able to prevent the collapsing of some of some of the Clay boilers. In the Herald of this morning, there is a melancholy announcement of the manner in which one of the editors was "disappointed." It appears that a meeting of the Clay Club of Allegheny city was announced for Saturday evening last, and the editor went there full of the 'expectation of regaling himself' upon a feast of federal oratory, when, most disastrous to relate, he says, 'he did not find an assemblage for this purpose.'—The editors blame the failure of this meeting upon some 'misunderstanding in giving the people notice.' This excuse won't do— for how could the Herald man have found his way to the place of meeting, if there had been no notice given of it? The cause lies deeper—it is to be found in the inherent rottenness of the federal cause—the days of humbug are past, and neither 'coon skins,' 'hard cider' nor 'virgin heifers' can recal them. We sympathise with the friends of the Herald in this inauspicious 'blowing up' of the Clay Club of Allegheny. They should clap a double 'Guard' on the clubs that remain, to prevent more of such catastrophes.

### Let the People Remember,

That it was the votes of the democratic Senators from Pennsylvania that secured the adoption of the Tariff bill, and that if the seats of Messrs. *Buchanan* and *Sturgeon* had been filled by such traitors to the interests of the manufacturers as John Q. Adams, the especial favorite of the anti-masons, the bill never could have passed the Senate. Yet the Gazette and its correspondent, one of "mother CAREY's chickens," are attempting to make the public beleieve that these gentlemen are opposed to a tariff!

### The Workingmen's Party.

For the information of the democrats who intend to support the so called Workingmen's Ticket, (if there are any, which we very much doubt,) we submit the following extract to their consideration, which we clip from an Address of the Workingmen of Allegheny City to the Workingmen of the County.

"If when, the public mind is calmed down sufficiently for healthy action, it is found that for the general good of the country a *national institution* of some kind is *absolutely necessary*, we would be wanting in democratic feeling not to give way to the good of the whole."—&c.

Gen. Harrison said something like this; so say Clay and all the Whigs. The most obstinate aristocrat in the country would not say that they would want a "national institution of some kind" if it was not "absolutely necessary."

We think it hardly worth while to say more on this subject. Intelligent working men know that the *only* means to preserve their rights is by sustaining the principles of the Democratic party. We think they cannot be bamboozled into the support of a faction that is afraid directly to avow its principles, but *indirectly* declares itself in favor of one of the most monstrous measures of Federalism.

Workingmen of Allegheny County, we can only say—THINK BEFORE YOU VOTE!

This is a loco foco admonition, we know, but believe that it is none the less wholesome on that account.

---

☞ The Chronicle says that we have "insinuated" an untruth, in stating that the proprietor of that paper, in his reply to the Herald, insulted Col. Johnson. Now we "insinuate" nothing about the matter. We say *positively* that the Chronicle *did* insult Col. Johnson; and we will prove it by the following extract from the proprietor's reply to the Herald:

"The cut at the head of your editorial column is sufficiently distinctive, although from the 'black lines' around it some may have mistaken it for a portrait of the 'Great Expunger,' and others still from its *dark* appearance may have supposed it A LIKENESS OF SOME OF THE REPUTED DESCENDANTS OF Mr. CLAY'S DEMOCRATIC FELLOW STATESMAN of Kentucky."

We would like to know who this "DEMOCRATIC FELLOW STATESMAN" is, if it be not Col. Johnson. Even the Chronicle cannot summon effrontery enough to deny that he is the person alluded to.—And we ask any friend of Col. Johnson if it is not a wanton insult to that distinguished individual?

The assertion of the Chronicle that we *refused* to publish the Johnson proceedings in the Mercury and Manufacturer, is positively false. We never were asked to publish those proceedings in either of our papers. We do not say this to propitiate those who chose to make the Chronicle the organ of the Johnson meeting, nor do we regret that *we* were not its organ—but merely to establish the falsity of the Chronicle's statement in the fullest manner.

---

☞ We have been put in possession of a fact of deep interest to our "contemporaries" to which we invite their attention. It is said that two editors connected with one of our morning papers, last Sunday afternoon, took a walk a few miles into the country, and then and there did collude and contrive to "*diddle*" a respectable citizen out of a small sum of money, while enjoying his hospitality. We forbear giving the names of the men concerned in this transaction, but leave it to the sympathetic imaginations of our pugnacious cotemporaries, who can settle it at the same time they are arranging the other matters at variance between them.

---

☞ We would feel obliged to the editors of the Chronicle, if they would, before alluding to our differences with other papers, inform themselves of the merits and nature of those differences. It is not true, as the Chronicle asserts, that the Gazette is "trying to prevail upon us to say one word" in favor of the Tariff. The labors of the Gazette have been directed to the object of neutralizing what we have said in favor of the Tariff. Will the Chronicle editors examine our paper of Thursday last, and correct their mistatement?

---

*Timothy Tracer's* article in regard to the formation of a workingman's party, will be published to-morrow. We would commend it to the attention of our workingmen who have been solicited to follow the lead of a few individuals who pertinaciously refuse to declare the principles of the new party which they wish to organize.

---

*Henry Clay.*—We would ask the attention of our readers, (i. e. every body) to the article of our correspondent in reply to the trimvirate of the "Herald," touching the political somersets of the "virgin heifer" candidate. It lays "Harry of the west" out cold, and no mistake.

---

☞ The Gazette has taken a long leap to get out of the company of the *thirty-eight whigs* who voted against the late Tariff, and having alighted under cover of the capitol at Harrisburgh, the editor falls to work at "*forty five loco foco Pennsylvania Legislators*," who went "in direct contradiction to the will and interests of their constituents, in obedience to the behests of party." Now what these forty-five men have to do with the votes of the whigs in Congress, is more than we know, nor will we here inquire. But we will give an example of the shuffling and unfair course of the Gazette, and leave it for the present. The editor says that "*we know*" that the "*three northern whigs*" who voted against the Tariff were 'warmly favorable to it.' In the first place we do *not* know any such thing; (how should we?) and in the second, we ask any man who is not blinded by partizan passion, to say, if there is any excuse for the "three northern whigs" who paid abject submission to the "behest of party," as to vote against their own sober judgment and the admitted interests of their constituents? But while the Gazette thus easily excuses its own friends it denounces without measure the "northern loco focos" who voted against the Bill. *They*, it asserts voted from "pure opposition to the Bill."—We shall not stop to make excuses for these gentlemen, nor to enumerate the reasons they gave for their votes—but will leave the editor, for the present, to the quiet contemplation of his own unfairness and gross inconsistency.

### New Jersey.

The democrats of this State are making active preparations for the election in November, and they appear to be quite confident of giving the "Broad Seal" party a Waterloo defeat. The Morris Canal and Banking Company, which has heretofore been a formidable engine in the hands of the federalists in carrying on their electioneering frauds, is now bankrupt and powerless, and unable to overwhelm the honest people with full blown corruptions of chartered privileges. The contest is now one of *men*, and in all such contests the democrats feel confident of success.

---

The federalists of Massachusetts have passed an apportionment bill which is described as being more unjust in its provisions than any of their former efforts to disfrancise the democracy wherever they have had the power. It has created a feeling of strong indignation throughout the State, and the peals of democratic thunder that are issued against the fraud, make the gerrymanderers tremble for the safety of their party, even in the witch-burning, blue-light commonwealth of Massachusetts.

---

☞The Gazette refuses stubbornly to call on Mr. Darsie for information respecting Mr. Lightner's extra pay, and evades reply to our article itself, by quoting from the antimasonic organ at Harrisburgh.—This evasion will not do, Mr. White; the charge of disreputable official conduct has been made against one of your party whom you have repeatedly held up as a bright example of political honesty and worth; you have been referred to your own Senator for proof of the truth or falsity of the charge and nothing less than a plain explanation of the matter will satisfy the public mind.

It would be well for Mr. Darsie, also, to explain to his constituents, his motives for compelling the tax-payers of the state to pay Mr. Lightner between one and two hundred dollars for attending to his own business.

The Herald denounces the Tax Bill passed by the last Legislature. The Herald knows very well that the measure was resorted to with the view of removing a portion of the onerous burden of debt under which the State is groaning. If the Herald don't wish to see that debt canceled, let it declare for *Repudiation* at once, and not "whip the devil round the stump" in this manner.

### From Mexico.

Later news from Mexico has been received at New Orleans. The Mexican squadron sailed from Vera Cruz on the 15th ult. It took the first division of the Mexican troops destined for the subjugation of Yucatan. This consists of thirteen hundred men. The object of the invasion of Yucatan is to punish the natives and get possession of their fleet—a ten gun brig, and two six gun schooners, for the purpose of operating against Texas.

The plan of a new constitution has not yet been reported to the Mexican Congress by the committee appointed to frame it.

The papers publish protests from the soldiers against the formation of one in a federal form. This is done at the instigation of Santa Anna.

The new Mexican tariff goes into operation on the first of November. The duties are reduced about one half.

All is dead silence at Mexico on the subject of Mr. Webster's letter. No opinion as to the probable course which the government will pursue can be given.

A Mr. Joseph Wells has offered to loan the Mexican government the sum of $7,000,000, on condition that he be permitted to import from London a certain quantity of English cotton goods. The proposition had not been acted on. The domestic manufacturers were protesting against the project.

A prolific vein of gold, extending nearly twenty miles, has been discovered near the Bay of Francisco, in Upper California —*N. Y. Morning Post.*

## All Sorts of Things.

*Keep it before the people*—that, "it is better to have one plough going than two cradles." (Baby cradles we mean.)

☞A woman in Venice aged 90 has had her third set of new teeth. "Go it while your'e young."

☞The crop of birds is said to be a failure this season in Virginia.

*Beauty* is the blossom of life.

*Which is best?*—To get half a cent distribution money or to drink untaxed tea and coffee. Whigs, which do you say?

☞It is said that Rives will not go Clay.—He'll go himself.

*Nonsense*—to sup soup with a fork.—*Ex paper.*

*Worse Nonsense*—to argue with a Clay Whig

☞'Bustles' certainly *are* singular things.—We saw one drop yesterday in the street, in rather a ludicrous manner, and 'I guess you never saw me *before*,' we thought the bustle remarked to the young lady who picked it up immediately afterwards. Queer world, this.—*Sp. of the Times.*

☞Daniel Webster is such a funny man! A newsboy said to him, "will you take the life of Henry Clay, sir;" (meaning Clay's biography.)—'No, I could not take the life of such an excellent man,' said the god-like. The way the whig'ete laughed was a caution to the virgin heifer.

☞The Caledonia left Boston for Liverpool, on Saturday, with 26 passengers.

☞We should like to be in the camp of the Millerites the next morning after the destruction of the world, just to see what they'll have to say for themselves.

☞One editor says he has '*no ideas to conceal!*' an assertion which his contemporary observes he is not disposed to dispute!

☞Among the arrivals at Philadelphia, are registered those of the Misses Isis and Josephine Iturbide, from Spain, survivors of the unfortunate Emperor of that name.

☞In Salem, Massachusetts, they have a regulation prohibiting any family from harboring more than fifteen tom cats.

☞'We are in the midst of a revolution,' as the man said when he was caught on the fly-wheel of a steamboat.

☞They have an ordinance in Boston to prohibit sneezing after dark, except by license from the mayor and aldermen.

☞Bright are the *beams* of the morning sky, as the poet said ven the sun shone into his unfinished chamber.

☞The price of the Iowa Sun is 4 bushels of Wheat. The editor is determined to be paid in a sound currency.

☞The New York Union says *that* letter of Dickens is a forgery.

☞We find the following marriages recorded in an exchange paper:

*Going Ahead.*—Mr. John Going, to Mrs. A Head.

*All Right.*—Mr. Levi All, to Miss Jane Wright.

*Short and Sweet.*—Mr. James Short, to Miss Emeline Sweet.

☞A Miss Mogg has recovered in Illinois, $8,000 of a man for a *breach* of promise. If she can do that once more, she will have a *pair* of *breeches*—and they are as good as a husband any day.

☞A gentleman in New York broke his leg by letting down the hole in the Park made for the new fountain. He will bring a *legal* action against the Corporation for damages.

☞Another Boundary Question—Between Wisconsin and Illinois. It is creating considerable excitement.

☞Capt. Partridge has opened a Military Institution in Philadelphia. Military tactics are on the rise in that city.

☞Why is my coat, whether in doors or out of doors, exactly the same? Because, when it's worn at home it is also *worn out.—Boston Post.*

☞The P. M. of Union, Me, received a letter addressed to "The Prettiest Girl in Union," which placed him in a terrible quandary as to what lady owned the letter, he not being any great judge of beauty. Poor fellow, if he should give it to the wrong one, he would get himself into a disagreeable snap.

☞There is no foundation whatever for the rumor that Mr. Louis McLane has been, or will be invited to a seat in Mr. Tyler's cabinet.

☞Fanny Elssler was at Vienna—her native city—at the last accounts.

### Courage.

Courage, like other qualities, has its varieties. Some men are born brave, others acquire intrepidity from example, and even a timid spirit may be stimulated by action, until personal apprehension is overcome. Amidst the crush of battle the dullest soul catches a glorious impulse, and for the time, casts off its natural torpidity. To exert, however, that mental calmness which conveys in brief and lucid language the details of plans of action, requiring the agency of many, and whose success the misconception of an individual might destroy; this demands a philosophic concentration of thought which many, found foremost in the fight, never can obtain. This, the most important quality of a general, Napoleon and Wellington possessed extensively, and when the fate of battle hung upon a hair, both were calm and self collected, and the order, upon which victory or defeat depended, was issued with a coolness that approached insensibility.—The terrible attack at Essling was simply indicated by a gesture, and when tidings were brought upon that bloody evening, which might have palsied the firmest nerves, not a feature of Napoleon was seen to alter. Sitting on the embankment of a field work, undisturbed by the roar of his own artillery or a responding thunder from the batteries of the fortress, Lord Wellington penned the plan of the assault; and, when that writing went forth, the doom of Ciudad Rodrigo was sealed. *Maxwell's Life of Wellington.*

☞The city of Natchez has established Quarantine Laws, to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into that city.

FOR THE MORNING POST.

"The Morning Post tauntingly puts forth that stale and worn out charge against Henry Clay, that he, in 1811, opposed the charter of the United States Bank as unconstitutional."—*Morning Herald.*

"*Stale and worn out charge!*" The Anti Bank speech of Henry Clay in 1811, is neither stale nor worn out; and all the minions of aristocracy cannot tear it out from the archives of earth. It is a legacy of intellectual wealth, bequeathed by its author to the democracy of the world. It cannot be revoked, cancelled or worn out. Its cogent logic is more taunting to the mushroom nobility than the Morning Post; and its figures of speech display far better taste than the chanticleer rhetoric of the Herald.

"The Post should have gone a little further, and given Mr. Clay's reasons for a change of opinion on that question."

"*Mr. Clay's reasons!*" What power has the Post over the books of the United States Bank? That institution refused to submit its books to the investigation of a committee appointed by Congress for that purpose. If that committee had been, or if the Morning Post were permitted to examine the books of the late United States Bank, there would, in all probability, be no particular scarcity of "Mr. Clay's reasons for a change of opinion." As it is, however, even the knowing Herald is obliged to pick up *ex post facto* reasons from one of Henry Clay's stump speeches in 1832, about sixteen years after the *change* in which he quotes a few reasons from another old stump speech of his own, delivered before his constituents at Lexington, as a sort of apology for his "change of opinion."

Mr. Clay's reasons forsooth! Hear him give his own reasons.

"But how stood the case in 1816, when he (Mr. Clay) was called upon again to examine the powers of the General Government to incorporate a National Bank? A total change of circumstances was presented; events of the utmost magnitude had intervened."

And has it come to this! Do the powers of the General Government depend on circumstances? Is the Constitution governed by the temperature of the political atmosphere? Is the whole moral fabric of our government, in which are deposited the happiness of seventeen millions of human beings, and the hopes of the civilized world, a mere contingency?

But give Mr. Clay's reasons the greatest force; admit, for the sake of argument, that a change of circumstances may actually vary the powers of the General Government. Then, according to Henry Clay's principles and practice, Congress has power, under certain circumstances, to create a National Bank; but, under other circumstances, Congress has no such power. Now suppose, under the first state of circumstances, Congress should charter a National Bank for thirty years; and suppose further, that in the course of five or ten years, circumstances should so change that Congress would not have power to charter such Bank. Then, there would be in existence, an institution confessedly unconstitutional, with a charter extending a quarter of a century into the future. What is the remedy? Repeal? Such a proposition, Mr. Clay says, "would be frowned down." To be consistent, even under his latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, Mr. Clay must change his opinion once more, and adopt the doctrine of the repealability of bank charters.

And now most gracious and puissant Herald, do, in the plenitude of your kindness, pardon the Morning Post for making one more extract from a speech of Henry Clay, of which his biographers George Prentice, says: "Nothing equal to it can be found in any of the numerous discussions which the bank question has called forth. He seemed to hold the strength of his antagonists in the hollow of his hand!" And if he was able to hold all Congress it is hoped he will be able to hold the astute gentlemen of the Morning Herald.

"Like the Virginia justice, (said Mr. Clay) you tell the man, whose turkey had been stolen, that your books of precedents furnish no form for his case; but then you will grant him a precept to search for a cow, and, when looking for that, he may possibly find his turkey! You say to this corporation, we cannot authorize you to discount—to emit paper—to regulate commerce—no! our books have no precedents of that kind. But then we can authorize you to collect the revenue, and whilst occupied with that, you may do whatever else you please."

In conclusion, Mr. Herald, if you are satisfied with Mr. Clay's reasons for voting against the bank bill in 1811, as well as for it in 1816, enough said, give us your hand. A word, however, at parting as to your peculiarly sarcastic taunt on the tariff. In the first place, it is presumed that there is not now, and that there never has been an anti tariff man in the United States. Even the nullifiers were satisfied with a tariff for revenue. And, as to the Democrats, they are now, and always have been in favor of a judicious tariff, sufficient to meet the wants of the government, and so adjusted as to afford protection to the mechanical and manufacturing, without burdening the agricultural and planting interests.

In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, June 20th, 1842, Hon. John Van Buren said:

"I think I can vouch for the democracy on this floor, that they are not actuated by captious opposition; *restore to the Treasury of the Nation the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and they will cheerfully vote for such a tariff as will afford revenue sufficient to sustain a prudent and economical government upon liberal and comprehensive views.*"

But the democracy are not now, and never have been, in favor of taxing the farmers and mechanics twenty per cent. on every plow, hoe, horse shoe, and horse nail; and at the same time allowing rail road companies to import iron free of duty, according to the Whig tariff bill proposed at the Extra Session, in 1841. The democracy are not now, and never have been in favor of an onerous tax on tea and coffee. But let it be remembered that, on the 4th of September 1841, Henry Clay, and nine other daring Whigs, voted against a motion to place tea and coffee among the free articles. And let it be remembered that Levi Woodbury in 1841, and Silas Wright jr in 1842, moved to increase the duty on wool, as a PROTECTION to FARMERS, and were voted down by Henry Clay and his compeers. And let it be remembered that, on the 6th of September 1841, James Buchanan advocated the imposition of a tax on rail road incorporation iron, after it had been made duty free by a Whig Congress. And yet the discordant organs of Federalism, with characteristic consistency, unite in denouncing Van Buren, Woodbury, Wright, Buchanan and the whole democratic party, as *Anti Tariff!*" As well might they denounce a man as a Jew, because he is averse to tainted pork. "Because a man is fond of roast pig he is not obliged to eat the intestines; and because a man is in favor of a tariff, he is not obliged to go for every tariff measure however unjust.

O. H. B.

---

*The cost of the last Congress.*—Many of our exchange papers are enlightening their readers on the cost of the last Congress. In round numbers the Madisonian puts down the amount, for the House of Representatives, at one million and a half of dollars. If this amount was all that the people have to pay, great as it is, it would still be but an inconsiderable item. To form proper estimate of the cost to the people, we must take into the account the constant loss by the suspension of almost every kind of business. We do not doubt that a sum ten times greater than that absorbed by the members of the House has been lost to the nation, from the derangement of the business, a derangement which never fails to happen when Congress is in session.—*N. Y. Morning Post.*

### Napoleon Conquered by a Woman.

Napoleon lived on friendly terms with the family of Mr. Balcombe in St. Helena. At a small white house, called Longwood, Miss Balcombe was a great favorite with the Emperor. She was very young, and Napoleon used to condescend to tease her. However, one day she got his sword, and got him up in a corner, threatening to run him through with it, if he did not stop teasing her. 'Now,' said she, with glee, 'I have conquered the greatest man in the world at last!' The Emperor, it is said, was so much pleased at this sally that he never spoke to her afterwards.

---

Will the Louisville Gazette please inform us if Mr. Coleman manager of the Theatre in that city is the Coleman who sang "Admirable Crichton."

---

*Editorial Change.*—We observe by the last number of the "Washington Banner" that Wm. H. Burleigh has withdrawn from the editorial department of that paper, and that Mr. Galley takes his place. Mr. G. has gained considerable notoriety of late as a Temperance lecturer, and we have no doubt that the change will add to the interest of the Banner by Messrs. Burleigh & Fry, will be sustained by Messrs. Galley & Fry.

Let every genuine temperance man see to sustaining the 'Washington Banner.'

## Port of Pittsburgh,

3 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVALS.

Michigan, Boies, Beaver
Cleveland, Hemphill, do.
Swiftsure, Robison, Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Cleveland, Hemphill, do.
Montezuma, Martin, Louisville.
Augusta, Havens, New Orleans.

Boats in port preparing to depart: Eveline, Duquesne, Mayflower, Sicilia, Saratoga, Orpheus.

RATES OF STEAMBOAT FREIGHTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Cincinnati*— | 15 cents |
| *Louisville* | 20 " |
| *St Louis* | 37½ " |
| *Nashville* | 75 " |


CURE FOR THE TOOTH ACHE.—Tarrants Drops will cure the most inveterate tooth ache in a few minutes.

This article will also preserve the teeth for future, remove all the tartar and stain from the teeth of an instrument,

Sold at TUTTLE'S Medical Agency, 56 Market st near wood, sole agent for Pittsburgh.

GEORGE W. LAYNG, Attorney at Law, No. 54 Fifth street, near the Post Office. sep 27—1y

MOLASSES AND LARD OIL—100 bbls Molasses, first rate article
10 do Lard Oil, do do
Received and for sale by
sep 27-3t

BRIGADE ORDERS.—Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeal, for the 5th Brigade, 15th Division, (composed of the 1st Brigade, 15th Division, Pennsylvania Militia) will be held at the house of James Armstrong, in Pittsburgh, on Friday, the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A Court of Appeals for the 147th Regiment, at the same place, on the same day, at 3 o'clock P. M.—when and where all persons concerned may attend. Co's. Watt and Hopewell, or in case of their absence, any other officer of the regiment present may substitute. By order of the Brigade Major.
sep 27- td THOS. McKOWN, Brig. Maj.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Curry & Price, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Allegheny, September 24, 1842.

The Confectionary business will be continued by the subscriber, who will pay all outstanding debts, and to whom all persons indebted will make payment.

NOTICE.—All debts and demands in favor of the late firm of Curry & Price, Allegheny city, are left with M. Curry, as he alone is responsible for the same.
sep 27—3t

NICHOLSON LANDS.—In pursuance of an "The Nicholson Court of Pennsylvania," the Commissioners of the state of Pennsylvania will offer at public sale, at the Exchange, in Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, on Monday, the 7th day of next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following tracts of land, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND situate in Erie county.
—ALSO—
643 Tracts of Land in Erie county.
—ALSO—
420 Tracts of Land in Crawford county.
—ALSO—
264 Tracts of Land in Mercer county.
—ALSO—
130 Tracts of Land in Butler county.
—ALSO—
312 Tracts of Land in Beaver county.
—ALSO—
80 Tracts of Land situate in Venango.
—ALSO—
68 Tracts of Land situate in Warren.
—ALSO—
7 Tracts of Land situate in McKean.
—ALSO—
19 Tracts of Land situate in Jefferson.
—ALSO—
5 Tracts of Land situate in Armstrong.
—ALSO—
14 Tracts of Land situate in Indiana.
—ALSO—
17 Tracts of Land situate in Fayette.

For a further description thereof, see the newspapers published in the respective counties.

The land will be sold to satisfy the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by John Nicholson, secured by *Fiscal* and *Judicial* liens, on the 1st of March 1795, and March 1796.

The Commissioners will attend at their office in Pittsburgh, from the 11th of October next, to give further information.

The terms of sale will be—ten per cent. at the time of sale, and the balance in four equal annual payments.

JOHN DUNBAR CREIGHTON,
WILLIAM PRIMROSE,
JOHN ROBERTS.

NICHOLSON COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Harrisburgh, Pa., Sept. 3, 1842.

STATE OF INDIANA.—For sale, a land in Dearborn county, State of Indiana, land is about twenty miles from the town of Lawrenceburg, (twenty first rate land) on the road to Indianapolis, in a good neighborhood. A catholic church is near said land. Apply to Mr. Harris, Market.

CREDITORS take notice that I will apply to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that said Court will hear me on Monday, the 24th day of October next, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.
NELSON CAMPANY, Leather Dressing.
sep 24—3t

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE that I will apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, and that the Court have appointed the 4th Monday of October next, when and where you may attend, at the Court House, Pittsburgh, when and where you may think proper.
WM. TOTTEN.
sep 23—3t

MEDICAL CARD.—WM. M. WILSON, having *immediately relinquishing his business*, has determined to resume the practice of Medicine and Surgery, in all of which he feels confident. He will give his attention to the several branches of Medicine and Surgery, in all of which he feels confident. Office and residence No. 71 Penn st. above Wood.