this is an habitual lifter up of pot-lids, and inquisitor of tin-kitchens and reflecting bakers. If the old fashion of roasting meat is still honored in his family, he draws his stool to the chimney corner, and bakes the crown of his head as he bends over the fire, and whips up the turnspit into a full gallop. He hovers over an unknown dish, in doubting a while, and then summons the cook.

'What have you here?'

'Fricaseed chickens, sir.'

'Have you put in any mushrooms?

'Certainly, sir.'

'It is very singular; I can't find any. Ah! here I have one; yes, yes, it's all right. Do we have soup to day?'

'Don't you see the pot on the fire?'

'Very true. But let me tell you, you spoil your soups by putting too many vegetables in them. Now how many carrots have you put in?'

'I'm sure I don't remember. Must I count them?'

'It will be as well. Stop, I'll do it for you. I shouldn't be surprised if there were half a dozen.'

And the gentleman commences a painful search for the orange-colored vegetables, in the course of which he receives sundry splashes from the unctuous and savory soup, and finally, in tasting a spoonful of the compound rather prematurely, he scalds his mouth severely, without however receiving the least sympathy from the cook, to whom such an occurrence seems to give peculiar satisfaction. An accident of this kind usually puts an end to his requests, and he leaves the kitchen with diminished dignity. The Betty is the peculiar aversion of the cook. Indeed your cook seldom remains long in the service of your domestic man; she soon demands her wages and quits his roof; but the lady of the house is debarred the enjoyment of the servant's privilege—for such the scandalous world asserts that she considers it.—*Boston Miscellany.*

Attachment of a Goat to her Master.—The commune of St. Agnes, situated at the foot of the Alps, and those eternal glaciers which overlook the beautiful valley of Gresivaudan, was a few days since the theatre of a very singular accident. Joachim Girond, had gone on the mountain to gather wild fruit and to pasture his goat and her kid. Suddenly a stone loosed from the summit overlooking the narrow place where he was employed. He stepped back to avoid the shock and shield himself from this species of avalanche. In the rapidity of his motions he put his foot upon a sandy and excavated spot, and immediately losing his balance he was precipitated down to a distance of two hundred feet.

Here, wounded and bruised as he was, the old mountaineer did not entirely lose his consciousness, but he was unable to get up, or to make any movements, and he was soon covered with insects which gave him the most horrible torment. The rest of the day passed and poor Joachim suffered the most extreme pain, heightened by hunger and thirst, when towards night he saw his faithful goat coming towards him, and was able to refresh himself with her milk, and to call for assistance. Bleatings she seemed to whence it proceeded, first discovered a coffin, and heard a noise which appeared to proceed from some one enclosed therein.—He stated that there was a scratching against the sides of the coffin, and a groaning as if a human being struggling for relief, and catching for breath. The Serjeant immediately called assistance and promply repaired to the spot to ascertain the cause of the alarm, and if found necessary to extend relief. On reaching the place, and opening a lantern with which the parties had provided themselves, a long box was discovered from one end of which something was observed to protrude, which, in the imagination of those present, appeared to be the foot of a negro, and the struggling and hard breathing still continued. The box was, of course, at once forced, and to the astonishment as well as amusement of those engaged in the humane act, a live alligator of some nine feet in length, and appropriate breadth, joyously crawled out of his imprisonment, and his liberators made a hasty escape from the scene of action, not liking the companionship of the formidable reptile who had availed himself of their benevolent exertions to obtain his liberty. We learn that the alligator had been safely and carefully boxed up the day before, by the Janitor of the College, for the purpose of being transported to Philadelphia, but to his perfect astonishment, in the morning, found his alligatorship basking in the sun apparently highly delighted at being thus liberated from solitery confinement.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1842.

See First Page.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, October 22, 1842.

In pursuance of a call of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of the State, published at Harrisburg, some time since, suggesting the propriety of each county electing delegates equal to their number of representatives in the State Legislature, to meet in their respective counties in convention, and elect delegates to meet at Harrisburg, on the 8th of January, 1843, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a Democratic National Convention.

The Democrats of Allegheny county are, therefore, requested to meet in the different wards, boroughs and townships, on Saturday, the 5th day of November next, at their usual places of holding their elections, and each district elect two delegates to meet in County Convention at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 9th of November, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent Allegheny county in the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the glorious 8th of January. JAMES CRAWFORD, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence for Allegheny county.

P. S. The cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Birmingham, Lawrenceville and Pitt township, are requested to meet at half past 7 o'clock, and the Townships between 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M. Oct 22—tn9

Texan Affairs.

We learn from the Texas papers that the mediation of our Government has been offered, in the hope of bringing about a reconciliation between Texas and Mexico. It appears that Mr. Webster, by instruction of the President, has addressed a letter to the American Minister at Austin, enclosing a copy of instructions which had lately been forwarded to Mr. Thompson at Mexico, directing him to express in the name of the American government, "the hope that it may be deemed to comport with the interest of the Texan government to [illegible] offensive military operations which may be in onceiv[illegible] [illegible] the Mexican Republic, until it should learn the result of negotiation which Mr Thompson had been directed to undertake."

This, though not officially communicated, yet comes in such a shape as entitles it to credit. Mr Webster is represented to say, "that while his government sees with pain the prospect of active warlike preparations between Texas and Mexico, and disclaims all right to interfere, yet it cannot, under the circumstances, be indifferent to a renewal of hostilities between them. The general and natural advantages of peace, the security of our commerce, the uncertainty of the issue of a war, the dissimilarity of the people, and the extent of territory of the two countries, are all urged as reasons to accept the proffered mediation. To these is added the intimation that in case of war, American citizens will emigrate hence and aid the Texans, and that it is the President's conviction that war is not only useless but *hopeless*."

A Private Mint.

A Mr. Bechtler, near the Rutherfordton N. C., gold mines, has a mint, where he coins gold pieces of about the value of eagles and half eagles, which, without imitating in the least the national coinage, pass as freely in the southern states, as do the coins issued from the government mints. Their actual value is a few cents less than the amount they name on their face—they bear no emblematical device, but simply the name and residence of the manufacturer, the weight and fineness, and an expression of the quality of the gold. Such coinage as this is not prohibited. Government assumes by law the exclusive privilege of coining copper, but gold & silver are left free to any person who does not imitate the government stamp. The ready circulation of this *private* coin reflects credit on the manufacturer, who appears indeed to deserve his reputation, by maintaining carefully its purity.

Latest from Havanna.

News to the 1st inst. has reached New Orleans. Information from the interior was to the effect that the crops of all kinds promised to be abundant. Corn and rice were without purchasers at almost any price.

The mail steamer Medway, from Vera Cruz, arrived at Havanna on the 26th ult., with $300,000 in specie.

According to the late census the population of Cuba is 1,045,674, one third of them white—that of the city of Havanna 383,073.

Going to Jerusalem.—It is said that several thousands of Polish and Russian Jews, at Berlin and elsewhere, have entered into an engagement to proceed on the first favorable opportunity to Jerusalem, to await in prayer and fasting the coming of the Messiah.

Affairs in Montreal.—Hard Times, Panics, and Pressures, it seems, are taking up their sojourn among the Canadians. The last Montreal Courier says of the financial affairs in that city, "our monetary affairs are in a wretched condition—and we hear of little else but failures. We need not say that the rumors are much more numerous than the reality; yet all this tends to shake confidence and create a panic, for which there are as yet no sufficient grounds."

Transporting Soil!

The island of Malta, which formerly was but little better than a barren rock, is now one of the most fertile spots in the world. The change has been accomplished by transporting immense quantities of good soil from Africa to the island. Large quantities of lemons are annually exported, and also much good wine. The number of inhabitants is little less than 100,000, who speak Arabic and Italian. The island is delightfully situated in the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, being 20 miles long and 12 wide.

Severe Irony.

A writer in the Gazette of Tuesday says that Neville B. Craig is "*noble, honest, high-minded and magnanimous.*" This is too severe. What has Mr. C. done that deacon White permits him to be thus insulted through the columns of the Gazette?—The public may overlook your talking like a fish woman yourself, deacon, when you have been caught in some of your dirty tricks, but few will think well of you for permitting anonymous scribblers to hold your old master up to public ridicule.—However numerous may be Craig's faults it is ungrateful in deacon White to assail him. But White don't care what he says, since he was caught in the matter of those handbills.

A stout appetite.—They have a man in the Boston Workhouse, who, we think, will prove an unprofitable boarder. The Medical Journal says that he has at one time, devoured six pounds of bread, and washed it down, repeatedly, with four quarts of water, chocolate or coffee—taking either, indifferently, or as they were given to him. Raw carrots, apples, meat, and in fact any thing on which he could lay his hands, he devoured with ravenous avidity. A pan of bread was habitually placed by the side of his bed on retiring, and when he awoke in the night he lunched enormously, and with unabated satisfaction, at the expense of the city.

Sharp Shooting.—Here's a specimen "These women are very troublesome" as the hog in Broadway remarked when a lady ran against him.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

Ugh! Did that poor child have a *Foster* father?—*Rich. Star.*

No—it is a blood relation to its 'cousin of Richmond.' It is a *Street*-er.

Never get into Law.—Read the following which is nothing uncommon, and take our advice. It generally destroys men both financially and morally—

A farmer cut down a tree, which stood so near the boundary line of his farm, that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or his neighbor. That neighbor claimed the tree, and prosecuted the man who cut it, for damage. The case was continued from court to court. Time was wasted, temper soured, and friendship lost; but the case was gained by the prosecutor. The last my friend knew of the transaction, the man who, 'got the case,' came to the lawyer's office to execute a deed of his whole farm, which he had been obliged to sell to pay cost! Then, houseless and homeless, he could thrust his hand into his empty pocket, and triumphantly exclaim, 'I've beat him!'

Equinoxial Gale—At Long Island, one of the Bahamas, were very severe. Large numbers of cattle were destroyed by inundation, and there were but few houses at the North West end of the island that were not rendered uninhabitable.

Hon. Jno. C. Spencer, Secretary of War, is on a tour through New York.

Man shot by his Son.—The Jackson (Mo.) Advocate of the 8th, contains an account of the horrid murder of Mr. John Byrd of that vicinity, by his own son. The reason assigned by the boy, a lad of about 15 years of age, was "*alleged* ill treatment, and the refusal of his father to permit him to have the use of a gun, for which it seemed he had always entertained a particular desire. Upon this confession, he was committed to jail."

Swartwou'ed from Maysvil'e.—A letter from Maysville dated 18th inst. says:—"George Herbst has ran away to Germany; this city is in the utmost consternation. It appears he made an assignment to Payne & Walker, A. January and N. D. Hunter. His creditors have attached all his property they can find, and are looking for more. This broke loose yesterday."

The Hon. Jos. R. Underwood, M. C. from Ky., declares his intention of retiring from public life at the end of the present Congress.

The trial of Maurice Edwards has ended; the jury has found a verdict of guilty.

Fire in Rochester.—The wigwam of the Clay Club was destroyed by fire on 24th inst. We wonder what sign that is?

Public Robbery.

We understand that a certain John P. Anderson, a person well known to many of our citizens, is *franking* large numbers of the Cass Handbill, issued at Harrisburg, to persons throughout the State.—Anderson at present occupies the situation of Clerk to the Canal Commissioners, and, for the purpose of facilitating the business of the State, has the privilege of franking documents relating to the public works, alone. This privilege, it appears, he takes the liberty of extending to political documents, and thus makes the State pay for the dissemination of such political matter as is pleasing to his views.

We understand that there were 12000 copies of the handbill to which we refer printed, the postage on each of which would be *ninety-four* cents, and if franked by public officers would make the State pay a sum but little short of *twelve thousand dollars.* Whatever may be the feelings of the people of Pennsylvania towards Gen. Cass, we do not believe they are willing to be taxed to this amount to gratify the partizan predilections of Mr. J. P. Anderson, or any other man, and to protect them from this system of plunder for the future, it might be well for the Canal Commissioners to employ some person in the capacity of Clerk, who has a more correct notion of a faithful performance of his duties to the State. Mr. Anderson's idea that the State should pay ninety-four cents postage on each of the political handbills that he and his clique choose to circulate, is entirely too large for the present state of Pennsylvania's finances, and the sooner he is deprived of a privilege that he has abused so grossly, the more creditable it will be to his employers.

FOR THE POST.

Messrs. Editors—Can you inform us why the editor of the Gazette has ceased to abuse President Tyler and his administration with his usual scurrility for the last few days. MANY COONS.

Yes; we can answer "Many Coons" satisfactorily. The deacon has lately received a number of advertisement, from some of the departments, and he (Lord help his innocence!) thinks they were given to him for the purpose of *buying* off his opposition to the administration; and with the hope that more will follow, he is now as mild as sucking turkey towards the "errors of John Tyler." Some deacons have itching palms as well as their neutral neighbors, and the party should not blame them if they do compromise their opposition to certain measures now and then, for a little filthy lucre.

The U. S. Senate.—The New York Post says: a new Senator from each of eighteen States will take his seat in the next Congress. Nine of them will send democratic members as heretofore, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri. Three other States will send whig members as heretofore, viz: Vermont, New Jersey and Kentucky. Four States will send democratic members, that have been heretofore represented by whigs, viz: Maryland, North Carolina, and Indiana. There are two States yet that we have not mentioned, apart from Tennessee. These are New York and Louisiana. In the former the legislature is yet to be chosen, though there can be no doubt of its character, and as to the latter it may be set off against New York in this estimate. This makes a tie in the Senate. What course will be adopted in Tennessee, remains to be seen.

"Fire in the Mountains, run boys run."

A fire broke out on Mount Tom, on Thursday last, says the Northampton Democrat, near Rum brook (a combustible name,) and burnt all night, running over the top of the highest peak. We learn that it caught from the discharge of a gun.

A portion of the Whigs of N. Y. have kicked against the nomination of J. Philips Phœnix.

Squirrels in New York.—A squirrel hunt came off at Oneida, Oneida county, on the 15th inst., with 17 hunters on each side, and at night they brought in the bodies of 2,550 squirrels, 20 crows, and 10 owls.

They have commenced the manufacture of Sugar from Figs, at Algiers.

Not quite a Duel.—Two gentlemen in Mt. Carmel, Ill., lately repaired to the battle ground, "armed to the teeth," eager to be revenged for some fancied or real insult; when one of them very suddenly become seriously indisposed—the symptoms being weaknes in the joints, &c. He didn't fight.

Gen. Joseph Desha, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, died at his residence in Georgetown Ky., on Wednesday the 13th inst.—His remains were interred next day with Military and Masonic honors.

An eastern Whig paper accuses the democrats of having "reduced the wages of labor!" That's first rate! Now pick your flints, and try it again.

Why should it be?—Fifteen banks in Ohio have blown up during the past and present year. The officers of all those institutions have made money by their banking operations, whilst the people have been robbed. Why should this be?—*Wooster Democrat.*

True enough. *Why should it be?* And yet it shall always be, if people send men to represent bank interest—not the interest of the honest workingmen.—*Cin. Enq.*

Well may you exclaim, "why should it be?" But now that nearly all the banks of Ohio are about to apply for a re-charter to a democratic Legislature, we shall find out *why it should be?*

Party Names.

The North American is particularly kind and complimentary upon the subject of party distinctions, and insists upon it that they who call themselves democrats, are little more than 'bullying squatters,' seizing upon a property to which they have no right, and retaining it 'in spite of law and honor.' This is certainly a very bad state of things, and one can hardly be surprised that the North American, under the strong conception it doth groan withal,' should be both sulky and indignant. These 'bullying squatters' have of late been death upon the coons, and, as Young has it, 'sighs and groans by nature spring from pain.' It was once, however, pretended by the class of journals to which the North American belongs, that the majority made all the difference. In 1840, we remember, when hard cideriam swept the land, there was not a coon to be found who did not cry aloud 'we (the coons) are the democracy!' Now, although we do not admit that the application of such a rule as this is to be considered decisive—our claim to be considered democrats rests upon a more solid foundation—yet it would not, he amiss to give our opponents a glimpse of the force of those whom they effect contemptuously to regard as 'locofocos,' and this we find already done to our hands by the subjoined extract from an article in the Globe, after alluding to the derogatory epithets applied to the democratic party, says that our opponents, in making out the brief of the decisions of the people—the arbiter of character and authority in this country—are compelled, by their usage, to parade the chronicle in this fashion:

Louisiana.—*Locofoco* Governor elected by a large majority.

Alabama.—*Locofoco* Governor and Legislature by a large majority.

Georgia.—*Locofoco* Governor and Legislature, and Congressmen, by a large majority.

South Carolina.—*Locofoco* Governor and Legislature elected almost by an unanimous vote.

North Carolina.—*Locofoco* Senate and House of Representatives elected by a large majority.

Virginia.—*Locofoco* Senate and House of Representatives elected by a large majority.

Delaware.—*Locofoco* local officers elected by a majority unprecedented in the past history.

Pennsylvania.—*Locofoco* Senate and House elected by a large majority.

New Jersey.—*Locofoco* popular majority of 3,000 votes. The Federal power maintained in the Legislature by its own infamous and fraudulent gerrymandering.

Connecticut.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate, and House elected by a large majority.

Maine.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate, and House, elected by a large majority.

Ohio.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate, and House, elected by a large majority.

Indiana.—*Locofoco* majority on joint ballot elected to the Senate and House.

Illinois.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate, and House, elected by a large majority.

Missouri.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate, House, and Congressmen, elected by a large majority.

Arkansas.—*Locofoco* Governor, Senate, and House elected by a large majority.

It must certainly be confessed that there is a good deal of 'locofoco' here—that the 'bullying squatters,' by the voice of the people, hold the reins of government in a very considerable number of the states. But the coons, in the majesty of their might, having Vermont and Kentucky to give weight to their decisions, have come to the conclusion that the great majorities have not the slightest right to respectful treatment—that they shall have no name but one of derision, and that they are altogether 'spurious,' as the North American styles our democracy. It is indeed a melancholy thing to be thus blackballed—to undergo this 'stampede' from the angry hoofs of indignant coons; but still we shall be able in some part of our heart to find a drop of 'patience' to enable us to sustain the infliction, by remembering that things are settled in these republics by votes not words. If Jaffier's wish were realized and our opponents could find 'a curse to kill with,' democracy would have been uncommonly dead a long time ago.—*Pennsylvanian.*

'Fit emblem, O moon! art thou of that divine religion of love shining down on this sorrowful night of our mortal being. Adversity, bitter though it be, and rife with foul and perilous things, when bathed in thy radiance, shows beautiful and winning, and mirrors distinctly back all the glories of heaven; and objects that seem, under the glaring sun-light of mere earthly sense, looked but dull and void of charm or interest, how, when touched by those magic rays, do they put on blessed meanings, and stand clad in the glory of transfiguration! A benison on thee, fair night! This voiceless monition is not uttered in vain. Thou tellest me, as do a thousand divine messengers beside, that this mortal life, full though it be of sad and bitter things, and deformed by many a pain and rough hazard, may yet be seen, in the light coming from above, garnished with a loveliness which might stir the utterance of the dumb to a hymn of grateful joy!"

Generosity and Gratitude.—Dr. Radcliffe once refused to take a fee for attending a friend during a severe illness. Upon his recovery, however, the patient presented the agreeable amount in a purse saying, 'Sir, in this purse I have put every day's fee; nor must your goodness get the better of my gratitude.' The Doctor eyed the purse, counted the number of days to a minute, and holding out his hand, replied: "Well, I can hold out no longer; singly, I could have refused them for a twelve month; but all together they are irresistible."

☞The Hon. Francis Granger, another of Mr. Clay's leaders, arrived at Cleveland a few days before the election, and on Monday evening addressed the people. By a letter from our attentive correspondent at that place, we are sorry to learn that the speech was not well received, and the meeting was broken up in a row. Mr. Clay's leaders were aware that all depended on Ohio, and they brought up every gun and every man. They are routed, horse, foot and dragoons.—*Cincinnati Republican.*

We regret that Mr. Granger was not allowed to speak. He would have been happy to explain to the People how much better it would have been for them "to suffer three years grinding poverty" than to receive benefits from the present Administration. He would have contributed much assistance to Mr. Clay's cause by informing the People how earnestly, how zealously, that gentleman's particular friends labored for an adjournment of Congress, without the passage of a Tariff for revenue—the People in that region cannot be very desirous of useful and entertaining knowledge.—*Mediterranean.*

Henry Clay has returned to Ashland.

CHEAPER THAN

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

READY MADE C

AT THE THREE BE

No. 151 Liberty st., one door from

THE Subscriber having prepa the largest and most varied MADE CLOTHING ever offered in try, would respectfully invite the call and examine his Goods and purchasing elsewhere. His stock 1,500 Coats, assorted sizes and qu loons; 1800 Vests; with a large Drawers, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves other article of winter Clothing.

His Cloths were all selected by Markets, and purchased at the very and consequently he can afford BETTER BARGAINS than they house in the city. Believing in the ing Home Industry" he has therefo manufactured by Pittsburgh work hesitation in saying that they will pect superior to the *Eastern* manu are offered for sale in the slop store *Anchored* among us.

In these times when *Home Ind* large a share of public attention, as proprietor of the "Three Big Doors and pleasure in assuring the citizens his Goods are *all manufactured* under mechanics of his own town. He do his rivals in trade, have his Clothing city, in another state, nor does he p bills printed three or four hundred goes on the principle that the mech can do work as well as any other, sire to draw money from their pocke workmen; while he asks them to n not wish to impoverish them by s off mammoth workshops.

The subscriber would take this thanks to his friends and customers ted patronage extended to his estab peat his invitation to all those wh clothing, of every description, made and sold on the most accommodating No. 151 Liberty street.

☞Observe Metal Plate in the pav

WHAT A SHOCKING BAD COUGH expression you can hear an hundred still will they let it linger upon them turns into that worst of diseases, Con if they would take *Peale's Cough, Liverwort or Red'd. J Cherry Balm of* away immediately, as none of the above cles are known to be the slightest resort to the Public for Coughs, Colds or Con

The genuine to be had only at THE AGENCY,—86 Fourth street.

Call and try them if you wish a

BOOK AND

PRINTING O

N. W. Corner of Wood

THE proprietors of the Morning AND MANUFACTURER respectfully and the patrons of those papers, that and well chosen assortment of

JOB TY

AND ALL OTHER

Necessary to a Job Printing Office prared to execute

LETTER PRESS

OF EVERY DESCR

Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, Bills of Ladin Bill Heads, Black Checks,

All kinds of B

Stage, Steamboat, and Canal Bo priate Cuts,

Printed on the shortest notice and m We respectfully ask the patronage the public in general in this branch Pittsburgh, Sept. 29, 1842. PHILL

Auction S

ON A CREDIT.—On *Friday mo* o'clock A. M. *commencing* at 9 200 pieces red, yellow and white T 50 " Calico, 50 " Brown Sheeting 20 pairs Super Mackaw Satin 25 Super Plaid Shawls.

Also—A large assortment of China netts, Canton Flannels, Suspenders Colored Muslins, Ribbons, Shawls

Oct 25

WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS AND CONFECTIONERY AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday 27th, at No. 65, Wood street, being proprietors are declining business sold—Brown and pale Sherry Wine or article.

Port and Madeira Wine;
Irigh Whiskey;
Confectionery;
Glass Jars;
Counter and Shelvings;
With a lot of Bakers' and Confectioners

Terms at sale.

Oct 25

JAMES WARDROP & Co., Florists offer for sale an extensive assortment of Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, Evergreens, Grape Vines of sorts. Especially containing 40 of the largest and finest and Red Currants, Greenhouse Plants, fine large Shade Trees, suitable for yards or pleasure grounds.

Also a select lot of Hyacinths (imported from Holland), Lilies, Polyanthus Roots suitable for Fall planting.

Bouquets of Roseburds, Japonicas Flowers, furnished for Parties, Evening winter season, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Jas. Wardrop & Co. will any Trees, Shrubs or Flower Roots for a moderate charge, and a new grow will replace them free of charge

JOHN HERDMAN

OLD ESTABLISHED EMIGRANT OFFICE, NO. 61 SOUTH ST.

Agent for J. & W. Robinson's Line of packets Liverpool, who despatch first class ports of the United States and Brit

THE Subscriber would most respectfully such persons as are desirous of bringing Friends that he continues to bring passengers Great Britain and Ireland who may friends here, by the above line of packets most reasonable terms. In selecting passengers will avoid the detention time so much complained of in the impositions practised on the Emigrants and irresponsible agents at Liverpool. red that every due and diligent attention their friends and all who embark in may not embark can have their money party from whom it was originally forming to the documents delivered at ment.—He also feels pleasure in stating has considerably extended and ments for the payment of his throughout England, Ireland, Scotland further particulars apply by letter

Or to

Oct 18

SELLING OFF A

At No. 90, Market st., between THE Subscriber, who is about de business, will dispose of his *only.* It consists of black, blue olive Cloths; Cassimeres and Flannels of all kinds and colors; Skins, Pilot Cloth; Mouse, de Lai Orleans Cloth, a splendid article for ings, Chintzes and Calicoes, a large bleached and unbleached; Gingham Linen, Shawls, Hdkfs, all kinds and siery, Stocks and Suspenders; Merino Cotton Shirts and Drawers, Silks Satin and Merino Veverings; Together with a full assortment of ces, Ribbons, Quillings and Insertings

The above Stock is well worthy the try Merchants and Families, as the Cost Nt. Cash Only.

Oct 25—tf