[illegible] to establish a Bank in the District [illegible], and his consent that such Bank would possess the same authority to send agencies and branches into the several states, which the Supreme Court had decided appertained to a state institution;—that is, with the assent express or implied of those states. This view was distinctly presented in the bill submitted by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ewing, at the request of the Senate, was maintained by the President in all his communications, and particularly and specially noted by him on an amendment to a bill submitted to his consideration by a member of Congress during the discussion of the matter.

I do not deem the occasion a fit one to enter into an examination of the various statements and controversies that have arisen on this subject.—The foregoing explanation of the immediate occasion of the open outbreak which ensued between the President and the greater portion of the Representatives in Congress of the party that elected him, is deemed sufficient. But I should do injustice to my own feelings, if I did not express the deep conviction pronounced in my mind from a thorough investigation of the subject, and from having become familiar with the statements of all parties, that there was much of mistake and misapprehension between those who were honestly willing to understand each other, some of accidental, and more of intentional misrepresentation of the language of the President in the various conversations held with him; and that throughout he manifested a sincere, honest and steadfast adherence to the great constitutional objection which he had for years, repeatedly, in public and in private, announced as a fundamental article of his political creed. Nor can I permit myself to doubt, that if similar frankness had been exhibited by others, if a spirit of peace and harmony had prevailed, and if a small portion of the liberality and forbearance for dissenting views and opinions, which the Whigs claimed as the attribute of the party, had been exercised towards the President, the violent scenes we have witnessed and which have scandalized free government, would not have occurred; and the relations between the President and the Representatives who had been elected on the same ticket with him, would have been such as to produce a peaceful, vigorous and successful administration of the government, and accomplish all that the interests of the country required.

In proof of the absence of all selfish, interested or ambitious motives on the part of the President, in the course which his convictions of duty prompted, I may now advert to a fact long known to me, which has been promulgated in the Newspapers of the day, vouched for by at least one Whig editor, stated by a Representative from Massachusetts in a speech lately delivered at Newberyport, *upon authority* and hitherto not denied. That fact is, that previous to returning the second Bank bill to Congress with his objections, in full view of the assaults to be made upon him, and with the purpose of removing all cause of agitation, as well as to secure himself against unjust imputations, the President submitted to his then Cabinet, whether he should, in the message then about to be transmitted to Congress, announce a resolution to retire from public life at the expiration of the existing term; and that against his doing so, all the members of the Cabinet then present, protested, on the ground that such an annunciation would not have the effect to produce peace or quiet, but would only change the direction of faction; that no one had a right to expect such a step from him, as he had not been elected President, and no obligation existed that should interpose any barrier between him and a direct vote of the People.

In connection, and yet in contrast with the preceding, is another fact of an extraordinary character which, though known by many, has lately been distinctly promulgated. It is shadowed in a letter of Mr. Ewing's in the statement by him of a proposition having been made to the President, that the majority who had passed the first Bank Bill, would consent to postpone the second to the next session of Congress, if they could receive assurances that in the mean time no hostile movement would be made on the part of the President. The full meaning of this statement has now been developed by the declaration of a member of Congress, that a message was carried from the Whig leaders in Congress to the President, to the effect that if he would engage not to disturb any members of his then Cabinet in the enjoyment of their offices, the second Bank bill should be postponed. The answer to such a proposition may be easily conceived. The effect of that proposition was to prove the identity of the members of the Cabinet whose places were deemed in jeopardy with the hostile members of Congress, and if the design was to precipitate matters, it was most effectual.

You will require no aid to determine which of the actors in these scenes exhibited a lofty disinterested patriotism, and which evinced any tenacity for place or desire for power. The facts are full of instructions, and furnish a key to many mysterious transactions.

After the outbreak referred to, the President remodelled his Cabinet, and from that time his administration may be said to have commenced. It began and has continued thus far, without the support of any party acknowledging him as its political chief, or bound to him by those political associations, which under every preceding administration had enabled the Executive to look at least for favorable predispositions in a large portion of the members of Congress to sustain his measures. The same course of events which deprived him of this usual and accustomed aid of an administration, also liberated him from those mere party influences and party obligations which become reciprocal from party service. He was at full liberty to consult the interests of the whole people, of the great masses, without reference to the extreme views of the bigots of any party. And he determined to do so. An examination of the measures adopted by him and of those recommended to Congress, will show how far he has succeeded. He pursued the even tenor of his way amid the conflicts of contending parties, adhering scrupulously to the principles that he had always avowed so far as they were applicable to the questions that presented themselves.

The annual message at the opening of the last session of Congress, and the messages during that session, furnish a chart of the measures of the administration, and enable us to discern the policy of the President from the most authentic and unquestionable sources. An enumeration of these measures and the fate of the recommendations by which they were urged upon the attention of Congress, will enable you to perceive how far that policy has been carried out, where it failed, and the cause of such failure.

1st. The first point to which the President called the attention of Congress in the annual message, were the danger to which the country was exposed, by the want of suitable provisions in our judicial code to enable the general government to perform the duties with which it is charged, of maintaining peace and preserving amicable relations with all the nations of the earth, and he suggested the propriety of providing by law for the removal from the State Court to the Federal Judiciary of all such causes as might involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations. Such a law was passed, and hereafter the relations of peace and war with other nations, will no be dependant upon any other tribunals than those created by the Constitution for the decision of all cases arising under it, or under the laws made in pursuance of it. And thus has been removed a prolific source of disquiet between the states, and the General Government, and of hazard to the peace of the nation.

[illegible] The next matter referred to in the message [illegible] of the Caroline, which the President [illegible] in terms becoming the Chief Magistrate of a free people, and he insisted that an [illegible] should be made for the invasion of our [illegible] the renunciation by the British Government [illegible] as a rule of future action [illegible] arising or claiming for the published [illegible] State and [illegible] publicity than what may be [illegible] that its correctness has not been [illegible] it is proper in me to allude to it as it is for other citizens to contest it. By reference to that correspondence you will perceive that after a delay of four years, what the President insisted was due to us, has been amply rendered, and that in this matter the honor of the country has been vindicated.

3d. Another point in our foreign relations which the message brought to the attention of Congress and the People, was the claim of the British Government to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag, for the purpose of executing their laws and treaties in relation to the slave trade. Against this claim the President remonstrated in firm and decided language, and declared that it must be resisted. This claim in effect is withdrawn by the British Government, and her Envoy has precluded her from renewing it, by the stipulation in the published treaty for the employment of vessels on the coast of Africa by the two countries separately and independently, to act under the instructions of their respective governments for the enforcement of their respective municipal laws only. The very omission of any recognition of an authority to visit the vessels of the one country by the officers of the other, is in itself an exclusion of all such authority, and leaves the matter precisely where the President had placed it—a total, absolute and unqualified denial of any such claim. The insertion of such a denial in the Treaty would have been absurd.—Treaties contain the affirmative stipulations of parties, not the negations or protests of either.—By refusing any allusion to the claim, we deny on our part that it can become a subject of compact reserving to ourselves the vindication of our rights (of which fair and explicit notice has been given) whenever they shall be assoiled. Thus has a pretention which threatened the renewal of a practice that had brought on one war, been abandoned and the sanctity of our national flag secured—at the same time the most effectual means have been provided for the utter destruction of the accursed trade.

4th. Upon that difficult and perplexing topic, a tariff of duties on imports, the language of the message defines with great accuracy, clearness and precision, the true principles of protection consistent with revenue, after speaking of the repugnance of the people to the imposition of burdens not really necessary to the support of Government, the President says: "In imposing duties however, for the purposes of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and most properly exists." After showing that the imposition of duties indiscriminately on all articles would defeat the very purpose of obtaining a revenue, he remarks: "So also the Government may be justified in so discriminating by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our own manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the treasury, no well founded objection can exist against them," and he concludes the remarks on that subject by urging the importance of certainty and permanence in the system which should be adopted. It is believed that no just man who regards the interest of the whole country, who would not compel that portion of our fellow citizens who have no manufacturers to pay taxes for the support of those who have them, without any equivalent, and who yet would protect American industry from foreign cheap labor in those articles which are essential to us in peace and in war, and for which we ought not to be dependant on any other nation, it is believed that no just man who will take such enlarged and patriotic views of the subject will hesitate to approve the principles promulgated in the message. While they are adverse to prohibitory duties on the one hand, they provide for abundant incidental protection on the other. They are those, and those only that will secure harmony as well as justice in the adjustment of a matter involving so many and such various conflicting interests, and produce that permanence which in this country, can be attained only by the general acquiescence of the people in the equity and honesty of any system. And if the liberality so unusual, thus evinced by a statesman coming from that portion of our Union which has no manufactures, be reciprocated and met in the same spirit by those who are most anxious to promote those interests, a unity of feeling will exist throughout the confederacy, which will afford more stable, and therefore more real and substantial protection to our own industry than any laws that may be passed under occasional and spasmodic excitements, which will be sure to intermit with the cessations of the stimulants that produce them.

Should the Tariff Law that has passed and received the signature of the President, be found in practice to differ important particulars from the just and liberal principles advanced by him, he will doubtless be found ready to sanction such necessary amendments as may be proposed by that body, in which the Constitution has exclusively vested the authority to originate and pass revenue bills.

5th. The recommendations of the annual message on the subject of Currency and Exchanges, next claim our attention. After pointing out the necessity of a medium of Exchange, approximating to uniformity of value in the different parts of the country, the President proceeds to redeem the pledge he had given at the previous session of Congress, by submitting the outlines of a plan for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue which shall at the same time furnish a currency, and thus indirectly regulate exchanges. The limits which I have assigned to this communication forbid a repetition of the details of the exchequer plan as developed in the Bill submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is the more regretted, because I am confident it has not been sufficiently considered by my fellow citizens generally, to be thoroughly understood. It is emphatically the plan of the President, originated and matured by him, with a single modification introduced on the advice of his Cabinet. It proposes to attain objects by the application of powers acknowledged in practice to exist in the Government from its foundation. The Treasury Department was instituted for the collection of the public revenue, its safe-keeping, and its disbursement according to acts of appropriation by Congress. To a board of control under the superintendence of that Department, therefore was given the immediate charge of this business, with authority to establish agencies, or employ State Banks in its transactions. To these was added the power of issuing Treasury notes to the amount of Fifteen Millions, selling drafts, receiving deposits, and purchasing bills of a certain description. These were the general features, and the President invited the discussion of its merits, while he expressed a readiness to concur in any modifications that did not violate its essential principles, particularly such as should by any constitutional means relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate from any controlling power over the public Treasury. You perceive how entirely this plan avoided all constitutional objections, by providing that the functions of purchasing and selling drafts other than for the purposes of the Government should be exercised in any state only when not prohibited by such state. All conflict with state jurisdiction was prevented: the banking privileges of the states were left without interference, the operations of the Treasury simplified and facilitated, and the great interests of the Union promoted by the introduction of the currency founded on the revenues of the country, and yet so limited as to be always equivalent to specie. This plan has been approved by some of the most competent financiers of this country and of England, and pronounced to be adequate to all our wants, safe in its operations, and calculated to furnish the most perfect currency that could be desired. [illegible] individual who has had [illegible] tingly [illegible] is far preferable to any other that has been submitted, and that it will accomplish all the purposes for which it was designed, without hazard to the Government, without danger to the people, and without stimulating anew the reckless spirit of speculation, whose excesses we have all such cause to mourn.

If, as seems to be generally conceded, the question lies between this plan and a National Bank, there cannot be much room for doubt or hesitation. Waiving for the present the insuperable difficulties presented by the Constitutional objections to such a Bank operating through the whole Union—objections so long entertained by a large portion of our fellow citizens and strengthened rather than diminished by discussion and by the sad experience of the tremendous power and the still more tremendous corruptions of such an institution,—waiving those, the very fact of the existence of such objections and of others of a different character, will effectually prevent a subscription to the stock by those sound and prudent capitalists whose countenance and whose real wealth can alone give it vitality. Such men will never consent to place their property in a position to be the sport of the alternate triumphs and defeats of parties. The chartering a Bank under such circumstances, would but invite the cupidity of those who intend to become borrowers rather than lenders, and who by means of the irresponsibility of a corporation and with the impunity that has marked former transactions of similar institutions, would plunder those whose confidence they had invited but to betray it. Whatever may have been our opinions heretofore of the utility of a National Bank, however we may have compelled to acquiesce in its supposed necessity, the history of the last few years, has, I should hope, convinced all who are open to conviction, that any evils which may be anticipated from the want of such an institution, however great, are more tolerable than the certain, positive and immeasurable injuries which we now know have flowed from the existence of one that was instituted under the most favorable auspices, and was committed to the charge of men at the time esteemed the most honorable and trustworthy in our land. Within four years of its existence, the last Bank of the United States became little better than a den of robbers — Its managers, with few exceptions, pursued a systematic scheme of plunder and fraud, which was arrested by the investigations of a Committee of Congress.

Clemency, now believed to have been mistaken, towards innocent stockholders, and a hope that the example which had been made of the offenders would deter others from similar practices, saved the Bank from dissolution. It was allowed to proceed under new restrictions designed to prevent the recurrence of similar frauds. In a few years it was found at open war with the Government of the country, seeking the renewal of its charter, subsidising presses and editors, squandering its treasures in partisan elections and openly purchasing the support of the venal in all directions. The moral corruption which thus flooded the whole country was in itself an evil of the most fearful magnitude. It struck deep at the roots of public faith and private honor, and prepared the way for that reckless and unbounded extravagance, which the bank itself stimulated by the profuse distribution of its money, and the consequences of which we are now reaping in individual suffering from which a Bankrupt Law affords but slight relief, and in the degradation of the character of our country by the fraudulent insolvencies of our public corporations, and by the shameless refusal of sovereign states to fulfil their obligations.

(CONCLUSION TO MORROW)

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1842.

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, 1844, 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

Luxuries and Necessaries.

In the discussion on the Tariff Bill, the democrats advocated a reduction of duties on the necessaries of life—articles that are required in all families, whether rich or poor—and a corresponding increase on luxuries that can only be procured by the rich, and that are not indispensible for the comfort of families. This proposition, however, was strenuously opposed by the federal members, and Senator Evans in combating the arguments of a democratic member, made the following assertion which was considered a sufficient reason for opposing any proposition to put high duties on articles imported for the rich only,

"ARTICLES OF LUXURY WILL NOT BEAR SO HIGH A DUTY AS ARTICLES OF NECESSITY."

From this the public may understand why the federalists advocated high duties on Tea and Coffee and low duties on Wines; high duties on calicoes, such as are used in the families of farmers and mechanics, and low duties on lawns that are worn by the rich. From the whole course on the Tariff question, and many of the provisions of the Bill itself, it is evident that the coons are the friends of such a Tariff only as will throw the burden of duties on the articles consumed by the working portion of the comunity, and permit the luxuries used by the opulent to come in duty free.

Important to smokers.—TUTTLE has received another lot of magnificent Regalias Casadores and La Normas. They are a little superior to anything in the Cigar line that can be found in the City.

The Coons of Ohio are attempting to soften the reproaches of their brethren in [illegible] states by promising to do wonders in

[illegible] turned out in New York for higher wages on last Monday. On one of the banners carried in the procession was enscribed "$15; live and let live." On another, "Free trade and Sailors' rights." There is a great difference between $15 a month—all that the sailors ask—and $2 a day, the *wages* promised by the whigs.

A chimney of a house in Hay street took fire on Friday night about 9 o'clock. The Allegheny and Eagle threw water. No damage done.

☞The Pennsylvania Reporter office has passed into the hands of J. H. Dimock, Esq., who intends to conduct it on the principles which it has always advocated. We hope that Mr D. will meet with all reasonable success; and we tender to Mr. Patterson, who retires from the field of editorial exertion with many well earned laurels, our best wishes for his future health and happiness. The Reporter, under his charge, was the best paper in Harrisburg.

An Error set Right.

Much pains have been taken by the Coon party to show that Edward Smith, the Abolition Lecturer, was a locofoco emmissary, sent to confuse and divide the Antimasonic party. The truths he uttered, the arguments he used, were met by the coons with a knowing shrug, and the single reply "O, he is a locofoco." The Gazette, in order to neutralize his efforts sung the same strain. But we presume the following sketch of his political acts given by Mr. Smith, in his last paper will block that game, and the Antimasons who are induced to listen to him, will not be detered from going to hear him by the fear of being talked to by a "*Locofoco*:"

"The Gazette calls us by the party name *locofoco*, and intimates that we voted for Col. Johnson, and requests to be informed who we did vote for. Now, be it known to the Pittsburgh Gazette, that we never voted until in 1836; then we voted for Wm. H. Harrison, for President, because we thought he was an honest man, not because he was a Whig. In 1840, we voted for James G. Birney and Thos. Earle; and this year, we voted the Liberty ticket of Allegheny County. We never voted for a slaveholder, nor never will. We never were a Whig or Locofoco, and never will be. We have always been a Democrat, and expect always to be, both in church and state. Now, Mr. Gazette, don't we answer you clearly?

The Election in Massachusetts takes place on the 2d Monday of Nov. In New York on the 1st Monday of Nov. In Delaware on the 2d Tuesday and in Mississippi on the 1st Monday of Nov.

Money Matters.—It will be observed by reference to our Bank note list, that the discount on many of the Pennsylvania Banks has became much higher, and that the State Scrip is again depreciating.

Rail Road Accident.—Some scoundrel placed a piece of iron on the Reading Rail Road, near Port Carbon, last Monday, which threw the engine off the track while running under a full head of steam, and two persons who were on the car, were instantly killed.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28th, 1842.

To the Editors of the Morning Post.

GENTLEMEN:—On my arrival at Pittsburgh, I was presented, by a friend, with a statement in the Saturday Evening Visiter, founded on an anonymous extract of a letter, and a calculation from some one in Philadelphia, contradicting a statement made by you in your paper of the 4th inst., relative to the probable proceeds of my late trip in the Connoquenessing Valley.

It is with reluctance I refer to this subject, but it is certainly less objectionable, in every sense, for me to state the truth touching my own affairs, than for any one, whatever may have been his motive, to single me out for public exposure, in such a manner as the writer and publisher of that extract have done.

I have only time at present to say that the statement made is *false* in almost every particular, and that though I labored under unfavorable circumstances, instead of loosing *thirty five dollars*, as the letter writer has it, I cleared on my down trip $101,20, after defraying all expenses, including my boarding and doctor bill while sick in Philadelphia.

It is disagreeable for a man to be compelled thus to expose his private business, and I should not have noticed this matter, but that I believed the representations unwarrantable and uncalled for; and that the cause of truth and my own prospects, demanded a refutation. I will only add that, if gentlemen continue to meddle themselves with the expenses incurred by me in the prosecuting of my business, under pretence of enlightening the public, they will find me ready to compare expenses with them for the same praiseworthy purposes, whenever they signify their desire to do so.

S. D. KARNS.

P. S. I have no time now for detail, but the public will the better appreciate the motives and regard for truth evinced in the Visiter's statement, when I assert, that, instead of lying seven days in Pittsburgh and being twenty two days out, as the writer of that statement alleges I was in [illegible] but three day[illegible]

LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS!

ACTUAL HOSTILITIES COMMENCED!!

The N O. papers of the 19th state that the Mexican General, Woll, had captured San Antonio and taken 60 prisoners, among whom was the Judge of the Supreme Court; and also flags, munitions of War, &c. This feat gave rise to great rejoicing.

Santa Anna has retired to his country house near Vera Cruz, accompanied by his cabinet. He does not intend to command the army.

A corps of 3000 is to invade Yucatan. The expedition was to start the next day after the arrival of 2500 men from the city of Mexico, who were to take their place.

A Mexican General was about going to Yucatan for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the two countries.

The rumor of the burning of Austin by the Mexicans is false.

Texas papers state that Gen Woll had retreated from San Antonio, but it was supposed that he merely fell back to meet reinforcements.

The prisoners taken by the Mexican General were well treated. Two were shot at the capture.

Galveston is prepared for any emergency; 600 men being under arms.

Disastrous Fire at Cincoe, Upper Canada.

At Sincoe, U. C. on the 8th inst., a fire broke out by which the North American Hotel, the Commercial Hotel, Royal Exchange, with all the furniture and out houses, were totally destroyed.

The loss is about 190,000 ! !

A citizen of that place has been arrested on suspicion of having set the stables of the N. A. Hotel on fire.

The Sailors of New York have struck for higher wages. They had a grand procession and on one of the Banners was inscribed, "*Free Trade and Sailors Rights!*"

Aerial Navigation.—The French papers state that a person named Gonaschi, has invented a balloon, with which he can navigate the air in any direction and in all weathers. An experiment lately made on its powers under very unfavorable circumstances, near Lyons, France, was completely successful. The æronaut made his ascent from the east bank of the Soane, and crossed the river in a westerly direction, gradually steering in a curvilinear path, till he recrossed the river, and descended very near the spot where he had risen. During this experiment the weather was generally tempestuous, and the wind always very violent.

The balloon is unlike all others in form, being rhomboidal, instead of sperical or cylindrical; there are no details of construction given, however, nor any mention made of the means by which it is propelled.—*Madisonian*

A Snarl of Governors and Governors in a Snarl

Governor King sent
Governor Arnold to
Governor Hubbard, to take
Governor Dorr, but
Governor Hubbard told
Governor Arnold to tell
Governor King, that he,
Governor Hubbard, would not deliver to
him,
(Governor Arnold.)
Governor Dorr, for the gratification of
Governor King; as he,
Governor Hubbard, did not think that he,
Governor King, was a
Governor after all—and therefore had no
right to send a
Governor to a
Governor for a
Governor.

—*Providence Journal.*

Doncaster Races.

The 'Columbia' brings us fifty reports of the Doncaster Meeting 'Who is the winner of the St. Leger?' every one will ask. Not a reader of ours could guess, and they might try fifty times. It was won by an untried filly—a daughter of Touchstone out of Maid of Melrose by Brutandorf—bred and owned by the Earl of Eglinton. To put our readers at once out of their misery, we will inform them that *Blue Bonnet has won the Great St. Leger*. The distinguished editor of 'Bell's Life in London,' furnishes us with a most graphic and interesting report of the sayings and doings during the week at Doncaster, and an engraving of the winner of the St. Leger, all of which will be given in this paper next week. The etching of Blue Bonnet, as given in Bell's Life, presents a remarkable likeness of Fashion; with the exception of the head and neck, the resemblance is most striking.

The Doncaster Meeting commenced on Monday the 12th of September, and the St. Leger was run for on the following day. Up to Monday no one knew anything of Blue Bonnet but Dawson, her trainer—the same who won the Oaks with 'Our Nell,' in such extraordinary style. From the first to the last she had never been named in the betting; on the day before the race, Lord Eglinton arrived at Doncaster and introduced his filly to the notice of speculators by taking £4,000 to 100 from three different parties, by which he of course netted $60,000!—The secret was faithfully kept by Dawson's stable men and boys, who won hats full of bank notes, while Dawson, it is supposed, must have won over $400,000—more, even, than Lord Eglinton himself! The betting men at length got frightened at the 'looseness' with which the Blue Bonnet party 'spread' themselves, and from 4000 to 100, the odds against her declined to but 10 to 1 before the start. The odds against Attilla, the winner of the Derby, were but 5 to 4.

The race was run in 3,20, according to Bell's Life—three seconds slower than Satirist's. Value of the Stakes £3,600, or about $18,000.—*N. Y. Sp. Times.*

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safe in its operations, and [illegible] the most perfect currency that could be devised. So far as the opinion of an individual, who has had some experience in such matters, and who it is known to you has [illegible] to become [illegible] ed with the [illegible] in which a National Bank is

soften [illegible] other states by [illegible] numbers in [illegible]

[illegible] two days out, as the writer of that statement alleges, I was in Pittsburgh but *three* days, and but fourteen days out, all days included.

There are the British!—The speech made by General Stark, at the battle of Bennington, to his troops, is remarkable for its Yankee directness, and Spartan bre-

vity. Drawing his
the enemy, he called out
am not much given to
my brave fellows there
we must beat them or
a widow to night.

The soldiers caught
mination of their leader
with such ardor, and
that they killed, wounded
whole British detachment

BOOK AN
PRINTING
N. W. Corner of W

The proprietors of the M
and Manufacturer, respectfull
and the patrons of those papers,
and well chosen assortment of

JOB T
AND ALL OTHER
Necessary to a Job Printing Office,
pared to exe

LETTER PRESS
OF EVERY DESC

Books,
Pamphlets,
Handbills,

Bills of Ladin
Bill Heads,
Blank Checks

All kinds of
Stage, Steamboat, and Canal B
priate Cuts,
Printed on the shortest notice and

We respectfully ask the patronag
the public in general in this branch
Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1842.

Auction S

PUBLIC SAL
Will be sold, on Wednesday next,
o'clock P. M., by order of Major Ge
Mr. General;
1 Horse, 1 sett Harness and Cart,
At the Auction room of
Allegheny Arsenal, Oct. 28th, 1842.

WILL be sold on Monday the
1842, at Bausman's Comm
No. 110 Wood street—the most
Dry Goods ever offered at Auction
try, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres
Muslins, Shoes, Boots, Blankets,
Diapers, Lawns, Irish Linens, &c.
Also; at 2 o'clock, P. M., a general
ture, 3 splendid Iron Safes, a large
100 boxes of Soap, 50 boxes Tobacco
a number of Buffalo Overcoats, do
L
Oct 31

ON MONDAY next at 10 o'clock,
new, seasonable and desirable
Consisting of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Pilo
and Dress Coats, very superior;
Black and White Gingham and Fal
ham Cravats; a great variety of
or Tickings; Housewife Checks;
skin Gloves; Table Drapers, Brown
Shawls, and a variety of other season
Oct 31

REGALIAS, CASADO
LA NORMAS
The subscriber has just received
perior LIGHT and DARK REGALI
La Normas, Principe and Spanish C
ing Tobacco of the best quality, for
retail, at TUTTLE'S, 86 FOURTH

BAROUCHE AT AUCTION.—
day Oct. 31st at 2 o'clock P. M
Auction Rooms, No 110, N. E. Corner
streets.
1 HANDSOME BAROUCHE
for family use, and of the very best
oct 28 R. A.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.—The
to transact the Agency
conducted for many years, leaving
of October, annually, and
about the end of the ensuing May.
Sixteenth Trip there, and there
Canadas, wishing to send money
to their friends in any part of Ireland,
or Wales, or to collect or recover
property, or to make search for
&c., will have their remittances
and business promptly attended to, by
his Agents in the cities here. In
in Pittsburgh, and Western Pennsylv
acted by Mr. Thomas Cassilly. Fr
May, Merchant, Water street, Pittsb
H. KEENAN, Esq
Oct 2?—1wd&w1t Attorney at

NOTICE.—We have in store the
discharged packages, which, if
be disposed of according to law, to
Reed Washington, 6 packages, care
ton, Pittsburgh.
J. M. Scott, 1 Box, care of John
Wm J Green, 4 packages, Pittsburgh
No mark, 2 carriages and harness.
C. A. M'ANULTY
U. S. Portable Boat Line, Canal
Pittsburgh, Oct. 28, 1842.

AT a meeting of the Field Offic
on Wednesday, the 26th inst.,
Chair,
On motion of B. G. Large, it was
be a County Convention held in
Court House, on Wednesday, Nov
A. M., of all the Commissioned
County, for the purpose of appo
a National Convention, to be held
D. C., in December next, 1842.
On motion, adjourned. E.
Oct 29—19n A.

FOUND.—On Wednesday the
of 4th and Smithfield a large
the owner can have by proving pro
this advertisement.

CHEAPER THAN
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
READY MADE C
AT THE THREE BI
No. 151 Liberty st., one door from

THE Subscriber having prepared
the largest and most varied
MADE CLOTHING ever offered in
try, would respectfully invite the
call and examine his Goods and be
purchasing elsewhere. His stock
1300 Coats, assorted sizes and quali
loons; 1800 Vests; with a large
Drawers, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves,
other article of winter Clothing.

His Cloths were all selected by him
Markets, and purchased at the very
and consequently he can afford to
BETTER BARGAINS than they can
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* manuf
are offered for sale in the slop shops
Huckstered among us.

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

The subscriber would take this
thanks to his friends and customers
fed patronage extended to his establ
peat his invitation to all those wh
clothing, of every description, made
and sold on the most accommodating
JOH
No. 151 Liberty street.
Church Hotel Plate in the pa

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