An Alabama Court Scene.

"Judge, the fellows are all here now; lets open Court!" said a man in a calico shirt, pantaloons and jacket,) as the door was thrown open, and some twelve or thirteen prominent looking persons were marshalled into the old barn.

It was about noon-day, and all the morning had been ornamentally obscured by a soaking shower. The complainant, defendant, witnesses, and all in any way connected with the case, had travelled seven miles to find this only spot in a large region where justice was assumed to be under legal distribution. Into the country court room; they came all soaking wet, and nearly every man with the stump of a bad smelling cigar in his mouth. Two or three were very drunk, and lay right down on benches and boxes about the place, to go to sleep. One man had thought enough to kindle a fire, gathering such materials as was at hand, and around this the rest of the party gathered to get themselves partially dry. It was in a September day, and though not very cold, a dry jacket was more comfortable than a wet one.

"Who opens the case?" said the Judge, as he turned over an empty box made to carry dry goods, and lying useless in a corner of the place.

A fellow standing before the fire, turned round and said, "Why Judge, if you mean that dry good case, it is open already!"

Then there was a laugh, and as the Judge sat down, another man asked him if he was going to keep the prisoner's box all to himself?

The deputy constable then said "he'd be d——d if the court should'nt be kept in order," ordering at the same time, Bill Bruce to give him a cigar.

The counsel for the plaintiff next came forward, and was commencing an eloquent address, when the Judge stopped him in a familiar way, expressing an urgent and immediate necessity for a chew of tobacco.

"I does'nt chew, Judge," said the attorney.

"I know you *does*," replied the Judge.

The defendent then stepped forward, and politely supplied the Judge with tobacco.

After this the trial went on, and an accompaniment of the most ludicrous incidents prevailed. One of the witnesses when wanted, was so sound asleep on a bench, that the two lawyers and the constable, with their united efforts could'nt wake him. When at last aroused, he told the whole court to go to h—ll, and lay down to go to sleep again.

An old sow rooted the door open, and came grunting into the court surrounded by her brood of squealing pigs.

"Drive her out!" was the instantaneous decision of the Judge.

"Have mercy on the widow and fatherless!" exclaimed a hiccupping drunken fellow on a bench.

"Judge," said the counsel for the defendant, "your time I know is precious, as must be the case with so able and valued a member of society. This case is perfectly clear, and I know your learning and lucid intellect pierced through it at the first glance. For me to argue would not only be a waste of my own time, but an insult to your penetration. Much might be said but nothing is needed. Before any other Judge I would lay down the rules of law, but where I know they have been deeply studied and wisely understood, I look around me and behold an humble house of logs, yet I see before me the spirit of truth, the unpurchasable distributer of law, and the old tenement rises before my mental vision proud and beautiful as a majestic temple of Justice. Judge, I have a bottle of prime old Monongahela in my pocket; for the respect I bear your character, allow me to make you a present of it."

"*Verdict for the defendant!*" said the Judge.—*N. O. Pic.*

Floating Island!

The New York State Mechanic, after giving some account of the floating island in Derwent Lake, near Keswich, in England, matches it with one in Clinton, in the northeastern corner of New York. We copy what relates to it.

'Remarkable as this floating island may be, it is scarcely more so than one of a similar description in Clinton county, in this State. Sevsal years since, Rev. J. W. B. Wood, a gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind, and then residing not many miles distant, made a visit to the spot, and his account was published in the Christian Advocate and Journal of New York city.

The lake on which the island is found lies in a deep gorge or rotten gulf of high table mountains equally noted through the surrounding country for its 'huckle berries" and its rattle snakes, and called *the Flat Rock*. The water in this lake is very deep, and the island differs from the other in constantly floating. In fact a number of pines were growing on it at the time of the visit of Mr. Wood, some of which were five or six inches diameter. The surface is covered with the productions peculiar to marshy grounds and though the soil is so soft that a sharpened pole may be thrust completely through, yet stray cattle have been discovered on it at various times. Strictly speaking it is not an island, but a peninsula, and this will explain the apparent inconsistency contained in the last sentence. However, that it floats, and is disconnected from the bottom, is demonstrated from the fact that the wind will cause it to change its position, varying some days many rods from the preceding. Were the isthmus that acts as an anchor, it would undoubtedly float off, with trees for sails a complete floating island.'

We suppose we read the following before now. If so, we have forgotten it—and, besides, it is abundantly able to bear repetition:

'When Dr. Franklin was in England, prior to the American Revolution, he was one night in one of the coffee houses in London, in company with a number of literary and scientific gentlemen, who greatly admired his conversational powers, both for its force and originality. A stranger, who was afflicted with a most offensive odor, but liked the Doctor's conversation, came into the box in which the party was assembled. Franklin proposed that his friends should remove to another box to escape the horrid smell; they did so; but the stranger followed them—again, at Franklin's instance, they removed, and again he followed; when the Doctor's patience getting threadbare, he said to the stranger that he would be obliged to him not to follow them again, for his scent was so offensive it could not be borne. He of the smell took it as a great insult, and challenged the Doctor the next morning, who replied by saying to the offended party, 'If I accept your challenge, we fight, and you kill me, I shall in a few days smell as badly as you do now; if I kill you, you will, if *possible*, smell worse than you do at present; in neither case can I see how any benefit can result to ourselves or others, and therefore decline the challenge

☞When we see worth clothed in poverty respected and honored, and scoundrelism clothed in scarlet and fine gold despised, we shall say the world is honest. A great change must take place before we make the important announcement.

☞There is said to be an affinity between love and soap grease; but we never can discover it.

"Why is a lady's lap dog like an Automaton? D'ye give it up, Bill?—Because, booby, both are *puppets*."

Forced marriages often wring a girl's heart, while they ring her finger.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1842.

See First Page.

American Pork in England.

A London correspondent of the N. Y Post, says there is one much more engrossing subject of conversation in England at present than the African or Affghan war, and that is—'American Pork!' It is *the* topic of the day. Every newspaper contains a paragraph about 'American pork'—every shopkeeper in the provision line advertises 'American pork.'—Literally or figuratively 'American pork' is in every body's mouth. The poor man buys it because he can get it cheap—the dainty epicure condescends to touch 'the thing' out of pure curiosity. British pig-breeders are in despair, and grunt out their grievances, but the public won't listen. It is to be regretted however that some knavish bacon-men have attempted to get off their old stocks of bad Irish pork as American; thus running the risk of creating a prejudice at the outset. It is also said that some of your undoubted pork is not cured as well as it might be. On the 10th of October, the first day the tariff came into operation, there were sold in Liverpool 1,199 barrels American pork, at 31s. to 46s. per barrel, duty paid; 1,522 barrels beef, at 38s. to 39s. per barrel; 311 barrels hams, at 30s. to 31s. per cwt. All this is as it should be. Let us have Ohio pigs—not New York street fed hogs. Nothing like 'free trade.' This 'interest or that 'interest' may raise its selfish, hypocritical cry, but nothing like 'free trade' for the public—There will be some difficulty throughout the coming winter to persuade the poor Englishman that he ought, from 'patriotic' (!!) motives, to feed his hungry family on British Bacon, at 6d. per pound, in place of American pork at 4d.

That sort of horrid twattle has almost had its day. It is even going out of fashion amongst country squires.

If this feeling in favor of American pork continue, and if Victoria will condescend to grease her chops with a slice of Ohio bacon, Cincinnati will no doubt insist with increased pertinacity that she *is* the *Queen* city.

Diddling.

The Chronicle is extremely anxious to ascertion "who *did* diddle Tom Phillips" at the South Ward meeting last Saturday evening. "Tom Phillips" candidly admits the diddling, as he did not expect nor desire that the result should be otherwise in a meeting where Doctor Callahan, Blind Sam and the ex-auctioneer who diddled the Chronicle so neatly last winter, appeared to be the ruling spirits. The success of these worthies is proper matter for the rejoicings of the Chronicle, and as we were fortunate enough to escape their killing kindness," we have no objection to make to their organ crowing over the result.

This we suppose will satisfy our friends in 4th street as to the diddling at the delegate meeting in the "old South Ward," and we hope they will now turn their attention to that other important question—who diddled Marcus T. C. Gould, as it is one pastes, or perhaps the gentleman may leave the enlightenment of the public on this question, to the future proceedings of the Criminal Court, where the whole matter will be made so plain that even their South Ward friend blind Sem, may see thro' it.

Election Frauds.—We learn from the Pennsylvanian that the investigation into the recent election for county officers in Philadelphia, instituted on the petition of whig pipe-layers, who alleged the existence of frauds, is like to result highly to the honor of the democratic party. It is said that the errors already discovered in re-counting the votes, make the majority of Mr. Palmer, the democratic candidate for Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, about three hundred more than it was reported in the official returns, and that of Mr. Flick, for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, about one hundred more. The gain for Mr. Lewis, the democratic candidate for Clerk of Orphans' Court, found by re-counting is so great that his opponent Mr. Smith has given up the contest.

Another Forgery.—The N. Y. Express records another forgery that has been brought to light in that city. A milkman belonging to Greenwich, Conn., has diddled some of the brokers of Wall street out of different sums, that in the aggregate amount to about $20,000. He was carrying on his business very extensively, and was esteemed a man of great wealth. He confessed the forgery to a Mr. Perk, one of the persons on whom he had drawn, and promised to make restitution, but he "walked out" one day and has not since been heard from.

Truisms!

Enlarged and Amended.

Controversy.—A man who is fond of disputing, will, in time, have few friends to dispute with.

Let politicians put this in their pipe and smoke it.

Speech.—Truth is clothed in white; but a lie comes forth in all the colors of the rainbow.

The worst lies are black; such as attacks on private character.

Adversity, a Good Teacher.—Those bear disappointment the best, who have been most used to them.

And for this reason it has been declared a blessing to be born poor.

Example.—When a misfortune happens to a friend look forward and endeavor to prevent the same thing from happening to yourself.

If this advice were followed, but few would be compelled to pass the ordeal of the Bankrupt act.

Standard of Value.—The worth of every thing is determined by the demand for it. In the deserts of Arabia, a pitcher of cold water is worth more than a mountain of gold.

When people can rightly appreciate this doctrine, locofocoism will not be so abhorrent. Money is only valuable according to the amount of the necessaries of life which it will bring. One dollar for a day's work is as good wages as ten dollars, *if* one dollar will purchase as much flour as ten dollars. This is a truism which *cannot* be controverted.

Luck and Labor.—A guinea found in the street will not do a poor man so much good as half a guinea earned by industry.

This is true, but some people cannot be convinced of it.

There's no such thing as ill luck.—It is true that some misfortunes are inevitable, but in general they proceed from our want of judgment and foresight.

This admonishes us to take Davy Crockett's advice: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

The end of the World in 1843.

Miller the Millerism preacher, gives the following passage from the 26th Chapter of Leviticus, verses 27 and 27.

"And if ye will not after all this hearken unto me but walk contrary unto me; then I will walk contrary unto you also in fury; and I, even I will chastise you seven times for your sins."

This he gives as God's prophecy which is four times repeated in the Bible as a warning to his people. The words "seven times" he explains as follows:—"The prophecies that have been already fulfilled, such as the destruction of Jerusalem, the scattering abroad of the Jews, &c., and from them defines the word "time" in a scriptural sense to mean a period of 300 years, (the number of degrees in a circle,) or 800 revolutions of the earth around the Sun. By this calculation—

360 years,
7 times,
———
2520 years.

The extent of the punishment "seven times" is thus represented by 2520 years. The next point is to ascertain when this period of suffering commenced, in order to determine when it closes. Mr. Miller insists that it began under the reign of Manasseh, who was carried captive to Babylon by the Assyrians, six hundred and seventy-seven years before Christ. He quotes chapter 15 of Jeremiah—

"And I will appoint over them four kinds, saith the Lord; the swords to slay, and the dogs to tear, and the fowls of heaven, and the beasts of the earth to devour and destroy. And I will cause them to be removed into all kingdoms of the earth because of Menassah the son of Hezekiah, King of Judah, for that which he did in Jerusalem."

The 2520 years of punishment therefore commenced under Manasseh, 677 B. C.—As corroborative evidence Mr. Miller shows that Isaiah prophecies (7 chap. 8 verse,) Ephraim shall be broken so they be not a people. That prophecy was in 742 B. C. Just 65 years after that time the captivity took place. Take 65 from 742 and six hundred and seventy-seven remains!—The result then is this:—

Years before Christ,	677
Years after Christ,	1843
Yrs of Punishment of the 7 times	2520
Or thus—	
Total time of punishment,	2620 yrs.
Captivity or punishment begun	677 B. C.
The end of punishment,	1843

Thus in 1843 is the year in which our punishments are to come to an end. The 23d of April is the day set apart for the great event, but he does not state his reasons for setting apart this particular day. He may think, however, that he has good Scriptural reasons for supposing that the 23d day of April will be the day.

Another Elopement.

The N. Y. Herald has given what it calls a "mysterious disclosure" of the intended elopement of a highly accomplished young heiress, the daughter of a certain *millionaire*, with a young sprig of Broadway notoriety. The parties are both very young, and great efforts have been made to hush up the affair. The wedding dress was safely hidden inside an ordinary calico, and only a half hour was to elapse before the appearance of the carriage at Lafayette place and Fourth street, when the cat was out of the bag, and the game up.

The Mobile Herald is a very pretty little paper.

Bears! Bears!—The good people of the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., were thrown into a commotion on Monday morning last, by the appearance of three bears, on the hill between the town and creek. Fire arms were immediately procured, and within half an hour the whole three were killed.

Maj. Tochman was admitted as a member of the Legislature of Vermont, for a part of a day, for the purpose of advocating resolutions "hoping and trusting that Poland will continue her struggles for Liberty."

Miller, the Millenium preacher, is a native of Vermont, and is now 61 years old. He is said to be a shrewd old man and well calculated to imp se his fish stories upon the credulity of the weakminded.

Delegate Election.—The following is the statement of votes received by the several delegates elected by the County Convention last Wednesday:

Thos. Phillips,	44
A. Brackenridge,	40
H. H. Van Amringe,	36
L. B. Patterson,	39
S. H. Woodward,	29

Foreign News—Arrival of the Great Western.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday evening, with three days later intelligence from Europe. The news is of very slight importance. The Great Western brought out the first copies of Dicken's new work on America—'American Notes for General Circulation'—it is, nothing like the bitter work we expected; but we shall notice it at length to-morrow

The Great Western brought over one hundred passengers, among whom were W. Virgil Maxcy, Esq., United States Ambassador, and lady, Mons Pageot, *Charge d' Affaires* from Paris to Washington, lady and family; Mons. Destonet, of Philadelphia, bearer of despatches from the American Legation at Paris; W. S. Derrick, Esq. bearer of despatches from the American Legation at London to the United States, containing the new treaty, Mons. Anthoney Sampayo, Attache to the Legation of the United States at Paris; Louis Borg de Balzan, Vice Consul of Lrance at New York, Viscompte de Cramaval, &c.

Gen. Duff Green is said to have brought over the scheme of some new commercial treaties between England, France and the United States.

Queen Victoria is 'peculiarly situated.' Her Physician visits her daily, and she no longer rides out.

The British Queen makes her next trip the last of the season.

The Cunard line positively run to New York next Spring, and leave Boston.—So will the French line.

Latest from Yucatan.—The schooner Anna Maria, Capt. Peters, arrived at New Orleans on the 29th ult., from Sisal in six days. The Picayune says nothing of political moment had occurred on the Peninsula since previous advices.

The Texan war schooner San Antonio, Lieut Seeger commanding, had neither been seen nor heard of at Yucatan. The impression prevailing there that both crew and vessel had been lost.

Commercial News.

Pittsburgh Market.

Reported for the Morning Post by Isaac Harris.

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov 11, 1842.

Cold, stormy, wintry weather, has at length reached us, and our Rivers have risen, which will facilitate trade considerably, as our citizens must purchase and provide for winter—our Market is extensively well provided with excellent assortments of cheap and useful goods of all kinds for season—Country produce of almost all kinds continues to find a ready sale in our markets either for cash or credit or account or an advantageous term for barter.

Flour—A good deal has come up and down the rivers—not so much within a few days by waggons—the price from boats and wagons is 2,87½ to $3 for choice and from Stores by dray load 312½ ~~$3 25 per bbl or receipts demand~~

Water crackers 3,25 per bbl.

Butter do $4 per bbl.

Pilot bread, $2,75 per bbl.

Hops, 11 cts per lb.

Hay, $7 to 7½ per ton.

Fruit—Dried Peaches, $1,25; do Apples 50 Cranberries, 1.25 per bushel. Green Apples per bbl 75 to $1,25; per bushel 25 to 50.

Ashes—Scorchings 3½ to 4; Pots 4½ to 5; Pearls 5 to 5½ cts per lb.

Bacon—very little demand—Hams by the retail 6½ to 8—.

Beef—sales of small droves at $2.75 to 3 per 100 lbs, and for good choice, 3,50 to 4.

Pork—sales at $2 50 to 3; choice prime 3.25.

Beeswax 25 cts lb.

Groceries—our market is exceedingly well supplied. Coffee, sales in lots of good at 11 to 12½ to town; and 12½ to 13½ to country.

Lard—in demand, much wanted at 6½ cash.

Butter—good roll 7 to 8c, keg, dull 5½. to 6c

Sugar is looking up—sales of ten hhds good at 6½ to 6 3 4 per lb; and middling 6 to 6½; in bbls 6½ to 7½ cts.

Molassess—sales to the city 27½ to 28; to the country 29 to 31.

Feathers—sales 700 lbs Kentucky at 25 cts 4 mos.

Fish—Herring 4,50 to $5. Mackerel No 3, 7,50 to 8.50. 8,50 to $9.

Salt—From boats in large lots 91 to $1; from stores 1,12½. to $1,25

Leather—a good supply; daily sales in market by the quantity, country 20 to 21; Spanish 21 to 24 per lb. Upper leather per doz $24 to 28. Calf Skins per doz 12 to 36 according to quality. Hide country 4½ cts, Spanish 12 a lb

Oil—Tanners 70c per gal, about an average of $20 a bbl. Flaxseed Oil 75 to 80c a gal. Lard Oil 70 to 75 do.

Seed—from wagons Timothy, sells for 1,28 to 150; from stores. 1,75 to $2. Flax seed 80; Clover $3½. per bushel.

Cheese—dull, small sales at 4½ to 5·

Tobacco—sales of inferior leaf to the trade 1½ a2, cts per lb; Cavendish 4 3 4 to five; Virginia Twist 5½ a 6; Plug, 7a8; Ladies Twist 11.

Wool—clean well washed common 18a20; ¼ blood 20; ½ do. 22; 3 4 do 24; 7-8 do. 29; full 28 prime 33.

Powder—Watson's rock $3,75 and Rifle $5.25 per keg.

Iron—Blown, $50 cash or good note, $55 in barter.

Pig Metal.—sales at $20 to 25 a ton according to quality and terms of payment.

For the Morning Post.

Messrs Editors.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, having just closed a laborious session of nearly eight weeks in our City of Pittsburgh.—During this time, from the 5th Sept. till 29th Oct. with the exception of one Friday and Saturday, they have sat six hours a day during the whole term. They have heard during that time, one hundred and thirty-two cases; one hundred and fourteen cases have been decided, ten held over for advisement, and eight non-prossed. They have read from the bench fifty-four opinions, and have written as many more which were not read owing to a praiseworthy object of saving time, conceiving it more important to hear arguments than to read opinions for districts which they have passed over and after the lawyers of such districts have returned home.

The Calendar for this Term contained one hundred and fifty nine cases.

From the 5th District, (Allegheny,)	45
" 6th " Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren, and Clarion,	52
" 10th " Westmoreland, Indiana, Jefferson, Armstrong, Cambria and Somerset,	30
" 14 " Washington Fayette and Greene,	24
	151
And eight remanats from last term making	8
	159

These were all heard or decided except 27 of which ten are held over for the benefit of the opinion of Judge Kennedy, who was under a late law, holding a court of *nisi prius* in Philadelphia, and the rest were continued by the Attorneys by consent.

Deducting Sundays, there were forty four days of the session, in which one hundred and forty two cases were heard or finally disposed of—of these, one hundred and twenty four were decided upon without opinion.

It is very manifest from all this that the Supreme Court have more to do than the Court with all its untiring industry and acknowledged learning and ability, can work through. Sitting as they do from day to day for six hours. If the causes were disposed of when the day's labor is done, it would be well; but when the session of the day is over they must meet, consult, and write opinions.

It is impossible for the Court to get through the causes before them, and do justice to themselves and the community. There should be established some intermediate Court to decide the causes under $500, composed of the President Judges of the District. Such Court could be easily constructed without adding any further burthen on the State. A more assiduous, learned and able bench is not in any State, but they are overworked.

CLOTHING, &c. FOR THE NAVY, FOR 1843.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
October 28th, 1843

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed *Proposals for Navy Clothing*, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 28th day of November next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving forty five days notice,) at each or either of the Navy Yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport Virginia, such quantities of any or all the following named articles of Navy Clothing as may be ordered during the year 1843, by the Commandants of the said Navy Yards respectively, viz:

Blue cloth P. Jackets and other clothing; also
Woolen Stockings,
Woolen Socks,
Thick, sewed Leather Shoes,
Sewed Leather Pumps,
Woolen Blankets,

All the woolen goods are to be made from materials of American manufacture. All the articles are to be fully equal to the samples, which may be deposited in the Navy Yards at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Baltimore Naval Station, and at this office.

All the aforesaid articles must be subject to such inspection and survey as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct or authorize; and no portion of the said articles will be received that is not fully equal to the samples or patterns, both in material and workmanship, and which does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The clothing is divided into two classes, viz: men's and boys—and the offers must distinguish the price for each class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contracts, including the necessary metal and naval buttons.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractors, in good, tight, substantial, and dry packing boxes or hogsheads, and in good shipping order, free of charge to the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of the respective Commandants of the said yards of delivery.

Separate proposals must be made—*first*, for all the Shoes and Pumps; *second*, for all the Stockings and Socks; *third*, for all the Blankets; and *fourth*, for all the other articles, *as distinct contracts will be made for each class*—and those who are engaged in the manufacture of Stockings, Socks, Shoes, Pumps, and Blankets, if of responsible standing, will have a preference, if their terms will admit of it.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to furnish and deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the Commandants are authorized to purchase what may be required to supply the deficiencies, and any excess of cost over the prices agreed to be paid by the contract, shall be charged to and paid by the respective contractors.

Bonds in one third the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, with two approved sureties, and ten per centum in addition, will be withheld from the amount of each delivery made as collateral security for the faithful performance of the respective contracts; which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, and is to be forfeited to the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of failures to complete the deliveries in conformity with the orders that may be made. After making the deduction of ten per centum, payment of the balance will be made to the United States within thirty days after the said clothing shall have been inspected, approved and received, and bills for the same duly authenticated by certificates of inspection and survey, by the receipts of the respective Navy Storekeepers at said Navy Yards and by the approval of the respective Commandants of said yards of delivery, shall be presented to the Navy Agent by whom payment is to be made.

The Department reserves the right to reject all offers from persons who have heretofore failed to fulfil their contracts,

Persons offering to supply either of the above articles, will be pleased to designate the place or places at which they may desire payments to be made to them.

nov 11-128

TEMPERANCE.

The G. W. T. A. Society of the 5th Ward agreeable to a resolution passad at their last meeting, will hold its regular weekly meeting on this, Friday evening, November 11th, at half past six o'clock in the Primitive Methodist Church, Penn street, Messrs. Doct. R. Hazlett, Joseph Brown and Ward and others will address the Society. The citizens generally are invited to attend. By order of the *Executive Committee*

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M —
7 Pieces Felting;
1¼ Ton assorted Rolled Iron. J. B. GUTHRIE,
nov 11 Auctioneer.

PREMIUM CASSIMERES,

At Fashionable Head Quarters, 251 Liberty Street.

WE have just received twenty different varieties of fancy double milled Cassimeres, dark colors, heavy and fine, from the manufactories of Stone, Slade & Farnam, Lowell, Mass., and Wethered & Bro., Baltimore, Md. The manufacturers of these goods obtained a premium, and the following certificate, at the late exhibition before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia:

"To Wetherford & Brother, Baltimore, for No. 469, double milled fancy Cassimeres, to which the judges refer, especially to two pieces, as possessing the elastic property highly valued in French goods of this description. A certificate of honorable mention."—*National Forum*

We would invite gentlemen wanting to purchase Pants to call and examine. A handsome fit always warranted. ALGEO & McGUIRE.

Nov 11 '42

Firemens' Association
A regular Quarterly Meeting of the Association will be held at the Hall of the Company, Fourth street, on Monday October.
A full attendance of the members as business of importance will be before meeting. DAVID SHOEM
nov 11—3t

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE
N. W. Corner of Wood & Fourth
THE proprietors of the MORNING POST AND MANUFACTURER respectfully inform the patrons of those papers, that they have and well chosen assortment of
JOB TYPE
AND ALL OTHER MATERIALS
Necessary to a Job Printing Office, which they are prepared to execute
LETTER PRESS PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Blank Checks,
All kinds of Blanks
Stage, Steamboat, and Canal Bills, Private Certs.
Printed on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
We respectfully ask the patronage of the public in general in this branch of business.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 39, 1842. PHILLIPS

Auction Sales
CARRIAGE AT AUCTION—Will be sold at Bausman's Auction Rooms No. 100 Wood street, Monday, Nov. 14 1842, at 2 o'clock P. M.
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS
which may be seen at any time before the Auction Rooms. P. A. BAUSMAN
nov 11—3t

P. A. BAUSMAN Auctioneer will sell every day this week until disposed of the most extensive and valuable lot of Fancy DRY GOODS ever offered at Auction which have just been received from the East comprising more than 100 Packages.
West of England Cloths, 50 Boxes
Beaver and Pilot, do 100 doz
Plain and Fig'd. Cassimeres 250 pieces
Fine & Superfine Sattinetts, 200 cases
French & English Merinoes, 300 "
Scarlet & Yellow Flannels, 1000 "
White and Green, do 30 Cases
White & Col'd. Doeskins, Hosiery
Cambric & Barr Muslins, Gentlemen's
Bleach'd. Shirtings, Pilot Cloth
5 4 do Sheetings, Buffalo
Scotch Ginghams.
With a great many other articles too numerous for dealers.
☞Sale every day at 10 and 2 o'clock at early Gas Light until further notice.
Nov 8—tf

WIRT INSTITUTE
FIFTH COURSE OF LECTURES
THE Committee on Lectures of the Wirt Institute for the Fourth Course respectfully inform the public that they have made arrangements for the Lectures on Thursday evening, the Lectures of this course will be exclusively *Scientific*.
The Committee, desirous of making the Institute a favorite resort of lovers of literature and Science, as well as the fulfilment of no exertions in procuring popular and scientific both at home and abroad.
In the course of two weeks a list of the lectures will be published, and tickets offered.
SAMUEL
W. W.
JOHN
WM. B.
JOHN R.
nov. 9-tf

PENCILS.—The subscriber has been appointed for the sale of *Sim. Cohen & Son's* celebrated Pencils—for Engraving—Engineering—Architecture, prepared drawing—and medium temper, and the various qualities will be kept in general for purchasers.
Booksellers, Stationers and others, who deal in the article, will be supplied with any quantity for sale by ISAAC HARRIS, Agt. & Co.
Nov 9

FARM FOR SALE
WILL be offered at public sale, on the premises on the 12th day of December next, at 10 A. M., on easy terms, the farm lately occupied by McCulley, situated in Upper St. Clair, on the old Washington Stage Road about 10 miles from Pittsburgh, containing about 124 acres of land, on which is a large commodious two story dwelling house, other good buildings, &c.
Those wishing to purchase, are invited to view the property, and judge of its superior excellence.
Terms will be made known on the day of sale by the subscribers, living near the premises.
J.
J.
Nov. 8th, 1842.

SHAVING APPARATUS—The subscriber has received a superior assortment of Razors, Razor Strops, Ambrosial, D'Angoulême's Cosmetique, Shaving Cases and Boxes, Razors, Penknives, Pocket Books, Tablets and Strops, Horses, and every other articles for Gentlemen's Toilet. O. F. [illegible]
Nov 4—3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of Hugh M'Cullough, late of Jefferson township, dec'd, will make immediate payment to the undersigned. And all having claims against the Estate will please present them to him duly attested for settlement.
6t. p.

UNPRECEDENTED SALE
THE subscriber offers for sale, at a very low price and upon accommodating terms, the Fifty Seven Building Lots, situated on the Penn Road, adjoining land owned by the heirs of Lyon deceased, and between said road and the Monongahela bank of the Monongahela—the numbered stations of said Lots can be seen by referring to a plan recorded on the 18th Nov, 1841, in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county in Deed Book, Vol. [illegible] page, or upon application to the subscriber.
The attention of persons desirous of purchasing or having money to invest, is earnestly solicited to an opportunity equally advantageous is rarely presented. The subscriber is determined to sell.
The Lots will be sold according to the plan and unexceptionable titles will be given.
Apply to DAVID [illegible]
Nov 10-tf Penn St.

THE FRESHEST SUPPLY IN THE CITY
The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of the following:—Double waved, diamond and [illegible] Cloths, Pilot do; superfine Broadcloths, of every variety and every variety of color. Their Fancy Cassimeres exceeds any for variety and quality; dark and fancy [illegible] styles, rich and varied; neck Scarfs and Bonnets beautiful. It needs but an examination of the customer that our entire stock of goods, for variety, and above all, cheapness, the quality will compare favorably with any other house.
ALGEO & [illegible]
Novr 10-4t