Hereafter, I will try and practice on your rule.'

When Fanny went home she told her mother of the discovery she had made, at the same time that she smiled at the simple fruitfulness of the rule.

'There is no doubt of that being the true secret of order, Fanny;' her mother said, 'and practice it steadily.'

'I will try, mother,' the daughter replied.

And she began by trying that very day; while the precept was fresh in her mind, she got along pretty well, but it was not many days before her mother discovered her room in no very orderly condition.

'You have lost your secret, I fear, Fanny,' she said, as she looked in upon her.

'Oh, no, ma! I have not lost, but only forgotten it for a little while. But I will try to keep the recollection of it as fresh as possible.'

'It is worth all the trouble it may cost you, Fanny, to acquire a habit of order.—After this habit is once formed, it will be like a second nature to you.'

'I know it, ma, and am determined to persevere. And I hope you will remind me of every little omission that may come under your notice.'

Mrs. Fairfield promised that she would do so. And whenever she found her daughter growing remiss, would remind her of the secret she had obtained from Caroline. Gradually Fanny acquired, by steady perseverance in adhering to her rule of order, the habit of order itself, and then she had no trouble; for it was as natural for her to replace a thing properly, as it was for her to take it up.

The Exploring Expedition.—The public mind has been enlightened as to the *domestic* history of this expedition, through the medium of half a dozen courts martial, but as regards its *scientific* history, we are totally in the dark. In what state of forwardness is the grand national work we were taught to expect would be the result of the enterprise? We have lost a noble sloop of war and a smaller vessel; many valuable lives have been sacrificed, and an immense amount of money expended; and of course the people are rather anxious to ascertain whether the *savans* and other members of the expedition did any thing *but* quarrel. We understand that there was a considerable quantity of specimens in natural history, &c., brought home by the squadron. Do the gentlemen who gathered them intend to illustrate their discoveries, or are the 'critters' expected to speak for themselves, like Balaam's donkey?—*N. Y. Aurora.*

Rights of Woman.—We now and then hear a sneer when a female is about lecturing, or a woman is appointed postmaster, or mistress, if you please, in some village. There are so few rights belonging to woman, that *we* desire to see them all enjoyed.

We remember, when a boy, in Philadelphia, hearing our grandmother say, that she frequently called on Hannah Rittenhouse; who paid her the interest due on State scrip. David Rittenhouse, the philosopher, was Treasurer of the State, *de jure*, but Hannah Rittenhouse kept the books and transacted all the business.

In Spain, we may, with a brown complexion and a delicate hand. She used to say, 'Don't look so hard at me, or I may cut you.'

In Canada, a habitant never thinks of concluding a bargain without consulting his *creatur*, as he delicately terms his wife.—*Union.*

Digby.—What is the most uncomfortable Hall in warm weather? No answer. *Dig.* Why Faneuil (fan you ill) Hall of course! [Hear him, and cries of *go on*]

What building of *two doors* has more than two doors? No answer. Why Tudor's, (two doors,) eh? [Loud applause, and go on, go on.]

What is the best place to get all your mending done? Give up. *Sew-all* Place,—see? [Go on.]

What street affords the most comfortable winter quarters? *Lynde* (lined) street,—does'nt it? [Cries of hold on, and Dig. takes his seat.]

Prodigality.—A rich old Nobleman, the Marquis of Breadalbane, spent more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in entertainments, during Queen Vic's late visit to Scotland.

Recently a miller near Mobile, for some purpose or other, poured several pounds of melted lead into the eye of the runner-stone. The lead becoming loose and working between the stones, was ground up with the corn. The meal was consumed on the plantation of Mr. James G. Lyon, and a number of his negroes were poisoned by it, some of whom died, while others were paralied and altogether helpless. It is said to be a common thing for millers to use lead in this way, and the misfortune just related ought to be a sufficient warning against it. A similar accident occurred recently in Europe.—*N. Y Aurora.*

Lynch Law.—One George W. Lore was recently convicted in Barbour county, Alabama, of having committed murder; he was sentenced to be hung, but the Supreme Court granted a new trial, and he was admitted to bail. When the time for trial came he was missing. Some time afterwards he was found loitering about the vicinity of Glenville, and was apprehended. The citizens, to the number of one hundred and sixty, assembled to consult what should be done with him. After he had stated his case to the multitude, two voted to deliver him up to the officers of justice—twenty-two were indifferent, and one hundred and thirty-six voted to hang him on the spot. He was accordingly hung.—*Aurora.*

Queer Heading.—Some person advertised in a New York paper five billiard tables and a bar for sale, heading the advertisement thus:—'To broken down merchants, or any one with a capital.'

Two colored children were severely burnt in Washington on Thursday, by their clothes accidentally taking fire that their are despared of.

Forrest is in Baltimore.

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

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1842.

See First Page

Tilghman Literary Society.

We have received a copy of an Address delivered before this Society, by John A. Wills, Esq. The speaker has travelled out of the ordinary course pursued by lecturers on such occasions, and, we are inclined to think, has acted wisely in so doing. Instead of lightly skimming over a multiplicity of subjects, he has confined himself to one, which is certainly of sufficient importance to furnish matter for a work much more extended than an evening lecture—he spoke of the "necessity for a radical reform in the Orthography of the English language."

Mr. Wills classes the defects of our orthography, under six different heads: The first is that our alphabet does not contain letters enough to represent the simple sounds of the language; consequently, the same letter is often made to represent two, three, and even four different sounds.—The second defect is the use of silent letters, which, the lecturer justly remarks, "serves only to embarrass and perplex." The third defect is the making of simple sounds which have appropriate letters, by combinations of letters, which, according to their correct sounds, have no natural aptitude in them; as the sound *a* in many words is made by *ey*, *eigh*, as in *convey*, *inveigh*, &c. The fourth defect is the usurpation, by some letters, of the appropriate sounds of others: as for example, *k* often has the sound of *c*—*j* of *g*, &c. The fifth defect is the difference between the names and sounds of letters. Take as examples the letters called '*double you*,' '*ef*,' '*wy*,' '*ess*', these names are wholly different from their sounds in spelling. The sixth defect is the want of syllibication.—The letters are all thrown together in one mass, without any thing to indicate the particular letters forming the syllables that make up their correct pronunciation.

To amend these errors and remedy these defects, Mr. W. urges the adoption of the following principles: 1. That the names of the letters shall be identical as far as possible with their sound. 2. That each simple sound shall have a distinct letter to represent it; and that each letter, like notes in music, having but one sound, no letter shall be allowed to usurp the sound of another. 3. That no silent letters shall be used. 4. That in writing and printing, [illegible] off into syllables in such a way that the correct syllables of each word shall be indicated, and a correct pronunciation by all, literate and illiterate, insured.

We have thus given an outline of the very important changes proposed by the lecturer, and have taken some pains to do so, because he had evidently bestowed much care and reflection on the matter, and it is but just that his theory should have publicity. It is worthy of consideration even if it shall fail to be adopted or acted on. One section of the reforms recommended, is certainly practicable, and would save much trouble and perplexity to learners—the disuse of silent letters. Nor do we see why all terminations (at least) having the same sound, should not be spelt alike.

But we have neither time nor room to follow Mr. Wills through his propositions—we will only say that they are always plausible and frequently able—and commend them to public attention.

Mormonism.

We find in the Boston Bulletin, a review of the work recently published by the notorious Bennett, giving a history of the rise and progress of the "Latter Day Saints" from the early days of Joe Smith, to the present time. No confidence can be placed in the assertions of a man, so hardened in villany and hypocrisy, as the author of this book; yet, among the innumerable lies and perversions which, no doubt characterise the work, much truth may be found. The history of Joe Smith is interesting, as portraying a man ambitious, deceitful, and possessing a degree of cunning, which fits him remarkably well for the task which he has so successfully carried out.

The family of Smiths, consisting of an old man with three or four sons, lived in the Western part of New York; their only employment was "digging for money," which occupation brought them into communion with departed *spirits*, which spirits, they supposed, had the 'collecting, safe-keeping, and disposing' of the hidden treasures. The experience which Joe acquired in his avocation, soon led him to make the discovery that some people were easily gulled, which discovery suggested to him the idea of distinguishing himself by establishing a new religion. Having a profound knowledge of human nature, he soon succeeded in gaining followers, principally from the ignorant and superstitious.

"The discovery of the book of gold is thus related:—"He repaired to the place of deposite and demanded the book, which was in a stone box, and so near the top of the ground that he could see one end of it, and raising it up took out the *book of gold;* but fearing some one might discover where he got it, he laid it down to place back the top stone as he found it; and turning round, to his surprise there was no book in sight. He again opened the box, and in it saw the book, and attempted to take it out, but was hindered. He saw in the box, something like a toad, which assumed the appearance of a man and struck him on the side of his head. Not being discouraged at trifles, he again stooped down and strove to take the book, when the spirit struck him again and knocked him three or four rods, and hurt him prodigiously."

The Golden Bible, or Book of Mormon, was first published in 1830, being written much in the style of the old Testament, and giving an account of the departure of the Lost Tribes of Israel from Jerusalem under command of Nephi and Lehi—their journey by land and sea, till they arrived in America—their quarrels and contentions until the Nephites were entirely destroyed by the children of Lehi, who afterwards dwindled in unbelief, and became a dark, lothsome, and filthy people—to wit, the American Indians.

The first Mormon Church consisted of six members; and after a number of converts the prophet received a revelation from Heaven, that the "Saints" should remove to Kirtland, Ohio, and there take up their abode. Many obeyed the command—selling their possessions, and helping each other to settle in the spot designated. The place was the Head Quarters of the church and the residence of the Prophet until 1838.

The leaders in this community having become deeply involved in debt, by trading and their efforts to erect a Temple, in 1837 the far famed Kirtland Bank was put into operation without a charter. When the notes were first issued, they were current in the vicinity, and Smith took advantage of their credit to pay off with them the debts, he, and the brethren, had contracted in the neighborhood for land, &c.—The eastern creditors, however, refused to take them. This led to the expedient of exchanging for the notes of other banks.—Accordingly the elders were sent off thro' the country to barter off Kirtland money, which they did, with great zeal, and continued the operation, until the notes were not worth twelve and a half cents to the dollar. As might have been expected, this institution, after a few months, exploded, involving Smith and his brethren in inextricable difficulties. The consequence was, that he and most of the members of the church, set off in the spring of 1838, for Far West, Mo., being pursued by their creditors, but to no effect. (pps 135 136.)

Previous to the breaking up of the company [illegible] had emigrated to Missouri, where having become very arrogant, claiming the land as their own by a title directly from the Lord, and making the most haughty assumptions—they had so exasperated the citizens, that in several places where they attempted to locate, mobs were raised to drive them from the country. Smith and his associates from Kirtland, brought them to a stand. His Apostles and Elders were instructed to preach that it was the will of the Lord, that all his followers should assemble in Caldwell county, Mo., and possess the kingdom—that power would be given them to do so, and that the children of God were not required to go to war at their own expense. It was estimated that the Mormons now numbered in this country, and in Europe, about 40,000. The scenes of depredation which brought on the Missouri war—a struggle between the Mormons and civil authorities of the state—are matter of history. The result was their entire expulsion from the state—and the capture of Smith and several of the ringleaders, who after several months' imprisonment, found means of making their escape to Illinois, whither their comrades had been driven.

The Mormons, as a body, arrived in Illinois in the early part of 1839. At this time they presented a spectacle of destitution and wretchedness, almost unexampled. This, together with their tales of persecution and privation, wrought powerfully upon the sympathies of the citizens, and caused them to be received with the greatest hospitality and kindness. In the winter of 1840—they applied to the legislature of this state to charter the City of Nauvoo, which is situated on the Mississipi river at the head of the Lower Rapids—a site equal in beauty to any on the river,—They asked also, for other and peculiar chartered privileges, and such was the desire to secure their political favor, that they were granted for the asking. The progress of the church, from this time to May 1842 was rapid; the city of Nauvoo having reached a population of 10,000 in number—the legion, consisting of 2,000 soldiers, well drilled and disciplined; and the whole Mormon strength, as has been publicy stated, being about 100,000 souls. The Prophet was in frequent communion with Heaven and taught that his Nauvoo was a resting place only, that there was to be a great gathering of all the Saints, to conquer Missouri, and rear the great Temple in Zion, from which they had been driven, and build the new Jerusalem there.

The story of the attempted assassination of Gov. Boggs, and the several rumors of the arrest of Joe Smith and Rockwell, together with the revolting tales of the prophet's "Amours," &c., are familiar to our readers.

The true origin of the Book of Mormon is this: Solomon Spaulding, of Connaught, Ohio, during his leisure hours, wrote for his own amusement, a historical romance, which he read in manuscript to several personal friends, who testify to its identity. He came to Pittsburgh in 1812, with the view of getting the book printed, and it was left at the office of Mr. Patterson. He was never heard from again, but how Joe Smith got possesion of the "manuscript found" remains a mystery.

Nichols's Amphitheatre:

Mr. S. H. Nichols' Amphitheatrical Company arrived in this city on Monday night. It is among the best, if not the very best Company in the country. They performed for some days in this city last year to crowded and well pleased audiences. We are told that it is Mr N's intention to erect an Amphitheatre in Broadhurst's yard, when they will perform during all or part of the winter. Mr Nichols will be able to present equestrian dramas, &c. in a style unequalled in this city.

THE GREAT BIDDLE SALE
AT ANDALUSIA.
FULL PARTICURARS.

We had an article on Monday from the Phila. Times, stating that the Palace of the great financier underwent a sham sale, and had been snugly bought in by his wife. The Spirit of the Times contains the following full account of the matter. Every day gives fresh hope that Mr. Biddle's Trenton prediction concerning the Penitentiary will be fulfilled. The Times says: "the facts are these, and *they may be depended upon as true to the very letter!*

Andalusia, is perhaps one of the loveliest spots in nature, and thousands upon thousands of dollars have been lavished upon it, in order to increase its attraction, its productiveness, and its value. Its estimated worth is about *two hundred thousand* dollars. There are three mortgages upon it. The *first* is a mortgage dated 20th April, 1814, for *seventeen thousand* dollars, to Mr. Miller, executor of John Craig, Esq. the father-in-law of Nicholas Biddle. The *second* is a mortgage to John Gibbs, for *ten thousand* dollars of about the same date. The *third* is a mortgage dated 28th July, 1841, in favor of *the son* of Nicholas Biddle, for *one hundred and three thousand one hundred and thirty-three* dollars 33 cents.

Upon the *first* mortgage of $17,000, which is now held in trust for Mrs. Biddle, no interest had been paid from its date up to the time of suing out the writ of Sci. Fa. The writ was duly served on Mr. B. He did not appear, and of course judgment was entered by default for *forty thousand and three* dollars 25 cents, being the amount of the mortgage with interest, costs, &c. The execution was issued. The sale took place a few days ago. There were only a few persons present, most of whom were relatives of the family. All the necessary private arrangements had been made with the Sheriff. Mr. Fox—late Judge Fox—was there as the attorney for the trustees of Mrs. Biddle, the lady of Nicholas Biddle, for *eight thousand* dollars!

At this stage of the proceedings a new actor appeared in the scene. One of Mr. Biddle's private creditors, Mr. James H. Deas, of this city, who had supplied Mr. B with tin-ware, kitchen-range, &c., for his elegant mansion in Spruce street, between Seventh and Eighth, had placed his bill, amounting to $157, in the hands of William R. Dickerson, Esq., an active, shrewd and talented young attorney of the Philadelphia Bar, who formerly resided at Bucks, and still continues to practice in that county. Mr. Dickerson presented himself before the Court of Bucks county as the representative of Mr. Deas and his claim, and petitioned the Court to grant a rule upon the purchaser of the Andalusia Estate, to show cause why the sale made by the Sheriff of Bucks [illegible] ing reasons:

1st. That the property sold for $8,000, being less than one-eigth of its value.

2d. That the sale was illegal, and fraudulent as to creditors, there being no bidders thereat.

3d. That the mortgage, judgment, and execution were fraudulent, and void as to creditors, &c.

The application was resisted by John Fox, Esq., who purchased the property as attorney for the trustees of Mrs. Biddle. He seemed to evince a great deal of feeling, and in rather unbecoming terms declared that the contents of the petition were false and fabricated. He made strong appeals to the Court to sustain him, but in vain.—The manner of Mr. Fox called forth a severe rebuke from Mr. Dickerson, which he gave in a style not only creditable to himself, but to the profession. Mr. Dickerson, in a powerful speech of a few minutes, aroused the indignation of the audience towards the acts of Mr. Biddle and the Bank of the United States He read a lesson to the Court of Bucks County, such as we hope he will read in the city of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the widows and orphans, as well as those combined together in this affair. He exhibited to the Court the mortgege in favor of the son of Mr. Biddle for $100,133 33, of July, 1841, and the other in favor of his wife for $40,003 25, upon which the property has been sold.

When Mr. Dickerson concluded, the Court granted the rule, and *postponed the acknowledgement of the deed of sale until next February term.* The next day Mr. Dickerson's claim of $157 for his client, Mr. J. H. Deas, was *promptly paid* in order to get rid of his petition. Of course it was withdrawn, but hearing of Mr. D's success, another creditor put into his hands a claim against Mr. Biddle for upwards of *four thousand* dollars, to be collected in a similar manner. Perhaps *it* will be paid, when other creditors may have a chance to step in and thus secure themselves.

These are the plain facts of the case, and we leave the reader to draw his own inferences. We say nothing. We take the liberty, however, of remarking, that this is an opportunity for the creditors of Mr. B. which cannot occur every day, and that those who neglect it deserve to lose their money for their indolence, good nature or stupidity."

A Hoax.—Our exchange papers of this morning, says the Brooklyn News, containing an account of an attempt to poison an assemblage of persons at St. Clairsville, Ohio, who were in attendance at a Whig meeting. Water had been conveyed for the use of the meeting, from a spring into which Arsenic had been placed. Four persons it is stated have died, and many were ill from the effects of the poison!!!!!

Fourier Association.—There are now four Fourier Associations in the United States, viz: Brook Farm, Roxbury, Mass.; one in Georgia, one in Gasconade Co, Mo.; one in McKean Co, Pa. The two latter are composed of Germans. Orange Co. New York.

A man in Louisiana has made six barrels of claret wine out of wild grapes, so common in the woods. It is said to be of excellent quality.

Espy's Theory of Storms.

T. J. Bigham, Esq., delivered a lecture on Espy's Theory of Storms, a few evenings ago, in Mr. Eaton's school Room. We had not the pleasure of listening to Mr. B., but some of those who did hear him, speak highly of his effort. A correspondent of the Sun, takes occasion to notice with atttempted sarcasm the lecturer and his subject. Such articles are unkind as well as unjust. Mr. Bigham is unquestionably a young man of talents and of studious habits, and is said to be a scholar of respectable pretensions. The fact that he may not possess the oratorical faculty in a great degree, should not be permitted to operate against him, and surely ought not to make him the object of harsh attack, which his amiable nature would not permit him to resent, with like harshness.

The great Cass Convention took place at Harrisburg on the 21st; in a few days we will have a full account of the killed and wounded, at this grand explosion of the schemes of the disorganizers.

"The Midnight Cry" is the title of a daily paper published in New York by the Millerites. The editor says: 'We feel it a religious duty to pay our printers and paper makers daily, if possible, that Christ may not come and find us keeping back the hire of the laborer.'

Commercial News.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Review of the Baltimore Market, *for the week ending Friday, November 18.*

Beef Cattle—The offerings on Monday at the yards, were between 12 and 1300 head, all of which (except about 200 laid over) were taken by the butchers and salters at 3 to $4 50 per 100 lbs. About 600 to 800 Hogs were also sold, which reduced the stock to only 260 head; the prices paid were only from 3 80 to $4; of the unsold, 60 were taken to an Eastern Market.

Coffee—The public sales last week rather tended to check operations since; and the few parcels sold, which were chiefly Rio, ranged from 8 to 9 cents per lb. Small sales were made of St. Domingo, to close, at 6¼ to 7 cents.

Flour—The market has been very steady during the week, at last week's rates; 4 per bbl having been the ruling price for City Mills and Howard street, from store, since our last report; and for the latter, from the cars and wagons, dealers have been paying $3 87½. There is no Susquehanna in market.

Grain—Wheat is without variation in price. Good to prime lots of Maryland reds have sold this week at 75 to 85 cents per bushel, and a cargo of Pennsylvania sold at 86 We quote Maryland Rye at 45 to 50 cents; and Oats 20 to 21. The range for Maryland new and old Corn has been 40 to 42 cents for white, and 40 to 44 for yellow. A sale of Pennsylvania yellow has been made at the latter.

Molasses—The market continues inactive. Moderate sales are making at 20 to 21 cents per gallon. At auction, on Tuesday, 62 hhds sold at 16 to 18 cents, 4 months.

Provisions—There were considerable parcels of Pork, of various qualities, sold at the close of last week, among which were Mess at $8 to $ 50 per bbl, cash and time. Sales of new No. 1 Beef have been made at 6 50 to $7 75, mostly for stores. The transactions in Bacon have been rather limited, the stock being so reduced, particularly prime descriptions, that dealers have not the ar- [illegible] to 8 cents for Hams; 5¼ 4¾ for Middlings; and 5 to 5¼ for Shoulders. We hear of no operations in Lard or Butter; the latter is coming quite extensively, without any export demand whatever.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 16, 1842.

IN compliance with the seventeenth section of the act of Congress "legalizing and making appropriations "for such necessary objects as have been usually included "in the general appropriation bills without authority of "law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Department, and officers of the Government, and for other purposes," approved August 26, 1842; *Sealed Proposals* will be received at this Department until the thirty-first day of December next, for furnishing for one year or longer at the option of the Department; the following descriptions of Blanks for the use of Post Offices in the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware:

Mails received,	75 Reams.
Mails sent,	60 "
Account of Newspapers and Pamphlets received,	25 "
Mails received at Distributing Offices,	12 "

All the above on small royal paper, at lest 22 by 17½ inches, printed on both sides and faint ruled, with not less than 42 lines on a page.

Mails sent from Distributing Offices,	12 Reams.

Same size paper as above, but folded lengthwise, and with 50 lines on a page.

Accounts Current, foolscap, two on a sheet	16 Reams.
Monthly and Weekly Registers, foolscap, four on a sheet,	9 "
Post Bills, foolscap, 12 on a sheet, without signatures,	750 Reams.
Post Bills, foolscap, 12 on a sheet, with signatures,	
Post Bills for Distributing Offices, 9 on a sheet, with signatures	
Post Bills, for Distributing Offices, 6 on a sheet, with signatures,	

The proposals will state the price, in one sum, per ream, for each kind of blanks, for paper, printing, ruling and packing. They are to be delivered in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required by the different Post Offices, and on the requisitions of Postmasters endorsed by the Postmaster at the place where the contractor may reside. None will be considered as delivered, or will be paid for, except on such requisitions.

Each requisition, or quantity ordered, to be securely enveloped or packed for transportation, and directed to the Post Office, at the expense of the contractor.

The right is reserved of rejecting any bid which may be considered extravagant, and also to give to any one bidder the printing for one or more states adjoining the State of his residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by sufficient evidence of the ability of the proposer to comply with the terms of his proposal.

The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract, with surety, in strict compliance with the provision of the law, to which bidders are referred.

Failure to furnish blanks promptly when ordered, furnishing those of inferior quality as to paper, printing, or ruling, or any attempt to evade the true meaning of the contract, will be considered sufficient cause for its forfeiture.

Payment will be made quarter-yearly, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

The blanks must be equal to the best of those now in use. Specimens may be seen at the various Post Offices.

The quantities mentioned above, are from the best estimates that can be made for one year's consumption; but they may exceed or may fall short of the quantities required. The Department does not bind itself to any specific quantity or amount.

"Proposals" should be so marked, and addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Washington, D. C. n23—dtd31

A FEW MORE STILL.

JOHN M'CLOSKEY, the old original, has on hand the most splendid assortment of Clothing ever offered West. My stock is large, and I am disposed to sell at the lowest possible price. My stock is heavy, and as the season is advancing, I will sell at lower prices than ever. I ask only the pleasure of a call, feeling confident that a look is sufficient. Beware of Counterfeits. Remember the *THREE BIG DOORS*, and the *SIGN IN THE PAVEMENT*— nov 23, 1842.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, at Bausman's Commercial Rooms, No. 110 Wood street, on Thursday, November 29th, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., and continuing until disposed of, by order of S. Wharton, Sheriff, the *entire stock of a retail Dry Goods* store, recently purchased, and well worthy the attention of dealers and purchasers.

The stock consists, in part, of:
Bleached and Brown Muslins;
Superfine Irish Linens;
American and London Prints;
4-4 Chintzes and Lawns;
Merinoes and Bombazines;
Flannels and Linseys,
Cassimeres and Satinets;
Foreign and Domestic Broad Cloths;
Beaver and Pilot Cloths;
Valencia, and other Winter Vestings,
An assortment of Hosiery;
Beaver, Hoskin and Kid Gloves;
Gentlemen's and Ladies Furred Gloves;
Caps, Boots and Shoes;
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread;
Merino and Blanket Shawls;
Laces, Edgings, and Insertions;
Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Muslin;
Ribbons, Bonnets;
Muslin de Laines;
With other merchandize usually found in dry goods establishments.
Terms—Cash, par money.
n23—6t R. A. BAUSMAN, Sh'ff.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

TUTTLE has this day received from New York a fresh supply of Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir, a positive cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Cords and Limbs—the [illegible]
Gouraud's Poudre Subtile, for completely and permanently eradicating superfluous hair from Grandes lips, the hair concealing a broad and eternal [illegible] the stubborn beard of man, or any kind of [illegible] hair. Price $1 per bottle.
Gouraud's Eau de Beaute, or True Water of [illegible] This French preparation thoroughly extermin[illegible] ness, Freckles, Pimples, Sores, Blotches, and all [illegible] e uptions whatever. Realizing delicate white neck and arms, and eliciting a healthy juvenile [illegible] Also, several other valuable articles, too [illegible] mention. The genuine sold only at
n23-tf TUTTLE'S MEDICAL AGENCY.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE [illegible]
CORRECTED DAILY, BY ALLEN KRAMER, EXCHANGE [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.			
Bank of Pittsburgh.	par	Wooster,	
Merch. & Man. bk.	par	Massillon,	
Exchange bank,	par	Sandusky.	
Bk. of Germantown	"	Geauga,	
Easton bank,	"	Norwalk,	
Lancaster bank,	dis	Xenia,	
Bank of Chester Co.	par	Dayton,	
Farmers' bk Bucks Co.	"	Scioto,	
Doylestown bk do	"	Post notes,	
Bk of N America Phil.	"	Chillicothe,	
Bk of Northern Liberties,	"	Fran. bk Columb.	
Commercial bk. of Pa.	"	Lancaster,	
Far. & Mechanics bk.	"	Hamilton,	
Kensington bk.	"	Granville,	
Philadelphia bk.	"	Com. bk. Lodi,	
Schuylkill bk.	"	Far. bk: of Gran.	
Southwark bk.	"	Urbana	
Western bk.	"	INDIANA.	
Bk. of Pennsylvania,	10	State bk. & Branches	
Bk of Penn Tp.	par	State Scrip.	
Man. & Mechanics bk.	5	KENTUCKY.	
Mechanics bk.	par	All banks.	
Moyamensing bk.	8	ILLINOIS.	
Girard bank,	50	State bk & Branches	
U. States bank,	58	Shawneetown,	
Lumbermens', Warren,	75	VIRGINIA.	
Frank. bk Washington,	par	Bank of Virginia,	
Miners bk of Pottsvile,	3	do Valley,	
Bk of Montgomery Co.	par	Far. bk. of Virginia	
Mon. bk Brownsville,	2	Exchange bank,	
Erie Bank,	5	N. West. bank	
Harrisburgh bank,	3	Mer. & Mec. do.	
Far. bk Lancaster,	2	MARYLAND.	
Bk of Middletown,	7	Baltimore Banks	
Bk. of Chambersburgh,	9	Country Banks.	
Carlisle bank,	9	DELAWARE.	
Bk of Northumberland,	10	All Banks,	
Columbia bk & Bridge co.	2	NEW JERSEY.	
Bk Susquehanna Co.	10	All Banks,	par
Bk of Delaware Co.	par	NEW YORK.	
Lebanon bk.	9	City Banks	
Gettysburgh bk.	9	Country do (safety fund)	
York bank,	9	Red bank,	
Far. & Drovers bk. of Waynesburgh,	2	NEW ENGLAND.	
" " Currency notes,	8	Boston Banks,	
Honesdale,	2	Country "	
Wyoming bank,	12½	LOUISIANA.	
Pittsb'gh State Scrip,	5 7	Orleans Banks.	
Country do do		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Berks Co bank,	50	Banks,	
Lewistown,	12	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Towanda,	—	Banks,	
OHIO.		FLORIDA.	
Mount pleasant bk	2	Banks.	
Far. & Mech. bk of Steubenville,	2	ALABAMA.	
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville,	2	Good Banks.	
Marietta bk. Demand notes,	2	TENNESSEE.	
do Currency notes,	3	All Banks,	
Columbiana bk New Lisbon Demand,	2	MICHIGAN.	
do Post notes.	2	Bk. of St. Clair	
Cincinnati specie paying banks,	2	Do. do. Jackson	
Mech. & Traders bk of Cincinnati,	3	CANADA.	
Clinton bk of Columbus, Demand notes,	3	Good banks.	
Circleville, (H. Lawrence Cashier)	2	Eastern Exchange	
Zanesville bk.	2	Philadelphia,	
		New York,	
		Baltimore,	
		Boston.	
		Western Exchange	
		Cincinnati,	
		Louisville.	
		Cleveland.	
		Wheeling.	
		GOLD AND SILVER.	

THEATRE!

MULLARD & ERNEST.....

Wednesday Evening, Nov 23, will be presented the celebrated tragedy of
THE RENT DAY.
Martin Heywood.... .... Mr. [illegible]

Mrs. C HILL in the *LA CACHUCHA*

To conclude with the Play of
A Day in Paris.

Price, Dress Circle Boxes 75; 2 Boxes 37½; Pit 25; Gallery 25.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely.

NICHOLAS D. COLEMAN.....Lord R. Cl[illegible]

COLEMAN & CO., General Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Levee Street, Vicksburg, Miss. They respectfully solicit consignments.

A CARD.—I have opened an Upholstery Ware-room on St. Clair street, near Penn, No. 5, where I shall keep on hand and make to order promptly, the [illegible] of the different kinds used; Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Quilts, Sacking Bottoms, Split Blinds, and everything usually found in an Upholstery Establishment. Having divided my business, I will fill all orders for the trade at St. Clair street; for the boats, as usual, at the warehouse on Water street. My friends will find me at home in the morning at St. Clair street; in the afternoon at the manufactory on the river bank.
WM. NOBLE.
A lot of warm Comforts on hand, for sale.
nov 22—tf

COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION—The season for the above complaints is now at hand, and persons who are subjected to the inclemency of the weather are respectfully informed that they can be [illegible] COVERT'S BALM OF LIFE, which is well known to have cured THOUSANDS, who were in the last stages of Consumption. Certificates can be produced of the wonderful cures.

TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT is another [illegible] for *Liver Complaints, Coughs and Colds.* It is highly recommended by all who have used it, and is pleasant to take, and speedy in effecting a cure.

PEASE'S HOARHOUND CANDY.—This is a highly useful and pleasant medicine; it will effect a positive and speedy cure for *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, and is an effectual cure for the WHOOPING COUGHS. This is very pleasant medicine, all are fond of it, and children never refuse to take it; its cure is sure and positive. The subscriber has a certificate of Agency direct from J. Pease [illegible] so there can be no mistake. All persons who are troubled are invited to *call and not delay*, for the first dose of medicine is at the commencement.

All the above medicines can always be procured WHOLESALE OR RETAIL AT
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OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c.; served up in the best style at A. HUNTER'S, No. 9 Fifth street. Oyster apartments are appropriated to gentlemen accompanied by ladies. Also all kinds of Cakes and Confectionary for parties, weddings, etc., for sale by
nov 16