were disclosed, which melted the heart of the coldest spectator. His defence was feeble, and her case triumphed. Happily she was liberated from the monster who had wounded her heart, destroyed her peace, and deprived her of that happiness which had beamed upon her so joyously during the morning of her bridal day.

His fate hardly need even briefly be told. He soon lost the esteem of his friends, if the gambler has friends, and his credit followed with his reputation. His fashionable and elegant establishment on Chesnut street was closed by the sheriff a few weeks since, and more recently he has been arrested for forgery! What a brief, but melancholy detail of the fruits reaped from the pursuits of the gamster!

Upon Sandy.

A good anecdote is told by a Methodist circuit rider, who not long since called at the house of Mr.——, living somewhere near the head of Sandy river, in Virginia, to stay all night. Every body knows the character of the citizens of this region of country, and what it has been, for a number of years gone by, and in all probability for years to come will continue to be, on account of its mountain fastnesses, the home of a most ignorant and debased population. Our parson, a man of simplicity of character, on entering, found four men seated on the floor playing cards. These, who seemed scarcely to note his arrival, he passed by to where the wife of the proprietor of the mansion was sitting, who very soon engaged him in conversation.—Among other questions usually propounded, she asked, 'What *mout* your business in these parts be, stranger?'

'I am hunting the *lost sheep* of the house of Israel,' replied the Parson.

'Old man! old man!' cried the woman to her husband, 'old man, I say, *I'll lay you any thing that that old ram that was here t'other day belongs to this man.*'

The minister was forced to explain, whereupon, gazing at him with an air of curiosity and astonishment, she rose to her feet and exclaimed, '*A Preacher!* well, you're the first *critter* of that sort as was ever asackly in these parts before, as I've seen,—but maybe you'd like to take a dram, stranger?'

'No, madam, I never drink.'

'Never drink! well, *rally!*'

The men, during this dialogue, continued their cards; but as if suddenly struck with the impropriety of such conduct before a minister of the gospel, (a species of animal of which she had heard, but never before seen,) the woman addressed the card players with the air of one accustomed to command:—'Looky here, men, ain't you a d——d nice set, to let a preacher come here and catch you a pla'in cards! Move it, ev'ry one of you, or I'll break this pine knot over your cussed pates.' It is hardly necessary to add that the room was speedily cleared.

The anecdote above related is literally true, and affords but a fair sample of the character of the 'settlers on Sandy.'

Later from Mexico!

By the arrival of the schooner *Virginia Antoinette*, from Vera Cuz, we have received files of papers to the 8th inst., and a letter from our correspondent in the capital.

CORRESPONDENT OF THE BEE.
Mexico, November 2d. 1842.

All eyes are now turned in suspense upon Santa Anna, and the congress now in session, which body we are expecting to see him dissolve, if the new project of a constitution which they are to present in a few days should be a federal one, of which there is but little doubt. If Santa Anna dissolve Congress, he will assume the absolute powers of a Dictator, or sovereign, for he has said he will adopt any form of government rather than a federal one.

The 'Napoleon of the West' is at present on his way to his Hacienda of 'Manga de Clavo,' situated some fifteen miles from Vera Cruz. He left Mexico this day, General Bravo acting as his substitute in the Presidency, until his Excellency shall think fit to return and again assume the reins of government. His plea of temporary absence is shattered health.—In the mean while the country is very far from being settled, and you may rest assured that we shall not reach the end of the year, without seeing Mexico once more involved in a new revolution.

Yours, &c. ***

The U. S. armed steamer *Missouri* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., last from Havanna.

The Vera Cruz papers are filled with the most silly rumors respecting Texas. One of them says for instance that all the houses in Galveston have been destroyed by a hurricane. Another, that the Texian sloop of war *San Antonio* has been captured by the Mexicans. A third, that the people of Texas are rapidly deserting the country, and coming over in crowds to the United States. While rejoicing over these supposed tribulations of Texas, the Mexican press does not omit the usual contumelious expressions with which it is wont to assail this country.

The *Censor* of the 7th publishes the official proclamation of General Minon, commander of the forces despatched against Yucatan, in which he invites the Yucatanese to lay down their arms and rejoin the Mexican government, promising them peace, tranquillity and protection, in the event of obedience. It is dated the 1st inst. at Seyba Plaba.

By an ordinance of the 26th October, it appears that Santa Anna has established primary schools of public instruction throughout all the departments of the republic. The ordinance is of great length, drawn up with great care, and apparently framed by an experienced hand. The Lancasterian system of education is to be adopted.

By a special decree of Santa Anna, the privilege of navigating the Rio Grande [illegible] Francisco Garay, brigadier general. The ordinance on the subject contains a number of restrictions relative to the people of Texas, and of countries having affinities with Texas. We take it, that General Garay will not find the uncontrolled navigation of the Rio Grande quite as easy a matter, as he perhaps imagines. Texas will have something to say on the subject.

The arrival of Santa Anna at his hacienda of 'Manga de Clavo' was greeted with salvos of artillery, and other tokens of rejoicing.—*N. O. Bee.*

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

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1842.

See First Page.

Franking the Cass Handbills again.

Ros. Take you me for a sponge, my lord?
Ham. Ay, sir; that soaks up the King's countenance, his rewards, his authorities. But such officers do the king best service in the end: He keeps them, like an ape, in the corner of his jaw, first mouthed, to be the last swallowed; When he needs what you have gleaned, it is but squeezing you and, sponge, you shall be dry again.

The Lewistown Republican of the 9th November containing an editorial relative to the franking of the Cass handbill has been forwarded to us. As we do not exchange with the Republican (having struck it from our list a year or two since) the reply to our article must have been written by the redoubtable J. P. Anderson himself. Indeed, it bears evident marks of its corrupt paternity. As we have recently alluded to the authority on which we based our article relative to the Cass handbills, and shown up the mean perversion of our statement, by the Capitolian and Mr. T. L. Wilson, J. P. Anderson's fellow-clerk, we shall let that part of the article pass. The allusion to the course taken by one of the editors of this paper, in relation to the last nomination of a candidate for Governor however, is worthy of notice from its gross falsehood and impertinence.

The article charges that the Manufacturer, pending that nomination, contained 'insidious, assassin-like attacks upon the administration and *character* of the Governor.' The miserable office beggar who penned this well knows its utter falsity, and if he had one spark of shame, or one iota of gratitude for the many favors he has received from the Governor he would not have written it. The Manufacturer was not in the habit of making "insidious" attacks or pursuing an "insidious" policy in any matter. It opposed the renomination of the Governor for reasons openly and honestly given, and which the editor deemed satisfactory to himself. The Manufacturer never attacked Gov. Porter's private character—but has always taken pleasure in vindicating him from the aspersions of his enemies—it sustained him when this now abject hanger on, J. P. Anderson, was denouncing him from house to house and threatening to destroy him with "disclosures" that would confirm all that his slanderers charged. We say, then, that for this man Anderson, (who, if we are informed aright, owes all that he has to the forgiving and kind disposition of the Executive) to allude to the exploded slanders of the Coons, which *he* attempted to revive and give fresh currency to, is ungrateful and impudent.

We regret to have to take so much time in noticing a person unworthy of any sort of attention. But, as he is used by a set of wire-workers who hope to affect the whole nation by their industry in President making, and as he is retained in a responsible office and supported from the public treasury, he acquires a consequence which, otherwise, he could never attain. It is a matter of unaffected surprise that such a person should be retained in office; if our government were a monarchy, and pimps and profligates had place and consideration, we should not wonder to find such men encouraged. If such "sponges" as are described in the quotation at the beginning of this article, were in fashion, Mr. A. would not lack advancement. But it is too early in the career of this republic, we hope, for such characters to find labor in their vocation

"The Rebel Flower"—Anecdote of an American Lady.—During the Revolution, a British officer meeting Mrs. Charles Elliot in a garden adorned with flowers, asked her the name of the camomile. "The *Rebel Flower*," she replied. "Why was that name given to it?" asked the officer. "Because," replied the lady, "*it thrives most when most trampled upon.*"

Massachusetts.—Parties in the House now stand:

Democrats,	153
Coons,	134

Showing a democratic majority of 19; which with the 8 in the Senate makes 25 majority on joint ballot.

"*Boots*" sent his communication to the wrong place; his article was [illegible] intended for a morning [illegible] for its attention to the claims of people [illegible]

A queer temperance man.—A ludicrous scene occurred in a Temperance house in Chester, Conn. Burton, the notorious forger, passed himself off for a great temperance man in order to succeed better in disguising himself. When at the house with Martha Washingtonians he called for some *sugar and water* to treat the ladies, and afterwards believing himself unnoticed, pulled from his pocket a *bottle of brandy*, and strengthened the mixture. This was strange for a Temperance leader! The landlord saw him and remonstrated. He coloured and stammered out some excuse, but the act led to much suspicion.

What is the reason that rents are so very high in Harrisburgh, when they have fallen every where else to suit the times?—*State Capital Gazette.*

The same question is asked here, and we find it just as difficult to answer.—*Phila. Forum.*

And, here too, Rents have fallen a little, but nothing in proportion to what is demanded by the times.

A Fact.—More that is calculated to astonish can be seen through a key hole than through a door.

A good Movement.—Petitions are now in circulation in Philadelphia, asking the city Councils to give to each fire company annually, a donation of $50 to supply the members with coffee after the fatigues of a fire, by way of encouragement in the praiseworthy steps they have taken to refrain from intoxicating drinks.

An Excitement.—Stone had the 'biggest house' on Saturday night ever seen in the Walnut Street Circus. The young whigs were there in abundance. Their curiosity had been awakened by the letter from Mr. Clay to Stone which we published on Saturday morning.—*Phila. Forum*

We feel curious to know the meaning of this. What can be the cause of this extraordinary correspondence?

The Prize Fighters.

All the persons on trial have been found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The witnesses in the suits against the other prisoners who have been indicted as accessaries to the murder of M'Coy were discharged till Tuesday; when it is said all who are ready will be tried together.

Theatre.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Foster had a very good house, which we believe was the last theatrical performance our play loving citizens will be permitted to witness for some time to come.

When the Theatre opened first for the past season, (or part of a season) we expressed an opinion that it would do better than it had for some years back, but our anticipations proved baseless. The managers have been compelled to close before they had fairly started, and the persons employed about the Theatre, who are mostly poor and needy, will have to depart minus their hard earned wages.

The causes of the bad success which has attended every attempt lately to conduct the Pittsburgh Theatre, with profit, are obvious. Times have changed; opinions and tastes have changed—and notwithstanding this, instead of endeavoring to keep pace with the spirit of the age, the morals of the stage, appear to be on the retrograde. A few years since an actor might walk on the stage drunk, and the audience would have tolerated it, but that time is past. Let an actor be known to be a drunkard and he is done for. Let a manager bring a company of habitual inebriates upon the boards and he had better shut up at once. The Drama, to succeed, must be respectable, and to be made respectable, those who make it a profession must first acquire a character for morality and sobriety.

A whig told us yesterday, that nothing astonished him so much as to hear people complaining of the times. For his part, he said, he never had such easy times in his life; he can set by his stove for three and four hours at a stretch, and nobody will come into his shop to disturb his cogitations on the glorious realization of coon promises. He insists that *easy* times are just as good as "*better* times," and no person who has an oportunity of seeing the hundreds of men who are walking the streets unemployed, will dare to say, that, so far as a freedom from labor is concerned, these are not the easiest times that were ever known.

Truth.—John Van Buren, in a late speech at Albany, said: "a generation passed away about every twenty years, and it seems that each generation should have one exhibition of federalism, and that sufficed.—They came in in 1800, 1824 and in 1840, and *were now on their way out for twenty years more.*

☞ We invite Merchants—Farmers and the public to the "*Pittsburgh Market*" in our columns to day. In these fine sleighing times, we hope to see quite a lively time in our city—and that in the festival of Christmas and New Year's time approach [illegible]

Bishop of Charleston.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, in Pittsburgh, has been appointed successor to the late Bishop England, in the see of Charleston, S. C. While the numerous friends of this excellent man, in this city, will rejoice that he is about to enter upon a more extensive field, where the value of his labors cannot but be enhanced, they will see him depart with profound regret. In all those virtues and excellences which endear the pastor to his flock, he shines pre-eminent. His kindness to the sorrow-stricken; his sympathy with the unfortunate; his industry in his holy calling; his extended and exalted charity, and Christian love; and the great talents which he unites with his piety and zeal, have won for him an enviable reputation, and a place in the hearts of all those with whom he labored; who, go where he may, will ever retain of him a most affectionate remembrance.

New York Election.

The Albany Argus of last Saturday, gives the following complete official returns of the election in New York.

Bouck.	Bradish.	Abolition.
208,070.	186,088.	7262.

Bouck's majority is 21,982. The abolition vote is increased from 2,662 to 7262

Federal majority in 1840,	5,203
Democartic majority in 1842,	21,982
☞ Democratic net gain,	27,185
Aggregate vote in 1840,	441,481
" " 1842,	401,420
Diminution,	40,061

These returns are as received at the office of the Secretary of State, and the Argus says that the examination by the Sate Canvassers may vary the footing a trifle, but not more than that.

Indian Treaty.—The Austin (Texas) Gazette publishes the treaty of peace entered into between Messrs. Stroud, Williams and Durst, Commissioners on the part of that Republic, and the Caddoes, Ironies, Boluxies and Nandargoes, through their several chiefs. The treaty was brought about by the express desire of these tribes for peace.

Robbery.

On Wednesday night last the variety store of Mr. Cavanaugh, in the basement story of the house occupied by Mr. Philip Ross, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond, was entered and robbed of articles, such as watches, music boxes, &c., to the value of about *five hundred* dollars. It is the opinion that Ike Hill and Dick Sirwel (two well known cronies) are the persons who committed the robbery. Dick, together with some negroes who keep a barber shop near the premises were yesterday arrested. Ike could not be found. About 200 dollars' worth of goods were found stowed away in a garret and also a bunch of keys.

The burglars adopted an ingenious method of warding off suspicion, by scattering a few articles in the vault, so as to induce the belief that the robbers entered through the hole.

Prayers of the Army.

Gen. Scott, the *commander of the Army* is becoming one of the most active political partizans in the country, and evinces a great deal more zeal in political matters, than he does in attending to the duties of his station. He was among the big coons that were invited to give eclat to the Dayton Barbecue, but not being able to attend, he sent the following letter of apology, in in which it will be observed he utters a fervent prayer for the overthrow of his *commander in chief.*

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

A LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

DETROIT, September 22, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 7th instant, addressed to me at Washington, has followed me to this distant region.

With your invitation requesting my presence at the entertainment about to be given by the Whigs of Ohio to the Whigs of Kentucky, who, in 1840, so magnanimously postponed their first choice for the Presidency, I am highly honored; and, if it were compatible with my position as a Federal officer, I should certainly be in the midst of you on the interesting occasion.

With one candidate for the Presidency, and the best interests of the country at heart, it ought not to be doubted that the Whigs, appealing to the virtue and intelligence of the people, will be as successful in 1844 as they were in 1840. Whether that one candidate be—as all indications seem to determine—Kentucky's illustrious son, or any one of hundreds of his followers, my prayers for a Whig triumph shall be ardent and unceasing.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, with high consideration; your friend and fellow citizen.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. J. H. Crane, S. Forrer, H. G. Phillips R Green, D. A. Haynes and Charles Anderson, Corresponding Committee.

Speaking of the machine recently invented in Paris for setting type, the editor of the Lafayette City Advertiser; "We are inclined to believe that in a few years more there will be no use for people in the world; every thing will be done by machinery."

The Aurora says, in speaking of Webb, that the impossibility of pardon in clearly made manifest. Gov. Seward cannot pardon Webb because he did not pardon [illegible] if the platform Webb [illegible]

Rates of Transportation on the Rail and Baltimore Rail Road.

The transportation of merchandise, produce, and other articles, has now fairly commenced on the Railroad between Baltimore and Cumberland, and of course the old mode of wagon transportation on the turnpike roads between those points is at an end. On the completion of the Railroad to Cumberland a new Tariff of Rates of Transportation was established, the particulars of which we now publish for the information of our readers generally.

The articles are divided into four classes, and on these the following several rates are charged, when conveyed for the entire distance, in either direction, between Baltimore and Cumberland, in quantities of not less than 1000 pounds:

FIRST CLASS—Ten dollars per ton of 2,000 pounds, or 50 cents per 1000 pounds—Ale in bottles, Butter—fresh, Beeswax, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, in cases, Beer and Porter, in bottles, Beef—fresh, Broad, Cordage, China, Cider, in bottles, Cigars, Copper manufactured, Charcoal, Corn Brooms, Cedar Ware, Dry Goods, Drugs and Medicines, Feathers, Flax, Fish—fresh, Furs and Peltry, Glue, Ginseng, Grapes, Hats, Hops, Hardware, Horns, Liquors—foreign, Lemons, Mill-Stones, Marble—dressed, Oil, in bottles or cases, Oranges, Oysters, Paper, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Pork—fresh, Queensware, Raisins, Snakewood, Shot, Tea, Tin Ware, Tobacco, foreign, in bales, Tin in pigs, Wines.

SECOND CLASS—Eight dollars per ton of 2000 pounds, or 40 cents per 100 pounds—Ale, in barrels or hogsheads, Ashes—pot or pearl, Apples, in barrels, Bacon, loose, Beer, in barrels, Burr blocks, Clover Seed, Cotton, in bales, Copper, in pigs, Candles, Cider, in barrels, Cheese, Earthen and Stoneware, Flour, not at special rates, Flax Seed, Groceries, Glass—window, Hides—dry, Hay, in bales, Leather, Molasses, Mahogany; Oil of all kinds in casks, Rags, Rice, Steel, Slate, Ship Stuff and Shorts, Sugar, in hhds. and boxes, Skins—buffalo, Skins—deer and moose, Seed—timothy, Wool, in bales.

THIRD CLASS—Six dollars per ton of 2 000 pounds, or 30 cents per 100 pounds;—Brick, Bark ground, Barley, Corn, Grind-Stones, Hollow-ware Castings, Hides, green, Hemp and Flax, in bales, Iron, manufactured, Nails and Spikes, Oats, Rye, Tobacco, American, in hhds., Wheat.

FOURTH CLASS—Five dollars per ton of 2000 pounds, or 25 cents per 100 pounds—Ashes, leached or kelp, Bacon, in hhds, Beef, in barrels, Bark unground, Butter, in firkins or casks, Coffee, Chrome Ore, Copper Ore, Cabbages, Fire Wood, Fish, salted, in barrels, Granite, Hoop Poles, Heading and Staves for bbls. and hhds., Iron Ore, Iron, in blooms, Iron, in pigs, scraps, Lead, in bars and pigs, Lime and Limestone Lumber generally, Lard, in kegs or casks, Marble, undressed, Manure, Pork, salted, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables, Pipe and German Clay, in casks or boxes, Pitch, Rails and Posts, for fencing, Rosin, Salt, Shingles, Tallow, Tar, Tin Plate, in boxes, Whiskey, in bbls. or hhds.

SPECIFIC RATES.

TRANSPORTATION OF FLOUR.

For the transportation of Flour, the following specific rates are charged;

From Cumberland	to Balt.,	pr. bbl.	60	cents.
" Patterson's Creek,	to	"	60	"
" Green Spring Run,	to	"	60	"
" Little Cacapon,	to	"	56	"
" Great Cacapon,	to	"	54	"
" Hancock,	to	"	50	"
" Licking Creek,	to	"	48	"
" North Mountain,	to	"	45	"
" Hedgesville,	to	"	43	"
" Martinsburg,	to	"	40	"
" Flagg's Mill,	to	"	40	"
" Kerneysville,	to	"	38	"
do Duffield's,	to	do	do	36 do
do Harper's Ferry,	to	do	do	34 do
do Weverton,	to	do	do	32 do
do Knoxville,	to	do	do	
do Berlin,	to	do	do	
do Catoctin,	to	do	do	
do Point of Rocks,	to	do	do	32 do
do Frederick,	to	do	do	30 do
do Doup's Switch,	to	do	do	28 do
do Davis' Switch,	to	do	do	28 do
do Buckeystown,	to	do	do	28 do
do Monocacy,	to	do	do	28 do
do Reel's Mill,	to	do	do	28 do
do Ijamsville,	to	do	do	28 do
do Monrovia,	to	do	do	28 do
do Mount Airy,	to	do	do	26 do
do Woodbine,	to	do	do	23 do
do Hood's Mill,	to	do	do	21 do
do Sykesville,	to	do	do	20 do
do Marriottsville,	to	do	do	17 do
do Woodstock,	to	do	do	15 do
do Elysville,	to	do	do	13 do
do Ellicott's Mills,	to	do	do	9 do
do Ilchester,	to	do	do	8 do

☞ For intermediate distances, at Second Class Rates, estimating Ten Barrels as equivalent to a Ton.

Furniture, Machinery, Carriages, Agricultural Implements, empty barrels, and all articles requiring extraordinary care and space, first class rates, by special agreement for the exclusive use or estimated capacity of the Car, or by cubical measurement, estimating fifty cubic feet as equivalent to a ton.

Live Stock, viz:—Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, when in entire Car loads at second class rates. When in fractions of loads, by special agreement for the exclusive use of the Car.

Plaster—Two Cents per ton per mile.

Specie will be transported only in the Passenger Trains, under the care of the owner or his agent, by special agreement with an authorized Agent of the Company.

The distances between the City Block, on the Basin of Baltimore, and the various Depots and Sidelings on the Main Stem to Cumberland, are as follows;

From City Block	to Pratt Street,	1	mile.
do do	to Mount Clare,	2	do
do do	to Relay House,	9	do
do do	to Avalon,	10	do
do do	to Ilchester,	13	do
do do	to Ellicott's Mills,	15	do
do do	to Elysville,	21	do
do do	to Putney's Bridge,	14	do
do do	to Woodstock,	25	do
do do	to Marriottsville,	29	do
do do	to Sykesville,	32	do
do do	to Hood's Mill,	35	do
do do	to Woodbine,	38	do
do do	to Mount Airy,	44	do
do do	to Monrovia,	50	do
do do	to Ijamsville,	54	do
do do	to Reel's Mill,	58	do
do do	to Monocacy,	59	do
do do	to Frederick,	62	do
do do	to Buckeystown Road,	63	do
do do	to T. J. Davis's,	65	do
do do	to Doup's Switch,	66	do
do do	to Point of Rocks,	70	do
do do	to Catoctin Switch,	72	do
do do	to Berlin,	76	do
do do	to Knoxville,	79	do
do do	to Weverton,	80	do
do do	to Harper's Ferry,	82	do
do do	to Preacher's Mill,	84	do
do do	to Hall Town Road,	87	do
do do	to Duffield's,	88	do
do do	to Leetown Road,	91	do
do do	to Kerneysville,	93	do
do do	to Dake's,	97	do
do do	to Flagg's Mill,	99	do
do do	to Martinburg,	101	do
do do	to Warm spring Road	103	do
do do	to Tabb's,	104	do
do do	to Hedgesville Road,	106	do
do do	to Myer's Wat. Stat.	107	do
do do	to Hedgesville Depot	108	do
do do	to Mount [illegible] Station	110	do
do do	to [illegible]	113	do
do do	to Great Cacapon,	[illegible]	do
do do	do Little Cacapon,	[illegible]	do
do do	to Green Spring Run,	[illegible]	do
do do	to Patterson's Creek,	[illegible]	do
do do	to Cumberland,	[illegible]	do

☞ We learn that wagons are plenty [illegible] berland, and that the present wagon rate of [illegible] portation from Cumberland to Wheeling [illegible] per 100 lbs. At this rate, Coffee,—an [illegible] article in this market,—is transported from [illegible] more to Wheeling at the reduced rate of [illegible] per 100 lbs., being much less than has been [illegible] tofore paid.—*Baltimore American.*

Nichols' Amphi-theatre
In front of Capt. Broadhurst's
ON PENN STREET.

Entire Change.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December [illegible] 3d, 1842.

The entertainment will commence with [illegible] Entree, Two Ladies and Eight Gentlemen [illegible]
SONS OF FREEDOM

Splendid Scenes on Horseback, by [illegible] M'Cullum, H. Buckley, and Mrs. S. H. Nichols.

Songs, by Mrs. Nichols.

Elastic Cord, by Mr. [illegible]

Dances, by Miss Laura and Master [illegible]

Contortions Extraordinary, by the Nondescript [illegible] ena, Mr. Hamlin.

With other new and entertaining performances which see small bills.

Equestrian Manager, Mr. W. Nichols; Clown [illegible]

The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce [illegible]
THE COBBLER'S BIRTH DAY
Or, Sport for All.

During the Piece, Sailor's Hornpipe, Mr. [illegible] Also, a favorite dance by Miss Laura and [illegible] Buckley.

ADMITTANCE—Boxes 50 cents; Pit 25.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE [illegible]

CORRECTED DAILY, BY ALLEN KRAMER, RICHARD [illegible]

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

Auction Sales.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS—[illegible] day morning at 10 o'clock A. M., I will [illegible] and extensive assortment of Seasonable Dry [illegible] large proportion of them purchased at the [illegible] goods taken and sold by the Marshall of Philadelphia, consisting in part, viz:

Superfine Blue, Black, Invisible Green, Olive [illegible] and Green Cloth; Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimetts, Kentucky Jeans; Brown, Red and [illegible] nels; Superior domestic Blankets, Beaver and [illegible] 200 pieces Prints; Satin Stocks; Silks Mohair [illegible] Gum Suspenders; Infant's worsted Boots; Wh[illegible] Spool Cotton; Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Fancy [illegible] bleached Muslins; French and English Merino [illegible] Saxony; White Tape; Cotton Cord, and a variety [illegible] er Seasonable Goods.

The sale will be continued every day until [illegible]
nov 28. J. B. GUTHRIE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, at Bausman's Commercial [illegible] Rooms, No. 110 Wood street, on Thursday [illegible] cember 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. [illegible] tinuing until disposed of, by order of S. [illegible] Sheriff, the *entire stock of a retail Dry Goods* [illegible] recently purchased, and well worthy the [illegible] 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 Sattinets;
Foreign and Domestic Broad Cloths;
Beaver and Pilot Cloths;
Valencia, and other Winter Vestings;
A assortment of Hosiery;
Beaver, Roskin and Kid Gloves;
Gentlemen's and Ladies Furred Gloves;
Caps, Boots and Shoes;
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread;
Marino and Blanket Shawls;
Laces, Edgings, and Insertions;
Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Muslins;
Ribbons, Bonnets;
Muslin de Laines;
With other merchandize usually found in Dry [illegible] tablishments.

Terms—Cash, par money.
R. A. BAUSMAN, [illegible]
p3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good [illegible] a fresh breat of milk, to go into a [illegible] house to attend on his wife and child—A [illegible] place for a good journeyman Blacksmith, who [illegible] chanics—Apply at Intelligencer [illegible]
dec 2

FOR RENT and immediate possession [illegible] the house for immediate work, about [illegible] Bridge and near the Brewery [illegible] taken in Coal. Also for sale [illegible] apply at [illegible]