feller citizens, what was my opponent all this time? What was he? why he was swilling apple jack, and drinkin white nose the whole time!'

'Here there was a 'Whorrah!' that made the welkin ring, and the orator was borne from the field of his oratorical triomph by his friends.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Ice Houses.—We copy the following from the Maine Farmer, and commend it to the attention of all our country readers:

"It has often been a matter of astonishment to us that more of our farm houses are not provided with this valuable appendage. The cost of constructing them is very trifling, as the builder can do all within himself,' and at seasons when there is necessarily little else of consequence to occupy his time.

When convenient the location of the ice house should be in the cellar where it will be doubly convenient from the ready facilities which it affords for preserving milk, butter, &c., during the summer, all of which are greatly improved, and often times preserved by ice, when, without it, they would be liable rapidly to deteriate or perhaps spoil. Nothing can be more simple than the *modus operandi* of constructing them. A hole of the capacity desired, is first excavated in the *bottom* of the cellar, from five to six feet deep, and at the bottom covered with stones of a small size, after the fashion of paving, and over which when completed, and the interstices filled with clean fine sand is superinduced a stratum of boughs, either of spruce or fir. The sides are then lined with the same material, as is also the top, which is formed of cross work, with an opening about two feet square in the side or centre, to subserve the purpose of a door. Into this *depot* ice should be introduced in square cakes, of a uniform size, in order that they may occupy less room. The whole process, it will be seen, is very simple, and the expense of constructing and filling up, when the materials are near at hand necessarily light. A farmer informed us recently, that he had saved more than three times the cost of his ice house, in the articles of milk and meat."

Fire!--Twelve Buildings Burnt.

Our city was on Sunday morning visited with the most disastrous fire which has occurred in eight or ten years. The group of buildings situated on both sides of Mechanic street, erected by Benjamin Rathbun, and now owned by Orlando Allen, Esq., was with the exception of two dwellings entirely consumed.

The fire originated in the Turning shop of Mr. Mc Willson, and from thence communicated to the adjoining buildings.

Seven buildings were consumed on the North side of Mechanic street—mostly occupied as mechanic shops—together with the large stone barn of the Western Transportation Company. We have not been able to ascertain the loss of the respective sufferes.

On the South side the fire first communicated to the barns, three in number, occupied by Silas Hemiway the Agent for the several lines of stages in this city. A large quantity of grain and hay was consumed.

The coach, sleigh and wagon manufactory and the blacksmith shop of Mr. Raney caught from the barns, and were burned to the ground. A large portion of the contents however were saved.

We also leaaned that two horses perished in the stables burned.

The night was bitterly cold—a strong wind blowing, and the air filled with snow, which rendered the efforts of our efficient fire department nearly unavailing.

The amount of loss we have not been able to ascertain. But it will propably be from $25,000 to $30,000—including buildings, a considerable portion of which was covered with insurance.

The canal boat Laporte, lying in the basin in the rear os the buildings was burnt to the water's edge.—*Buffalo paper.*

Investments.—The Journal of Commerce thus speaks of the state of affairs in the city of New York:

'There is plenty of money now which the owners know not what to do with, and plenty of real estate sold at very low prices, which will be worth very high prices when the wheel turns round.'

The calculations were evidently made for the city of New York, but will apply to any of the 'neighboring cities,' as the almanacs say. Men now, in these hard times, are laying the foundations of immense fortunes. Property is sold very low, and the demand for money in business is small. The careful purchasers of real estate will, in two years, have reaped a golden harvest.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Thief who Detected Himself.

'Be sure your sins will find you out,' is a maxim true as facts can make it. We give a remarkable instance of it, which came to us well authenticated.

Somewhere in Maine, the precise whereabouts we need not tell, lives a merchant whose store is situated near a wharf on the banks of a river. It happened, some years since, that he had a large stock of pork ready barrelled in his cellar.

Going into his cellar, one morning, he discovered the door leading to the wharf to be open, and the key to be in the lock. Suspecting something to be wrong, he examined the barrels in his cellar, and found that one barrel of pork was missing.

Not knowing upon whom to fix the charge he concluded to say nothing about it, but to wait the development of time.

Several months passed and he gained no clue to the theft; when one morning, a man who lived a few miles down the river, came into the store. The merchant remarked some considerable uneasiness of manner in him, but knowing him to be a man of reputed morality, he thought it could be occasioned by nothing but some pecuniary trouble that afflicted him.

The man lingered round for several hours as if he wanted something, and at length, when there were no persons left but the merchant and himself, he said, 'Mr. ———, did you ever find out who stole that barrel of pork, you lost a few months since?'

'Yes, sir, you did,' was the prompt reply of the merchant.

'Me, sir! How do you know that,' replied the man, covered with confusion.

'Why, sir, no one but you and I know any thing of the matter. I have never mentioned it, and had you not stolen it, you could have known nothing about it.

Confounded, the thief made no reply.

The merchant stepped up to his desk, drew out an old account of some fifty, and adding to it the price of the pork, he told him to pay the bill or he would expose him. The bill was paid, and the guilty man went home full of shame and chagrin. We close as we began, by saying to the reader, as the best moral to our story, 'be sure your sins will find you out.'—*S. S. Messenger.*

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1842.

See First Page.

Antimasonic Movements.

Thaddeus Stevens, the autocrat of all the Antimasons in Pennsylvania, has issued his ukase commanding his subjects to organize on exclusive antimasonic principle and to re commence their war upon secret Societies. He has declared implacable hostility to Clay, and goes strongly for a National Convention, wherein he hopes to be able to frighten the whippable whigs into another formal abandonment of "Harry of the West." Stevens's principal rival and competitor for dominion in Antimasonry, is John Strohm, of Lancaster, who, it will be remembered, mortally offended Stevens, by daring to exhibit some little honesty in the Buckshot War—and he has made a counter movement in Lancaster, in favor of Clay. Mr. Strohm recently got up a meeting in which resolutions denouncing a National Convention, were passed, and Henry Clay praised as the Father of the American system, and Mr. Strohm and his friends, altho' they declare themselves to be "distinctive Antimasons," "are disposed for the present to lay aside "our differences about abstract questions, "and heartily co-operate with our Whig "brethren, in electing the Father of the A-"merican system."

In our own County, meetings have been called to re-organize the Antimasonic party upon its old principles. We do not know whether the movement will be any thing like a general one; & we are inclined to think that the grasp of whiggery is too fixed upon the Antimasonic party, to be easily thrown off.

It is a matter of little importance to the Democratic party what course the Antimasons may dursue, The triumph of the Democracy is certain, let them organize themselves as they please. The mere organization of a party, which has no fixed principles, and no purpose but to obtain office, can effect nothing against the Democracy. The disaster of 1840, was the greatest one that has befallen our party; since the election of the elder Adams.—Through that ordeal we come with more honor than our conquerers, and now our course will be but a succession of triumphs. —No party machinery, however perfect, and well managed,—no party policy, however subtle, can maintain the integrity of the coon party, it is rapidly crumbling to pieces, and its future career must be a series of internal dissensions, mortifications and defeats.

Honorable.—We notice, in the Advocate, of Wednesday, a retraction of a misrepresentation which appeared in its columns some weeks since, of Mr. Calhoun's opinions on the right of suffrage, which does honor to the editor. In replying to some remarks of ours, charging the whigs with being opposed to an extension of the right of suffrage, the editor stated that in South Carolina, a property qualification was required by the Constitution, and that Mr. Calhoun had, in a public address, thanked God that such a restriction did exist in his State. This we contradicted, and called on the editor for the proof, when he immediately took the proper means to inform himself on the subject, and having satisfied himself of the inaccuracy of his first statement, he has published a full and honorable retraction of the charge.

A new way to catch Bears.—In all directions we hear of the great number of bears that are caught, and the ingenious plans of capturing the critter, but that of Col. Bigler, Senator from Clearfield, certainly takes the palm. The Colonel, who is said to be a remarkably humane man, caught one lately in the woods, and after giving it a few licks with his fist, bribed it to 'give in' by a promise of being times. In as much as he is a politician we do not suppose it is his intention to redeem such promises, but this gull trap (not the Bear trap,) is a most excellent invention.

Important Trial.

UNITED STATES } *In the Circuit Court of the*
vs. } *U. S., for the West. Dist. of*
D. Lynch & P. Mulvany. } *Pa. Before the Hon. Henry Baldwin.*

G. Darragh, Esq. Dist. att'y—for the U S.
R. Biddle, Esq. for Mulvany.
Messrs Wilkins & Van Amringe, for Lynch.

This was an action against David Lynch, late Post Master, at Pittsburgh, and Patrick Mulvany his surety, for alleged delinquencies, and penalties for defaults in not making, as was alleged, quarterly returns as Post Master, at Pittsburgh.

The case excited great interest in consequence of rumors having gone out against Major Lynch, as a public defaulter.

Dec. 1, 1842, a Jury was sworn; and the testimony on the part of the U. States consisting of accounts, certificates, and depositions from Washington City, were read to the Jury, and the evidence on the part of the U. States was closed.

It was sworn to, in the depositions of the witnesses for the U. States, themselves that the *quarterly returns* for the Quarters, ending in September and December, 1836, were duly rendered by Major Lynch, and that the quarterly accounts ending Sept. 1836, were burnt at the great fire, which destroyed the Gen. Post Office Buildings, at Washington, in December 1836; but it was said that he had not accompanied them with regular Accounts Current for those two quarters: and for this alleged default in not sending on, as was asserted, the Accounts current, along with his Quarterly returns for those two quarters, the Department attempted to charge him with the penalties, under the Act of Congress,—being double the estimated receipts of those two quarters.

His Hon. Judge Baldwin, however, intimated that the rendering of the Quarterly Returns, containing the whole substance of the transactions for those quarters, if not an entire compliance with the law, might, however, be such a compliance as would prevent the forfeiters: but at the instance of Mr. Mulvany's Attorneys, he ruled the whole matter out, as having taken place before the date of the Bond on which the action was brought. Major Lynch professed his willingness to go into the whole matter, and alleged that he was fully prepared by documents, and by the Post Office witnesses there present in Court, to shew that the *regular accounts current* had also duly accompanied his Quarterly returns, and that there was a balance due him.

Had Major Lynch been chargeable with the amount as forfeitures above mentioned, there would have been a balance against him, according to the Accounts as exhibited and certified by the Auditor of the Post office Department; but by striking out those alleged forfeitures according to the testimony as exhibited in Court by the U. States themselves, there would have been a Balance of some thousand dollars in favor of Major Lynch.

The U. States, therefore, to prevent a verdict in favor of the Defendants, asked leave to take a non suit; which was accordingly granted by the Court, and the jury were discharged without giving a verdict.

None of Major Lynch's witnesses were examined, as it was not necessary; the testimony as offered by the U. States themselves, having sustained his positions.

No event has taken place for a long time, in this city, that has given so much deep and general satisfaction to men of all parties, as the result of this important trial. The injurious rumors against Major Lynch, which this suit give rise to are thus exploded, and his character for integrity as a public officer, is triumphantly vindicated. No man who has ever had any intercourse with him would for a moment entertain a doubt of his strict honesty in the discharge of his official duties while Post Master, and all would deeply regret that any harm should come to him from the mistakes of others or an omission to fulfil the strict letter of the law in cases where the interests of the department were not affected.

No doubt was entertained by all who heard the trial, that if the case had been submitted to the Jury they would, on the testimony of the department itself, have given a verdict in his favor for several thousand dollars. The Counsel for the Government seeing that such would inevitably be the result, asked a nonsuit, and abandoned the prosecution.

Bridge Burner Convicted.—We learn from the S. of the Times that George Mullen, alias Lobscouse, charged with setting fire to the Reading Railroad Bridge, and the Montgomery Bridge, over Mill Creek, was *convicted* on Sunday evening, at Norristown. The punishment is one of ten years. at the discretion of the court.

☞Gen. Cass will be, in all probability, the next Federal candidate for the Presidency. Weothink so, says the Spirit of the Times.

Little Jim's Last.—Why is the superintendent of the Gas Works like an overdone beef steak? Because he's *Crisp.*

J. F. Cooper has commenced another libel suit against Thurlow Weed for saying in his paper, that "nothing but truth had been published about Cooper."

Getting Ready.—In Tuftonborough, N. H., a man has left half of his crop of potatoes in the ground, having dug enough to feed his family until next April!

Papers in Illinois.—There are 32 papers published in Illinois. 15 whig, 10 democrats, 2 neutral, 1 agricultural, 1 Abolition and 1 temperance.

Great numbers of Mormons are daily and hourly arriving at Nauvoo.

Mary Rodgers.—The N. Y. papers say that the mystery will soon be revealed. Investigations have commenced, that will lead to the disclosure of the whole matter. It is now the general opinion that the death of Miss R. took place in the house of Mrs. Loss, in consequence of the use of some medical means for procuring abortion.

Joe Smith keeps the best store in Nauvoo, and of course monopolizes the profits.

We don't believe it.—Some of the papers give currency to a rumor that Mrs. Parlin is to be divorced from her husband.

The Hon. Silas Wright arrived in New York on the 27th ult.

The duty of a wife—as defined by one who knows—is to busy herself in making her childrens' clothes, in wiping the mush and molases from their faces and keeping them clean.

Tennessee.—The Legislature of this state adjourned on the 16th ult., after forming the Congressional Districts. Taking the vote of last year as a criterion, the coons will have SIX members and the Democrats FIVE. We observe that a number of the Democratic members of the Legislature, protest against the manner in which some of the districts was framed and shows that, as usual, the coons were at their gerrymandering work.

Professor Silliman says that the Poles are on fire. Wont there be a crash when they're burnt off.

Tricks on Travelers.

There is, says the Albany Atlas, a couple of scamps who keep an office on the pier where passengers going west are brought by some one of the many swindling vagabonds who hang round the steam boat landings and groggeries. Here they bargain to carry persons any place on the canal for a certain sum. The rascals, whose names hang over the office door, on all such occasions step out, and leave the traveler and the swindler by themselves. The traveler pays his money, and in return receives a fraudulent passage ticket, with the name of the boat in which he is to proceed on his journey. On searching for the boat he discovers his deception. In vain he tries to detect the person who swindled him out of his money. He gives up the search; disgusted with Albany, he's glad to leave as soon as possible. This business is carried on to a great extent on the unsophisticated travelers, who land on our pier and docks. A gentleman who had been swindled out of ten dollars by some one of the fellows, applied at the police office, but the scamps manage their business so adroitly that they easily escape detection.

It is said that Lilly, the murderer of McCoy, is in Liverpool.

☞The Lynchburgh Virginian, a rabid Whig paper, recommends the abduction of Gerrit Smith, and other leading Abolitionists, to be dealt with according to law.—*Pleb.*

What has the Deacon to say to that? Just think of the Virginia Whigs abducting Adams, Giddings, & Co.

N. P. Willis shoots woodcocks because of his enmity to *long bills.*

The Sunday Mercury says that Colt's object in marrying Miss Henshaw was to compel his relations to protect her. They are not doing it, however.

Melzar Gardener has assumed the control of the editorial department of the Old Dominion.

Extensive Lanterns.—The lanterns used in celebrating the "Chinese Lantern Feast" are enormous. Some are 30 feet in diameter, representing balls and chambers. Two or three make commodious houses, and the Chinese oftentimes eat, lodge, enact plays, &c., in them.

A New Play.—A. L. Pickering is writing a play, the plot of which is founded upon the incidents and accidents of Kendall of the N. O. Picayune, while a captive in Mexico. Notwithstanding Pickering is about the ugliest man in the world, there is a good deal of poetry in his soul.

The next Presidency.

Subjoined will be found a very able and convincing article on the Next Presidency, from the Pontotoc (Mississippi) Southern Tribune, in which high ground is taken for the candidate urged by the Democracy of Pennsylvania:—

The Presidency.

It is a source of peculiar gratification that we have in the ranks of our party, several men, on any one of whom we can cordially unite, and under whose banner we can march on to victory. Among the most conspicuous of these is the distinguished Senator and favorite son of the Keystone State, Buchanan. There is not a man of our party whose nomination would carry more electoral votes. Look at his position in the Union, Pennsylvania, until now, has had no man to whom the eyes of the democracy of the whole Union could turn as every way worthy of their confidence and support for the first office. She has ever with unwavering fidelity supported the candidates of our party, (except in 1840, when the stars shot from their spheres.) Her sister states all around her, Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, and Ohio, have all enjoyed the honor of giving one or more Presidents to the Union. She now asks to be admitted to her share of the honors by the elevation of Mr. Buchanan. And upon what ground will she be refused? Surely upon none, springing from any objection to her candidate. Upon none arising from her weakness as a State, her want of fidelity to the Union, or her being already honored over much. And we are inclined to think on grounds of availability, too, Mr. Buchanan's nomination may be pressed with as much force as that of any other man, if not more. What northern man could be presented to the South in whom we should have a stronger guarantee of entire devotion to our constitutional rights? He represents a State having a large quaker population, to whom domestic slavery is odious and yet how often has he raised his voice in the Senate to rebuke and repel the abolition incendiary when seeking to invade the hallowed precincts of that body with his infamous petitions? On such occasions, had self been his ruling principle, he might have been contented with a silent vote, but instead of that, with a bold and fervid eloquence unsurpassed by any Southern Senator, he maintained and defended the rights of the South. On the Bank question, too, his course was no less manly, fearless and independent. Although the monster was planned in the very citadel of his strength, and when in the zenith of its power, and popularity, corrupting the Legislative authority, which could at any moment, by instructions, have driven him from his seat, he boldly attacked it, denouncing its glaring usurpations and exposing its rottenness and corruption, 'in thoughts that breathe and words that burn.'—The catastrophe bears melancholy testimony to the correctness of his course and his far-reaching sagacity.

Under the tariff, also, Mr. Buchanan's position and opinions point to him as a man upon whom the whole democratic party can centre without sacrificing principle.

Under all the circumstances by which Mr. Buchanan is surrounded, his opinions, his position and the crisis at which he is brought forward, we cannot but regard him as one of the strongest men upon whom our party can unite. Whether the Convention will think with us remains to be seen, and even if they should, whether they will think his nomination the most advisable aud expedient at this time, is of course very problematical. When that body meets they will have means of forming correct opinions and arriving at just results which no one or a dozen men can expect to possess, and to their wisdom and sound discretion we submit with entire cheerfulness—reiterating our determination to support their nominee with constancy and cordialty.

Socialists.

We are requested by a correspondent to state that a paragraph that appeared in the Gazette some weeks since, stating that the Community of Socialists in Hampshire, England, had been broken up, after expending £37,000 upon it, and that Robert Owen, after contracting numerous debts, had fled to this country, is untrue.

He has furnished us with a copy of the "New Moral World," the editor of which says that the statements that have gone the usual rounds respecting the Community, is a tissue of the grossest falsehoods in every single particular—that at the pressing solicitations of the members, Mr. Owen is now at the Community, and is making preparations to reside permanently there; that every thing in the estate, is in the most flourishing condition.

As there are many persons in this city who feel an interest in the progress of these co-operative associations, our correspondent thinks it will be gratifying to them to have the mistatement of the Gazette corrected from an authentic source, and therefore, requests us to publish the following card, which appeared in a London paper of a recent date. The writer is a Banker, and late member of Parliament for St. Albans.

The Socialists.

To the Editor of the Weekly Chronicle;

SIR:—"In your paper of this date, (August 21) The Socialist Community of Hampshire, is understood to have failed, after an expenditure of £37,000; the workmen have been discharged, and Mr. Robt. Owen has left the place"! Now, I can vouch for the entire paragraph being incorrect, having as I have just done returned from a visit of curiosity from that interesting establishment.—No member of the Society has been discharged, all of them being still there, and in full operation. —The buildings being now complete, the hired workmen, not inhabitants of Harmony Hall, were necessarily paid off. The sum hitherto expended, instead of being £37,000 is but little more than £20,000 and Mr. R. Owen, who never yet has been a permanent resident there, is now, at the urgent solicitations of the Society, about to become one. Harmony Hall at Tytherly, near Broughton, will repay any one for a visit; its kitchen is not inferior to the far-famed one of the Reform Club in every respect as regards expenditure, convenience and the requisite 'Batterie de cuisine,' and its railway communication with the dining rooms,

I am sir,
Your obd't servt.,
T. W. MUSKETT

A Hit.—"Sir Robert Peel thinks a great deal of himself," says a London paper. A cotemporary replies that he is just the man to trouble himself about *trifles.*

DIED:—At his residence in Upper St. Clair township, on the 19th ult., Mr. HENRY BELTZHOOVER, an old and respected citizen of this county, in the 67th year of his age.

REMOVAL. The subscribers have removed to Wa[illegible] street, [illegible] doors above Smithfield street, where they will continue the Grocery and Provision business [illegible] the patronage of their friends and the public [illegible] Co.

WINTER CLOTHS
BEAVER AND PILOT CLOTH COATS
P. Delany, Tailor, No. 49, Liberty
2nd Door above Virgin Alley

HAS complete and general assortment of winter clothing, consisting in part of diamond and pin cloth frock and overcoats; heavy fine and common cloth velvet trimmed, and plain; every description and frock cloth coats, fashionable colors and sizes; plain and fancy cassinet pants, cloth and satinet of superior quality; every description of vests suitable for the season, and will be sold low for cash. Persons wishing to have fashionable garments made of the best material will find them at this establishment. Having hired equal to any in the city. A full stock of ready hand to make to order.

Messrs. B. Donaghy and Thomas McCann are in this establishment and will be much pleased to have their several friends. Good fits insured or no sale. Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1842.

Nichols' Amphi-theatre
In front of Capt. Brodderick's,
ON PENN STREET.
Entire Change.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 1st, 2d, 3d, 1842.

The entertainment will commence with the Entree, Two Ladies and Eight Gentlemen in the SONS OF FREEDOM.

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

Songs, by Mrs. Nichols.

Elastic Cord, by Mr. [illegible]

Dances, by Miss Laura and Master H. Buckley.

Contortions Extraordinary, by the Nondescript, Mr. Hamlin.

With other new and entertaining performances which are small bills.

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

The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of THE COBBLER'S BIRTH DAY, Or, Sport for All.

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

ADMITTANCE—Boxes 50 cents; Pit 25.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED DAILY, BY ALLEN KRAMER, EXCHANGE OFFICE.

PENNSYLVANIA.		Wooster,	
Bank of Pittsburgh.	par	Mansfield,	
Merch. & Man. bk.	par	Sandusky,	
Exchange bank.	par	Geauga,	"
Bk of Germantown	"	Norwalk,	"
Eastern bank,	"	Xenia,	
Lancaster bank,	dis	Dayton,	3
Bank of Chester Co.	par	Scioto,	
Farmers' bk Bucks Co.	"	Post notes,	
Doylestown bk	do	Chillicothe,	
Bk of N America Phil.	"	Fran. bk Columbus,	
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,	8	Far. bk. of Virginia,	
Bk of Montgomery Co.	par	Exchange bank,	
Mon. bk Brownsville,	2	N. West. bank	
Erie Bank,	5	Mer. & Ge. do	
Harrisburgh bank,	6	MARYLAND.	
Far. bk Lancaster,	3	Bal. issue 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.	3	All Banks,	
Bk Susquehanna Co.	10	NEW YORK.	
Bk of Delaware Co.	par	City Banks,	
Lebanon bk.	9	Country banks	
Gettysburgh bk.	9	(safety fund)	
York bank,	8	Red Rock,	
Far. & Drovers bk. of Waynesburgh,	3	NEW ENGLAND.	
" " Currency notes,	8	Boston Banks,	
Honesdale,	2	Country "	
Wyoming bank,	12	LOUISIANA.	
Pittsb'gh State Scrip,	5 7	Orleans Banks,	
Country do do	9	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Berks Co. bank,	50	Banks,	
Lewistown,	15	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Towanda,	—	Banks,	
OHIO.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Mountpleasant bk	2	Banks,	
Far. & Mech. bk of Steubenville,		ALABAMA.	
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville,	2	Good Banks,	
Marietta bk. Demand notes,	2	TENNESSEE.	
do Currency notes,	2	All Banks,	
Columbiana bk New Lisbon Demand,	3	MICHIGAN.	
do Post notes,	2	Bank of St. Clair,	
Cincinnati specie paying banks,	2	Do. with B. Mich.	
Mech. & Traders bk of Cincinnati,	2	CANADA.	
Clinton bk of Columbus,	5	Good banks,	
Demand notes,	2	Eastern Exch.	
Circleville, (H. Lawrence Cashier)	2	Philadelphia,	
Zanesville bk.	2	New York,	
		Baltimore,	
		Boston	
		Western Exch.	
		Cincinnati,	
		Louisville,	
		Cleveland,	
		Wheeling,	
		GOLD AND SILVER.	

Auction Sales.

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

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WILL be sold, at Bausman's Cabinet Rooms, No. 110 Wood street, on [illegible] cember 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock [illegible] tinuing until disposed of, by order of [illegible] Sheriff, the *entire stock of a retail* [illegible] recently purchased, and well [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;
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;
Cambrik, Jaconet and Mull Muslins;
Ribbons, Bonnets;
Muslin de Laines;
With other merchandise usually found in [illegible] tablishments.
Terms—Cash, par money.
R. A. BAUSMAN.
n3

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

DECEMBER 3, [illegible]
Home Affairs
Cloths and Clothing.—We desire to procure fashion[illegible] Clothing, to the adve[illegible] P. Delany, published in [illegible] morning.
Another Libel Suit
understand that R. M. [illegible] instituted a suit agains[illegible] for libel. We suppose suit are the heartless that were made on Mr. [illegible] was editor of the [illegible] which he expected to b[illegible] me on account of the v[illegible] ament! As his tempe[illegible] made the scape-goat [illegible] se, we presume he wi[illegible] comes on, offer it in [illegible] ges.
little too strict.—Yes[illegible] that the Mayor and P[illegible] have adopted a rule directi[illegible] ke up all persons whom [illegible] to be honest and resp[illegible] be found out after 1 o'clo[illegible]
committee appointed b[illegible] settle the dispute exist[illegible] branches of the Vigila[illegible] had a meeting and gave [illegible] ring. They have not y[illegible] usion, but we learn that [illegible] the next meeting of th[illegible]
Seville Insurrectio[illegible] New Orleans Tra[illegible] was contemplated by the [illegible] Missouri, that cons[illegible] prevails in the neig[illegible] Concordia, Madison, [illegible] ence of the disco[illegible] ted rising of the neg[illegible] that there are now in [illegible] gion about 300 runawa[illegible] ng to the parishes name[illegible] resumed, are armed. [illegible] enty negroes have been [illegible] ined, and from the fac[illegible] amination, it is believe[illegible] ction was contemplated [illegible]
The plot seems to hav[illegible] embracing in its opera[illegible] nearly every plantation [illegible] es. We trust that th[illegible] will enable our friends [illegible] sh the scheme in its i[illegible]
HIGHLY IMPO[illegible]
THOSE SUFFERING [illegible] LIVER COMPL[illegible]
E following certificates, sh[illegible] the Liver of long standi[illegible] ble from the fact that the [illegible] ursuel, proved ineffectual. [illegible] red by the use of the 'only [illegible] MPTOMS OF A DISE[illegible] eral loss of appetite, sick[illegible] ain in the head, shoulders [illegible] f weariness, with sleepless[illegible] bowels, followed in some c[illegible] dry cough, low spirits, wi[illegible] y duty, are prominent sy[illegible] tate of the Liver. The [illegible] much deranged, when the [illegible] ns are absent, and bec[illegible] fore it is known.
Jefferson township Greene [illegible] July 11, [illegible]
R. E. Sellers—I feel willi[illegible] ave I have made of Shinn[illegible] In the spring of 1837 I h[illegible] ills which left me with a s[illegible] ch and right side, which [illegible] y, and of late years with [illegible] opposed to taking medici[illegible] a physician, until about [illegible] which I have taken medic[illegible] m stating that I had the L[illegible] frequently thought I co[illegible] g relieved me but calomel [illegible] o years ago, I had a long [illegible] which I was advised by [illegible] ur Liver Pills. I have fou[illegible] benefit to me, my health h[illegible] ng them, and they help me [illegible]
g much advanced in year[illegible] o be cured sound and well, [illegible] ct the Pills, I must take th[illegible] em a good medicine. I w[illegible] body that is afflicted with [illegible] to use your celebrated Live[illegible]
[Signed] ELIZABETH [illegible]
The following testimony and [illegible]
Carmichaeltown, Gre[illegible] Sept. 20
R. E. Sellers—For several [illegible] of a most unyielding att[illegible] ist. It would be useless [illegible] you an account of my suff[illegible] felt, not described. But s[illegible] of my disease, that for day[illegible] I knew not whether I sh[illegible] usual health.
tinued in this wretched co[illegible] an Advocate fell into my [illegible] ing the symptoms of a d[illegible] the advertisement with [illegible] y corresponded in nearly [illegible] circumstance I was inc[illegible] opular Liver Pills, and yo[illegible] it is with the greatest pl[illegible] on that the Liver Pills ha[illegible] to me than all other rem[illegible] and I now enjoy better he[illegible] the last eight years.
MAR[illegible]
above certificates are from [illegible] ers of the M. E. Church.
JA[illegible]
Carmichaeltown, G[illegible] ared ONLY, and sold whol[illegible] R. E
(Successor to S[illegible]
20, Wood st, below Second[illegible] 3—1w.