save us! Troth I remimber when you were in Lord S——'s; you were a fine young man of your color. I did some thing for the young lord in my way then; and I used to say when I called to see *her*; that you wor a beauty, barrin the face. Sure enough, there was no lie in that. Well, that was afore you took to the fightin; but I'm a ravin'. Whisper man. If you doubt what I'm sayin, watch the north corner of the orchard about nine to-night, and you'd see a meetin between her and O'Rorke. God be wid you, I must go.'

'Stop!' said the Boxer; 'dont go, but do get a charm for the money.'

'Good by,' said Nell; '*you* a heart wid your money! No, *damuho sheery* on the charm ever I'll get you, till you show more spunk. You! My curse on the money, man, when your disgrace is consarned!'

Nell passed rapidly, and with evident indignation, out of the room; nor could any entreaty on the part of the Dead Boxer induce her to return and prolong the dialogue.

She had said enough, however, to produce in his bosom torments almost equal to those of the damned. In several of their preceding dialogues, she had impressed him with the belief that young Lamh Laudher was the person who had robbed his wife; and now to the hatred that originated in a spirit of avarice, she added the deep and deadly one of jealousy. On the other hand, the Dead Boxer began to feel the influence of Ellen Neil's beauty; and perhaps nothing would have given him greater satisfaction than the removal of a woman whom he no longer loved, except for those virtues which enabled him to accumulate money. And now, too, had he an equal interest in the removal of his double rival, whom, besides, he considered the spoliator of his hoarded property. The loss of his money certainly stung him to the soul, and caused his unfortunate wife to suffer a tenfold degree of persecution and misery. When to this we add his sudden passion for Ellen Neil, we may easily conceive what she must have endured. Nell, at all events, felt satisfied that she had shaped the strong passions of her savage dupe in the way best calculated to gratify that undying spirit of vengeance which she had so long nurtured against the family of Lamh Laudher. The Dead Boxer, too, was determined to gratify his lawless affection for her than his twofold hatred of Lamh Laudher.

At length nine o'clock arrived, and the scene must change to the northern part of Sheemus Neil's orchard. The Dead Boxer threw a cloak around him, and issuing through the back door of the inn, entered the garden, which was separated from the orchard only by a low clipped hedge of young white-thorn; in the middle of which stood a small gate. In a moment he was in the orchard, and from behind its low wall he perceived a female proceeding to the northern side, muffled like himself in a cloak which he immediately recognized to be that of his wife. His teeth became locked together with the most deadly resentment; his features twitched with the convulsive spasms of rage, and his nostrils were distended as if his victims stood already within his grasp. He instantly threw himself over the wall, and nothing but the crushing weigh of his tread could have saved the lives of the two unsuspecting persons before him. Startled, however, by the noise of his footsteps, Lamh Laudher turned round to observe who it was that followed them, and immediately the massy and colossal black, now stripped of his cloak—for he had thrown it aside—stood in their presence. The female instinctively drew the cloak round her face, and Lamh Laudher was about to ask why he followed them, when the Boxer approached him in an attitude of assault.

With a calmness almost unparalleled under such circumstances, Lamh Laudher desired the female by no means to cling to him.

If you do, said he, I am murdered where I stand. (*To be Continued.*)

Errors of the English Press.—'A gentleman was yesterday brought to answer a charge of having *eaten* a hakney-coachman, for demanding more than his fair; and another was accused of having stolen a small *ox* out of the Bath mail, the stolen property was found in his waistcoat pocket.'

'The Russial General Kachinoffkowsky was found dead with a long *word* sticking in his throat.'

'*Smithfield Festivities.* The *air* was crowded with people of all discriptions.—At two o'clock the Lord Mayor drove through it in his carriage.'

'The conflict was dreadful, and the enemy was repulsed with considerable *laughter.*'

'Robert Jones was yesterday brought before the sitting magistrate, on a charge of having spoken *reason* of the Barleymow public-house.'

'In consequence of the numerous accidents occasioned by skating on the Serpentine River, measures are being taken to put a *top* to it.'

'At the Guildhall dinner none of the poultry were eatable except the *owls.*'

'We,' say that John Bull, often suffer in this way—about two years since we represented Mr. Peel as having joined a party of *fiends* in Hampshire for the purpose of shooting peasants; and only last week in a Scotch paper, we saw gravely stated that a *surgeon* was taken alive in the river, and sold to the inhabitance at 6d. and 10d. dr pound.'

Every one remembers the fate of Baron Grimm. He declaren that he had produced an immaculate work! and defied the critics to find a single error; for, as he had scrutinously 'read every line himself.'—The critics set to work, when lo! they pointed out no less than three hundred errors! and the poor Baron died in fit of chagrin!

[If errors in the American press were sought after, as long a list as the above could not be found.]

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

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

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1842.

See First Page.

Injustice to Workingmen.

We understand that a master iron founder of this city, who is well known as a bitter and noisy Coon politician, has been employed in the mean and heartless business of reducing the wages of the workmen engaged in our Foundries. Not content with grinding the men in his own establishment to the very lowest point, he is said to have taken upon himself the unworthy task of going round among employers in the same business, and urging upon them to reduce wages in their foundries to the same rates that he was paying. Unfortunately for the poor workingmen, he found some who were willing to take his advice, and at least in one establishment, notice has been given that wages will, after the 1st of January, be reduced more than 30 per cent. below the present low rates.

We had thought that the "order system," which has been brought to great perfection in many manufactories, had offered all necessary facilities to keep the laboring man, entirely dependent on his employer. It would seem, however, that he must yield to still greater oppression, if he would get leave to live.

We should like to know what excuse there is for this sudden and ruinous reduction of the wages of foundry-men. Metal has fallen in price without a corresponding reduction in the price of castings, and the purchaser is not, we believe, to reap any advantage from this flagrant injustice to the producer. It is not contemplated, that we have heard, to curtail the enormous profits of the iron founders. Such wanton oppression cannot be defended upon any ground whatever. We have no wish to interfere between employers and workmen in any branch of business, but as lovers of justice we must protest against such outrageous impositions as this we have recounted.

It is but right to mention here, that the man through whose influence it is believed this reduction has been brought about, is a brawling advocate for a high tariff, which he said would bring relief to the mechanics of this country. That our present tariff *should* be of benefit to that class, there can be no question. But of what advantage to them, is wise legislation upon this subject—of what avail is it that a Tariff of duties is paid, calculated to afford either positive or partial protection to manufacturing interests, if all the benevolent purposes of rulers are thus thwarted and defeated by grasping and unscrupulous capitalists?

Massachusetts Banks.

The Boston Advertiser contains an abstract of the condition of the Banks of Massachusetts prepared by John P. Bigelow Secretary of the State, from the annual returns. These returns were ordered by the Governor and Council to be made for the first Saturday in October.

It appears from this abstract, that the present number of banks in operation in the Commonwealth, is 111, with an aggregate capital of $32,631,060. This is a reduction in the amount of capital, within the last year of $128,740. The aggregate circulation of the 111 banks is $8,049,906; of which amount however, $1,678,278 is in the possession of other banks, and taken out of circulation, leaving the actual circulation $6,371,628. The amount of deposites not bearing interest is $6,130,164.

The amount of specie in the banking houses, at the close of the day of the date of the returns, was $2,682.309. The amount of notes, bills and other securities discounted, was $44,610,391.

The amount of circulation this year is less than by the return of last year, which was made in September, by $1,278.837; the amount of deposites is less than last year by $864,676; the amount of specie is less by $404,512, and the amount of securites discounted is less by $2,160,975.

The Jews of New York.—The Jews in New York are said to be ten thousand in number. They have six synagogues. Their Benevolent Society has, in the last year, collected about 5,000 and expended about 4,000 dollars. The legal liabilities they still lie under in some countries of Europe, and the strong prejudices they there have to encounter, are, it is said, driving many persons of this faith to seek refuge in the United States.

Uncle Sam holding on to his own.—It is said that when the agent of Indiana applied at Washington for her share of the land proceeds, he was politely informed of the indebtedness of his state to the general government, and that her share would be applied to her credit.

Max Boher is in Philadelphia. When will he be here?

The Mutiny.

It is supposed by many of the eastern journals that the mutiny led young Spencer, had been devised before the Somers left New York, and that he had accomplices here and elsewhere, who would have shared in the piratical enterprise had the mutineers been successful in their attempt to seize the vessel. The Albany Alvertiser says that about two weeks since rumor was rife in that city, that the U. S. brig Somers had foundered at sea, and that all on board were lost. The rumor was based upon a letter received in New York by a merchant vessel from St. Thomas, in which it was stated that the Somers had been caught in a tremendous gale and had suffered so much that she was hourly expected to go to the bottom. It is now believed that the letter in question was written by one of the mutineers on board the Somers, in anticipation of the success of their plot, and with a view of accounting for the expected "disappearance" of the brig.

An English paper thinks that the word coon, as applied to the Whig party of this country, is an abreviation of the conservative.

The whole crew of the schooner Staunch of N. York have signed the pledge. They threw all the liquor on board into the sea.

There is now little doubt of the repeal of the Bankrupt law being consummated at the present session.

Relations with Mexico.—The Vera Cruz Censor announces the settlement of all difficulties between this country and Mexico.

A Distinguished Bankrupt.

The greatest of American Bankrupts are poor trifling thimble riggers, when compared to some of the noble swindlers of England. The last one of more than ordinary *merit* of whom we have read, is a Lord Huntingtower. This nobleman it appears was declared a bankrupt, as a dealer in horses for upwards of two hundred thousand pounds; and his assets amounted to—nothing! His system was to buy horses wherever he could, and sell them for cash—pocketing the proceeds, and making no entry whatever of the transaction. He and and Capt. Bing drew and endorsed bills to an immense amount, upon each other's credit, which were 'kited' amongst the Jewish money dealers, at an enormous rate of discount. Lord Huntingtower was to stand up in open court, and testify by the hour to his own infamy, and is held in prison, in the intervals when the court does not sit—it not having yet been decided whether he can be allowed his certificate of discharge or not.

Fifteen days Later from Europe.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon, after a boisterous passage, with news fifteen days later from Europe. We give the substance.

From the English journals we judge there can be no particular improvement in the state of trade, or in the general prospects of the country. On the contrary everything bears marks of gloom and despondency.—The prospect of a severe winter makes it worse.

From China.—By advice from Malta to 25th Nov, it was stated that a special steamer had arrived at Suez, with news that the Emperor of China had given in his adhesion to the treaty, but refused to sign till Her Majesty's was received. The refusal was based on the exigency of etiquette observed in China. However, the half of the first instalment agreed to by treaty, had been paid, and confided to the frigate Blonde which was to sail immediately for England The British naval and military forces were still at Nanking.

From India.—Ghuznee and Cabul have been taken, & most of the British prisoners have been released from captivity. Akhbar Khan is a fugitive; his adherents have been routed, and the British flag waves again over the Bala Hissar, or citadel of the capital of Affghanistan. Shumsooden, the Affghan Governor of Chizuee, having attempted to annoy the British force on its march, was repulsed on the 23d of August, and totally routed on the 30th. The loss of the British amounted to thirty-six killed and sixty-eight wounded.

General Pollock and his force on the 13th September, on approaching the Mazeen Pass near Soorkab, was opposed by 16,000 Affghans. The result was, 22 Chizie chiefs fell, 2 guns, 3 standards, ammunitions, stores, &c., was taken. The British had 32 killed and 130 wounded.

Spain.—A small potato insurrection had broken out at Barcelona, but was suppressed. The civil affairs of Spain appear to be in a troubled condition. Banditti and other robbers, bold and abundant.

Portugal.—Distracted as usual. Assassinations, robberies, and libels. Guard around the throne doubled, because somebody had threatened to steal the crown jewels.

General.—The English ship of war, Formidable, of 90 guns, has been wrecked near the mouth of the Liobregat, in Spain.

There was a report of the decease of Prince Metternich.

There was a duel at Grenoble, in France, between two officers, who quarrelled at cards. They fought with swords and killed each other.

We can find nothing else worth publishing.

Ship Spencer.

We copy the following particulars of the life and career of this unhappy young man, from the New Haven Palladium, for which paper it was prepared by one who says he was once his 'friend and messmate, and continued and cherished the former term, until ingratitude, marked by ferociousness of feeling and heartless depravity of character, burst asunder the chords of amity, which, in the beginning of his naval career, had every seeming of being lasting.'

Philip Spencer was born in Canandaigua, New York, and at the time of his awful death, was about nineteen years of age—but in strength of mind, intelligence, literary attainments, and bold daring, was far, far beyond his years. Nothing in his history of much interest is the writer aware of, until his College career. He was sent to Union College, Schenectady, but did not graduate, as his conduct there became so notorious that he was expelled or had leave to absent himself. He returned to his friends where he remained some time. Being of a wandering turn of mind, and fond of any thing bordering on the dangerous and marvellous, he eloped from his home and went to New York; concealing his parentage, shipped for a whaler fitting out at Nantucket, and (along with many others of kindred feeing, but not of that daring reckless spirit, fearless alike of life or death,) was sent to the latter place in a small schooner.

The ship that he was to embark in not being ready, he remained some time on the island. During this time, and previous to the gale of October, 1841, he volunteered to go out on the banks in a small vessel for what the whalemen denominate Black Fish, and in that gale came near being lost, as many were at the time; as it was, they got back to Nantucket quite a wreck. Here I told him that I was surprised that he should ever think of adopting that hazardous life, sought only by those whom friends and fortune had discarded, and whose last lingering star of home had sank beneath the horizon, perhaps never to re appear. He smiled at my astonishment at his deserting his happy, luxurious and delightful home; and now as I look back, as I often have since, I think of the smile of Spencer—yes, as I now write, I can see him as distinct as the words I am penning—that smile was not human! The wild rolling of his eyes told plainly enough, to any one at all discerning, that something was working in that heart that could not submit to the dull monotony of this peaceful, every day life.

His reply was that he "should like to harpoon a whale, and see the blood spilt," that he was "not afraid of danger, and liked an adventurous life." The ship being ready to receive her casks, he was compelled, with many others, to work from morning till night in getting them and her cargo on board, being allowed only thirty minutes for their meals, which were of the coarsest kind; and only five hours rest at night in a miserable forecastle in close communion with the dregs of New York streets. I told him I thought this servile labor and hard living would have satisfied his curiosity to see the world; but no—the excitement was to come. In confirmation of his assertions, he showed me his hands, and they from their horny, hardened appearance, corroborated his statement of what he had undergone at Nantucket. Having disposed of his wardrobe and replaced them by the coarse and homely garb of the whaler, he was ready, as was also the ship, in two days, to sail for their cruising grounds in the South Seas.

In the interval of time from his disappearance from home to the time of our narrative, his friends had, by diligent enquiries, found his whereabouts, and knowing his uncontrollable disposition, and his determination at all hazards to go to sea, their influence and his father's position as one of the Cabinet at Washington, procured for him a midshipman's appointment, which was sent with all despatch to Nantucket, with a description of his person &c., to the care of the owner of the ship. This and a letter from his father was placed in his hands. This prospect of change from drudgery to a comparatively easy life, had not much effect on him as it would have on most young men; but by the earnest persuasions of the owner and captain, after learning who he was, he was induced by them to give a volunteer $30 to take his place in the ship.

He came on to New York and there was fitted out by his uncle, Captain Spencer, of the navy, and by him introduced on board of the guard-ship North Carolina. His sojourn on board of that ship (about four months) was passed, as is much of the time of some other young men in like circumstances, in occasional, and I am sorry to say, frequent dissipation, principally at night, but not unfrequently in the face of day. He committed an aggravated and unprovoked assault upon his superior officer, which was investigated by the Commodore, in the cabin of that ship, in the presence of the uncle, Capt. Spencer, and a commander of the navy. The written report made by the insulted officer to the Secretary of the Navy, though from the commandant of the station, was unheeded, supposed from family influence, and Spencer was ordered to the brig Somers. The officer thus treated resigned from the service. The writer does not charge the excellent commander of the North Carolina with a knowledge of the facts of the dissipation among some of the young men of that ship; he believes it was entirely beyond his knowledge.

The horrid death of young Spencer must be most fearfully distressing to the feelings of his family, and the writer would not add another pang to their already heart broken hearts, but he trusts it may be a warning to many youths, who wish to leave the happy fireside of their homes, and the kind influences of a mother's love, and a father's dearer counsels, to seek abroad on the tempestuous seas a home surrounded by dangers and temptations. I have digressed somewhat from my first undertaking, namely, a consise statement of young Spencer's career, which has ended ignominiously at the yard arm of a man of war within one year from the commencement of his naval career; and not wishing at this time to occupy too much space in your valuable columns, I will, if agreeable, finish my sketch at a future time.

The Yankees Forever.—A person named Harvy Winchell, who was attached to the Santa Fe Expedition and taken prisoner, writes to his friends from Jalapha, in Mexico, where he has *opened a school* with flattering success. He says that among his pupils is a daughter of Santa Anna, who is about sixteen years old, and could not write her name when she commenced with him, but has improved rapidly.

Who but a genuine vender of wooden nutmegs, could thus make a serious misfortune, a source of speculation.

The Confederate.—It is supposed that the cofederate at the Isle of Pines, spoken of by the mutineers of the U. S. brig Somers, is is no other than the Texian schr of war San Aantonio, which vessel has been given up as lost at sea for some time,

☞An English yacht, mounting seven Paixhan guns, name not known, came up the river under sail last night, and anchored off Slaughter House Point. It is rumored that she will join the Texan Navy.—*Ib.*

☞The Ship Orleans, Sears, hence for New York, while in tow of the towboat Mississippi, came in collision with the ship Clifton, Ingersoll, coming up under canvass, on Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock, near Poverty Point. The ship Orleans had her bowsprit carried away and part of her bulwarks stove in, and returned yesterday morning to the city for repairs. The Clifton, it is said, was but slightly injured.—*N. O. Bee*, 9th Dec.

Tar and Feathers.—Married, in Boonville, Tenn., on the 28th ult., Mr. R. H. Tarr, to Jane Feathers. This is the latest case of tarring and feathering that we have heard of.

"Tis *false*," as the girl said when her lover told her she had beautiful hair.

Eighth of January Convention.—The Democratic citizens of Chester county met on the 13th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention to be held at Harrisburgh on the 9th of January.

Richard Baily acted as chairman, and David West and Isaac Spear as Secretaries. The following gentlemen were elected delegates: Thos Scott, Dr Wilmer Worthington, James Macdleduff, George Chrisman, and Wm W Dowaing.

Resolutions were passed, warmly approving the course of President Jackson with regard to the Bank of the United States, recommending that distinguished statesman, JAMES BUCHANAN to the consideration of the National Convention, and approving of the day named by the Democrats of Tennessee, the 4th Monday of November, 1843, as the time for holding said Convention.

THE MAYORALTY.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Pittsburgh was held at H. Duffy's, on Thursday evening, Dec. 22.

On motion of Mr John Cupples, WM. M'CLURE, Esq., was called to the chair. W. H. SMITH was chosen secretary.

Mr Barnett offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Democratic Republican party of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet in their respective wards, on Wednesday, the 28th inst, at 6 and a half o'clock, P. M., and then and there select five delegates in each ward, to meet in city convention, on Saturday the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, in the old Court House, to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

Resolved, That the Democratic party should never desert their own cause to make way for political aspirants of any party, and we would call on all good democrats to rally in support of republican candidate, who will turn from office all unworthy men.

On motion of Mr W. Alexander,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democrats to nominate Council Tickets in their respective wards, when they meet to choose delegates to nominate a Mayor.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be printed in the Democratic papers of the city.

Adjourned. WM. McCLURE, Chair'n.
W. H. Smith, Sec'ry.

In the District Court of Allegheny County, of November Term, 1842 *Lev. Fa.* No. 544.

Mers. & Man. Bank of Pitts. vs. Geo. Wallace, } And now to wit, Dec. 19. 1842.

On motion of Mr. McCandless, H. S. Magraw, Esq. appointed auditor to distribute the proceeds of the sale in this case.

From the Record,
A. SUTTON, Pro.

The Auditor above named will attend at the office of Magraw & Hamilton, on 4th street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 17th day of January next, for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

H. S. MAGRAW, Auditor.
dec 21—3t.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Adam E Tomlinson, late of Pitt township, deceased; have been granted to the subscriber, residing in the third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, No. 16 7th Street All persons indebted to said estated are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against it, to make known the same, legally authenticated, to the subscriber without delay. ROBERT MARTIN,
Dec 24, 1852.—6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of Hugh M'Curdy, late of Robinson township, dec'd, will make immediate payment to the undersigned. And all having claims against said Estate will please present them to him properly authenticated for settlement. WM. GLASS.
nov 11 6t. p. Administrator.

Amos Kendall.—The late Postmaster is said to be on the limits at Washington, judgment obtained by Stockton and others, to fulfil ling his contract with them:

Congress aught to lose no time in relieving from a responsibility incurred by the discharge of a public duty, although we are bound to believe that Amos Kendall, though acting, as we doubt, honestly in the case, and for what he received to be the interest of the Government, was a hard master when he had a contract, and the power whom he did not like. We have in a little time preached to public officers the doctrine not to fear power and forget right. Many have since seen it to forget what to-morrow may bring forth.—*N. Y. Union.*

DIED,

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23, after a protracted illness, Mrs MARY MORROW, wife of Wm. Morrow, Esq.

For a considerable time, Mrs. M. had suffered almost incredible suffering, with short and limited intervals of *exemption*. She endured all the inflictions of a painful and *complicated* disease, with that uncomplaining, *resolute* and resigned resignation which Woman always exhibits in periods of severe trial. The distress and grief her friends endured for her *who* could give her more mental anxiety than the most intense afflictions. Her last moments were calm and peaceful, and inspired those around her with that cheering confidence which affords solace in their deep bereavement. To her husband and devoted husband and infant son her loss is irreparable. And the circle of friends she has left, will long remember the kind and amiable qualities which won their love.

MAYORALTY.

In pursuance of a call, the friends of [illegible] assembled in mass meeting in the Market house, old court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday afternoon the 29th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Major Otis Young to the Chair, and Messrs. J. S. Morehead Vice President; Richard Biggins and Edm Secretaries.

The call of the meeting was read, and after some remarks its objects stated by the Chairman, it was moved by Mr. A. M. Aiken, that Capt. [illegible] be nominated as the citizen's candidate for the office of Mayor; the motion being seconded, it was carried unanimously. The following resolutions were read to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, This meeting believes that the [illegible] city has been greatly retarded in its progress by being placed in the hands of party politicians; Therefore

Resolved, That the nomination of Capt. [illegible] that in the event of the election of the [illegible] as the citizen's candidate to the office of Mayor, he will faithfully discharge every duty appertaining to the office without regard to party politics.

Resolved, That this meeting have full confidence in the ability and firmness of character of Capt. [illegible] the duties of the office of Mayor; and it recommend him to all parties, as deserving the support of every suffrage.

Resolved, That, although we do not attach [illegible] ry services should constitute a claim to [illegible] feel that his faithful discharge of duty under [illegible] Scott, Ripley and Gaines, in the memorable battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie, [illegible] tional claims to the support of his fellow citizens.

A committee was appointed to procure [illegible] to hold meetings to further the election of the candidate. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

OTIS YOUNG, Pres't.
J. S. Morehead, Vice Pres't.
William Flinn, Richard Hughes, } Secr'ys.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE subscribers are now opening a beautiful assortment of FANCY GOODS suitable for the season and New Year's Presents.

dec 24—3t J. B. M'FADDEN & Co., 87 Wood st.

Auction Sales.

THE Assignee sale of Dry Goods will take place this morning at 10 o'clock—Terms cash.

dec 26 J. B. GUTHRIE.

PURCHASERS LOOK OUT.—This morning at 9 o'clock, the goods bought at the Sheriff's sale of Dry Goods and Clothing last week, and not taken away, will be sold on account of the purchasers, by

Weaver, Sheriff. R. A. BAGSHAW.
dec 26

ASSIGNEES' SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Friday morning next at 10 o'clock, for cash, par money—the following goods: Black and Colored Figd. Silk, [illegible] Satins—Bonnets, Silks and Satins—Figd Shawls and scarfs—Groche and Mouse De Laine—Plain Black Chaines and Mouse De Laines, Mouse De Laines, Fashionable Styles—Figd Silk Gloves—Mourning Veils and Hdfs—Figd Green Blond—White Figd Blonds—Sea Cloth—a splendid assortment of French worked Collars—Scotch Worked Capes and Collars—Figd Muslins—Figd. and Plain Satin—Valencia and Vestings—Plain Black Cloth Vestes and Satin do assorted numbers—Fashionable Bonnets and Cornbons—Black and White Worsted and Marino Hose—Plain and Embossed White and Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Checks, Shawls, Calicoes, together with a variety of other Dry Goods.

P. S. The goods will be ready for examination Thursday. This Stock being large and of a superior quality, is well worthy the attention of dealers

dec. 20. J. B. GUTHRIE.

The Mammoth Christmas Cake, 100 *pounds in weight!*

The tallest [illegible] style, so that the gentlemen may treat the ladies to a slice of something nice.

Old bachelors, dont despair; attend to this, and will say no after such a present. Wait on [illegible] McKINSELL.

Dec 24. No 124 Liberty st.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—A large assortment of superior made Boots and Shoes at private sale for this week only, consisting of

Women's Grecian Shoes,
do Boots,
Men's Kip Brogans,
do Calf do
do Fine and coarse Boots,
Boys Brogans.

J. B. GUTHRIE.
dec 20—1w.

NEW LARD, BACON AND EGGS—9 kegs of new Lard, superior quality;

A small lot of new Bacon, and 50 dozen fresh Eggs, received and for sale by ISAAC [illegible]

dec 24. 141 Liberty st.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania will be held at the University Building on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS [illegible] Secretary.

Dec 24—3t

Christmas Presents.

J. & J. HUNKER, Confectioners, Wood street, respectfully call the attention of the public to their extensive and varied assortment of Baltimore Fancy Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, &c., and every article usually kept in a first rate establishment. They have made additions to their [illegible] which is built is 74 feet front on Walnut street, 24 ft front on Wood st, running back to a 10 ft. alley, containing 4 stories in height, and is now one of the largest establishments in the city. In order to please the tastes of the juvenile portion of the community, they have prepared a splendid assortment of TOYS, which for variety and beauty surpasses any establishment in the city. All are invited to call.

dec 26

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, Office on Liberty street, between Second and Third Sts., [illegible] business from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Dr. E. M. manufactures Porcelain and Mineral Teeth, of a physician, it is distressing to be without a set of teeth with a beautiful gum in full sets, [illegible] of sets, will be made to order at the shortest notice. [illegible] forwarding an exact impression of the mouth. [illegible] for sale a few machines with emery wheels for [illegible] and fitting mineral teeth so useful to the [illegible] will be sold low for cash.

PIPPIN APPLES; on hand 20 barrels Pippins in sound condition, for sale by [illegible]

dec 26.