change the subject, if he had known what to say, for his thoughts had been with his eyes, upon Sally, and he had not heard a word of the sermon.

'Even the singers seemed uncommonly balked,' said the Squire. 'I never heard 'em sing louder. I do wish they would give up the new collection and stick to Mear and Bray, so that a body could jine with 'em. 'Twould be much more edifyin.' And then the've got to opinin' their mouths so wide, that none of the sound goes through the nose at all, and seems to lose all the sweetness as 'twere.'

'Did'nt you think, Mr. Baker, that the little man was uncommonly lifted up in prayer?' said the dame.

Fortunately for Josiah, this was a leading question, and the monosyllable, yes, came to his aid. Just then the clock behind the door began to strike nine, and before it was done, the Squire and his wife had taken a candle and gone to bed, cautioning Sally not to forget to cover up the embers after Mr. Baker was gone.

Now, though the sudden departure of the old folks had relieved Josiah from one dilemma, it left him in a worse one; for he was alone with Sally without a single idea in his head, and his tongue cleaving to the roof of his mouth, which was as dry as a powder horn.

'I believe my horse is a little uneasy,' said he, after a silence of several minutes; and he jumped up and went out to the fence, and walked round a little, took another drink from the well, and then rushed into the house, and determined to make a bold push, and broach the subject at once. So he drew his chair up near Sally, and addressed her.

'Miss Sally!—darnation!—

'What do you say, Mr. Baker?'

'Darnation!'

'Oh! I thought you spoke to me.'

'What, do you think of getting married, Miss Sally?'

'Did you speak to me, Mr. Baker?'

'Sartingly, I did—there's nobody else to speak to, as I see,' said Josiah, looking round the room.

Sally now began to color up, her throat swelled, and she reminded Josiah of one of his turkeys, and thus furnished him with a topic for conversation.

'Miss Sally, do you love turkey?'

'Yes.'

'So do I,' said Josiah.

'Which do you like the best on it, apple sauce or cranberry,'

'Cranberry.

'So do I,' said Josiah. 'Which do you think the sweetest, Sally, honey or maple sugar?'

'Honey.'

'Thunder!'—we're as near alike as two pumpkins. No, Sally, I'll tell you what's the sweetest thing in all nature—its you.'

'Now be atill, Mr. Baker; for mother says praise to the fuce is open disgrace.'

He now drew his chair close to hers, for as he told his sister afterward, he began to get his pluck up. 'Sally, says he, what's the sign when any body treads on your toes?'

'It's a sign they love you. Oh, Mr. Baker you have smashed my feet to pieces.'

Upon this he threw his arm around her neck, and gave her such a smack as Sally Jones got when old Mrs. Jones thought her bottle of emptins had burst.

'What's the matter, my dear?' said the Squire, who was awakened out of a sound sleep by his wife jumping in bed.

'Nothing,' said she, 'only I heard a great crackling just now; I thought at first 'twas your shootin' gun goin' off; but I guess its only the frost comin' out of the ground.'

At the mention of his gun the Squire got out of his bed, and opened the door into the sitting room.

'Sally, are you up? What noise was that?'

'T'was—'twas, I just shut the front door! that's all the noise I heerd.'

'Well, you'd better put the nail over the latch and go to bed.'

The next morning the old lady gave Sally a severe scolding for slamming the door so hard, when people were asleep.

That interesting interview, and above all that parting kiss, was more than Sally Jepson could stand unmoved—and on the next Sunday when she went to church and got a sly wink and a nod from Josiah, for her life she could'nt tell whether she had a heart left among her goods and chattels, although she tried all meeting time to decide the doubt. Josiah repeated the kiss on that very evening, and performed more, for he popped the alternative, and had the satisfaction to see Sally blush—an infallible symptom that his question had gone straightway to her heart, and caused it to flood her cheeks.

The parson soon blessed the happy twain and they became one flesh—very much to the delight of all lovers of thanksgiving dainties—who in that union foresaw a perpetuation of Josiah's incomparable breed of turkeys, as well as some other things.

A HOME THRUST.

The Rev. Rowland Hill was celebrated for his talent, his boldness, his piety, and his conscientiousness. He would never suppress his feelings, or modify his language, through fear of giving offence, and was never known to omit an opportunity of illustrating a sentiment, or administering a deserved reproof, however embarrassing it might prove to individuals who might happen to be present. It is related of this good, but eccentric preacher, that on one occasion, when speaking of the sin attendant upon dress, and conformity to all the fashionable fooleries of the day, he observed: "I am well aware many of you are ready to say—'Mr. Hill, look at home, look at your own wife.' It is all true, look at her. ☞ *There she is:*" and then applying himself to her, in the presence of the congregation, "You know, Mrs. Hill, I have often pointed out to you the sin and folly of pursuing extravagance when you could relieve so many of your fellow-creatures, in place of wasting your money in this way."

THE LARGEST WROUGHT IRON GUN IN THE WORLD.

For the last two weeks, says the N. Y. True Sun, L. B. Ward & Co, have been hammering out, at the Hammersly forge, at the foot of 59th street, North River, the largest gun, it is said, that we have any record of. It is fourteen feet long, three feet in diameter at the breech, and weighs thirty thousand pounds, or fifteen tons. It is made for government use, and will be placed on board the steamer Princeton, Capt. Stockton, now at Philadelphia. This extraordinary gun is hammered out with a hammer weighing fifteen thousand pounds. The process of heating and hammering such an immense shaft is wonderful. The machinery for placing the gun in the furnace, of putting it on the anvil, of turning, cutting and hammering, are so complete that it is moved with a precision and facility truly astonishing. Cast iron guns of this size are frequently made, but no attempt we believe has before been made to make a gun of this size from wrought iron.—It is calculated that the strength and power of this piece, when finished, will carry a ball of one-third greater weight and one-fourth increased distance, than the best cast iron gun.

☞ The Globe acknowledges the receipt of five dollars from a subscriber in Carroll co., Md., in advance for the paper. It seems that this subscriber had, a short time previous, been attacked by a ruffian and nearly killed, but recovered, though his life was despaired of. The secret cause which worked this recovery is thus noted by the Globe:

"We never heard of a man being killed while he was in advance for his newspaper."

NEW DRUG.—Money is said to be a "drug," in the eastern cities. If our western apothecaries would only bring on a supply of this drug, they would find a plenty of patients, who would take it without making wry faces.

☞ The following is the condition of the Banks in New York:

Capital,	$43,019.577
Deposited,	24,679,330
Circulation,	14,620,843
Specie,	14,001,824

☞ The Green Bay Republican states, that a large portion of the Miners that went from the southern part of Wisconson to the copper region in the Lake Superior county, have returned home, well satisfied that the prospects of obtaining fortunes without hard labor and perseverece is bad, even in the copper region.

THE MISSOURI—MR. CUSHING.—Lieut. Winslow's official account of the burning of the U. S. Steamship Missouri says:—"We are happy to learn, however, that Mr. Cushing saved all his valuable effects in the early part of the fire; his departure was only delayed for the English steamer of the 7th., in which vessel he left for Alexandria. The officers and crew lost every thing except the clothes they had on.

A subsequent investigation, proved that the fire originated in the engine-room, from spirits of turpentine, which had ran down from one of the store-rooms above."

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1843.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONGRESS,
WILLIAM WILKINS, Peebles.
SENATE.
JOHN NEGLEY, Butler.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE, Pitt,
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine,
WILLIAM STURGEON, Fayette,
JOHN ANDEREGG, Pitt.
SHERIFF,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, City.
PROTHONOTARY.
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Mifflin.
TREASURER,
ROBERT GLASS, City.
CORONER,
DAVID HARTZ, Allegheny.
AUDITOR,
ROBERT DONALDSON, Wilkins.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana,
JESSE MILLER, of Perry,
WM. B FOSTER, Jr. of Bradford.

TICKETS.

Any quantity of the regular Democratic Ticket, can be had at this office. Our Democratic friends are requested to call and supply themselves. sep 28—tc.

DEMOCRATS ATTEND!

If our friends turn out to-day strength, and use their usual exertions, there is not a doubt but a splendid victory will crown their labors. We would urge upon them to

BE EARLY AT THE POLLS;

TO HAVE CAREFUL MEN AT THE TABLES, WHO WILL WATCH THAT NO FRAUDS ARE PRACTISED ON THE VOTERS.

LET EVERY MAN EXAMINE HIS TICKET BEFORE HE VOTES, AND SEE THAT HE HAS ALL THE GENUINE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES. You can't be too particular about this, for our Ticket has been altered in every possible way.

SEE THAT EVERY DEMOCRATIC VOTER IS BROUGHT OUT, THAT WE MAY NOT ONLY DEFEAT BUT ANNIHILATE THE FOE.

YOU MAY DEPEND THAT ALL CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST YOUR CANDIDATES ON THE DAY OF ELECTION, ARE FALSE; PAY NO ATTENTION TO ANY THAT MAY BE CIRCULATED BY THE OPPOSITION OR THEIR TOOLS.

SUPPORT THE WHOLE TICKET; SCRATCH NOT A SINGLE MAN.

SEE THAT NO DEMOCRAT IS DEPRIVED OF HIS VOTE ON INSUFFICIENT OBJECTIONS.

RALLY, friends for the total and complete regeneration of Allegheny; let us make this day a terror to the whigs for years to come, and let us, by our exertions to-day, ensure the permanent ascendancy of democratic principles in Allegheny county.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Old men of Allegheny! rally to the support of the comrade of your boyhood; the honest counsellor and faithful servant of your riper years. You have known him through a long life; from the time he sported with you in the 'village green,' until now, when his hair has grown grey in your service; you have tested his honesty and know his worth; you have always found him the zealous friend of the interests of this district. All acknowledge his high talents, his great experience, and his unswerving devotion to your interests. You have tried him before, and found him all that you desired; support him as you did in former times, and send him to Congress with a triumphant majority.

YOUNG MEN! unite your efforts in support of the cotemporary of your fathers. Long as he has been in public life, he is yet just "as good as new." He is the only candidate who has the ability to attend to the interests of the district properly, and the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged former trusts, is the best assurance that your confidence will not be misplaced.

Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics and *Workingmen,* vote for WILLIAM WILKINS; he has shown himself to be the sincere friend of measures with which your interests are identified. From the other candidates you have but *promises;* his *acts* are a guarantee of his course. By electing him, you will secure a representative in the national councils, unsurpassed for ability and experience. Give him your suffrages; let him rot be defeated by your inertness, or by the vile falsehoods circulated against him. Express your determination to-day to have a representative who can defend with vigor, and support with ability, your important interests, in the Legislative Halls.

☞ The Maryland boys have been caught napping, and have not maintained their position as well as we expected. Shall we be guilty of the same shameful neglect, or will we show them to-day what the "huge paws" of Allegheny can do, when "wide awake," and by electing our whole ticket, add another star to the democratic galaxy of the good old Keystone.

WE CAN DO IT, AND WE WILL DO IT, and our friends abroad will have the satisfaction of proclaiming that old federal Allegheny has been regenerated.

DEMOCRATS!

Do not forget that JOHN NEGLEY, the sterling old Democratic farmer, is a candidate for State Senator. He is, politically and personally, a man of true principles and undoubted integrity. Rally round him, then, with undivided strength, and assist to defeat the trimming, scheming petrifogger whom the blue noses are so anxious to foist upon the people of this district. Let NEGLEY have a tremendous vote!

ASSEMBLY.

ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE, JOHN ANDEREGG, JAMES A. GIBSON and WILLIAM STURGEON are the Democratic Nominees for Assembly. No ticket before the people combines the same claims and qualifications; none could so well represent at Harrisburgh the interests of the people of Allegheny county. They are all true and tried democrats, and should receive the cordial and unreserved support of every man who wishes well to the cause.

CLARKE, MILLER AND FOSTER.

Those who desire a continuance of the economical and successful policy which has rendered our canals a source of profit, should vote for JAMES CLARKE, WM. B. FOSTER, jr., and JESSE MILLER. They are well acquainted with the business of managing our public works—they are men of enterprize and mental resources, and will seize upon every circumstance calculated to advance the branch of the public interest which will be under their control. Of their firm and fearless democracy nothing need be said. They deserve and will have a hearty support.

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN!

Turn out, to-day, and give the old BRICKLAYER a hoist for the Sheriffalty. ELIJAH TROVILLO is the only practical mechanic before the people for the office of Sheriff. Dr. HAYS is a young *physician*, in good practice, in the prime of life, and with bright pecuniary prospects before him. Mr. MORRISON is a business man, in prosperous circumstances, and in a fair way to acquire a competence,—and each of them has sure expectation of an ample inheritance. They are not, like the democratic candidate, identified with the mechanics and workingmen,—he has spent the best portion of his life with the trowel in his hand, carrying up brick walls to enrich and beautify our city, or with his musket carrying terror and destruction to the foes of his country. Turn out, then, mechanics and workingmen and give one strong pull for the "old bricklayer."

THE WHIGS AND THE TARIFF.—The leading whig papers of New York urge on the party the policy of not nominating candidates this fall, but to support a *Calhoun* ticket, and thus effect a division in the democratic ranks. This shows how hollow are their professions of devotion to a Tariff; Mr. Calhoun has ever been an advocate of *free trade*, and the whig leaders of New York now propose to support men favorable to that system, while here they profess to be the exclusive friends of the Protective policy. This is the old game of the whigs; they have advocated and denounced in turn every measure of public policy, as it suited their interests or their schemes. They have professed "all things to all men," and while supporting a Tariff here, they are, in New York and other places, advocating free trade, and aiding the enemies of a Tariff. They care nothing for that measure, further than it may serve as a hobby to carry them into power. CRAIG and his clique, notwithstanding their loud professions, would abandon it to-day, if the measure should be found to be unpopular in this community, but they know otherwise, and hence are rampant Tariff men. But the result of the election to-day, will show that the people of this district desire a person to represent them of some honesty and inflexibility of purpose, and as Mr. Craig is opposed to a National Bank, merely because a majority of the people are opposed to it, it is but fair to presume that should he be elected, and find a majority of Congress opposed to a Tariff, he would abandon that measure, and come out a free trade man.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM

Is the democratic candidate for Commissioner. He is trustworthy and competent, and the old democrats who have stood shoulder to shoulder with him in support of their tickets and principles, will take pleasure in giving him their support.

Mr. CRAIG has not corrected his atrocious calumny on the memory of the lamented WM. B. CONWAY; nor will he do it; he is brave enough to villify the *dead*, who, while living, made him writhe beneath their caustic lash. Poor Conway! is there one in this community that knew his generous nature and sincere Christianity, whose soul will not revolt at the baseness of that man who could pronounce *him* a "malignant infidel!"

TREASURER.

Our old citizens will not forget that ROBERT GLASS is before them for the office of County Treasurer. If an honest and unobtrusive course of life, and a devotion to the cause of democracy may win support for a man, Robert Glass is sure to receive it.

LOOK TO YOUR TICKETS.—The first duty in every district this morning, should be to appoint active men, to examine the tickets that are given out to the democratic voters. Frauds will be attempted, and it wil require close vigilance to defeat them. Look well to your tickets for *Congress, Sheriff,* and *Prothonotary.* We have already exposed one fraudulent issue that has been circulated through the county, and we have no doubt but more will make their appearance to-day. Remember that the opposition have no hope to succeed except by cheating, and we must all be on our guard to frastrate this mode of federal electioneering.

CORONER AND AUDITOR.

Democrats will remember that DAVID HARTZ and ROBERT DONALDSON are before them for Coroner and Auditor. Those who support Mr. Hartz, will have the satisfaction of assisting a man who, owing to the loss of an arm, is rendered comparatively unable to provide for his family. Mr. Donaldson is an unswerving democrat who is well qualified to perform the duties of the office. Let them be heartily sustained.

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF A TARIFF?—Democrats should any blue-nose antimason or whig, ask you to support his party, because it is friendly to a Tariff, just put the following paragraphs at him, and see if he can explain them in a satisfactory manner:—

"When you hear a federal slangwhanger talking about a discriminating tariff, and the protection of American industry, just tell him, that Henry Clay's liege man, John White, Speaker of the House, killed the tariff twice by his casting vote, and that of the remaining ten of the Federal delegation from Kentucky, six voted against the bill.

And just remind him, also, that thirty-five Whigs in the House, and nine in the Senate, also voted against the bill, and that without the aid of democratic votes, it would have been left in an aggregate minority of forty-five.

And then ask him if he is bold enough to say that the Whigs, as a party, ever intended to pass the Tariff?

Harrisburg Union.

There is no certainty that any federal member will give a hearty support to any measure. They have no principle in any thing they do, and they will sacrifice the most important measure that interferes with their selfish designs. What assurance have the people of this district that Craig would not follow White and his colleagues, in their treachery to the manufacturing interests of the country? The best protection against such traitors is not to place them in a position where they can betray.

GEORGE R. RIDDLE,

The Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, is for the first time before the people as a candidate for a county office. Upon the democratic party, his claims are founded in his long undeviating devotion to their cause. From the time he gave his first vote until now, George R. Riddle has been an active and reliable supporter of democratic principles and measures; he has never spared money nor exertions to bring success to the democratic cause—and he deserves the warm support of every member of the party. Those who disregard party nominations in county offices, by voting for Mr. Riddle, will be certain of aiding to put in office one of the most, if not the most competent man in the county for that situation.

DRILLING.—The Antimasonic candidate for Sheriff intends to make bold battle to-day. We saw him yesterday *drilling* his forces most diligently—not his political forces, but the military company under his command. By the way, the Greys looked well (as usual) yesterday, and turned out strongly, for the purpose of drilling for a medal, which was to be awarded to the best drilled private of the company.

☞ Nathaniel Greene has received the appointment of postmaster of Boston *vice* George Wm. Gordon, who goes consul to Rio Janeiro. The appointment is to take effect on the 15th inst.

AS WE EXPECTED.—The Gazette affects to speak very contemptuously of S. W. BLACK, Esq., for abandoning the federal party. It may speak as it pleases, but they cannot get the public to forget that ever since he took a part in politics, he has been one of their most prominent men, and one of their most popular speakers in all warmly contested contests. The fact that Mr. BLACK was selected as the person to who was to stand the brunt for settling up the matters of the great campaign of 1840, shows whether or not he was considered a person of importance to the coons. He has, however, "come out from among the vile party," and we can assure him that those he now acts with will never let him be plundered to pay for the carousals of the whole party, as the whig nabobs did in the case of the Tippecanoe Dinner.

THE RIGHT SENTIMENT.—The Mobile Tribune correctly remarks:

"We hold him as an ENEMY to the Democratic party, who, under pretext of striking at its men, assails its measures—who seeks to destroy its organization, by the encouragement of either secret or open opposition to its regularly nominated candidates.

This is the sentiment that every democrat should entertain, and we hope it will be acted on at the polls today.

☞ *Politicians,* on both sides, have been sadly disappointed at the result of the election in some of the counties of Maryland. In many of the democratic strongholds, the party felt so secure in its strength, that no exertions were made, and lulled into indifference by their uniform triumphs, they permitted their enemies to rally and obtain a temporary victory. Again, in some of the strongest federal counties, the democrats with a little exertion have carried their ticket. In *Dorset,* for instance, where a democrat has not been elected for the last 14 years, and where Harrison had 546 majority, the democrats have elected their whole ticket except one candidate for the Legislature. This shews what can be done by a spirited effort, and the reverses our friends have met with in other parts of the state, should admonish us of the necessity of being always ready, and never to relax our watchfulness.

CHRISTINA GILMOUR.—The fugitive from Scotland, accused of the murder of her husband, arrived in the packet ship Liverpool, from New York at Liverpool, on the 11th ult. She was confined in Bridewell during the night, and at 12 o'clock the following day took her departure for Glasgow.

CUBA.—*A Rumor.*—The Baltimore Sun says that for a day or two past, a rumor has been prevalent in that city that advices of an important character had been received at Washington, to the effect, that at the instance of Espartero, the late Spanish regent, the British government had determined upon taking possession of Cuba, and had actually taken measures to that end. The Sun could learn nothing to satisfy a belief in it.

A TROTH.—A democratic speaker at a public meeting in Philadelphia declared that all the professed democrats who were opposing the nominations of their party, were at best whigs, and that it was more probable they would be found supporting the whig candidate for President in 1844. This remark will apply to more places than Philadelphia, and we would caution every democrat to be on his guard against these "professors" who abuse the candidates of their party and endorse the slanders of our opponents.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE MISSOURI.

GIBRALTAR, August 28, 1843.

SIR: It has become my painful duty to report to you that the United States steam-frigate Missouri, under my command, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. I arrived here on Friday night, the 25th inst., in seventeen days from Norfolk, and five from Fayal. The next day commenced taking in coal, filling up the water, overhauling the machinery, and making the necessary arrangements prior to leaving here on the Sunday following. After paying the customary honors to the Governor, by salutes from the ship, the Hon. Mr. Cushing and myself came on shore to pay our personal respects, first to our Consul, Mr. Sprague, who afterwards accompanied us to the Governor, Sir Robert Thomas Wilson.

We remained on shore and spent the afternoon with our consul, intending to return to the ship in the evening; and I had ordered my boat to be on shore for us by 9 o'clock. At about 6 o'clock, a message was brought to me that the Missouri was on fire; I repaired, without a moment's delay, to the only gate through which I could pass the walls of the city, (the others being, as is the custom, closed at sunset.) I learned afterwards, however, that they were all thrown open, by direction of the Governor, the moment he heard of the fire on board the Missouri. I am pleased to mention here, that every assistance was rendered to us by that distinguished gentleman, as well as from Sir George Sartorius, commanding her Britanic Majesty's 74 the Malabar, (as will be seen by a communication from me to those gentlemen, a copy of which I have the honor herewith to enclose.) My boat, fortunately, had been sent as soon as the fire broke out, and I found her at or near the landing place. When I arrived on board, (which was in about twenty minutes, perhaps, from the moment I received the startling intelligence, I found the flames raging with violence,) and the officers and crew exerting themselves to the utmost to overcome them. Every person on board was disposed of, or stationed in a position, where he could do the most possible good.

The powerful pumps on board had with alacrity been rigged, with their hoses attached, and were in operation; those men who were not at the pumps, were employed in drawing and passing water in buckets, and pouring it upon the flames. At a single glance, however, I discovered the prudence of flooding the after magazine, which was immediately done; the forward one having already very prudently been ordered to be flooded before I reached the ship; soon after I did so, two engines in large boats, well manned, came alongside. These boats were sent off by Sir Robert Wilson, the Governor, and by the able and energetic exertions of Sir George Sartorius and his officers, with the seamen of his ship, I was at one time in hopes the devouring element was conquered; but alas! the flattering hope was soon dissipated by its breaking out again with increased violence. This only increased the energies and zealous efforts of the officers and crew of the Missouri, and our friendly auxiliaries, until they were driven from their stations by the flames.

When I saw there was not a ray of hope left to save that noble ship, I summoned a council of the officers, and those English officers who were near me, to ascertain their views; they quickly and unanimously decided, that there was no hope left of saving the ship. I therefore gave the order for every person to quit her without delay, and without confusion—for by this time there was very little space remaining for those on board to stand clear of the flames and smoke; the wind had increased, and the ship was in flames fore and aft.—The crew immediately took to the water, and received the ready assistance of boats, anticipating the exigency, from her Britannic Majesty's ship Malabar, and from the vessels in the harbor. Such was the state of the ship, when the officers and crew were compelled to give her up; they saved nothing but what they stood in.

After I had seen every person out of the ship, I lowered myself down by a rope from the starboard wheelhouse, and was taken on board one of the boats in waiting. This occurred at half-past 11 o'clock. The immense number of boats surrounding the burning ship at the time were directed to pull out of the way as fast as possible, fearing, lest the magazines might not have been effectually flooded, an explosion might take place; and, in that event, the loss of life would have been very great. Fortunately, however, the magazines did not explode until 3 o'clock in the morning, so completely were they flooded; and, as they exploded under water, the shock was not severely felt. At the polite invitation of Sir George Satorius, the crew were sent on board his ship, (the Malabar,) and have remained there until to-day. I have had them removed to a ship chartered for the purpose of conveying them and the officers to the United States.

As the officers and crew have, by this unfortunate and unlooked-for event, been rendered completely destitute of clothing and everything else, it become absolutely necessary, for the preservation of their health and comfort, to have them supplied immediately with comfortable wearing apparal; and I have directed the purser to make the necessary purchases.

The ship chartered is the Rajah of 600 tons, of Boston, and bound to that port; and will sail in eight days from this date. I have the crew employed, as well as lighteners from the shore, in saving as much of the property as possible from the wreck. The guns, anchors, chain-cables, &c., will probably be recovered in time to send them by the Rajah, and all such articles as can be got from the wreck before she sails; the remainder will be sent to the United States by the next vessel which sails from this. The machinery, boilers, and many valuable parts will be recovered. After saving all that is valuable, or that can be of any use whatever, I will request Mr. Sprague (our consul) to sell the remainder to the best advantage. Until today, I have not been able to ascertain any satisfactory evidence as to how the fire originated. The following, sir, is the testimony of three coal heavers, who were at work at the time in the engine-room, and in the vicinity where the fire broke out. I will state the circumstances in their own words, taken down as they related them:

John Sutton states that "about ten minutes to eight o'clock, I went in the starboard engineer's store-room, with a globe lantern, to get a pair of beam scales to weigh coal, which they were at that time taking in; in getting down the scales, a wrench fell and broke a demijohn, containing spirits of turpentine; I wiped up as much as I could, I then went down to the cylender where they were at work, to see how much of the spirits had run down. I was on my way to the chief engineer, to report the circumstance of breaking the demijohn, and had just got on the berth-deck ladder, and had not reached the spar-deck, before I heard the cry of fire. I turned round immediately, and saw the flame bursting up through the gratings above the steam chest; I ran on deck and got a fire-bucket, and endeavored to extinguish the flame."

William J. Williams states: 'I was at the starting-bars in the engine room, at work on the outside of the cylinder; we heard something dripping down, and we sung out to Sutton not to be dropping his water here, (for there was usually a bucket of water kept in the store-room above;) he said, we need not be afraid no more would be coming down. We went on in our work, and the first thing I heard *Clum* sing out fire; at the same time I saw the flame burst up suddenly from the *felt* and canvass which was around the steam-chest. I jumped with *Clum* to the steam-chest and pipe, and endeavored to haul the felt off, which we were not able to do; I then went to work to try and extinguish it.'

Alfred Clum states: 'I was at work putting on the cover of the cylinder; I saw something like water dripping down, and I sung out to Sutton, who was in the store-room above; he said something which I did not understand; I had a light near me, and the water, as I supposed it to be, had nearly wet through the felt and canvass which was around the steam-chest, when it fell down upon my lamp, which was below; immediately the whole felt and canvass was in a sheet of flame, and together with Williams, I tried to haul the felt off, but could not succeed; the flame blazed up, and caught the boards which made the flooring of the store-room immediately above; it was impossible to work about the packings of the cylinders with a lantern.'

There is no doubt on my mind, sir, as to the correctness of the above statement: and to that circumstance alone must we attribute the dreadful calamity which has overwhelmed myself and officers with the deepest and most painful feelings—the destruction of our noble ship.

During the sad and melancholy scene, I am happy in having it in my power to bear testimony to the zeal and firmness of all the officers. They evinced, on this trying occasion, a coolness which does them infinite credit, and is alike honorable to themselves and to the service.

The crew also did their duty like men, and deserve well of their country. There are three or four who were particularly distinguished for their zealous efforts and good conduct; and of whom I will speak again in another communication.

I have the happiness to inform you that *all the crew of the Missouri were saved, without a single accident occurring to any of them.*

If, on a review of all the circumstances connected with this disastrous occurrence, you, sir, should deem it expedient that a court of inquiry should be directed to investigate the facts in the case, I should be much gratified if such a course should be adopted.

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Your very ob'dt servant,
JOHN THOMAS NEWTON,
Captain.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The Journal des Debats states, that the French Transatlantic steamers will begin to ply in a few months. There are to be four grand lines and four secondary lines. The first grand line is to be from Havre to New York; the second from Bordeaux to Martinique, touching at Corunna and the Azores in the outward voyage, and returning direct; the third, from Marseilles to Martinique, touching at Barcelona, Cadiz, and Madeira, in the outward voyage, and returning direct; the fourth, from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro, touching at Lisbon, Grece, Pernambuca, Bahia, on the outward voyage, and returning direct. The first secondary line is to be from Martinique to the Havanna, touching at St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Cape Haytien, and San Jago de Cuba, both going and returning; the second from the Havanna to New Orleans, touching at Vera Cruz, Tampico, Galveston, and New Orleans, both going and returning; the third, from Martinique to La Guayra, touching at Chagres, Carthagena and Santa Martha, on the outward voyage, and returning direct; the fourth is from Rio Janeiro to the ports of La Plata, Monte Video and Buenos Ayres.

A TOO FOND WIFE.

Among the items of late foreign intelligence our readers may remember the mention of the death of a Mr. Aymer, a circus vaulter. The North Adams (Massachusetts) Transcript gives the following melancholy account of the effect of the news upon his widow, who is a resident of that town:

"Mr. Aymer formerly resided in this village, and left here engaged in his profession about a year since. He has here, residing with her mother, a beautiful and lovely wife of twenty, to whom the intelligence of his awful end was communicated by means of the above extract on Friday last. She read it, shed a tear over it, and burst into the wild laugh of the maniac.

"It was one of the most heart rending scenes the eye ever beheld to look upon the mental ruins of this beautiful female, to encounter that wild and frantic eye, and to listen to the wild and unmeaning conversation of one whose reason has stranded. On the Sabbath she arrayed herself in bridal dress, and wandered over the fields plucking flowers, and decking herself with fantastic ornaments, piercing the ear and the heart with her frantic calls for her lover.—Mrs. Aymer buried her only child in New York, the past summer, and is now verily alone on the bleak waste of life, without a star to guide her frail and shattered barque, and without a beacon-light to warn her of quick-sands and shoals."

Port of Pittsburgh.

Reported by Sheble and Mitchell, General Steam Boat Agents, Water street.

8 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL AND RISING.

ARRIVED.
Massachusetts, Bennet, Louisville,
Lancaster, Klinefelter, do
Forest, Hazlet, Dock.
*Daily Beaver Packets

DEPARTED.
*Bridgewater, Clarke, Wheeling
North Queen, McClean, Cincinnati
Herald, Dawson, St. Louis,
*Daily Beaver Packets.

All boats marked thus (*) in the above list, are provided with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent the explosion of steam boilers.

Bargains to be Had.

13,689 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS will be sold a bargain in lots to suit purchasers. The land lies in *Tyler and Nicholas Co's., Virginia*—and CLEAR OF ALL ENCUMBRANCES. For particulars inquire of the subscribers, if by letter, post paid,
LLOYD & CO.,
oct 10 140 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

To Printers.

WE have received, and will hereafter to keep constantly on hand, a full supply of Printing Ink, in large and small kegs, which we will be able to sell *cheaper* than it has heretofore been sold in this city. Orders from the country accompanied by the cash (IN ALL CASES) will be promptly attended to.
PHILLIPS & SMITH,
oct 10—tf Office of the Post and Manufacturer.

TAKE NOTICE—That my wife ESTHER, having left my bed and board, this is to caution the public against trusting her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.
oct. 10—3t* JAMES O'BRIEN.

FOR ZANESVILLE.
The new light draught steamer, MUSKINGUM VALLEY, Bowen, Master, will leave as above, on Tuesday the 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
SHEBLE & MITCHELL.
The Valley has been thoroughly repaired and is supplied with Evans' Safety Guard, Shippers may depend on her going through without reshipping.

New Groceries!!

IN addition to their former Excellent Stock of FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, the subscribers have this day received No's. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, No's. 1 and 2 Shad and Salmon, Susquehanna and Labrador Herring, Cod Fish, Liquorice, Cocoa Nuts, Ground Nuts, Lemons, Sultana Raisins, Prepared Cocoa, Sago, Mace, Saleratus, Saltpetre, Sperm Candles, Chalk, Whiting, Rotten Stone, &c. &c.; together with a great variety of rare and choice articles in their line; all of which they offer at Wholesale or Retail, on very reasonable terms.
LLOYD & Co.,
Oct. 9. 140, Liberty st.

Stray Cows.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Wilkins township, about the middle of September, two cows. One of them is a Red Cow, with a white face, about six years old; the other is a Brindle, with a white face, large horns, very old; no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.
oct 9—3t* WILLIAM HARE.

Bitter Almonds and Ginger Root.

RECEIVED this day, a choice lot of Bitter Almonds, real Jamaica Ginger Root, and common do. Also, a few catty boxes choice GUNPOWDER TEA.
LLOYD & CO'S,
oct 7. 140, Liberty st.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by WM. THORN, No. 53, Market street,
500 lbs. pure palm soap in the bar,
600 " " " " in casks,
100 " variegated soap,
50 " white Castile, (only lot in market)
100 " almond soap, in ¼ lb. cakes,
50 doz. shaving soap,
10 " Glenn's rose spermacetti soap, for chapped hands and for softening the skin.
The subscriber has on hand a larger assortment of the above articles than any other establishment in this city, and is also receiving a large supply of fresh drugs, &c.
WM. THORN,
oct 7 No. 53, Market street.

Penmanship and Book-Keeping.

THOSE who wish a thorough knowledge of these branches, would do well to call at MR. S. W. STEWART'S Commercial Academy, on Fourth Street, near the corner of Market and Fourth, before engaging elsewhere. oct 3—1m.

J. W. Burbridge & Co.,

AGENTS for the sale of BEATTY'S Powder, Water street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. oct 5 1m.

BUFFALO ROBES by single robe or bale, for sale by A. BEELEN.
o5—tf

The Right Principle!

W. & D. RINEHART, Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, No. 138, Liberty street, and head of Canal Basin, Pittsburgh, Pa., would respectfully announce to merchants and dealers generally, that they have determined to adopt the RIGHT PRINCIPLE with regard to the taxes of tobacco kegs, &c. The people may rely upon it, that hereafter, the taxes of kegs and boxes will be CORRECT. They hope, by strict attention to business, together with furnishing the *very best* articles in their line, to merit, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.
Orders promptly executed. o4—1w
New Lisbon Patriot, Stark County Democrat, Butler Herald, and Franklin Arch publish to amount of one dollar, send one copy of paper to advertiser, and charge this office.

For Sale.

20 DOZEN Patent Buckets and tubs assorted sizes, 30 dozen of all sizes of Window sash window glass of all sizes to suit, by the box or retail—Nails and spikes—Carpet twine—A variety of shovels, spades, axe-handles, hoes, augurs, brushes, coffee-mills, Louisville lime, the balm of life, Brodie's anti-bilious and anti-dispeptic pills, Evans' camomile and aperient pills; Haisley's anti billious pills, events in Indian history, history of the backwoods, American pioneer, Sewall's pathology of drunkeness, permanent temperance documents, bacchus and anti-bacchus, and a large variety of temperance documents, Sabbath and day school books, ink, quills, writing and wrapping paper, &c. for sale low for cash or approved country produce.
oct 4. ISAAC HARRIS.

JONES, MURPHY & CO.,
No. 48, WOOD STREET,

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, which have been purchased in Philadelphia and New York, at *the lowest prices for cash.* Their stock consists in part of blue, black and invisible green cloths; blue and black pilot and beaver cloths; plain and fancy cassimeres, sattinetts, Kentucky jeans and kerseys, black and colored merinos; black, colored, watered, changeable and figured alpaccas; plain and rich printed muslin de laine; domestic, Earlston and Chusan ginghams; linseys, plain, striped and plaid; tickings, checks, blenched and brown cottons, a great variety of fancy prints; giraffe and buffalo cloths, Genoa cords, hosiery, gloves, suspenders, buttons, canvass, padding and buckram, besides an infinite variety of other articles, all of which they will take great pleasure in shewing to the mercantile community. They flatter themselves that the variety and prices will be found such as to induce all who give them a call, to make a bill with them.
o2—1w

E. A. BROWN & BROTHER,
127 WOOD STREET,

HAVE now received and opened their Stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, comprising the *greatest variety* to be found in any house in the city.
These goods have been very carefully, and it is believed *judiciously* purchased for *cash*, most of them at the *lowest spring prices*, and will be sold accordingly. Goods can now be bought cheaper than in any of the Eastern cities, and merchants will do well to examine here, before *going farther and faring worse.*
sep 22

New Fall and Winter Goods.
HAMPTON &