FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Mr. Clay and the Tariff—once more.—The Advocate has an article in reply to our comments on Mr. Clay's letter, in which the editor makes a most weak attempt to keep up the delusive idea that Henry Clay is alone worthy the support of those who think a Tariff essential to our prosperity. In our remarks, we stated that Mr. Clay concurred in sentiments with the gentlemen from whom the democratic convention would select their candidate; that he had agreed that a Tariff for Revenue with incidental protection, was the proper policy, and that the manufacturing interest had as much to expect from one as the other of the aspirants.

The Advocate has gratuitously assumed that either Van Buren or Calhoun 'from appearances will be the man,' and thereupon undertakes to show that these gentlemen are not friendly to a Tariff for Revenue.—Now, if the Advocate had paid any attention to our paper, it would have learned that for some time past, we have not considered Mr. Calhoun as one whose claims should be passed upon by the National Convention. The leading friends of that gentleman had placed him in a position which would exclude him from a place among those from whom the democratic party would make their selection, and therefore we could have no allusion to him, as long as he remains in that position.

But notwithstanding this, the Advocate has given us no evidence that Mr. Calhoun is hostile to a permanent Revenue Tariff, or would with old his sanction to such a measure were he elected President. An extract of a letter is given, in which Mr. Calhoun says he is '*decidedly opposed to a Tariff for the protection of manufacturers.*' We understand by this, that Mr. C. would oppose any scale of duties *avowedly* and *exclusively* to protect certain interests, and we venture to say that Mr. Clay would do the same. Indeed it would be difficult to find a public man that would come into Congress or before the people with such impracticable opinions at this time of day. But Mr Calhoun does not say that he is opposed to a *Tariff for Revenue*—nor do we believe that he or his constituents are prepared at this time to submit to a direct tax for the support of the general government, which they would have to do if a Revenue Tariff be rejected.

The Advocate admits the difficulty of proving that Mr. Van Buren differs from Mr. Clay on this subject, and assigns as a reason the non-committal policy of that gentleman. We will not stop to vindicate Mr. V. B. against this stale and silly charge—the very fact that the federalists uniformly treat him as an enemy, proves clearly enough that he is always committed against them and their darling projects. But the evidence they adduce to prove that Mr. V. B. is hostile to a Revenue Tariff is lamentably weak—being nothing more than a quotation from a Clay Whig paper (the N. Y. Tribune) asserting that he is opposed to the existing Tariff. Now this is too ridiculous for serious notice. When Congress meets, the Advocate will discover that some of the sincerest friends of a Revenue Tariff are not for the present Tariff, as it stands. All that the Advocate has made out (provided the N. Y. Tribune has quoted Mr Van Buren fairly) is, that he is hostile to the existing Tariff, while Mr. Clay thinks it "wise and proper."

So fails this spasmodic effort of the Advocate to prove that Mr. Clay is exclusively the Tariff candidate, and that his probable opponent is hostile to that measure. That Mr Buchanan is in favor of a Revenue Tariff, we presume even the Advocate will not gainsay—and from all the letters and speeches of Messrs Van Buren, Cass and Johnson, we feel warranted in reiterating the opinion, that all the gentlemen from whom the selection of a democratic candidate for President will be made, agree on the policy and necessity of a Tariff for Revenue, which shall afford incidental protection to manufactures.

The Advocate asserts that our party represent Mr Clay as friendly to protection in the South; whilst we claim, in this region, that we ourselves are in favor of protection; and asks if this is fair? We are not sure that Mr Clay's views are misrepresented any where—it is certainly wrong to do so. But we see nothing "unfair" in "locofocos" any where supporting a Revenue Tariff, if they approve of it. And if the Advocate and its friends were sincere in their advocacy of the measure—if they did not wish to use it as their own hobby, for their own selfish purposes, they would see nothing "unfair" in democrats going for it.

☞ In making up our notice of the proceedings of the supper on Monday evening, the remarks of Alexander Brackenridge, Esq. were overlooked. We very much regret that this blunder occurred, for we are certain that no speech made during the evening, was received with more satisfaction by the company, than the one delivered by Mr. Brackenridge. The call on him to respond to a sentiment in compliment to the whole ticket, was quite unexpected, and he had no time to arrange the topics of which he had to speak. He nevertheless promptly responded to the call of the company, in a short address admirably suited to the occasion. Many enquiries have been made why it did not appear in the proceedings, and knowing that its publication is desired, we will endeavor to procure a copy of his remarks so that they may appear with the other proceedings in our weekly paper of Saturday.

☞ In the report of the late Democratic celebration, it is stated that "Judge Shaler concluded by announcing in a jesting mood, that he would be a candidate for Congress next year." This conveys an erroneous impression. The manner and mood of the Judge during the whole evening, was in that playful, sparkling, and piquant vein which renders him so popular and delightful a speaker; but the annunciation was not the less in earnest because it was made in the most apt and felicitous way.

The proceedings of the Democratic Festival were in great demand yesterday; a large edition of our paper was soon exhausted, and we had to strike off extras to satisfy the demand. Those who have been disappointed in procuring copies, can get all the proceedings in our weekly of Saturday.

Canal Commissioners.—The official returns show that the democratic candidates for Canal Commissioners have been elected by an average majority of 13,973. Mr. Foster's majority, the highest on the ticket, 14,531. The support given to this gentleman will be particularly gratifying to the democrats of Allegheny; it was here that his name was first brought forward as a candidate for Commissioner, and the very flattering manner in which he has been supported by the people, is a gratifying evidence of his popularity throughout the State.

Gold.—The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, learns that recent discoveries of gold have been made in Wilkes county, on Roaring River, and other places.

☞ A law case at Providence, R. I. was recently postponed on account of the absence of *Daniel Tucker*, who was an important witness. "Old Dan Tucker," is always too late; he once lost his supper by being behind time, and now the course of justice must be suspended on account of the old fellows indolent habits.

A Genius.—It is said that Judge Story has a son about twenty-three years of age, who is a beautiful sculptor, paints superbly, is a poet of more than ordinary promise, plays exquisitely on a number of musical instruments, is familiar with a number of languages, practices somewhat extensively at the bar, and is about to publish a legal work of great value and acuteness.

Nicely Done.—Chapman, the comedian, got "stuck" in a song last Monday at the Boston theatre. He came to the footlights; said he "I beg pardon, ladies and gentlemen; but the fact is, I have sung this song so often that I have forgotten it." This bold *crow* over the audience, the Post says, was rewarded by three rounds of applause.

The Great Peyton Stake.—The attraction at the Races at Nashville on the 8th, was unprecedented in the annals of sporting. The purse was for four year olds, named as competitors for it at their birth. The race on the first day was called the Trial Stakes; being a sweep stake of 26 subscribers, at $1000 each for 3 year olds, two mile heats. Three horses only however entered; making a purse of $3000 and others pay forfeit, amounting in all to about $12,000.

This was won by Col. Hampton's horse, of South Carolina, in two heats—the time was good considering the state of the track, which was very slushy.

	M.	S.
1st heat in	4 "	4
2	4 "	1½
3	4 "	17

Oct. 9th, was run the great Peyton stakes—4 mile heats for 4 year olds, named at their birth. For this there were 30 subscribers at $1000 each. There were four entries—Col. Hampton's Herald, c. h., out of Delphine, by Imperial Plenipotentiary; Thomas Kirkham, (of Alabama's) s. f. out of Giantess, by Leviathan and Glencoe; H. Clay (of Tennessee) and Alex. Baner's horse Lilac, by Skylark; B. Peyton's, br. h. out of Marta, by ——

The 1st heat was won by Mr. Clay's horse, without contest, in	8m.	52s.
2d by Herald	8	50
3d by T. Kirkman's filley	8	38
4th by do. do.	8	52

Thus winning for Mr. Kirkman some $39,000 or $40,000. It is said, certainly the first amount and perhaps the last. This depends upon the ability of nominating parties to pay their forfeits of $1000 each.

This filley promises greatly, and has won for her trainer, Van Leer, formerly of New York, great glory—for it proves, what in truth seems to be universally admitted, that he is A No. 1. among Southern trainers. And to stand in that class is no small honor. The condition of his nag was very glorious, and it won the race. The time was very slow; but the track was a glutinous compound of mud.

And thus terminated the great Peyren Stake. Thirty nags are named, and at the end of four years four only are able to contest the race.

If Mr. T. Kirkham will travel north and let New Jersey *Fashion* have a dash at his victorious filly, his pockets can be relieved of whatever portion of the Peyton Stake he may choose to back his nag with.

A Tutor Killed.—John B. Dwight, a Tutor in Yale College, was killed a few days since, by a student from Philadelphia named Fassitt. Immediately after the commencement of the present academic term, some young rowdies of the advancing classes were paying their respects to the Freshmen in a course of induction prohibited by the rules of the institution, which Tutor Dwight, with others, attempted to suppress. In the performance of this duty, he seized a young man named Lewis Fassitt, of Philadelphia, and was in the act of drawing him to the light in order to recognize him, when Fassitt drew a knife or dirk, of some kind, and gave him three successive stabs near the groin, and almost penetrating the femoral artery, which would have been instantly fatal. Tutor Dwight has been suffering ever since, and notwithstanding all the exertions of the Medical Faculty and the kindest assiduity of his family and friends, a fever ensued, which, after intense suffering, has terminated in death.

Fassitt was expelled from the college and returned home. We learn from the Pennsylvanian that he was arrested on Saturday, by an officer from New Haven, and taken before the Recorder, and after a statement of the facts, was committed. Soon after his committal he was taken before Judge King on a writ of habeas corpus, and released upon giving bail in the sum of $5000.

The friends of Fassitt are wealthy, and of course he will not be punished for commiting a crime that would send any poor friendless wretch to the gallows.

Yellow Fever.—The New Orleans Tropic of the 14th gives the following report at the Charity Hospital, ending at 6 o'clock the previous evening:

Admitted	15
of Yellow Fever,	4
Discharged	14
of Yellow Fever,	6
Deaths	10
of Yellow Fever,	10
Yellow Fever patients remaining,	55

The same paper says, "the weather is at present very cool, but from the prevalence of a dry northeast wind, it is considered to be unfavorable to health.—Meanwhile strangers are crowding in upon us, and the streets are a scene of bustling activity. A shower of rain would be very acceptable to quench the dust which threatens to blind and choke us."

☞ Willis says—"I have had a moderate laugh at the effect of a typographical error in Dr. Julius's German edition of his travels in this country. The doctor is giving an account of an abolition procession in Cincinnati, and he records in English the inscriptions on the banners. One, he says, had the reproachful and pathetic sentiment: 'Although our *shins* are black our souls are white!' For 'shins' read *skins*."

Rhode Island Women.—The Algerines of Rhode Island, not content with oppressing the male population of that state, and punishing all who dare to murmur at the anti-republican government which exists there, lately arraigned some ladies in Court, for disobedience of the Militia Laws. The women of Providence held a public meeting, and adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, As there is no protection for women in Rhode Island, and as they are liable to be torn from their families without a moment's notice, by a sort of *Letter de catchet*, for the violation of the militia law, Therefore

Resolved, That a committee of two women be appointed to wait on Quarter Master General Ames, and request a sufficient number of muskets to equip ourselves.

Resolved, That a committee of four women be appointed to find a suitable woman to teach us military tactics, that we may suffer no more arrests on account of our ignorance.

Resolved, That we will try to improve ourselves, so as to be able at the earliest possible moment, to shoot a *coon*.

☞ The following article from the St. Louis Gazette, a neutral paper, will show the benefits that result from an adherence to the principles contended for by the democratic party. The people begin to understand the matter, and the bugbear of "low wages" cannot again fright them from their propriety:—

"The change in the money system has enabled us to open our commerce profitably with the whole world. We send our produce to England, and our manufactures too, and we shall soon open our grain and produce trade with every part of the world, where it is an object for them to purchase at the low prices at which we can furnish them. With high prices this could not have been done. It never could have been brought about under the high pressure banking system. Then the prices of labor were up—the prices of produce were up—and the channels for the grain and produce trade under such circumstances would have kept shut up. So it would have been an uphill business with us. Now with the present system of restrained banking and hard money currency, everything is getting into the best train that could be wished. It is well for the merchants—it is well for the manufacturers—it is well for the producers—and it is well for the shippers. Everything is tending to a better state. We need only now keep a watchful eye upon the paper money makers and prevent them from bubbling the public with their grand paper system speculations—paper system cities, existing only on lythographs and in airy phantoms of disordered brains and dishonest financiers, who represent things which are not, as though they had a solid and substantial existence. These are the men whom we ought to guard against. They are the men who get special grants of power by legislative authority, in order to make the people hewers of wood and drawers of water—but the people must be on their guard—and teach them that they, like other people, must rely only on honesty and fair dealing—and make them adopt the good old system of getting their living, in the best and happiest way that has yet been devised; by the sweat of their brow. It is a most beautiful idea, and most beautifully did Mr. Webster express it in his Rochester speech, when he said:

"Gentlemen, every body knows that at the foundation of all that is important in human life, lies this great business—the cultivation of the earth. If it were for his sins that Man was condemned to till the land, it was the most merciful judgment that Almighty benignity could have inflicted upon him!'"

☞ An enormous skeleton, found in Boston county, Me., is about to be taken to the eastern cities. The skeleton is different from any that have yet been discovered, and weighs about 4,500 pound.

A Volcanic Eruption.—Another great eruption has recently taken place from the crater of Mount Vesuvius, exhibiting a beautiful appearance, and almost turning night into day at Naples.

Interesting Case.—A venerable old wag by the name of Case, got married "out west" not long since, and he christened his first child "*Interesting*."

Georgia.—The precise majority of the Coons is not yet ascertained. The Chronicle and Sentinel gives the following as the result in 83 counties:

For Crawford, (Coon)	38,181
Cooper, (Dem.)	34,757
Majority,	3,424

The Counties of Emanuel, Montgomery, Liberty, Rabun and Ware, to be heard from; they gave in 1841 a majority of 409 for McDonald.

Wisconsin and Iowa.—The Democrats have swept these territories by unprecedentedly large majorities at the late elections. In Wisconsin, General Dodge, that veteran soldier and Democrat has been elected delegate to Congress by a majority of 1366, and in Iowa, his son, Gen. Augustus C. Dodge, has been elected by about the same majority.

The Unruly Member.—The Cattaraugus (N. Y.) Republican says that a young lady at the Court of Common Pleas, held in the village a few days since, recovered the sum of $500 from John T. Oyer, for slanderous words spoken by his *wife*. *Mrs Oyer* will learn from this to *listen* more, and talk less in future.

FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

The N. O. Republican of the 14th inst. says:—"At half past three o'clock this morning a destructive fire broke out in St. Paul's street, and more than two-thirds of the square bounded by Gravier, Common, St. Peter, and St. Paul, is now in ashes. We could not learn its origin, but the loss cannot be less than 50 thousand dollars."

The Diamond, of the 15th, says the fire broke out in the rear of Col. Barnes' residence, on St. Paul street, between Common and Gravier. Soon after the alarm was given, the wind hauled, and the flames spread rapidly in every direction. They caught a row of small frame buildings, on St. Peter street, known as "Freret's Row," owned by Mr. Communi. They were soon destroyed. The fire then progressed down Gravier street towards the swamp, with great fury—crossed to the opposite side, and almost simultaneously caught some frames on the side of St. Peter street that had thus far been spared.

The fury of the devouring element was now at its height, and being favored by a breeze that appeared to increase in force every moment, nothing could impede its progress. About sixty buildings, some of them nearly new, were consumed. The night was cold, and it was with considerable difficulty the furniture of a portion of the inhabitants could be saved. A number were left entirely destitute—houseless and penniless.

Fourteen frame houses on St. Paul streets, eleven on Gravier street (lower side,) four on upper side of same street, seven on St. Peter street, with back buildings, were razed to the ground,

We could not obtain an exact list of the sufferers. Many of the families are poor but industrious and respectable, and we have heard the names of a number of artisans who have by this dire calamity lost the firuits of years of industry.

The loss is variously estimated from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The insurance on the property was small. The principal sufferers are, Wm. Freret, Esq., John Freret, Esq., Gen. De Buys, Mr. Communi, Col. Barnes, and Mr. Allen, the builder.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE RENOWN, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Barque Renown, Capt. Skaats, which vessel sailed from Norfolk, Va., June 22, for Cape de Verds and Liberia, with seventy-five liberated slaves, and a cargo of government stores, arrived at Port Praya, July 23, and landed part of her cargo. On the 8th of August, while lying in Port Praya harbor, the chains parted in a violent gale of wind, and the vessel went ashore. Vessel, and part of the cargo remained on board, a total loss. Passengers and crew saved. The passengers afterward took passage on board the barque Jane, of Somerset, for Liberia. Capt. Skaats has arrived in the brig Emeline, at New Bedford, (which vessel he brought home, Capt. Wood, her late master, having been drowned while his boat was fast to a whale.) The following persons died on board the Emeline, of billious fever, on her passage home from Cape de Verds—they were part of the crew of the Renown; George Herrick, (late second mate,) of Charleston; Wm. Luce, of Baltimore; Albert F. Lombert, of Washington; Seth Crowell, of Barnstable; John Johnson, of New Orleans.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

The Hibernia brings news of a successful revolution in Greece. The inhabitants, accompanied by the entire garrison, marched to the palace, and demanded a Constitution. The King acceded to the demands of the people. A new ministry has been formed, and it has been agreed that a national assembly should be called, within thirty days, for the purpose of drawing up, in concert with the King, a new constitution.

It is said that the King yielded with bad grace, when he found that all resistance on his part would be unavailing. It was 11 o'clock A. M., before his obstinacy was subdued. The military bands were then playing the "Marseillaise" and the "Parisienne," which gave him cause to suppose that affairs might proceed to unpleasant extremities. On the 16th, King Otho took his customary airing, and was saluted, as he passed along the streets, with cries from the people and soldiers of "Long live the *Constitutional* King!"

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—1844. SENATE.

Districts.

1 Philadelphia City—*Henry S. Spackman, William A. Crabb.*
2 Philadelphia County—Edward A. Penniman, *James Enue. jr., *John Foulkrod.
3 Montgomery—*John B. Sterigere.
4 Chester and Delaware—Joseph Bailey.
5 Berks—*Samuel Fegely.
6 Bucks—*Henry Chapman.
7 Lancaster and Lebanon—Benj. Champneys, *Levi Kline.*
8 Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, and Pike—*F. W. Hughes.
9 Northampton and Lehigh—*Jefferson K. Heckman.
10 Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—Asa Dimock.
11 Bradford and Tioga—*Daniel L. Sherwood.
12 Lycoming, Clinton and Centre—**Joseph F. Quay.*
13 Luzerne and Columbia—Luther Kidder.
14 Northumberland and Dauphin—Jesse C. Horton.
15 Mifflin, Juniata and Union—Henry C. Eyer.
16 Perry and Cumberland—Wm. R. Gorgas.
17 York—*Adam Ebaugh
18 Franklin and Adams—James X. McLanahan.
19 Huntington and Bedford—*George Mullen.*
20 Clearfield, Indiana, Cambria and Armstrong—William Bigler.
21 Westmoreland and Somerset—John Hill.
22 Fayette and Greene—Charles A. Black.
23 Washington—*Walter Craig.*
24 Allegheny and Butler—*George Darsie. C. C. Sullivan.*
25 Beaver and Mercer—*William Stewart.*
26 Crawford and Venango—*John W. Farrelly.*
27 Erie—**Elijah Babitt.*
28 Warren, Jefferson, Clarion, M'Kean and Potter—William P. Wilcox.

Democrats in Roman—Whigs in *Italic*—new members marked thus (*) Democrats 22—Whigs 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—*James Cooper.*
Allegheny—Alexander Brackenridge, James A. Gibson, William Sturgeon, John Anderegg.
Armstrong—Jacob Hill,
Bedford—*William Bishop, John Metzger.*
Beaver—Solomon Bennet, *Thomas Nicholson.*
Berks—Henry W. Smith, John Pottieger, Dr. Alfred J. Herman, John C. Evans.
Bradford—John Elliott, Irad Wilson.
Butler—Joseph Cummins.
Bucks—*Nicholson H. M'Carty. Mathias Shaw, Benjamin Thompson,*
Cambria—*John Linton.*
Crawford—Wm. P. Shattuck, *J. R. Kerr.*
Centre and Clearfield—James M'Manus, Lewis W. Smith.
Chester—*Jesse C. Dickey, Robert Parke, Joseph Whitaker.*
Columbia—Daniel Snyder.
Cumberland—Jacob Heck, Francis Ecles, sr.
Delaware—*Jones H. Brooks.*
Dauphin—Solomon Shindel, *Benj. Jordon.*
Erie—*David A. Gould, Alex. Nicholson.*
Franklin—*Thomas Carson, Jasper E. Brady.*
Fayette—James C. Cummings, John Morgan.
Greene—Maxwell M'Caslin.
Huntingdon—*Jona. M'Williams, Price Blair.*
Indiana—*John McEwen.*
Jefferson, Clarion and Venango—David B. Long, J. R. Snowden.
Lebanon—*Daniel Stine.*
Lancaster—*Abraham Herr Smith, Lewis Urban, Charles Carpenter, Benjamin Herr, Abraham Kauffman.*
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter—George F. Boal, *John Cook.*
Lehigh and Carbon—John Fatzinger, *Reuben Strauss.*
Luzerne—W. Merryfield, *Chester Butler.*
Mercer—William Porter, *David Sankey.*
Mifflin—William Cummins.
Montgomery—Charles Kugler, Henry Dotts, Jesse Weber.
Northampton and Monroe—Hugh B. Hineline, George Bachman, Rudolphus Smith.
Northumberland—Edward Y. Bright.
Philadelphia City—*George W. Toland, Benj. M. Hinchman, Charles B. Trego, Thomas G. Conner, William E. Whitman.*
Philadelphia County—A. L. Roumfourt, Thomas Tustin, Joseph Deal, William F. Ireland, Richard G. Laning, John Smith, Wm. H. Coleman, David Farrell.
Perry—Thomas O'Bryan.
Schuylkill—C. M. Straub, *Jacob Hammer.*
Somerset—*Tobias Musser.*
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Lewis Brush, John V. Smith.
Tioga—George Knox.
Union and Juniata—*John Hall, John Adams.*
Washington—O. B. M'Fadden, *G. V. Lawrence.*
Westmoreland—Jos. Russel, Ebenezer Moore, Killian Ambrose.
Warren, M'Kean and Elk—Obed Edson.
Wayne and Pike—George Bush.
York—Wm. S. Pickering, Samuel N. Bailey, Stephen M'Kinley.

Democrats in Roman—Whigs in *Italic.*

LARGE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT.

	Democrats.	Whigs.
Senate,	22	11
House of Representatives,	58	42
	80	53

Dem. maj. on joint ballot 27 ! !

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER PRINCETON.

This new steamer has gained already a reputation for speed greater than that of any ocean steamer in the world. While in New York, it was determined that a trial of speed should take place with the Great Western, one of the finest steamers afloat, and the following is a semi-official account of the result:

Statement from notes taken by Ashbel Welsh, Esq. and Francis B. Ogden, Esq., during a trial of speed between the U. S. War Steamer Princeton, and the British Steamer Great Western, October 19, 1843.

At 38 minutes past 2, P. M., while the Princeton was lying in the North River, the Great Western was seen passing the Battery under a full head of steam, blowing off strong, and with her fore and aft sails set; the wind fresh from the Westward. The Princeton immediately started her engine, gave chase and coming up astern of the Great Western soon passed her, with no sails set and the yards square. The Western then set up her square sails; the Princeton, following her example, made sail also, and continued to widen the gap between the two vessels. When the Princeton had arrived at the Buoy of the Middle, below the Narrows, she was more than a mile ahead of the Great Western. Here the latter ship (to make good the distance she had lost,) took the "Smack Channel," which is three miles shorter than the ordinary ship channel, which the Princeton had followed before she was aware of the intention of the Great Western.

Notwithstanding the great distance which she had passed over, she met the Western again at the Black Buoy on the Outer Bar, and there passed under her stern about two lengths distant, then hauled up on a line parallel to her; when coming abreast Capt. Stockton wished Capt. Hosken a pleasant passage, and the crew of the Princeton gave the crew of the Great Western three cheers. The Princeton then passed rapidly ahead of the Great Western, in two minutes crossed her bow, and hauled up for the Capes of the Deleware.

From the time that the Princeton passed Castle Gardon till she finally left the Great Western, was one hour and fifty-six minutes, during which time she had beaten her three miles.

The Princeton occupied one hour and thirty-one minutes in going from Castle Garden to Sandy Hook Point, a distance of more than twenty-one miles; thus showing her speed to have been fourteen miles per hour, against the flood tide, proving her to be the fastest sea-going steamer in the world.

The Great Western accomplished the distance to the Bar in considerably less time than she had ever done before, having been well prepared for the occasion.

The Princeton had her full complement of coal in her bunkers. As also the greater part of her water and stores; and a quantity of coal on deck equal to the weight of her armament.

The Princeton arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Friday evening. Capt. Hosken, of the Great Western, sent back a note to the pilot, in which he acknowledges that his vessel was fairly passed, at from one half to three quarters of a mile per hour.

Chili and Peru.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger furnishes the following in relation to Chili and Peru:—

"Chili is a prosperous and promising country. In its social and political condition—in the Arts, in Agriculture, in Commerce, and in all the improvements of the age, this Republic is far, very far in advance of the other Spanish American States. There is more of stability and permanency in its Government; its rulers are guided by a more tolerant and enlightened policy, and the Representative Body appear to be actuated by more enlarged and liberal feelings than in any other of these Countries. The National Congress, in session at Santiago, was proceeding with dignity and deliberation in discussing and perfecting measures for reforming the laws, giving stability to the institutions, and fostering, by salutary enactments, the various branches of Industry in the Republic. In fine, Chili is in the full tide of successful experiment,' as a free, independent and happy nation.

Valparaiso is the most thriving and business-like town on the entire Pacific. The population is already nearly 40,000 souls, and rapidly increasing. The harbor was full of shipping, which gives existence to a large amount of business in that port. Pedro D. Valdez, formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, is "Captain of the Port." He is nearly allied to some of the most distinguished families in Chili, is urbane in his manners and attentive to Americans, a preference the effect of having been educated in the United States, and been years an officer in our navy.

Peru presents the very reverse of this picture; the victim of a desolating monarchy! Vivanco was "Jefe Supremo," at our last advices; but he attained that elevation, as had most of his predecessors, by usurpation—"though bloodless as yet." La Fuente, received a plurality of the electoral votes; but was in Chile, at our departure thence, doubtless watching a reflux in the "tide of affairs" of his country.

FRITTERINGS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS,

BY THE HIBERNIA.

A perfectly unique turn out has been exclusively appropriated for the private airings of the infant royal family, in the private grounds of Windsor. It consists of two beautiful milk-white foreign goats, which have been trained for double harness.

A steam-ship, to be called the Janus, is being built in Chatham Dockyard, the stem and stern of which are to be exactly alike, and a rudder is to be fitted to each, so that she will be able to reverse her course without turning. She is to have bowsprits at both stem and stern.

The Queen has appointed Field Marshall H. R. H. Prince Albert, K. G., Captain General and Colonel of the Artillery Company, vice the Duke of Sussex.

Fashions for October.—(From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.)—Cachemires, silks of every description, displaying peculiar beauty both in colors and style, with velvets, constitute the fashionable materials in preparation for the season.—Gimp continues to be much used.

It is said that a new exploring expedition is about to be despatched towards the North Pole, under the command of Captain Ross.

The captain of a Swedish brig called the Bull, just returned from a three years voyage, has discovered several small islands in the Pacific. Several of them, he says, have not been visited since Captain Cook's time, and four are not to be found on any map hitherto published.

The agitation for the repeal of the corn laws, in London, re-opened on Thursday, the 26th, by a magnificent meeting in Convent Garden Theatre. The league have rented the theatre for certain nights during the autumn and winter, for which they have agreed to pay the sum of $3000.

The new Royal Exchange, London, is rapidly approaching completion; and vast improvements are in progress in the immediate vicinity. It is expected to be entirely completed early next summer. There will then be no place of commercial resort comparable with it throughout all Europe.

The King of the French has presented to the three pilots who were engaged to conduct the French steamers, which conveyed the Queen to Treport, with £24, £23 and £21.

A letter from Berlin, of the 13th inst., announces the failure of Messrs. Rick & Co., of Iserlohn, Westphalia, manufacturers, for 4,000,000 thalers, (about £600,000.)

From an official report it appears that the Roman Catholics have in India, China and the rest of Asia, sixty-nine bishops, twenty coadjutors, 1856 priests, and 2,211,000 members.

Twenty pieces of field artillery, of large size, with carriages, &c., ready for action, were shipped in Liverpool last week for the Mexican government.

According to the Augsburgh Gazette, three hundred persons have been arrested at Warsaw, who form part of a society of 3000, whose object is to effect a revolution in Poland.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

SEVEN FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
New York, Greenlee, Cin.
Harrisburg, Wells, Louisville.
Allegheny Belle, Hanna, Cin.
McIntire, Scales, Zanesville.
*Muskingum Valley, Bowan, do.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
R. Clayton, Hough, Cin.
Lancaster Klinefelter, Louisville,
Herald, Dawson, St. Louis.

☞ All boats marked thus[*] are provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the Explosion of Steam Boilers.

BEFORE YOU BUY ELSEWHERE,

LOOK IN AT SCHOYER'S,

Corner of Wood and Water sts,

WHERE as choice an assortment of ready made clothing, cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, vestings, flannel shirts, drawers, cotton, Angola and lamb's wool hose and half hose, silk and gingham cravats, hdkfs, stocks, and in short, a little of everything adapted to the use of gentlemen, all of which purchasers will find made up, and also made to order in the latest and most improved style, and at prices which, he flatters himself, will successfully compete with any establishment west of the mountains.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities, he will be constantly receiving accessions to his already well selected and seasonable stocks. Give him a call, then, if you wish to furnish yourself with choice articles.

☞ *Good and yet Cheap, for Cash!* ☜

Remember the place—corner of Wood and Water streets. o26—3m

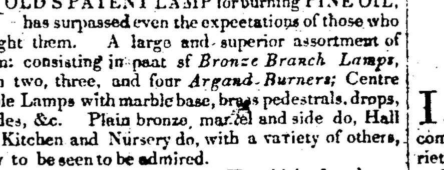
VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of some valuable coal land, situated near the six mile ferry, on the Monongahela river. The vein is very large, and the coal equal to any brought to the Pittsburgh market.

To those wishing to go into the coal business here is a fine chance, as the coal is favorably situated for loading boats, and will be sold cheap.

Apply to the subscriber at the office of C. Darragh, Esq., Fourth street, between Wood and Market.

o26-4t* GEO. E. APPLETON.



oct 26

LIGHT! LIGHT!! MORE LIGHT!!!

GOLD'S PATENT LAMP for burning PINE OIL, has surpassed even the expectations of those who bought them. A large and superior assortment of them: consisting in part of *Bronze Branch Lamps*, with two, three, and four *Argand Burners*; Centre Table Lamps with marble base, brass pedestrals, drops, shades, &c. Plain bronze, marbel and side do, Hall do, Kitchen and Nursery do, with a variety of others, only to be seen to be admired.

Also the celebrated PINE OIL which for cheapness and cleanliness, stands unrivalled. The above may be obtained at TUTTLE'S, 87 4th st.

Oct 26

WM. PEACOCK, M. BLISS,

PEACOCK & BLISS,

GREAT WESTERN, PLAIN AND FANCY

Glass Cutting Establishment,

SMITHFIELD STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

WHERE all kinds of cut, plain and pressed glass of all descriptions, can be purchased at very reasonable prices, together with a great variety of splendid cut glass, window lights for steamboats, private houses and churches, wholesale and retail.

Persons wanting any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ N. B. Watch and Time piece Glasses always on hand. o25—3m.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE

B. BLACK,

(Late of the firm of Black & McClean,)

WISHES to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe Store at No. 99, Market street, between Fifth and the Diamond, in the Store Room formerly occupied by S. Lloyd, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Ladies,' Gentlemen's, Misses Boys' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which he will sell on as good terms as any other establishment in the city.

oct 25—3m

St. Peter's Church at Rome.

A LARGE PAINTING of this splendid Temple will be exhibited for a short time at Irwin's Long Room, corner of Fourth and Market streets. Of this Picture, Bishop England gave the highest eulogium in the Catholic Miscellany, 30th January, 1836. It is on its way to New Orleans, together with 50 other paintings, which are now open to the public.

Admittance 25 cents; tickets for the season 50 cents; children half price. G. COOKE.

☞ Open also from 6 till 9 in the evening.

N. B. The Rev. Clergy of all denominations are respectfully invited, free of charge. o23.

FASHIONABLE

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY,

No. 13, Fifth street, between Market and Wood, and corner of Sixth and Grant sts.

I. & H. WALKER feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and beg leave to state that they are now manufacturing and have constantly on hand a very superior article in Beaver, Russia, Neutria, and every other description of Hats. Also, a variety of cloth sealett and fur caps; all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices. As no part of their manufacture is done by machinery, but by the best workmen by hand they can recommend with confidence their Hats, as being superior and more durable than those generally offered to the public. Merchants and storekeepers can be supplied upon equally as low terms as in the Eastern Markets I. & H. WALKER.

o23—3m.

Millinery.

MISS DOBSON returns thanks for business favors already received, and respectfully informs her customers, and the Ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, in general, that she has just received an extensive and choice supply of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY and fancy articles. She is prepared to furnish all who may call upon her with every article in her line, of the most fashionable description, and at short notice.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets altered and cleaned.

☞ Store on St. Clair street, four doors below Penn.

o19—1w.

Situation Wanted,

AS Teacher of French, Spanish, Greek, and the Latin Language.

The undersigned wishes to acquire a perfect knowledge of the English, so that the recompense looked for will be very moderate, if he could get lessons in English from those whom he may instruct. He was lately a Professor of the above languages in the Colleges of Baton Rouge and St. Charles.

For a character for competency and morality, he can exhibit letters of the most respectable gentleman in New Orleans and Cincinnati.

☞ Reference in this city can be made to Rev. H. J. J. Dean, of St. Paul's Church, and Captain James May. PAUL EMILE THEVEAU,

o19. Washington House, Water st.

WESTERN EXCHANGE

COFFEE HOUSE,

No. 9, Market Street,

Pittsburgh.

OYSTERS and other refreshments, will be served up in good order. Namely: Oysters raw, fried, stewed and on chafing dishes. Also, in the shell at the stand or roasted, as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced for their safe transportation.

The Proprietor is determined that this establishment (which is the old oyster depot) shall maintain its reputation for the good quality of his ALE, LIQUORS, CIGARS, and such refreshments as travellers or citizens may require. oct 18—6m.

Farms Wanted.

SEVERAL improved farms wanted, (within 20 miles of the Pittsburgh market). Persons disposed to sell will please call at my office, in Smithfield street, near 4th, soon.

o16-tf J. K. HENDERSON.

JAMES WARDROP & CO.,

Manchester Nursery,

OFFER for sale a large assortment of Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Winter Blooming Plants, &c. consisting in part of Apple, Peach, Nectarine, Almond, Apricots, Grape Vines English Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, &c. &c. Extra large Shade Trees, very suitable for planting on the streets, which will afford good shade the first season. Also, choice imported *Dutch Hyacinths and Tulips;* part of them are selected for flowering in pots or glasses during the winter. Cut Flowers viz: Japonicas, Rose Buds, Heliotropes, &c. furnished during the winter at the shortest notice.

N. B. Purchasers may be furnished with careful men to plant the Trees, at a reasonable charge.

o19—d&w2w.

NEW CLOTHING

Cheaper and better than can be had at any other place west of the mountains.

Call for Bargains

AT THE THREE BIG DOORS,

No. 151, Liberty St., near the Jackson Foundry.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that his fall stock of Goods comprises a larger and more varied assortment than has ever been opened at any house in this city, and from the favorable terms at which his purchases were made, he is enabled to sell clothing cheaper than it can be had in any other establishment in this city. He would request the public to call and examine his splendid assortment of all the articles of dress, and from the excellence of the material, the style of workmanship and the very low price at which all his articles are sold, he feels confident that every one will find it to their advantage to purchase at the "Three Big Doors."

As none but the best cutters and workmen are employed, orders to make clothing will be attended to in a manner not surpassed by any other establishment in the city.

He would again return his thanks to his friends and the public for the unprecedented patronage bestowed upon his establishment, and believing that they have found it to their advantage to deal with him, he would repeat his invitation to all those who wish to purchase Clothing of every description at the lowest price, to call at No. 151, Liberty st. JOHN M'CLOSKEY.

☞ Observe metal plate in the pavement.

o18-tf

JOHN LE FEVER'S

New & Cheap Stock Establishment,

NO 61, DIAMOND ALLEY,

BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS.

I WOULD most respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and the country generally, that I have commenced the manufacture of STOCKS, of every variety, form and description, and would solicit merchants and others to call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to sell on the most accommodating terms for cash, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. aug. 19—6m.