ty minutes after appearance, the wind shifted suddenly to the north-west, and it blew a perfect tornado.—The brig was thrown nearly on her beam ends. Being pressed by the two staysails, the axes were got in readiness to cut away the mast; but, before this was executed, the staysail sheets gave away, and the violence of the wind blew the sails away from the bolt ropes.—The brig being now relieved from the pressure of canvass, righted so far as to feel the action of the helm, which she quickly answered; and, after a few rolling scooped washed over the quarter, she rounded off before the wind; and in a few minutes she was scudding at the rate of eleven knots. In this disaster we lost all of our spars, boats, and caboose-house, fortunately, the caboose being well secured to the deck, was saved, and no lives were lost.

When we sailed from Baltimore, the wife of Captain C. resided in Nantucket; on our return; he found a letter awaiting him, conveying the sorrowful information that his wife was dead. Comparing the period of her demise with that of the first appearance of the lady in black, while lying in the Annapolis roads, the time exactly corresponded. With these relative facts, then, I shall leave the reader to form his own opinion as to the possibility or probability of supernatural appearances.

The author is now entirely blind, and this volume is published for his benefit.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.

THE TARIFF AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Advocate takes up a column in replying to our notice of its unsuccessful attempt to mount CLAY upon the Tariff hobby, in the approaching race for the Presidency.—The editor says he did not know we had "formally read Mr CALHOUN out of the party," and that he is "not quite certain that we have the power to do so." He should not have uttered so severe a sarcasm:—it is scarcely necessary for us to say that we have arrogated no such "power" as that he speaks of. Some of the friends of Mr CALHOUN have placed him before the people for the Presidency, without any allusion to the action of the National Convention, and of course have thereby made him a candidate independent of that body. He is thus, as we conceive, by their own act (which he has not disavowed) excluded from the list of those who are willing wholly to submit their pretensions to the arbitrament of the democratic delegates in Convention assembled.

The Advocate dwells upon the circumstance that the Richmond Enquirer asserts that "Mr VAN BUREN denounces and utterly disclaims the present Tariff law." This we shall not gainsay—but the avowal of Mr VAN BUREN's opinions of the present Tariff law, does not prove that he is opposed to a Tariff for Revenue, so assessed as to afford incidental protection to our manufactures. The Advocate should remember this.

The quotations the Advocate gives from Mr KEYDALL, Mr EASTBURN, a Congressman from New Hampshire, and Mr KENNEDY, of Indiana, against the protective system, are not at all to be taken as the sentiments of the whole party. Mr CLAY has many friends in the South, who, we will venture to say, will agree precisely with those who put forth the ultra anti-tariff notions which are quoted by our neighbor. Yet Mr Clay and his party would feel highly indignant if the notions of a few of his free trade supporters at the South, were taken as the views of the whole coon party on the Tariff.

The Advocate also quotes an article from our paper intended to show up the miserable policy of raising revenue for distribution, and says that to assume, as does the piece referred to, that "every cent of duty on foreign articles increases by so much the price of that article, is not a *friendly* view of the protective system." But in our opinion it is the *true* view, the Advocate to the contrary notwithstanding. We are free to confess that we are not among those who believe it is good policy to raise immense sums of money by a Tariff, beyond the reasonable wants of the Government—nor of those who think it best to accumulate revenue, even if we were compelled to throw it into the sea afterwards.—We look upon the whig policy of distribution as pernicious in the extreme; we believe that every consideration of expediency and equal justice, points to such a scale of duties as will supply the economical wants of the government; and that such a Tariff judiciously laid, will afford "fair protection" to our manufactures—and what is better, the aid it affords will be *permanent*.

DOMESTIC CREDITORS.—The Ebensburgh Mountaineer says that the appropriation of $60,313, to pay debts due on check rolls, has been paid to the several Supervisors on the finished lines, and that they have been directed to pay out the same in specie without delay.

A REMARKABLE MEMORY.—We would suppose from the following declaration that Mr. Clay has one of the most retentive memories in the country. He says in a late letter, "Well do I remember when I first consented to become a candidate for President." That was a great many years ago.

☞ The last Buffalo Advertiser says, that the snow storm which visited that vicinity on the 17th inst. was unexampled, at this season of the year, for its severity and duration. The train of cars which reached the city on the following day from Batavia, were seventeen hours in cutting their way through, having encountered no less than forty-two trees, which had been uprooted and prostrated by the wind. The storm extended east as far as Utica, but with less severity, the snow having fallen there for the space only of fifteen or twenty minutes.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE.—October 1, 1843:

Discounts,		$3,833,047 40
Real Estate and other securities,		730,404 83
Due from Banks,		299,051 56
Notes of other Banks,	$100,001 00	
Gold and Silver,	568,232 62	668,233 62
Total Means,		$5,530,787 41
Capital Stock,		$3,170,490 53
Liabilities (various.)		758,773 59
Due to Banks,	170,960 51	
Circulation,	1,098,746 00	
Deposits,	332,716 73	1,601,523 29
Total Liabilities,		$5,530,787 41

SNOW STORM WEST.—The Steamer New Brazil reported at Saint Louis, that a heavy snow storm prevailed during the whole of Saturday week, at Galena and the surrounding country, which covered the ground to a considerable depth. The weather at the time was very cold. The storm extended to the Illinois river, as is reported by the officers of the Panama.

DEATH OF GEN. ELMER.—We learn from the Bridgeton Chronicle that General Ebenezer Elmer, President of the New Jersey Cincinnati Society, and the last surviving officer of the N. J. Line of the Revolutionary Army, died on Wednesday week (Oct. 18) having attained the great age of 91 years.

NEW YORK TAILORS.—The New York Sun, of the 24th, states that the Journeymen Tailors met *en masse* the day previous, at the Sixth Ward Hotel, from whence couriers proceeded to the various shops, and presented the bill of prices. For a short time all business was suspended, the shops were deserted, and intense anxiety prevailed amongst the two thousand journeymen. Messengers came in one after another, announcing the several shops and establishments that had given their assent to the bill. Loud and long was the huzzas, as each one was proclaimed to the anxious workmen.—We are happy to say that a great body of tailoring establishments signed the bill. In fact, it was so reasonable, that the dealers generally readily assented to its terms. Those who did not sign yesterday, will undoubtedly do so to-day. As a class, the journeymen tailors have been cruelly oppressed. We never saw a body of men so unanimous, and withal so reasonable and fair in their demands. It is a sublime spectacle to see so great a multitude of mechanics, thus joining together for the amelioration of their condition, without the slightest demonstration of ill-feeling or violence, either in word or deed, appealing to the justice and honesty of the employer, and sustaining that appeal by a dignified and manly deportment.

We learn from the same paper that at a meeting in the evening, about fifty of the employers came forward and contributed liberally to a fund, for the support of those who had been deprived of employment on account of the turnout. Seventy one employers have agreed to the bill of prices.

NEW ORLEANS—THE FREE NEGRO LAW.—The New Orleans Diamond, of the 15th, says:—The Criminal Court was several days last week the theatre of interest and attraction for colored persons who came here subsequent to 1824, and prior to 1833, growing out of one of our Recorders' construction of the laws relating to them. The result, contrary to general expectation, was in their favor, and a glorious victory it was, too, as it enables them to go from, and return to, the State again, notwithstanding the law of 1843 concerning colored persons, only authorized *natives born*, or those *residing* here before 1825 to do so. That the decision of the court is in accordance with the spirit or letter of the law, we are greatly in doubt.

HOW DO YOU FEEL?—The editor of the Pennsylvanian, who was a candidate for Congress in a strong whig district, views his defeat with a philosophical calmness, that we seriously recommend to Messrs. Craig and Brackenridge of this district. Hear him, gentlemen, and view the matter as he does, and you will not regret your defeat so sorely:—

"And yet it is sometimes a comfortable thing to be defeated. One walks home after such a disaster with no particular care upon his mind. He is perfectly free from solicitude. He can go to bed with no fear of having his minority slumbers disturbed by the roaring shouts of a lamp light procession. It is not expected that he should shiveringly arise at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, to make thankful speeches for the honor which has been done to him, or to invite Tom, Dick and Harry to come in and soil his carpets and drink his wine.

"He can take his meals and read the returns in quiet, unannoyed by either bell or knocker. He is not required to give cold cuts and savory collations to celebrate the triumph. On the contrary, all post election expenses are dispensed with in his case on account of the cold cut previously given to him at the polls. When he walks forth, his way through the streets is clear and unembarrassed. Nobody squeezes his hand and asks for his influence. He is not obliged to perplex his brain in the coinage of piquant replies in answer to flat and wearisome compliments. Success must smile but defeat may indulge in his humor. And then what cares he for securities? He is safe enough within himself. His affairs, too, may stand as they are—no winding up and packing up—no changes to disturb his household gods or to distress his adhesiveness. No winter in Washington or sojourn at Harrisburgh to be provided for—no perplexities about other people's business—no cogitation about how to remain popular and to satisfy all the world and the world's wife.

He who is defeated, may think as he pleases, go where he pleases, wear what he pleases. He is neither compelled to have opinions, nor to define positions.—He has no dignity to support, pinching him under the arms and rendering him as uncomfortable as an unaccustomed coat, and whether he is democratic or aristocratic in his deportment, nobody knows and nobody cares.

Who, then, let us ask, who would not be a defeated candidate? Who would not be like Jaffier "in love and pleased with ruin?" It is for the "constituency" to repent of blunders, not for him, the free, the untrammeled, the independent, the un-voted for. If the affairs of the republic go wrong let others weep—"thou can'st not say I did it."

COM. ELLIOTT.—We see by the following correspondence in the Westchester Republican, that Com. ELLIOTT, who, it will be remembered, was suspended from service some time ago, has been reinstated by the President. We incline to the opinion that the Commodore has innocently suffered, and we are pleased to see him recalled to the service:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
October 19, 1843.

SIR:—The President of the United States having carefully considered the facts in your case, in connexion with evidences recently furnished, and considering also the long period of your suspension from the public service, and the gallantry exhibited by you on more than one occasion during the late war with Great Britain, has tho't proper to remit the remaining period of your suspension, and to restore you to the public service.

You will, accordingly, consider yourself as waiting orders, your restoration dating from the 18th inst.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID HENSHAW.

Com. J. D. ELLIOTT, U. S. Navy.

WEST CHESTER, Pa, Oct. 20, 1843.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,
Sec'y of the Navy:

SIR:—Your communication dated the 19th inst., informing me that the President of the United States has thought proper to remit the remaining period of my suspension, and to restore me to the public service, with your direction to consider myself as waiting orders, has been received.

In return, I tender to the President, and yourself, my acknowledgements, as well for what I deem an act of Executive Justice, as for the gratifying manner in which it has been communicated, by an old and valuable friend: and allow me here to say that whenever I shall receive orders from the Department, whether on shore or afloat, I shall be ready to obey the calls of duty.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. ELLIOTT.

THE CHEROKEES.—The following paragraphs are from a late number of the Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer:

Another Killed.—We have learned that Arch Saunders is another accomplice in the late outrage in the Cherokee nation. Also, that the Starrs murdered Mr. Kelly, the white man mentioned in our last.

Lovely Rogers, who gave himself up to the authorities of Saline District, Cherokee Nation, when suspected of being concerned in the murder of Isaac Bushyhead, has, after an examination, been released.

The Cherokees.—A Pursuit of Murderers.—We are assured that the authorities of the Cherokee nation are using every exertion to apprehend the murderers of Mr. Vore and family, and to restore peace and order to the nation. Mr. W. S. Coodey, with about two hundred men, is scouring the country with an energy and persaverance that promise success. There are about two hundred men in arms on our side of the line, in hunt for their banditti. Their apprehension is inevitable.

General Taylor left on the 25th instant for Fort Gibson, with a view of settling the existing difficulty in the Cherokee Nation.

☞ We extract the following pleasing notice from the last Lancaster Intelligencer. It is daily becoming more evident that an unfaltering determination on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN's friends, to push his claims to the Presidency is all that is wanting to secure his success. Who, under such circumstances, will not say that we ought to persevere in advocating his cause, and summon additional energy for the effort:

MR. BUCHANAN IN THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans Courier, the Democratic Government paper in Louisiana, in an article on Mr. VAN BUREN, closes its comments with the following significant avowal. The results of the recent elections prove to us, and we see thousands have been convinced by the same means, that the country wants a Democratic candidate in 1844, who shall be be both available and unexceptionable:

"We have more than once expressed a preference to Mr Buchanan, whom we regard as one of the wisest, safest, and most patriotic statesmen of our country.—But we are content to receive any of the others, let him be whom he may."

Every thing for the cause—nothing for men.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.—Private letters received at Boston, (says the Daily Advertiser) speaks more favorably of the English harvest than the circulars which we have already published. We extract the following, under date of Oct. 3d:

"The fears of the scarcity of bread have been relieved by the turning out of the harvest, which is quite an average in quantity and quality. It was saved by a month of the finest weather ever known in harvest time."

ATHLETIC EXERCISE.—STRANGE DECISION.—The Dayton (Ohio) Transcript states that at the last term of the Court of that city, an individual was arraigned on an indictment for keeping a billiard table. The counsel for the defendants contended that playing at billiards was a species of athletic exercise and was not prohibited by the statute. The position assumed by the counsel gave rise to much sport and afforded considerable fun for the members of the bar—but contrary to the expectation of all, the jury sustained his position and acquitted the defendant!

VESSEL SUNK.—The schooner Wyandot, Capt. Freeland, was sunk at Detroit on Monday, at the wharf.—When within twelve feet of the wharf, she struck a spile about three feet under water, and out of sight, when she filled and sunk in five minutes. The Wyandot was on her way from Chicago to Buffalo with about four thousand five hundred bushels of wheat and one hundred and twelve barrels of flour. She lies in fifteen feet water.

☞ The Lancaster Intelligencer notices with decided approval the mention of the name of Judge WILKINS for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. The editor says:—"Judge Wilkins has held many official stations and has adorned them all. As a Judge, a member of the Senate of the United States, and our Minister to Russia, he has earned for himself an enviable reputation. His popularity at home is established by the fact, that in one of the strongest holds of Whiggery in the State, he has been elected to Congress by a triumphant majority."

☞ "Look heah, Sam, what bouts you live now?"
"In do same place, only move round de corner."
"How all de folks?"
"All well, only chile die?"
"How long?"
"Uf him live to-morrow, him be dead two weeks."

A SMART BOY.—"John, what is the past of *see?*"
"*Seen*, sir."
"No: it is *saw*—remember that."
"Yes, sir. Then, if a *sea* fish swims by me, it becomes a *saw-fish* when it is *past*, and cannot be *seen*."
"You may go home, John."

DISTRESS.

The Novascotian of Monday, 9th instant, tells rather a singular story of an old colored woman, upwards of seventy years of age, destitute of friends, and abandoned by an ungrateful son, who has been living, since the early part of last May, in the most wretched state, in an old sugar hogshead, on the margin of Chocolate Lake with no bed save a heap of straw, and exposed to the cold and rain. She says she came to Nova Scotia before the American Revolution, in company with her husband, a fugitive slave, and has resided since that time, in the neighborhood of the North West arm. Some time since she was seized with a fit of sickness, which confined her to her bed for several months.—When she recovered, she left the house at which she had been staying and took to the woods. Her reason for leaving the house was on account of the ill-treatment of her son.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

We learn that a little architectural solemnity has been performed this morning, at the top of the Trinity Church tower, or belfry, the present top, that is being the point to which the building of the tower has been carried. An ancient coin has been deposited in the mason work at the arch of the great window—no doubtless to cause great wonderment centuries hereafter, when perhaps it may be found and submitted to the then existing antiquarians. The description of the coin given to us in these words:

"A very rare Hungarian coin, struck A. D 1302, on occasion of the converting of eighty Turks by Cromatibus Howitz, Archbishop of Pesth. Dug up recently by an American traveller, who has been offered for it a hundred tracks,' equal to $50.—*Com. Advertiser.*

FROM BERMUDA.

The schooner Ann Denman at this port, from Bermuda, brings two days later intelligence. The Ann Denman belongs to Baltimore, and was chartered by Captain Weaver, of the barque Cora, of this port, which put into Bermuda dismasted, after the severe gale of the 3d inst., for the purpose of carrying out spars, rigging, &c., to refit her for sea. The latest paper received is to the 10th instant, and from all the information we can gather there had been considerable abatement in the yellow fever, which had raged so fatal among the troops and laborers employed on the government works. The Royal Gazette states that two additional surgeons had just arrived from Halifax, in H. M. steamer Hermes, to attend the sick in the Naval Hospital: also, that three companies of soldiers at Ireland Island, in gratitude for the valuble services o S. Ferrier, Esq., Surgeon of H. M. ship Thunderer, had contributed funds to present him with a superb gold snuff box.

Died, at Somerset, Bermuda, on the 5th inst., after a brief illness, Helen Ann, wife of Robert Tucker, Esq., aged 36 years. Mrs. T. was a native of Baltimore, U. S., and arrived at Bermuda with her husband but a month or two since.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

GROWTH OF MICHIGAN.

Those who have not examined closely the returns of the several United States censusses, are not generally aware that Michigan, for the last two periods of ten years, has increased in population at a higher rate than any other State or Territory; and that she has even outstripped Ohio, as to rate of increase, at the same relative stages of their growth. From 1820 to 1830, the rate of increase of the population of Michigan was 225 per cent, the next highest during the same period was Illinois, which was 185 per cent; Alabama, 142 per cent; &c. From 1830 to 1840, her rate of increase was 622 per cent; or, from a population of 28,004, (exclusive of the counties now embraced in Wisconsin,) to 212,267. The next highest State or Territory, as to rate of increase during the same period, was Arkansas, being 221 per cent; then Illinois at 202 per cent; Mississippi, 174 per cent; Missouri, 173 per cent; Indiana, 96 per cent; &c.—*N. O. Pic.*

Liverpool Correspondence of Bicknell's Reporter.

THE BUTTER TRADE—ITS MISMANAGEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, *October* 2, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—In a former letter I called your attention to the unpleasant fact that much American Butter was sold for 5 or 6 cents, which by good management would as readily bring three times the price.—This is too great a sacrifice to ignorance, and I am gratified to observe that it has arrested the attention of your Agricultural Society. The few additional remarks I have time to make at present, are principally statistical, but may prove interesting to the readers of the Reporter.

In London, the butter of Epping and Cambridge is in the highest repute, the cows which produce the former feed during the summer in the shrubby portions of Epping Forest, and the leaves of the trees and numerous wild plants, are supposed to improve the flavour of the butter. The Cambridgeshire cows feed one part of the year on chalky uplands, and the other on rich meadows and fens, and the butter is salted and cured before being brought to market. The butter of the mountains of Wales and Scotland, and the moors, commons, and heaths of England, is of excellent quality—*when properly managed*, it is often superior to that produced from the richest meadows.

A considerable quantity of butter is made in Ireland, but generally it is very inferior to that of Great Britain—but this is the consequence rather of the want of cleanliness and attention, than any inferiority of milk.

Annatto is used to give a good rich yellow color to the butter—it is cured best for keeping by a mixture of fine loaf sugar and salt, powdered in the proportion of 4 ounces of the former to half a pound of the latter, and used in the proportion of an ounce to a pound of butter.

Some of the best Irish, and to my own knowledge, some American, after being washed and repacked, have been sold as Dorsetshire and Cambridgeshire butter.

The consumption of London alone, is estimated at 20,000 tuns annually, of which nearly one half is imported from Holland and Germany, paying 21 shillings per cwt., or nearly 5 cents per pound duty.—That foreigners are able to pay this duty, and drive the English and Irish farmers from their own markets, is the result entirely of superior management in manufacture.

After the wars of Napoleon were ended, the farmers of Holland, Denmark, and Mecklenberg, directed their attention to the British markets, as affording a vent for the produce of their dairies. One great object which they had to encounter was the heavy duty—in fact, a duty so exorbitant as to exclude them from the British markets altogether, unless they could so improve the quality of their butter as to force its sale at a price to cover the duty as well as the cost. They set to work in earnest to accomplish this object. They improved the breed of their cows; they increased and improved the quality of their pastures; they introduced new systems in the management of their dairies, and into the mode of making, salting, coloring and preserving butter; they varied the size of the barrels into which it was packed, to suit the taste and demand of their customers. In fine, no measure was left unadopted whereby they could remove the disadvantage under which they were placed, by the severe competition to which the exorbitant duty subjected them, and place themselves upon something like a footing of equality. All this time the dairy farmers of Great Britain and Ireland were doing nothing. They felt themselves entrenched behind their high protecting duty, and they suffered everything to go upon the old humdrum principle which had existed from a time immemorial; in fact, they continued to sing to the same tune "which the old cow died of," deriding all improvement as an innovation, and viewing the introduction of new systems as jacobinical and revolutionary. In the meanwhile the Danish and German farmer was silently and surely progressing. The quality of the butter he produced, took by degrees the taste of the British consumer, and he can now no longer dispense with it. Such is the superior quality of foreign butter, that the London dealer cannot be without it. His customers inquire for Dutch or Holstein butter, and they will have it. There is no Irish butter to compare with it, and there is no fresh butter which reaches London to be compared with its intrinsic worth for culinary purposes. If any one disputes this assertion, let him inquire of the cooks.

The pastures and breed of cattle in England and Ireland are equal to those of any part of Europe, and it can, therefore, alone be in the improvements adopted, that the Hollander has attained his superiority, and whereby, since the commencement of the year 1836 (when the duties there upon Irish and foreign butter were equalized) he has almost driven the Irish dealer out of the Lisbon market, after beating him in his own.

One word on the inspection laws; they are absurdly unjust—uselessly tyrannical. England has seen this, and now leaves it optional to dealers, to make use of them, but Americans *must* pay a tax of 2 cents on every package of lard or butter that they export—besides the disfigurement caused by the inspectors' instruments, which itself is no small matter.

Every purchaser is the judges for himself, reliance on United States inspection would be a poor business.—Each packer will find it his interest to establish his own brand in our markets.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Imports and Exports of the United States, from and to each Foreign Country.

IMPORTS.

COUNTRY.	1841.	1842.
Russia,	2,317,443	1,350,166
Prussia.	36,119	18,192
Sweden,	1,209,391	800,904
Swedish West Indies,	19,760	23,242
Denmark,	8,791	—
Danish West Indies,	1,075,530	534,321
Netherlands,	1,688,052	1,067,438
Hanse Towns,	2,446,964	2,274,019
Dutch Colonies,	706,622	1,147,082
Belgium,	374,833	619,583
Great Britain,	46,662,315	34,206,449
British Colonies,	4,436,823	4,403,794
France,	23,933,812	16,974,058
French Colonies,	253,652	249,332
Spain,	1,310,696	1,145,375
Cuba,	11,567,027	7,650,429
Spanish Colonies,	3,438,580	3,303,784
Portugal,	296,568	142,587
Portuguese Colonies,	288,273	205,097
Italy,	1,151,236	987,527
Mediterranean ports,	1,659,640	1,341,950
Hayti,	1,809,684	1,266,997
Texas,	395,026	480,892
Mexico,	3,284,957	1,995,696
Central America,	186,911	124,994
Colombia,	2,156,117	1,720,558
Brazil,	6,302,563	5,918,814
Cisplatine Republic,	345,234	581,918
Argentine Republic,	1,612,513	1,825,523
Chili,	1,230,980	831,039
Peru,	524,376	204,768
China,	3,095,388	4,934,333
S. America, generally,	27,299	—
Asia,	167,318	979,686
Africa,	408,955	539,458
South Seas,	33,440	41,741
Sandwich Islands,	47,630	—
Uncertain,	842	10,144
Total,	127,946,177	100,162,037

EXPORTS.

Russia,	1,025,729	836,593
Prussia,	175,926	136,688
Sweden,	602,319	344,918
Swedish West Indies,	852,495	949,088
Denmark,	234,788	98,585
Danish West Indies,	852,495	945,038
Netherlands,	2,514,822	3,623,326
Hanse Towns,	5,460,719	4,564,513
Dutch Colonies,	773,819	647,444
Belgium,	1,833,882	1,610,684
Great Britain,	49,552,273	41,266,930
British Colonies,	12,824,129	11,039,716
France,	21,766,755	18,165,850
French Colonies,	468,820	573,010
Spain,	413,820	572,898
Cuba,	5,739,082	5,770,449
Spanish Colonies,	1,028,507	979,948
Portugal,	121,764	74,111
Portuguese Colonies,	227,349	227,853
Italy,	912,318	822,517
Mediterranean ports,	2,225,364	1,560,607
Hayti,	1,155,557	899,966
Texas,	808,396	406,929
Mexico,	2,036,620	1,534,233
Central America,	149,913	69,466
Colombia,	872,947	768,939
Brazil,	3,517,273	2,611,502
Cisplatine Republic,	156,224	269,967
Argentine Republic,	661,946	411,261
Chili,	1,103,988	1,639,676
Peru,	—	—
China,	1,200,816	1,444,397
South America,	78,981	148,422
Asia,	759,028	578,281
Europe,	41,933	19,290
Africa,	636,768	523,979
West Indies,	264,935	207,783
South Seas,	494,565	146,380
	—	2,370
Total,	121,851,803	104,691,534

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—From the Louisville Dime of the 20th, we learn that the steamboat Market Boy, a little stern-wheel boat, towed down the hill of a new boat the day before from the yards, and when opposite the city attempted to round to, but was unable to do so: both boats were forced on to the Falls stern foremost. The Market Boy succeeded in fastening the hull to Corn Island, where it now lies.

Port of Pittsburgh.

Reported by Sheble and Mitchell, General Steam Boat Agen's. Water street.

5 FEET 10 INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
Mayflower, Hutchison, Louisville
Belfast, Smith, Wheeling

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
*Cutter, Allen, Cincinnati
*Narragansett, Caldwell, St. Louis
*Messenger, Perry, St. Louis
*Muskingum Valley, Cogswell, Zanesville
McIntyre, Scales, Zanesville

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

DRAWING SCHOOL,

Burke's Building, next to Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank.

J. W. KERR would inform all those interested, that he has opened a school at the above place, for the purpose of giving instruction in the art of Orthographical and Perspective Drawing. Hours, from 1 to 9 P. M. o28-3t*

COFFEE, TEA, &c, &c.

250 BAGS best quality Rio green coffee, 150 packages Tea, various qualities, part prime,
20 boxes loaf and lump Sugar,
New Orleans Sugar, in hhds and bbls.
No. 2 and 3 Mackarel, in bbls and half bbls.
In store and for sale on accommodating terms, by
R. GALWAY,
o28 1w. No. 4, Com'l Row, near canal.

25 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, just received, and for sale by J. G. & A. GORDON.
o27.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

STACY LLOYD, JR.....A. G. REINHART.

LLOYD & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 140 Liberty street, a few doors above St. Clair street.

☞ Where families can at all times be supplied with *good Goods at fair prices.*
oct 27.

A WRITING DESK AND COUNTER for sale low by LLOYD & Co.
Oct 27. 140 Liberty street.

JOHN W. BLAIR,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER
120 WOOD ST PITTSBURGH
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 bases, brass pedestrals, drops, shades, &c. Plain bronze mantel 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

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, or Lease, *on Saturday the 18th of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., that valuable property, on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite this city, lately laid off in lots, embracing between 20 and 30 acres of ground.

This is well known to be the most advantageous location for manufacturing purposes in the vicinity of our great manufacturing city, having an extensive front on the river, and extending back to Coal Hill, celebrated for the quality of its coal over any other, and in which immediate vicinity and extending back are inexhaustible mines; railways from which can be run directly into works on this property, as is now done in the neighborhood. There are also several strata of coal beneath the surface on the property, which will be valuable in time, by the use of shafts, one of which is ascertained to be 12 to 15 feet in thickness.

A portion of the property being elevated above the proper level, and the clay being of the best quality for brick making, can be used very advantageously in improvements.

Its advantageous location for Manufacturing and Building, the Slack Water Navigation of the Monongahela, its being nearly opposite the mouth of the Pennsylvania Canal, and affording every facility for the reception of materials by river, at all seasons when navigable at any other point in the vicinity of the city; its proximity and connexion with which, as will be the case by a bridge as soon as it becomes occupied, altogether render it, in every point of view, one of the most desirable locations for investment and improvement.

Notwithstanding the number of extensive Works which have been erected within the past few years, manufactures have never flourished more successfully than at present: the yearly increasing extent of our city, the immense emigration to the West, and its unequalled rapid settlement, which our city must ever, as it now does, most advantageously supply with manufactures, will yearly increase the demand, and great as is our character as a manufacturing place, when we review the great increase in our number and extent of our manufactures within the past few years, we must consider it in its infancy, as the great manufacturing and commercial point it is destined to become.

In addition to the manufacturing of Iron, Nails, Glass, Engines and Machinery, Cotton Yarns, &c., which are operated advantageously here, we require in this region manufactories of Cotton Goods, as the immense quantities of these articles yearly brought from the East for this, and Western and Southern markets evince, the profits to the different hands generally through which they pass between the manufacturer and the western merchant, would satisfy a manufacturer; in addition there is the carriage west to east of the materials, and east to west of the manufactured articles, besides insurance, time, &c., offering every inducement to companies of our own or Eastern Capitalists beyond competition.

Applications have been made for a number of years past for locations on this property for Manufacturing and Building purposes, and it has been laid off into lots containing nearly an acre on the river, for the former, and 24 by 100 feet for the latter purpose, fronting on 50 feet streets and 20 feet alleys.

It will be sold in a body, (exclusive of a few lots) or portions will be sold together: to suit the views of individuals or companies wishing to purchase, or otherwise separately in lots. Some lots may be exchanged for buildings on this property, or for a farm.

The terms will be made perfectly easy, only a small portion required down, and the remainder in a term of years, payable annually or otherwise.

It is not desired to dispose of the property under the late and still existing depression of real estate, except for its fair value, but from the frequent applications for its purchase, and the inducements offered at present for improvements, every article and expense connected therewith being so low, it is considered the present possession for these purposes by persons or companies of wealth, would be so advantageous to them, together with the terms on which it is offered, that induces the offer of sale at this time. NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
Committee of Mrs. Sidney Gregg.
aug 1—lawd&wts

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

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.

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 daily from 9 A. M till 4 P. M. and 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.

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 travelers 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.
o10-tf J. K. HENDERSON.

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