FOR PRESIDENT,
JAS. BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

☞ We are glad to see the Advocate committing itself and its party against the strife-engendering and impracticable policy of a high protective Tariff. As we have before said the reasonable disposition now manifested by the Clay men, gives encouraging hope that the Tariff subject will soon be withdrawn from the character of political warfare and adjusted in that spirit of soberness, calm reflection and liberal concession which can alone render it permanent and effective. The editor says that his friend of a Protective Tariff "advocates the raising of immense sums of money by the Tariff." "They know very well," he says, "that when the object is merely to raise revenue, and that, in the great amount there can be little or no protection." For our part, we have never heard the policy of raising large revenues sustained, except by the friends of a high scale of duties. It has not been ten days since we were told of an ultra tariff man who went in for raising an enormous revenue, and who said that it ought to be raised for the sake of the manufacturing interest, even if it were thrown into the sea when collected. We shall not controvert the Advocate's assertion that an excessive tariff "can be little or no protection." But it is certain that the tariff of '28 (the highest, we believe, ever laid) did bring immense amounts into the Treasury, and was deemed of vital importance to the success of manufacturers. So important, indeed, that Mr. CLAY has suffered very much in the estimation of some of them for the part he took in reducing it—and that political act has been industriously used against him in this county by a portion of the great coon party. "But the friends of protection do not," says the Advocate, "desire immense sums to be raised." Doubtless, the moderate and sensible portion of them do not. But the ultra tariff men, those who wish to turn the question to their own exclusive political use, or those whose blind pursuit of what they deem their own pecuniary interests, will not let them take a liberal view of the subject, have not abandoned the idea of an excessive rate of duties.

The Advocate asks for "facts" to support what we believe to be a plain and undeniable fact in itself, that the duty on foreign goods is added to their original cost and paid by the consumer. It asks if "iron is dearer in the long run than it would be if not protected."—We confess we do not exactly comprehend the question, but will state that the object of a high protecting duty evidently is to raise the foreign article to a price above what the home made article can be afforded at; and that in consequence "iron is dearer" than it would be if commerce were unrestricted, though, of course, our rolling mills would not prosper as at present. The Advocate also asks "Are our cotton fabrics dearer by the amount of the duty on a similar foreign article." Of course they are not, at least those are not which are manufactured to a great extent in our own country,—the manufacturers of coarse cotton (it was said about the time of adjusting the present tariff law) did not ask any protection. They were able to go on without it. We are not aware that coarse cotton fabrics are now imported at all—it seems improbable that they should be, when we daily read in the papers how successfully American coarse cottons compete with those of Britain in markets foreign to both, and it was lately stated that our manufacturers could even send such goods to England, and sell them to advantage. It is not probable that purchasers of these goods would, under such circumstances, choose to have them from England's looms, when the American article could be had cheaper and yet do not therefore suppose that a duty upon foreign goods of this kind would affect their price, for the simple reason that none would be imported.

☞ It would seem that the politicians of New York city, seldom ever take thought that the United States comprises a vast tract of country, stretching several miles in divers directions from that metropolis, and that it contains many inhabitants, who have some political preferences and interests, which are as important and as worthy of attention, as are those of the people of Gotham. If the aforesaid politicians had reflected a moment on these things, they would certainly have forborne to put forth the ridiculous proposition contained in a communication in the Evening Post, and which is neither more nor less than that Messrs. CALHOUN and VAN BUREN shall, by proxy, draw lots as to which of them will run for Vice President, and the winning party is to be a candidate for President.

All will admit that this would be a summary and very easy way of dividing the honors—provided, that those honors were the undoubted and exclusive property of the gentlemen who are to play this portentous game, before the national convention. But it is not yet conceded that the choice of President must necessarily lie between those aspirants,—Old Pennsylvania has some thing to say about it, we presume, and so have the states in which the friends of CASS and JOHNSON are moving. And until it is given up that the choice must be made between the two gentlemen thus mad prominent, their friends, will not insist on their "drawing lots."

There can be little doubt that the magnificent plan proposed is neither more nor less than a panacea for a Bale family quarrel, which rages just now in the city of New York, between the friends of Messrs Calhoun and Van Buren. It would answer exceedingly well, if, as we said before, the people of the territory round New York, had nothing further to do than to seek out ways and means to pacify these contending factions, and to gratify the ambitious aspirations of those who are prominent in them. But inasmuch as this does not seem to them to be the chief object of their political organization, and as there are many in the party equally deserving, who are not in any way connected with the unhappy broils of our brethren in Gotham, we suggest that one of them be taken for President, with a new man for Vice President. And further, we would here venture to suggest the name of JAMES BUCHANAN as the Presidential candidate. Who will say that our plan for settling the difficulties in New York, and what is at least equally important, securing the triumph of the party throughout the country, is not a good one?

☞ The American is very indignant at the Gazette for attempting to crawl into the whig ranks, after having abused that party so outrageously. It took the start of its neighbor, and having given in its adhesion to the whigs, it has no idea that the Deacon, who managed to keep Biddle in the background while Antimasonry was alive, shall be permitted to follow him into the same field of speculation. But the American's whig ery all in vain; the Gazette will become a "whig paper," and we venture to predict, that before a twelve month, if and the chiefs that manage it, will assume to control the "universal whig party." The Advocate and American may snarl as they please, but if they are not vigilant, they will not only have to endure its association but to follow its dictum, in the management of their party. As we predicted before the election, the Antimasonry of its editor has all evaporated; and if it be necessary to secure the confidence of his new friends, we may expect to hear him announce Antimasonry as venomously as he ever did "masonic whiggery." Such being the position of affairs, the whigs may as well make a virtue of necessity, and receive the Gazette in adherence to Clay, with as much cheerfulness as if they believed its motives honest, and its abandonment of Antimasonry honorable.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.—The friends of this gentleman will observe that a public meeting is called for next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure him the Presidential nomination. The claims of Pennsylvania must not be overlooked, and they will not be, if her friends support and urge them with proper vigor. Every right thinking democrat, and every Pennsylvanian who has a just estimate of the rights of his state, desires Mr. Buchanan's nomination; and we expect that the meeting of Tuesday night will demand it in a manner not to be disregarded.

YELLOW FEVER.—This terrible disease prevails to an alarming extent in Jefferson College, La. The collegiate studies have been suspended, and most of the students have gone home. The whole state of Louisiana appears from accounts to be more than usually unhealthy this season.

YOUNG FASSITT.—The New Haven Herald of Wednesday says, the father of young Fassitt arrived in town yesterday, accompanied by the Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, to attend the examination of his son on the charge preferred against him by the Grand Jury.

☞ The Tailors and Shoemakers of New York, says one of the papers, will undoubtedly obtain a peaceable and complete triumph, and insure the payment of fair wages for their labor. This is the right way. No mobs nor riots—their day is over.

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—Some interesting and important facts were developed at the late Agricultural Fair at Rochester, New York. For instance, Dr. Beekman stated in his address that 10,000 cattle and 44,000,000 of sheep are kept in England advantageously on a territory but little larger than the State of New York. This is not far from twice the number of sheep now in the whole United States.—The English cultivators of the soil, harvest annually, according to Dr. B. 262,000,000 bushels of grain.—The farmers of New York about 51,000,000.

A BRITISH COMMANDER CRAZY.—The Commander of her Britannic Majesty's brig of war Lynch, on the Irish coast, went crazy not long ago, and was guilty of one of the maddest acts imaginable. But for the presence and firmness of his first lieutenant and other officers, it would have had a most tragical result.—Captain Bersiem, the commander, ordered the crew beat to quarters, and then directed the deck cleared for action, and the guns double shotted, primed, and fired into the town of Cork. The officers, however, interfered, enticed the captain into the cabin, and confined him. He was immediately removed, and the brig placed in the command of the first Lieutenant.

FOR SPEAKER.—The Pittsburgh Post recommends the Hon. William Wilkins, member of Congress from Pittsburgh district, as a suitable person for Speaker of the next House of representatives. A better choice, perhaps, could not be made.—*Phila. Times.*

WM. WILKINS.

This gentleman is spoken of by many of the Democratic papers as the next Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives. His recent election as member of Congress from federal Allegheny by a majority of nearly 500 over all his competitors is a strong argument in his favor. We hope that Pennsylvania will be served this time in the person of her worthy representative.—Let the press speak out in behalf of his claims.

York Gazette.

FEMALE LABOR.

Many of the most influential journals of the country have begun to agitate in favor of the oppressed seamstresses. We notice the following suggestions in the National Intelligencer:—

PLAN 1st.—Let the men form a society to be called "The Brothers of the Good Women." Let the members sign a pledge to buy the cloth for all their clothing, have it cut by the gentlemen tailors, and made by females, and at prices fixed by the Society, to be paid in *cash down* by the individuals having the work done. Let it be a privileged subject—let long-depressed hearts be lifted up.

PLAN 2d.—(Something for our noble ladies.)—Let there be a Female Society to be called "The Sisters of the Sisters." Let them give a pledge to wear nothing but what is made up by females *here*, at prices to be fixed also by the Society, as near as may be.

REMARK.—By the above modes of action not only would large sums be distributed among the good females of our city, to support, to comfort themselves and families, but there would be so much saved to our wealth and circulation, which now goes abroad, and would of course be a benefit to the dry goods dealer, the grocer, the market-people, and every other interest in the community. Let one city—an admirable and excellent one, I think—be renowned for benevolence, industry, and comfort, as well as for morals, religion and honor.

In relation to the same subject we quote the following from the Philadelphia Ledger:—

And what is this *way of the world?* We answer, the degradation of labor, the reduction of *wages* below the compensation of every thing else; the doctrine which teaches that *labor* is merely an instrument of wealth to the employer, and not an instrument of wealth to the laborer. And what is the remedy? The determination of the laborer to make his labor an instrument of wealth to himself, and not merely an instrument of wretched subsistence to himself, and of wealth and power to his employer. And how shall this be done? We answer, by a *tariff*. We mean not a tariff of duties upon foreign manufactures, but a tariff of prices upon labor. Let laborers be true to themselves, and *capital* will be true to them. Let them combine, not to beat and kill each other, but to aid each other in enforcing their *tariff*. Peaceful combinations of laborers, like the same combinations among capitalists, if properly devised and conducted, will produce their natural results, the protection of the associates.

✓ CONFESSION OF A MURDER.

We learn from the Cumberland Civilian, that Wm. S. Chrise, recently convicted in Allegeny county court, of the murder of Abraham Frey, has made a full confession of his guilt. He states that being about 40 yards from the house, he overheard a quarrel between Frey and wife, of which he was the subject. It was then that the idea of murdering his victim first flashed on his mind; to use his own language, "it came upon him like powder." As soon as Frey was out of sight of the house, he approached him from behind, and as they quarrelled, struck him with a large stone which he held in his fist, and which broke the skull. He gave him one blow more with the hoe after he was down to make the deed secure. After this, he carried the body from the road to where it was found.

Chrise is now apparently deeply penitent, and the Rev. Mr. Buol of the Episcopal Church, has visited him several times since his conviction. His death warrant from the Governor is expected in a day or two. *Balt. Clipper.*

MALT AND SPIRITS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The British Recorder gives a comparitive table of malt made in Great Britain and Ireland for the years 1836, 1840, and 1842, showing a decrease in four years, from 1836 to 1840, of 5½ millions of bushels, and in two years, from 1840 to 1842, a further decrease of 5½ millions; or, in six years, a decrease of 11,090,969 bushels, or 25 per cent. From the same source we learn that there has been in three years a decrease in rum of 26 per cent; and in wines of all kinds in the same period, 22 per cent. In French brandy, in two years, 14 per cent and Geneva 33 per cent.—In Ireland, in three years, whiskey has diminished 50 per cent; 8,800 beer shops have been closed in the past five or six years. The extracts are from official returns brought down to the year 1843.

DEATH OF THE EDITOR OF THE JEFFERSON INQUIRER.—The Jefferson Democratic Club, James Buchanan, Esq. presiding, on the decease of the editor, WILLIAM LUSK, Esq. (who died on the 26th ult. as follows:—

"Mr. Lusk emigrated to this State from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1839; and devoted himself with zeal to his favorite pursuit, agriculture. He subsequently became the proprietor of the Inquirer, and to which he gave all his attention and industry. He was a vigorous and active thinker, a bold writer and an intrepid advocate of the cause he had espoused. No man ever lived who had a higher sense of honor; and no one ever possessed a more charitable heart. Ardent in his friendships, and liberal and courteous in his intercourse with society, he had attached to himself a large circle of friends who esteemed and loved him. He was an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, and a kind neighbor. He had been prostrated for many months, with a pulmonary disease. He had no fear of death! In his boyhood he had been an actor in the bloody fight of Chippowa and Lundy's Lane; and when he sunk under his disease, he met death with the courage of a soldier, and the resignation of a christian.

☞ Mr. BANCROFT, the new collector at Boston, has made several new appointments in the custom house, which the whigs do not like. One of the new incumbents has been found guilty, by the Atlas, of misspelling a word. As an offset, the Post gives the following anecdote:—

"As the Atlas gives a sample of democratic spelling, if you will permit me I will offer a small specimen of cookery in this particular department, as given by one of the predecessors (who is a whig) of this guilty 'loco foco.' There being a lot of sugar to be weighed, one of the custom house officers, wishing to give the information to one of his associates, masked one of the packages thus:—'*loafe sugar.*' One of his democratic friends, who noticed the orthography, suggested to this whig the importance of a little alteration; whereupon flared the 'learned gentleman' and said, 'If w-a-n-t doesn't spell weight, I should like to know what the d**l it does spell?' A whig victory was immediately proclaimed."

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—We understand that Col. Andreas will be a candidate for re-election to the Clerkship of the House of Representatives, at the coming session. The Colonel is a good clerk, a clever fellow, and personally very popular.

Phila. Sp. Times.

☞ The Cincinnati Message thus speaks of the manager of a two cent Theatre in that city. It is highly concentrated:—

"No human being can conceive the extent of William Shires' popularity; and no man can imagine a space so small, in which the little souls of his enemies could not find ample room to hop about. William Shires!—the bright lustre of his fame will never be tarnished while freemen prize their patriot sires, or while the sweet song of Columbia are fond of pickled beans. William Shires!

Phœbus! what a name
To fill the speaking trump of future fame."
William Shires! You'll lose a devil of a tall house on Monday night!"

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—We find the following beautiful thought in a corner of an obscure country paper. Whose is it?

"When the thunder rolls, drowned men, in all their ghastliness, rise to the tops of their watery graves.—Even so when the storm of affliction is heard, our bitterest thoughts rise up from the still depths of the soul, and make us gaze with strained eyes and blanched cheeks on the corses of buried hopes."

LATER FROM MONTEVIDEO.—*A Flareup with the American Consul.*—The Cuba, at Boston, brings news to the 19th August. A correspondence had taken place between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay and the British and American Consuls at Montevideo.

Accorable to the N. Y. Herald, the Minister, in a circular dated July 13th, prohibited foreign vessels from trading to the port Bueco, at the east of Montevideo, then in the hands of Oribe, who obtained his supplies there.

The British Consul does not hesitate to assent to the prohibition, and promises to warn his countrymen against violating it.

The American Consul denies any right of the Montevidean government to regulate the trade of any port in the hands of their enemies. He shows, by decisions of the Supreme Court, that the United States claim no such privilege themselves; and for these reasons he protests against the closing of the port of Bueco, and says that he shall protest against any seizure of American vessels made under it. He takes the same occasion to protest against the seizure already made, on the 17th, on the schooner Carolina, at Montevideo, going at length into a consideration of that case. The brig Trafalgar had also been seized on the 19th, it seems; but the U. S. ship John Adams having boarded her, the prize crew deserted, and she proceeded to Buenos Ayres."

BANISHMENT OF VIDOCQ.—The Prefect of Police has notified Vidocq to leave Paris. The order runs thus:

"Whereas one Vidocq was condemned the 7th of Nivose, year 5, (revolutionary calendar,) by the criminal tribunal of Douay, to eight years imprisonment for forgery—and, being pardoned in 1818, he pretends to have since received letters re-instating him in his former privilege as citizen, a pretense proved to be false upon examination; and whereas in consequence, the said Vidocq is now obnoxious to the decrees of the 19th of Ventrose, year 13; and 17th of July, 1806;

"Therefore, the said Vidocq is enjoined to appear at the office of the Prefect of police within eight days, (1st division, 1st bureau,) in order to receive a passport for the residence he may think proper to choose."

Vidocq, who now lives in *la salle des Pas Perdus*, has declared his intention not to obey this order, to await a summons from the Courts in order to test the legality of the measures taken against him, after the acquittal that had just been given by the Royal Court of Paris.—*Courrier des Etats Unis.*

COMMODORE TUCKER.

We remember of hearing this venerable man relate his receiving his first commission in our Navy. He was at Marblehead, soon after his return from England, and at the time Washington was at Cambridge. Tucker, then a young man, was cutting wood before his mother's door, when a gaily dressed officer rode down the street. It was in the dark of the evening, and the officer seeing Tucker thus employed, rode up to him and asked if he would inform him where the "Honorable" Samuel Tucker resided. Tucker, astonished, answered in the negative, saying, "there is no such man lives here; there is no other Sam Tucker in this town but myself." Immediately on hearing this, the officer raised his beaver, and bowing low, presented with his commission in the Navy.

DEFINING A POSITION.

An editor out West has just come out with a new paper. His inaugural is the most radical thing we have lately read. He says:—"We haven't got any political principles, except we believe in "roast beef" and "hard cider," and go John Tyler the whole hog, including the tail. We love all the girls harder than a mule can kick—the pretty ones in particular—and one we know, double refined particular. We are out for total absurnation of all *back cushions* as makes the women's coats stand out behind, (we're a modest boy, and don't like to say "bustles.") We're in for the abrogulation of all soap locks, cheek locks, lip locks.—We abominate all stamps, because they impede locomotion. We go the whole temptation society to the bottom of the barrel."

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ENGLAND.

The New Bedford Mercury learns that an unusual rumbling noise was heard on Tuesday morning at 10 minutes before 8 o'clock, in the towns of Canton, Sharon, Stoughton, South Dedham, and other towns in that vicinity. The first sound was like a heavy explosion, but it continued like the rumbling of thunder for upwards of a minute and then died away. The houses were sensibly shaken in the towns above mentioned, the doors were jarred open, and dishes on the breakfast tables rattled. Various conjectures were given as to the cause, but from its heavy and continued shaking of the ground for so great a distance, it was generally believed to have been a slight shock of an earthquake, though such phenomena are rare in that quarter.

FIRST BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Sun contains the following particulars relative to the funds remaining in the hands of the Trustees of the first bank of the United States:—

"We have already stated that there is an application now before the Supreme Court relative to the funds remaining in the hands of the surviving Trustees of the first Bank of the United States. About a year ago or more, public notice was given by these Trustees that they had presented the accounts of their trust to the proper Court, accompanied with a statement, in which they said that a sum of above twenty thousand dollars remained in their hands unclaimed by the parties entitled to receive it. This amount, it was then presumed, consisted in part of dividends declared while the bank was in operation, and which had never been applied for, and in part also of depositors's balances which may have remained uncalled for; but principally, it was supposed, of unclaimed instalments on the capital from the Trust funds. The charter of the Bank expired on the 4th of March, 1811, and as more than thirty-two years have since elapsed, many of those who were stockholders at the time are now deceased, and their heirs or representatives may not be aware of these instalments being due to their estates. It is therefore suggested that public notice be given, in which might be specified the names and residences of the several stockholders on whose shares instalments are yet uncalled for, and the amounts due to them respectively—also the dividends and balances of deposits. It is quite probable that there are many individuals and families to whom the sums which they would be entitled to receive from this source would now be essentially serviceable.

The following instalments on the capital stock have been paid to the shareholders since the dissolution of the Bank, viz:

1812, June 1,	70	per cent, on the capital stock.	
Do. Oct. 1,	15	do	do
1813, April 1,	7	do	do
1815, April 3,	5	do	do

making together 100 per cent, or $400 per share.

Also the following extra instalments:

1817, Feb. 28,	4	per cent, being	$16 per share.
1820, April 24,	13	do	7 "
1823, May 9,	24	do	9 "
1830, May 1,	4	do	2 "
1834, Sept. 4,		do	2 05 "

Amount of extra instalments $36 05 pr share, being a little more than 9 per cent.

THOSE $1000 NOTES—NO MURDER.

O. M. Lowndes, Esq., returned from Philadelphia last evening, says a New York paper of yesterday, whither he had been to investigate the mystery relative to the two one thousand dollar notes, of the National Bank of this city, one of which was taken from the person who offered it to be changed at Haraden's; and the other from the colored man John Winrow. The affair confirms the statements of the two colored men, Tilman and Augustus, who came on from Philadelphia to change the notes, and who were arrested with Winrow. When they were arrested by officer Boyer, they both stated that the money had been given to them by a colored waiter named Risdon Bacon, of the United States Hotel, in Philadelphia, who said he had found the notes in one of the water closets of the hotel. After their arrival here they said they applied to Winrow, who is a waiter at a gambling establishment in Broadway, to get one of the notes changed, and he made application to the young white man who offered it at Haraden's and to whom he promised one hundred dollars if he succeeded in the operation. On the arrival of Mr. Lowndes at Philadelphia, he immediately called upon the Mayor of that city, and informed him of the nature of his business, when the Mayor as promptly replied that he knew all about it, and then stated, that a gentleman who had been boarding at the United States Hotel, in that city, for a few days, had called upon him, and stated that he had recently, while in New York, drawn nineteen $1000 notes, of the National Bank, a portion of which he was about to invest in some property in the State of Ohio. That on his arrival in Philadelphia he had two $1000 notes from the package, which had been placed in a belt around his body, and deposited them in a pocket wallet. In a short time afterward he missed the wallet, and gave immediate information to the proprietor of the house, stating at the time that his impression was that it had slipped from his pocket while in one of the outhouses of the establishment. Enquiry was made among the servants, and a search was found in the sink, with all the papers safe, but the two $1000 notes were missing. Bacon was accordingly put by the Mayor of Philadelphia, on the arrival of Mr. Lowndes, but denied all knowledge of having found the money, or of having given it to the colored men, Tilman and Augustus, to come to this city and change. The statement made by them having been corroborated in its essential points, Bacon was committed by the Mayor of Philadelphia on a charge of constructive larceny, and Tilman and Augustus, will be sent to-day as witnesses against him. The gentleman who lost the money left Philadelphia the morning after the wallet was found, and will be surprised to see by this article, which he will, in all probability, read in Ohio, that the bills have been recovered through the before mentioned strange circumstances. Had the young man who attempted to change the note taken it to any bank or broker in Wall street, instead of taking it to Haraden's Express office, it would have been changed in an instant.

THE RAVEL FAMILY.—The New York Tribune says:

"The Ravels, who have so long entertained our worthy citizens, have at length taken their departure. Gabriel, Jerome and Antoine, with their families, sailed on Monday in the Burgundy for Havre, to visit their father and grandfather at Toulouse, in the south of France. The father and grandfather have both acquired fortunes in the same business that is now raining wealth on the children. Gabriel takes out $80,000, which he has earned in the last ten years in Havana and the United States. The other members of the family, with Francoise at their head, left yesterday for Pernambuco and the Brazils, where they expect to be joined again by Gabriel and his companions during the winter. The family are very much united, and it is said the parting scene on board the vessel was very touching."

WHO SHALL DECIDE.

Mr. Webster, in the speech which he made before the agriculturists of Rochester, was pleased to remark.

"I do say, gentlemen, that the agriculture of this country is the great matter which demands protection. It is a misnomer to talk about the protection of manufacture: that is not the thing we want or need: it is the protection of the agriculture of the country!" [Repeated cheers.]

But a few weeks before this was stated, Mr. Clay, writing to the editors of the Tennessee Agricultural Journal, was also pleased to remark.

"Owing to the peculiar position of the United States, agriculture requires but little protection, and that confined to a few branches of it. It is otherwise with the other two interests. They require some protection against the selfish legislation and the rivalry of foreign powers." &c.

Either one or the other of these learned doctors must be in the wrong; and we should like to be informed, by some of their admirers, which one of the two is to be believed. As a high authority has nominated the gentlemen to run respectively as the Whig candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, perhaps they intend, as in the campaign of 1840, to adapt themselves to all classes of opinion.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE HON. JAMES BUCHANAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

At a meeting of the friends of the Hon. James Buchanan holden on the 28th inst., it was unanimously *Resolved*, That a committee consisting of the subscribers to this call be appointed for the purpose of calling a general meeting of the friends of that gentleman, at some convenient place and at an early period, for the purpose of urging his claims to the PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION on the Democracy of *Pennsylvania* and of the *Union*.

In pursuance of the above resolution we hereby give notice that a regular meeting of the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN will be held on *Tuesday evening, November the 7th*, at half past six o'clock, at the Washington Hotel, kept by James Armstrong, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the purposes named in the resolution.

JOHN ANDERSON,
WILSON M'CANDLESS,
THOMAS PHILLIPS,
HENRY S. MAGRAW,
JOHN B. GUTHRIE,
CHARLES SHALER,
Committee.

Saturday, Oct. 28, 1843.

RIOT.—There was considerable of a row in New Orleans on the 20th ult. and some of the Editors of the Delta, Democrat, and some runners for steamers, barding houses, who went on the ship to obtain boarders, and persons were seriously injured in the affray.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The New York Sun says that ten dollar bills of the North River Bank, altered from a genuine two, are in circulation. The alterations are well done, but the genuine bill of the denomination of $10 have on the two corners of one end the word TEN, and on the other the number X: while in the false bills all the four corners have upon them the head of Washington, as in the two dollar bills.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS ON THE LAKES.—The Steamboat Missouri struck a rock in Lake Huron, and was run aground in the St. Clair river. She will probably be got off without serious loss. The Steamboat Bunker Hill ran into the Propeller Independence, near Milwaukie, in the night, the latter disabled, and the wheel-house of the former carried away.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—The Boston Post says all the cotton factory stocks, and especially the Lowell, have greatly advanced in price within a few months, and are still rising. The causes of this sudden advance—amounting to fifty per cent, it remarks—are to be found in the opening of the China market, which swept off surplus stocks, the low rate of wages paid the operatives, and, withal, an unusually low price of raw material.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.—The Planters' Banner says, from all that we could learn in Lafourche, the cane crop is unusually backward, and but little sugar will be made before the first of next month. In Attakapas, we believe the cane crop is better than in Lafourche, but it will fall far short of our planters' expectations. The best crops that we have seen are on the Bayous Bœuf and Black.

DUTY ON FLOUR.—The Charleston Courier states that official information has been received from F. W. Robeson, Esq., United States Consul at Santa Martha, Nuw Grenada, that the Legislature of Santa Martha has imposed a duty of one dollar per barrel on flour, in addition to a previous one of fifty cents, making the duty now per barrel $6 52.

☞ There was nine feet water in the river at Cincinnati on the 20th ult. and rising. The arrivals of produce by the Canal were light, consequently freights particularly to New Orleans, were scarce

Flour was selling at $3,50 a 3,56, and Whiskey at 17½ a 17¾ cents.

NOT SUNK.—The Steamer "Harkaway," as stated in our paper yesterday.

THE "QUEEN CITY."—This is the name of a beautiful new Steamer, of 400 tons burthen, which has just been completed at Cincinnati. She is intended to run in the New Orleans trade, and will be commanded by Capt. T. S. Dugan.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

9 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
*Cicero, Patterson, St. Louis.
*Alps, Todd, Cin.
Orphans, Dales, Louisville.
Mingo Chief, Devinney, Nashville.
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville.
Moxahala, Parkinson, Mon. City.
New York, Gruvelier, Dock.
Allegheny, Dean, St. Louis.
Gossie, Morrison, do
Ohio Mail, Bailey, Cin.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
*Rutland, M'Clay, St. Louis.
*Brunette, Irwin, do.
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville.
Moxahala, Parkinson, Mon. City.
Belfast, Smith, Wheeling.

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

FRESH TEAS, COFFEE, and other Groceries, purchased on the best terms, for cash, just received and for sale by WM. MITCHELTREE,
n1-1wdaw No. 160, Liberty street.

GROUND NUTS.—Just received from Philadelphia, on consignment, 100 bushels African ground nuts, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, by JOHN D. DAVIS,
n1 corner Wood and Fifth streets.

Money Wanted.

WANTED immediately and on the best security, on mortgage on excellent property in town and country, and on good private security, if preferred, and for different periods, the following sums, viz: $5000, $5000, $3000, $2800, $1000, $750, $500, $200, $150, $100. Persons having money to lend will find undoubted security. A fair interest, and in several cases a good premium for money, and all in confidence, on applying at HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 9, 5th street. n1

FARMS FOR SALE AND RENT.—About 15 farms, and farms with mills, for sale on accommodating terms. Several farms wanted to rent by good farmers. Persons who wish farms to purchase, or have them to rent will please apply at HARRIS' General Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 9, 5th st.
n1

Groceries.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the WHOLESALE GROCERY AND PRODUCE BUSINESS,
At No. 20, Wood street, two doors from the corner of Front street, under the firm of W. J. HOWARD & Co., where they will be prepared to supply all those who may favor them with their orders, with groceries and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, on terms which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
WM. J. HOWARD,
n1-d&w1m ROBERT RODGERS.

AN ORDINANCE relating to Board Measurers.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled,

That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, any Board Measurer who shall neglect or refuse to make returns to the Wharf Master, of the number of feet of boards and lumber, he may measure for any person or persons, previous to collecting his own fees, shall, for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay to the city the sum of two dollars; and shall also be held liable for the wharfage of said boards or lumber.

Ordained and enacted into law in Councils, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1843.

M. ROBERTSON,
Pres't R. T., Common Council.
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k, C. C.
JOHN SHIPTON,
President, Select Council.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Cl'k, S. C.
n1-3t

50 BOXES CHOCOLATE,
10 do Gro. Pepper,
3 do " Allspice, together with Mustard, Ginger and Cocoa, will be sold very low to close consignment, by HASLMAN, JENNINGS & CO.
o18. 43. Wood street.

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

OHIO RIVER, October 11th, 1843.

WE, the undersigned, Passengers on board the S. B. 'Cicero,' take great pleasure in recommending SAMUEL HOUSE, as being a polite, attentive and [illegible] Steward, and are of the opinion that he [illegible] ways, to the utmost of his power, endeavor to [illegible] those who travel on said Boat.

Julia Barry, P. A. Laughorne,
Martha Brown, Martin Gerrerson,
Henrietta F. Estes, Robert A. Beebe,
J. C. Coulihan, James Branagan,
Samuel Thompson, Mary Emily Orr,
Frederika Kaiser, George M. Richardson,
Jerome Cousville. o31—3t*

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.

JUST received, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, Cream Nuts, Ground Nuts, (African) Cocoa Nuts and Cranberries.
LLOYD & CO.
oct 31. 140 Liberty street.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—Thinking to get rid of my complaint, she purchased a box of McLane's Liver Pills, took them as per directions, felt much relieved, used a second box, and is nearly cured. I believe it was the Liver Pills that effected a cure. I can therefore fully recommend M'Lane's Liver Pill to those persons whose Liver is diseased. JOSEPH BOYD,
12 miles from Pittsburgh.
For sale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,
oct 31. Corner of 4th and Wood sts. Pitts.

8 BBLS. HOPKIN'S EXTRA ALCOHOL, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
oct 31 JONATHAN KIDD.

400 LBS. CARRIT & SON'S SCOTCH SNUFF, just received and for sale by
oct 31 JONATHAN KIDD,
Corner 4th and Wood sts, Pitts.

COFFEE, TEA, &c, &c.

250 BAGS best quality Rio green coffee,
150 packages Souchong qualities, part pring,
20 boxes loaf and lump Sugar,
New Orleans Sugar, in hhds and tbls.
No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, in bbls and half bbls.
In store and for sale on accommodating terms, by
o23-1w. R. GALWAY,
No. 4, Com'l Row, near canal.

DR. M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC.—A fresh supply of this valuable medicine for expelling worms from the system. Parents whose children are afflicted with worms may depend on this article if given according to directions. Certificates of its efficacy can be shown to convince any person of its surprising activity any promptness in expelling worms, and thus saving the lives of hundreds of children.
Forsale at the Drug Store of JON. KIDD,
oct 31 Corner of 4th and Wood sts. Pitts.

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, hosiery, 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 stock. 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 INWIN'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 gentlemen 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