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

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1843.

To the Public.

An article appeared in the Aurora of Nov. 2, signed "An American Democrat," in which a stale and slanderous charge is reitorated, viz: That I denied my signature to a note of hand given to *Wm. Robinson, Jr. Esq.* for $50, and also put in the plea that I was a minor when the note was signed.

Ever since I assumed the position of a political editor, I have studiously forborne to put my own personal controversies into print, or to use the columns of any paper with which I was connected, as a means of revenging my own private wrongs, or venting personal ill-will against those who have injured me. And it is now with much hesitation that I allude to the article of this cowardly defamer, who has shrunk from affixing his proper name to his scandalous attack, no doubt from a fear that a history of his own pecuniary transactions, might be enable the public to judge of his fitness to canvass those of others. But as he is the first who has undertaken to go into a detail of the matter, while others have only alluded to it in general terms, and as it is a continual point of attack for every one who has either personal or political quarrels with me, I will here take occasion to set it in a proper light before the public, and I hope to be able wholly to remove the imputation attempted to be cast upon me.

Some years ago a suit was brought against me, on a due bill for fifty dollars, drawn in favor of Wm. Robinson, Jr. For reasons which I deemed satisfactory at the time the suit was brought, I resolved to resist the collection of the claim of Mr. ROBINSON, and took counsel on the subject. It is, however, known to my intimate friends, that I did not contemplate employing the plea of minority to avoid payment of the debt, or to take any legal advantage, but intended to contest the cause on grounds of equity. I was induced, however, to give the cause entirely into the hands of my Attorney, who made a *legal* defence, and put in the plea that I was a minor when the note was signed. My friends well know, that at the time he concluded on making that defence, I *refused* to sanction it, and, instead of procuring the testimony requisite to sustain it, I declined to proceed, and paid the money. I subjoin notes from both the Attorneys in the case, which will show the part I took in it:

MR. W. H. SMITH:—DEAR SIR: In reply to your note relative to a suit between W. Robinson, jr., Esq., and yourself, in which I was the plaintiff's Attorney, I have to state that in the whole transaction you seemed to have submitted the matter to your counsel, by whom the business, on your part, was exclusively conducted. In regard to having denied your signature, which I observe has been charged upon you, I was always under the impression that that, as well as all the other matters in the defence, were suggested and urged by your Attorney. I do not remember to have seen you at the Justice's office more than once, (the first hearing) during the different hearings of the case, and then you took no part in the proceedings.

I will further state that as soon as we had a personal and private interview on the subject, the matter was arranged, and the whole settled entirely to my satisfaction and that of my client, and the money paid.

W. O'H. ROBINSON,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1843. Plaintiff's Attorney.

MR. HAMILTON'S STATEMENT.

At the request of a friend of Wm. H. Smith. I state that I was his Attorney in the suit of Wm. Robinson, jr. vs Wm. H. Smith. The suit was to enforce the payment of a note, the payment of which I believed ought not, at that time, to have been pressed, and I chose to put the plaintiff on proof of everything, without admitting or denying anything, necessary to entitle him to recover. And as to the plea of infancy, I deemed it my duty at the time to put it in, as I have in many other cases, without being anxious about my client's opinion in reference to it. It is not unusual with myself, and I presume with other gentlemen of the bar, to put in such pleas as will meet the case without consulting my client whether that plea is "non est factum," "Infancy," or "the Statute of Limitations." If clients are to answer for such acts of their Attorneys, the reputation of some of our most distinguished public men might be tarnished. My recollection is that Mr. Smith was not present before the Alderman on the day that the proof of the note was required by me.

Nov 2, 1843. THOMAS HAMILTON.

For further information on this subject if any be desired, I willingly refer to Col. ROBINSON himself, who has been mentioned in the attack upon me, and whose impressions of the transaction are exactly similar to those of his Attorney.

The charge of "Native Americanism" which this scoundrel in ambush has preferred, I have before answered to the satisfaction, I have no doubt, of all who have any feeling in the matter, or who could be satisfied by any explanation of mine. And now I have but one request to make of this sneaking scribbler: that he will attach his proper signature to anything more he may have to say—if he does so, I am confident he will be found to be the last man who should seek to cast a stigma on any man on account of pecuniary transactions.

W. H. SMITH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—We are gratified to observe the unanimity with which the democratic papers throughout the state urge the propriety of the election of the Hon. WM. WILKINS to the Speakership of the next Congress. In speaking of this matter, the Freeport Columbian says: "We should be highly gratified to witness such a result, as in Judge Wilkins Pennsylvania presents a man of talents, experience, and well calculated in every respect to fill the honorable station creditably. The Democratic press throughout Pennsylvania should speak out on this matter, and urge their own claims, for in justice the North is entitled to the Speaker, and which of the northern states can present a better man than Mr. Wilkins. For talents, decision and firmness of character there are few his superiors. He has been weighed in a balance and not found wanting."

ELECTIONS.—The election in New York for members of the Legislature takes place on next Tuesday. In Michigan, for Governor, three members of Congress, and members of the Legislature on the 9th of November; Mississippi for Governor, four members of Congress, and members of the Legislature, on the 6th and 7th November; Massachusetts, for Governor, members of the Legislature, and four Representatives in Congress to fill vacancies in the delegation, on the 13th; Maine, for five members of Congress to fill vacancies in the delegation on the 13th; and Vermont on the 14th, for a member of Congress in the second district.—There is also a vacancy in the Georgia delegation, occasioned by the death of Col. John Millen.

☞ Dr. Lardner arrived in Boston on Friday, accompanied by his assistants, and having with him Russell's Planetarium. He will give his lectures at the Melodeon, which he has hired for the purpose.

NORTH CAROLINA.—There are 25 cotton factories in this state; the capital invested about a million and fifty thousand dollars; the number of spindles about 50,000; persons employed from 12 to 1500, and the number of bales of cotton consumed not less than fifteen thousand.

TOO BAD.—From the Message of Governor Jones, to the Legislature of Tennessee, it appears there are now in that State. more than fifty thousand white persons over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write. No wonder that the whigs should carry the State.

Wilkes county, North Carolina, is another place where the whigs are always certain of a glorious triumph. It appears that in this county there are 4396 white persons over the age of twenty years, of whom 2646 can *neither read nor write*. This county gave Gen. Harrison 1450 votes, and Van Buren 114; and at the congressional election the vote was, Mitchel, (fed.) 1709, Reid, (dem.) 123. Montgomery and Camden are said to be in about the same proportion. Coon skins, log cabins and hard cider are the leading arguments of whigery, and they are better adapted to the capacity of such a constituency as the inhabitants of Wilkes county than all the printed documents that could be sent forth. Hence the overwhelming majority given for federalism.

MOBILE.—The yellow fever had almost entirely disappeared from Mobile, at the last accounts.

CANADIAN FINANCES.—HANDLING THE FUNDS.—It appears that twenty-six members of the Lower House, including the members of the Cabinet, hold lucrative offices under the Government—and that the amount paid in direct salaries to a certain number of these gentlemen (not including those who are paid by fees) is £22,701 17s. 6d. Of £4,222 4s. 6d. received for marriage licenses, only a miserable £161 16s. 6d. has escaped the general scramble; and how *that* managed to remain (says a Provincial paper) is a mystery.

ACQUITTAL OF RICKETS.—PALMER C. RICKETS, Editor of the Cecil (Md.) Whig, who was indicted for shooting A. T. FORWOOD some time since, has been acquitted. On the trial Mr. Rickets fully established the truth of the statement he made immediately after the fatal encounter, which was published in our paper, and proved that the act was committed in self defence.

☞ The members of the Philadelphia Bar addressed a complimentary letter to WM. A. PORTER, Esq., on his retiring from the office of Sheriff. This compliment must be gratifying to Mr. Porter, as it comes from gentlemen of all political parties; and when it is remembered with what a strong feeling of disapprobation his appointment to the office was regarded, not only in Philadelphia, but throughout the state, this change in public sentiment shows that he has other merits than high official connexions.

SANTA ANNA'S MODE OF PROTECTING "HOME INDUSTRY."—This Mexican despot has adopted a means of driving off foreign competition, which will be regarded by our free trade advocates as infamous, and will hardly receive the approval of the most ultra protectionist. He has issued a decree prohibiting all foreigners except those naturalized in Mexico, those married to Mexican women, and those who reside in the Republic with their families, from pursuing any retail trade within its limits. Six months from the date of the decree is allowed for those not excepted to wind up their business. Any foreigner not excepted, who, after the expiration of the said period, shall engage or continue in any species of retail trade, is to forfeit his goods, and incur a penalty equal to their value. Foreigners can have workshops in any part of the Republic, and can sell by retail the articles of their own manufacture, *provided* they employ any Mexican apprentices or workmen.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening of last week, says the Carlisle Volunteer, as the train of cars from the east, was passing near Smith's Warehouse, about five miles above Newville, a young man, named Daniel Finafrock, who was standing outside the passenger car, on the platform, by some means unknown, was precipitated from his position and fell acrosstho track, when the cars in the rear passed over both his legs and severed them above the knees. He was taken to his residence in Shippensburgh, where he expired in about three or four hours after the accident occurred. He had been married but a few months. How he fell from the car is unknown, as no person was witness to the accident.

DEATH FROM RUM.—On Saturday night last, at Richmond, Va., two negroes got quarreling about a glass of rum, when one said he would buy a pint if the other would drink it, which was assented to. The liquor was furnished; when the negro drained the pint cup and laid it on the counter, bottom up. He then drank a quantity of water and started on a run. On Sunday morning his dead body was found. The matter will undergo examination, and the one who purchased the liquor probably be tried for murder.

KNOWING RACERS.—Capt. Brown, in his "Biographical Sketches of Horses," relates the following anecdotes:

In the year 1752, Mr. Quinn had a famous racer, who entered into the spirit of the course as much as his master. One day, finding his opponent gradually passing him, he seized him by the legs, and both riders were obliged to dismount, in order to separate the infuriated animals, who were engaged with each other in the most deadly conflict; they were got apart with much difficulty.

Forrester had won many a well contested race; at length, over-weighed and over-matched, the rally commenced. His adversary, who had been waiting behind, was quickly gaining upon him; he neared and eventually got abreast; they continued so till within the distance. They were parallel; but the strength of Forrester began to fail him. He made a last desperate plunge, seized his adversary by the jaw to hold him back, and it was with great difficulty he could be forced to quit his hold. Forrester, however, lost the race.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.—The N.O. Tropic of the 23d inst. says:—"Capt. Beasson, of the schooner Argus, eighteen days from Laguna, arrived yesterday, reports that when he left Laguna, active preparations had been for some time making, and hostilities were about to be re-commenced between Mexico and Yucatan. The latest accounts received at Laguna from Vera Cruz stated that there was no probability of the Yucatan commissioners coming to any amicable understanding with the Mexican Government."

FROM JAMAICA.

Files of the Kingston Gazette to the 23d Sept. have been received at the Exchange Reading Rooms, considerably later than the last advices we had direct.—The papers, however, are quite destitute of news.

We notice the death, by being thrown from his gig, of Hamilton Brown, a member of the Colonial Legislature, and spoken of by the Gazette as a man eminent for benevolence, integrity and all the good qualities of a citizen.

FROM CAMPEACHY.

By an arrival at New Orleans on the 20th, news from Yucatan had been received as late as the 10th inst.

The Commissioners sent to Mexico for the purpose of entering into a treaty of peace and amity with that government, had not yet returned.

It was thought another war between the two countries would be inevitable, as quite a belligerent feeling had begun to manifest itself among the Yucatecoes, in consequence of the tardy movements of the Mexican Government in relation to the proposed treaty, which had been increased by a late proclamation from the Mexican Government, closing the port of Laguna against all vessels belonging to Yucatan.

A MONSTER MURDERER.—A correspondent of one of the Savannah papers, who has been writing some sketches of the Island of Jamaica, alludes to an estate called Edinburg Castle, and says that some years back, it was the scene of many atrocious murders. It was occupied by a man of the name of Hutchison, whose delight was to decoy travelers into his den, to entertain them with a seeming hospitality, and then during the hours dedicated for repose, murder his unsuspecting victims, whose bodies he consigned to a deep and dark pit adjoining his house. The man is represented to have been wealthy, and possessed of education, and to have been incited to the perpetration of his bloody deeds from no motives of plunder, but solely form an infernal gratification derived to his murderous spirit from witnessing the streaming blood and dying agonies of his victims. But the guilt of the wretch was brought to light. A neighbor of the name of Callender, went to Hutchison's estate to complain of the trespass of some of his cattle—he was received with great apparent friendship, and promised that there should be no ground of complaint for the future.—Hardly had he taken his leave, and proceeded a few paces from the house, when a bullet from the hand of Hutchison laid him dead. Happily this murderous transaction was witnessed by a servant of Callender, who, unknown to Hutchison, had remained outside the house. He immediately spread the alarm, a diligent search was forthwith instituted, and by the aid of some lighted straw the murdered body of Callender was discovered in the pit. It it said that about forty watches were found concealed in various parts of the murderer's dwelling. They had been the property of his victims. Hutchison fled, but being pursued by the most vigilant search, was, after an ineffectual attempt at suicide captured, tried, condemned and executed at Spanish Town. At his trial he manifested the most desperate defiance, and bequeathed a hundred pounds in his will for the erection of a monument, which was to bear this inscription:

"Edward Hutchinson hanged in Spanish Town, in the year of HIS Lord, 1783.
Their sentence, pride, and malice I defy;
Despise their power, and like a Roman die."

FROM AFRICA.

We learn from Capt. Yarrington, of schr. Triumph, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Sierra Leone, that the day before he left the port of Goree, it was reported that the natives had risen on the French residents at Senegal. Two of the French inhabitants were killed, and forty of the natives. Three French men-of-war that were lying at Goree were immediately despatched to their assistance.

WEST INDIES.

The Journal of Commerce has late advices from St. Kitts and Bermuda, from which we learn that great complaints are made at the former place, and were occupying the attention of its Legislature, of clandestine emigration from that Island, and of the irregular practices which prevail in regard to the deportation of laborers thence to Trinidad and the Southern Colonies. Emigration agents are in the habit of enticing ignorant persons from their homes and families under false pretences.

Archdeacon Bratewaite was about to embark for England for the recovery of his health, which had become impaired from his laborious exertions in the discharge of his functions as Archdeacon of the Island and rector of the Parish of Sausette.

A false alarm of earthquake hurried the people out of church in ludicrous confusion on the 24th ult.

☞ Some editors are making a great ado about a recent circular of the Postmaster General, directing the enforcement of the law against the transportation of letters and papers by mail carriers out of the mail.—This law has been enforced for may years, so far as it applied to mail carriers by stages, without causing any complaint! but when it is applied to railroads, and the *city papers* begin to feel the restriction, a great outcry is raised, and the law denounced as absurd, oppressive and unjust. Congress should either repeal the law and discontinue the mails on these railroads, leaving the public to seek the private accommodations so much vaunted by the complaints, or rigidly enforce the law, and prevent all competition—the only way by which the receipts can be made to pay the expenses of transportation. We think while the law in question exists, (and while the present mail arrangements continue it should exist,) the Postmaster General is right, and in duty bound to seek its faithful observance.—*Kennebec Journal.*

A FRONTIER DIFFICULTY.

We take the following from a letter in the New York Express:

"KINGSTON, (Canada) Oct. 22, 1843.

"The agent of the St. Regis Indians informs me that he received a message from St. Regis, on Saturday night, informing him that the American Indians in the 'American village' had declared that the whole village of St. Regis was ceded to the United States by the Ashburton treaty, and, set on by certain designing men, they had gone on staking out and leasing the lands to white men. The British Indians, in their perplexity, were at a loss to determine what course to take, and sent to the agent for instructions. The agent, acting on the advice of Sir Charles Metcalf, directed the British Indians to use whatever force was necessary to drive the intruders from their part of the village; to arrest all engaged in the business, and send them to Montreal jail, and if they are not strong enough of themselves, the aid of her majesty's forces will be promptly furnished them. The whole business is, undoubtedly, the getting up of some designing men, who think they will be the gainers by creating a disturbance. The boundary, according to the Ashburton treaty, is distinctly marked through the village, and is the line that always separates the two divisions of the tribe—the British and American Indians."

A GERMAN VILLAGE IN OHIO.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, gives an interesting description of Zoar, the village of the Separatists, on the Tuscarwas River, in the county of the same name, Ohio. It seems, says the writer, that "some 25 years ago, a few Germans left their native land, and having had some difference with their religious associates, assumed the name of 'Seperatists,' and repaired to this country to seek a future home, where they could at once secure to themselves a certainty of a living, and enjoy the blessings of religious liberty.—They were headed by a man named Bimerler, who conducted them to this place, where they purchased about 3,000 acres of land, then a wilderness. They went to work with great spirit and zeal, and by continued industry and economy, have now one of the pleasantest villages in the State. They have since been adding to their possessions, which at this time consist of about 7000 acres of land, a considerable portion of it handsomely improved and laid off into large fields, with much taste and regularity.

The village is thus described:—"They have a splendid hotel with a cupolas conveniently, and in some respects elegantly arranged and furnished, possessing numerous attractions, to travellers and visitors, not to be found in many large cities. I always take this place in my route north, and enjoy quite a luxury in partaking of the fine accommodations and fare here presented; nearly everything is of their own production. Their storehouse is large, and contains every thing in that line. The dwelling, or rather the Mansion of their leader is certainly a curiosity. In addition to the size and external splendor of the building, it is furnished with much taste and neatness: adjoining (separated only by a street,) is the large and beautiful public Garden, embracing about two acres of ground laid off in a singularly neat and handsome manner. Immediately in the centre is a circle of about twenty feet in diameter enclosed with a railing, and entered by four small gates at opposite directions: and in the centre on an elevated small circle, stands a fine centenary plant, now about twenty years old, and the whole is filled up with many beautiful flowers. Towards the centre circle all parts of the garden radiate, forming beds of various shapes, laid off with great regularity, and filled with every thing calculated to gratify the eye or taste. The greenhouse is large, and abounds with many choice and valuable plants. They have one flourishing Green Bay Tree with a few young ones coming up around it; the leaves are strongly spiced."

Mr. Bimerley is now 70 years of age, and some anxiety is felt as to who shall succeed him on his death.

INHUMAN MURDER AND ARSON.

The New York Express of Monday last, has the following dreadful story:

A young German, named William Leitzer, murdered his wife yesterday morning, fired the bed on which she lay, and went off for a while, thinking, no doubt, he would avoid detection. He kept a sort of merchant tailor's establishment in Broadway, adjoining the Broadway House, and lived in the back part of the store, which was divided from the front by a curtain. The alarm of fire was sounded about half past six o'clock, and the neighbors, in connexion with officers Fream and Relyea and Justice Matsell, forced in the rear door. The fire was extinguished, and the unhappy wife discovered lying on a lot of feathers, (the bedstead and bedtick having been consumed) a pillow over her face and breast, and she perfectly dead—a portion of her limbs being so much burnt that the bones lay perfectly bare. Herself, and her husband, it appears, have lived for a long time unhappily, and the monster in human shape has taken this mode, apparently, to get rid of her. It is evident that he first smothered her with the pillow, then set to work, by the destruction of the building and the victim, to conceal all traces of his crime. They were both young. He appears to be about twenty-six years of age, and is an uncommonly fine looking young man. His hair and whiskers (of which he has a luxuriant quantity) are of the flaxen or golden kind—his features are extremely even, and he is tall and well made. His person was greatly set off during the inquest by a handsome plaid sash, negligently thrown round his neck, shewing he had great regard for appearance. The unhappy young wife, as she lay, presented a melancholy though deeply interesting and strange picture. She seems to have been uncommonly good looking, and of petit, elegant make. The pillow used for her destruction covered her breast and face, and protected it from the fire—the rest was a blackened mass, and the contrast was striking in the extreme. Never was a more perfect specimen of finished and beautiful outline than her face and chest—never a more shocking one than that presented by her cindered limbs. A canister which had contained spirit gas lay near the bed, and it is supposed that the wretch threw the gas over the body of the deceased after he had murdered her, so that it might readily ignite. Pieces of cloth and combustible matter were found under the feet of the murdered woman, and also two holes in the floor, shewing an appearance of fires having been kindled under each side of the foot of the bedstead, or cot.

The Coroner held an inquest over the body, and the jury returned the following verdict:—That the said Ann Leitzer came to her death by being wilfully and feloniously suffocated by William Leitzer, her husband, on the 29th Oct., inst., who afterwards fired the premises.

The prisoner received the announcement with very little concern. He was conducted to the Tombs.

From the Pennsylvanian.

METAPHYSICAL.

In one of Brownson's articles in the "Democratic Review," about the "Origin of Government," the following passage occurs, in an attempted definition of humanity:

"We are to bear in mind that the genus Humanity—what we call human nature—is no logical abstraction, but a real existence, and in some sort, an existence independent of individuals. This is only saying that humanity is humanity. This settled, we may proceed a step further. Humanity, in this generic sense is causative, active, creative. This is affirmed in affirming that humanity is a reality. Our notion of reality is our notion of being or substance, or something that is. But our notion of something that *is*—that is to say, of being or substance, is precisely our notion of cause or causative force.

This perhaps is as fine a thread of causality as if it were spun by some transcendental Archne, and we are not surprised that our friend of the Wilkesbarre Farmer should have been induced, on reading it, to exercise his reasoning powers somewhat after the same formula, in the subjoined exquisite definition of "humbug," which he adds to Mr. Brownson's "humanity," as a logical companion. "Humbug" has recently been classed as the fourth estate in the social and political fabric, and a critical analysis of the thing itself was a desideratum, which has been admirably supplied in the passage quoted below:

"We are to bear in mind that the genus of humbug, what we call natural humbug, is no logical abstraction, but has a real existence as much as a shad, and in some sort independent of fodder and friends just after being elected to a fat office, though never actually separable from individuals before election. This is only saying that humbug is still humbug any way you choose to fix it. This part of the weather being settled, we will venture a step or two further. Humbug, in this pepper and ginger sense, is causative of mischiefs, active as the greased end of perpetual motion, creative of promises and pancakes. This is both sworn to and affirmed in affirming that humbug is a member of the regular army. Our notion of being a member of the regular army is our faith in factions—and faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. But our notion of something that is, is our notion of a jackass—for a jackass, physically considered, conveys precisely our notion of cause, kicking, and causative force, and exists independent of individuals—so does a meeting-house."

CURE FOR WHAT IS CALLED A RUN-ROUND ON THE FINGER.

That disease of the finger or the toe, which is commonly called a "run-round," may be easily cured by a remedy so simple that persons who have not tried it are generally incredulous as to its efficacy. The first symptoms of the complaint are heat, pain, swelling, and redness at the nail. The inflamation, if not checked very soon, goes round the whole of the nail, causing intense pain, accompanied by a gathering of yellow matter, which, as soon as it appears, should be punctured or opened by a needle, not waiting till it has extended its progress; otherwise the finger will become excessively sore and intolerably painful and the nail will eventually come off. All this may be prevented at once, if, as soon as the swelling and inflamation begin, the finger is laid on flat on a table, and the nail then scratched all over (first lengthwise and then crosswise) with the sharp point of a pair of scissors, of a penknife, so as to scratch up the whole surface of the nail, leaving it rough and white. This little operation will not give the slightest pain, and we have never known it fail in stopping the progress of the disease, all symtoms of which will disappear by the next day. We have proved its efficacy by experience, and believe that every person who has tried it has found it a positive cure, if, done before matter begins to appear; and even then, it will generally succeed if that part of the gathering which assumed a yellow color is first opened with a needle, and the nail afterwards thoroughly scratched all over with the point of the scissors.—*Miss Leslie.*

REASONS WHY LAND SHOULD BE IMPROVED.

More can be cultivated with the same hands, because tilled with less hard labor.

Briars and shrubs disappear, and grasses appear.

Cattle damage the land and grass less, because they do not have to tramp so great a space to fill themselves

Less land required; less fencing.
Less trotting after horses and cows.
Less work at the Smith's shop.
Fewer whips worn out.
Stronger teams.
More manure, and less need for it.
A stimulous to action.
A protection against winter's frost and summer's heat.
A good example to children and neighbors.
Keeps off sheriffs and buzzards.
Stops emigration.
Produces money for books, and time for reading.
Surplus time and money for erecting buildings.
Also school houses and churches,
Produces time to travel, to lecture on economy and preach the gospel.
Produces sociability and hospitality.
Makes a paradise of a barren, plenty out of poverty, a blessing out of a curse.

The barn is filled, the diary is filled, the purse is filled, and the soul is filled with gratitude.

If the reader will reflect, he will discover that the number of good reasons why the farmer should improve his land, is almost innumerable.—*Cultivator.*

ATTEMPT TO ROB A LAND OFFICE.—A rogue while in the act of descending from the upper story of the building where the land office is kept, at Milwaukie, lately, was fired upon by the clerk. He immediately decamped, bleeding profusely, the shot wounding him in the face. The Sheriff offers a reward of $150 for his apprehension.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday morning, November 3.

Our rivers are in good order, and business very active on them. Our canals are also in good order, and just now great activity upon them, as the freighters will not receipt for freight after about the 10th inst., and they will probably be closed for the season about the 18th or 19th inst.

Business with many of our wholesale and commission merchants and manufacturers has been very good this week, and a great deal has been sold and shipped to all parts of the country. We find some houses very busily employed.

Flour.—The sales of the week have been about 5000 bbls, at $3 2) a 3 56¼ a 3 65¼, for choice lots, and all that comes to market is immediately bought, principally for the Eastern market.

Grain.—Wheat 62¼a65c Corn 28 a 30. Oats 18¾a20. Barley 40. Rye 33 a 40 cents per bushel.

Hay.—Sales $7 a 7,50 per ton.

Seed has fallen. Timothy $1,25. Clover. $4, a 4,25. Flax Seed, 87½ cents per bushel, from wagons and boats.

Beeswax.—Ready sale at 26c. a lb.

Groceries.—Stocks large and excellent, and sales good. Coffee, Rio 8 a 8¾. St. Domingo 7a7¼, Laguyra 8¼a9½ c per lb. Sugar has advanced about ½ a cent a lb. Sales in hhds 6 a 7 c, in bbls 7 a 7½ c a lb. Molasses, sales of 100 bbls at the river 26c a gallon; from stores 28 a 29c. Teas, Y. H., 40a75. Gunpowder and Imperial 62 a 80c a lb.

Feathers.—Sales from warehouses 28c, and from stores by the bag 29 a 30 c a lb.

Provisions.—Fresh Roll Butter in lbs. 8 to 9, in kegs dull 5 a 6 c. Lard in demand 6a6¼. Cheese plenty; sales in casks and boxes 4¾ a 5¼ cents a lb.—Beef Cattle from $2 to $3 per 100 lbs. Hogs $3. Sheep 31¼ to $1,25, and Calves $1,50 to $4 each.

Iron—Juniata Blooms 51 to $55 a ton. Sales of 10 tons of Juniata for par money at $51.

Pig Metal.—The sales have been large and principally for cash, par money. One sale of 400 tons good Allegheny Gray Metal $23, another of a 100 do do at $23; and another 100 tons Allegheny Hard at $22; besides other smaller sales.

Salt.—Sales of the week about 3000 bbls, at $1, from boats and warehouses in lots, and at $1,10 from stores.

Ashes: Sales of 20 tons scorchings at 2¾ at 4 mos. Pots at 3¾, and Pearls 4¾ a 5 cents a lb.

Fruit.—Dried Apples dull 40 a 45. Do Peaches, 87½a90 cents, Green Apples at $1 a $1 12½ per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Flour. Sales of 400 bbls James Patterson's extra family flour at $5 per bbl; other choice brands in a retail way for city consumption, $4 50 a 475. The export demand for good shipping brands has been light at $4 31¼, at which price holders are selling to realize this day. Rye flour readily commands $3; corn meal, $2 56¼.

Grain.—We quote Pennsylvania wheat with sales at 91 a 94 cents per bushel; Maryland 89 a 90 cents. Rye, Pennsylvania, 55 a 58; Southern do., 51 a 53.—Corn, yellow round, 52 a 53 cents; do. flat, 50 a 51; Southern flat 48 a 49. Sales of 400 bushels Delaware oats at 25 a 26½ cents.

Wool.—Sales to manufacturers of about 25,000 lbs, for immediate consumption within the following figures: Prime Saxony, 35 a 37 cents per lb; No. 1, 28 a 32 cents; No. 2, 25 a 28 cents; quarter and common, 25 cents; superfine pulled, 28 a 30 cents. No. 1, 25 a 27 cents.

Beeves.—1083 offered, viz: 52 Virginia, 74 Ohio, and 956 Pennsylvania, including 133 head driven on to New York. Sales dull at 3 a 4 for inferior to fair qualities; 4¼ a 4½ for prime, with a few extra prime at $4 75 per 100 lbs—100 left over.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

5 FEET FOUR INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
*Adelaide, Bougher, Cin.
*Cutter, Gray, do.
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville.
Moxahala, Parkison, Mon. City.
Monongahela, Stone, St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
Allegheny, Dean, Cin.
*Alps, Todd, do.
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville.
Moxahala, Parkison, Mon. City.

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

A House and Lot for Sale.

FOR SALE or barter, a good house and lot in the borough of Lawrenceville, about two miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and well located. The above property will be sold at a bargain for cash, or exchanged for store goods to suit the parties. For particulars please apply at HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 9, 5th st. n3

For New Orleans and Apalachicola.

THE new and substantial Steamer BOSTON, ROLAND, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on SATURDAY, 4th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES MAY.
n2.

☞ The Boston is furnished with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent the explosion of Boilers.

Travelling Agents Wanted.

A FEW YOUNG MEN are wanted to obtain subscriptions to Publications in the adjoining counties, to whom regular employment and liberal remuneration will be given. Apply at this office.
n2—1w.

Wanted.

AT the File Manufactory, corner of Liberty and O'Hara streets, two men to grind files and sad irons. Wages paid in cash every week. n2

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

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

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.

PRONOUNCED the most pleas and efficacious now in use the cure of coughs, colds, hoarsene influenza, tickling sensations of throat, whooping cough, &c, &c.

The Imperial Cough Syrup given relief to hundreds who have u it, and the proprietor is persuaded it has the power to impart benefit t cannot be claimed for the cough t tures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for cou are composed of spiritous and infl matory articles, which, while they g a little relief, really do harm.

The Imperial Cough Syrup conta no spiritous ingredients whatever, may be used in all cases not requir active medical treatment. The Im rial Cough Syrup has been used for the last six ye by the most respectable inhabitants of Pittsburgh vicinity. *Try it for yourselves.*

From Wm. K. Boden, Esq., Clerk of the Court uarter Sessions, of Beaver county.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir: Sometime in the win my wife was afflicted with a severe and distress cough, and hearing of your invaluable cough syrup purchased a bottle from S. T. Trimble, Esq., in Brid water, and after taking a portion of it two or th evenings on going to bed, she found immediate reli as also several friends have been relieved in seve cases. I am therefore satisfied that it is a safe a valuable medicine, and would recommend it to the who may be afflicted with severe coughs and colds.

W. K. BODEN.
March 28, 1843.

S. T. Trimble—Dear Sir: The bottle of Shinn Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup, which I purchas from you, had the desired effect in relieving the pression of my breast, and effectually driving away cough. I believe it to be the best cough mixture in u and feel confident that a fair trial will produce the sa belief in others. W. L. HAMILTON.
Bridgewater, 25th March, 1843.

Extract from the Pittsburgh Daily Advocate.

We have a horror of nostrums in general, but he is one which we *volunteer* to recommend to all w are afflicted with coughs. We were seriously n suff er from a violent cough a few days since, and a bot of Imperial Cough Syrup, which we purchased Messrs. Shinn & Sellers, relieved us perfectly. It no trifling merit of this Syrup, that it is quite agre ble to the palate. In common humanity we must commend the Imperial Cough Syrup to all who are s fering from fresh colds.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,
No. 20, Wood street, below Second.

And sold also, by J. MITCHELL, Allegheny cit S. T. TRIMBLE, Bridgewater; Dr. J. JULIUS LI MOYNE, Washington, Pa.; D. N. ROBINSO Brownsville; M. W. ECKLEY, Cookstown; and PI TER HUGUS, Canton, Ohio n2

COFFEE, TEA, &c, &c.

250 BAGS best quality Rio green coffee, 150 packages Tea, various qualities, pa 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.

FRESH TEAS, COFFEE, and other Groceries purchased on the best terms, for cash, just r ceived and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE,
n1—1wd&w No. 160, Liberty street.

AN ORDINANCE relating to Board Measu ers.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the cit zens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils a sembled,

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

Ordained and enacted into law in Councils, the 3 day of October, A. D. 1843.

M. ROBERTSON,
Pres't P. T., Common Council.
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k, C. C.
JOHN SHIPTON,
Pre ident, Select Council.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Cl'k, S. C.
n1-3t

Groceries.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friend and the public that they have commenced th WHOLESALE GROCERY AND PRODUCE BUSINESS,

At No. 20, Wood street, two doors from the corner b Front street, under the firm of W. J. HOWARD & Co. where they will be prepared to supply all those wh may favor them with their orders, with groceries an Pittsburgh manufactured articles, on terms which can not fail to give satisfaction.

WM. J. HOWARD,
ROBERT RODGERS.
n1-d&w1m

JOHN W BLAIR,
FRESH MANUFACTURE
Wood St FIFTH STREET
oct 26

BEFORE YOU BUY ELSEWHERE,
LOOK IN AT SCHOYER'S,
Corner of Wood and Water sts,

WHERE as choice an assortment of ready mad clothing, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, vesting flannel shirts, drawers, cotton, Angola and lamb's wo hose and half hose, silk and gingham cravats, hdkf stocks, and in short, a little of everything adapted the use of gentlemen, all of which purchasers will fi made up, and also made to order in the latest and mo improved style, and at prices which, he flatters himsel will successfully compete with any establishment we of the mountains.

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

☞ *Good and yet Cheap, for Cash!* ☜

Remember the place—corner of Wood and Wate 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 glas of all descriptions, can be purchased at very re sonable prices, together with a great variety of splendi cut glass, window lights for steamboats, private house and churches, wholesale and retail.

Persons wanting any of the above articles, will d well to call and examine for themselves, before purch sing elsewhere.

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

FASHIONABLE
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY,
No. 13, Fifth street, between Market an Wood, and corner of Sixth and Grant st

I. & H.