"I could not help thinking with the philosopher, how many things I saw to day that could be done, without. If women could be made to understand that costliness of attire seldom adds to beauty and often deteriorates it, a great amelioration in expense could be accomplished.

"Transparent muslin, the cheapest of all materials, is one of the prettiest, too, for summer's wear, and with the addition of some bows of delicate colored ribband, or a bouquet of fresh flowers, forms a most becoming dress. The lowness of the price of such a robe enables the purchaser to have so frequent a change of it that even those who are far from rich may have half a dozen, while one single robe of a more expensive material will cost more; and having done so, the owner will think it right to wear it more frequently than is consistent with the freshness and purity that should ever be the distinguishing characteristics in female dress, in order to indemnify herself for the expense.

"I was never more struck with this fact, than a short time ago, when I saw two ladies seated near each other, both young and handsome; but one, owing to the freshness of her robe, which was of a simple *organdie*, looked infinitely better than the other who was quite as pretty, but who, wearing a robe of expensive lace, whose whiteness had fallen into "the sear and yellow leaf," appeared faded and *passee*.

"Be wise, then, ye young and fair; and if, as I suspect, your object be to please the Lords of the creation, let your dress in summer be snowy white muslin, never worn after its pristine purity becomes problematical; and in winter, let some half a dozen plain silk gowns be purchased, instead of two or three expensive ones, that generally form the wardrobe, and which, consequently, soon lose their lustre, but give the wearer the appearance of having shared the same fate.

"And you, O husbands and fathers, present and future, be ye daily impressed with a sense of your manifold obligations to me, for thus opening the eyes of your wives and daughters how to please without draining your purses; and when the maledictions of lace, velvet, and satin sellers fall on my hapless head, for counsel so injurious to their interests, remember they are incurred for your's!"

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The democratic meeting on Tuesday night was such an one as we expected to see assembled, when the claims of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in connection with the merits of her candidate for the Presidency were to be considered.

When we went in, ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq., was addressing the meeting, touching the personal and political character of the Hon. JAS. BUCHANAN, and the bursts of applause with which his remarks were received, showed how completely the meeting was identified with the speaker in feelings of respect and admiration for one great statesman. After Mr. B. had concluded, GEO. STEWART, Esq., was repeatedly called for. In Mr. S's speech he declared that he always had maintained the cardinal principles of democracy, and although he had been found acting with another political party heretofore, henceforth he would be a democrat in the strictest sense of the word, and that he would give a hearty and warm support to democratic men and democratic principles.

After Mr. Stewart had concluded, the committee reported through their chairman, Hon. C. SHALER, the resolutions and address. The resolutions were adopted as they were read, and many of them were received with long and enthusiastic cheering. The address is an eloquent and powerfully written document, and although some may attempt to raise objections to the frank manner in which it speaks out the *plain truth*, yet every honest democrat in Pennsylvania must admit that it is a candid statement of the present position of affairs; and that the safety of the democratic party requires that its admonitions should not be passed over lightly. The address and resolutions were written by Judge SHALER, and they are just such as his fellow citizens would expect from him, on a subject in which he felt a warm interest.

After the report of the Committee had been adopted, WILSON M'CANDLESS, Esq. was loudly called for, and addressed the meeting with much eloquence and spirit. Mr. M. is always a happy speaker, and possesses the talent as well of sustaining his position with powerful argument, as of exciting the mirth of his audience to a boisterous degree. He was never more "at home" than on Tuesday evening, and the approbation which his remarks elicited, must have been as gratifying to the speaker, as they were cheering for the cause.

Dr. E. D. GAZZAM was next requested to address the meeting. He apologized to the audience for not making a set speech, but stated that he approved of the sentiments of those who had preceded him, and pledged himself to do all in his power to advance and forward the claims of Pennsylvania.

After the appointment of a Committee of Correspondence, and the transaction of some other business, the meeting adjourned.

We hope to be able to lay the proceedings before our readers in to-morrow morning's paper. They would have appeared to-day, but there were some alterations necessary to be made by the Committee before they could be published.

"THE AMERICAN DEMOCRAT."—This is the title of a new paper started in New York, which professes to be the "organ of the American Republican party."—The principal objects of the paper are represented to be the "amendment of the Naturalization Laws so as to make a residence of 21 years necessary to citizenship,"—and the repeal of the Common School Law of New York city. The principal occupation of the conductors of this paper, seems to be, to abuse and defame those who teach and those who profess the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church.

It is sufficient to determine the character of this paper and the party it advocates, that, according to its own showing, Mike Walsh and his Spartans are "friendly to their cause." This of itself seals the doom of the American Democrat and its supporters.

☞ We observe that the Ladies' Companion gives a brief but candid sort of a criticism on the literary productions of one CORNELIUS MATTHEWS, Esq., who has written much lately for Magazines, &c. It sums his pretensions by hinting that he is a "humbug," and saying he is "small beer." Mr. MATHEWS was once the editor of a Magazine called "Arcturus," and even Professor INGRAHAM and his DANCING FEATHER have not been more perseveringly puffed and blown about than this Mr. MATHEWS. All would not do, however—he has gone down, and has thus furnished another gratifying evidence that mere "puffing," if he has no merit, will not keep a writer up. Mr. M. thinks he has immortalized himself by the portrayment of political wire-working and intrigue, in a novel called "Puffer Hopkins," upon the authorship of which he seems disposed chiefly to rest his fame. It is beyond question one of the most dull and ridiculous productions ever issued from the press, and betrays a total ignorance of the political characters and manœuvres of which he has attempted a caricature. From the manner in which Mr. M's last publication was received, we presume his literary aspirations are dead and buried. It is a pleasant thing to note the extinction of humbugs, and therefore we have chronicled what we hope is the close of Mr. Mathews' literary career.

FRENCH CLAIMS.—The Pennsylvanian contains an advertisement giving notice that there will be a meeting of delegates from all parts of the Union, at New York, on next Wednesday, on the subject of "French Claims."

MURDER.—The Sunbury Gazette states that on Monday night last, as three young men of the place were out gunning, and were crossing a farm occupied by William and Robert Hunter, about three miles from the borough, they were assaulted by the Hunters and a John Devaney with clubs and stones, and John Vandling, a son of Peter Vandling, was so beaten over the head with his gun which had been taken out of his hands, that he died in about two hours. One of the Hunters commenced the assault on the pretence that the party was one with whom he had a previous dispute, and their denial would not satisfy him. Vandling was a young man of 22 years of age, and of a very amiable disposition. The perpetrators of the act were arrested and committed to jail.

COL. JOHNSON IN NEW YORK.—This veteran soldier and democrat presided at a Repeal meeting in New York, on last Friday evening, and delivered an address which was received with rapturous applause by a large audience. He left on Saturday for Newark, N. J., where preparations were made to give him a public reception.

IMPRISONMENT OF DORR.—The citizens of Boston held an immense meeting on Thursday evening to express their indignation at the tyrannical conduct of the authorities of Rhode Island in the arrest and imprisonment of THOS. W. DORR. The meeting was addressed by a number of able speakers, and adopting a series of appropriate and patriotic resolutions, adjourned with three cheers for T. W. Dorr, and three times three for Gov. Morton.

☞ Rosanna Keen, the colored girl who poisoned Mr. Seeley, of Bridgeton, N. J., and whose execution was to have taken place on Friday last, has been reprieved by Gov. Pennington. She is nearly an idiot. The signing of her reprieve was nearly the last official act performed by the Governor.

AN IMPOSTER.—A Pole, who calls himself P. Navariski, has been perambulating the country, soliciting aid, and exhibiting letters purporting to be written by Abbot Lawrence and Robert G. Shaw, of Boston.—These gentlemen both deny all knowledge of Navariski, and of the letters which he exhibits.

FIRES IN CANADA.—On the 26th ult., a range of five of the best buildings in St. Catharines, was destroyed by fire. The houses were situated between May's Hotel and Henegan's tavern. On Wednesday week, between five and six o'clock, the church of St Anne des Plaines, in the Seigniory of Terrebonne, near Montreal, was entirely destroyed by fire. Everything in the church was destroyed with it.

MARSHAL BERTRAND arrived in Baltimore on Saturday last, and was received by the Mayor and a committee of French citizens. The Sun says that on Sunday morning he attended the Cathedral with his suite, and listened to an eloquent sermon from the Rev. Mr. Coskrey, previous to which grand high mass was performed, accompanied by the excellent singing of the choir. He retired from the Cathedral in company with Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. At two o'clock in the afternoon he was waited on at Barnum's by the French citizens in a body and received their respects, appearing highly delighted with their visit.

At 12 o'clock on Monday he received a large number of the citizens who were anxious to pay their respects to the distinguished stranger.

A BANKING BASIS.—A fellow named Storer, "run his credit" recently at New Haven, for some weeks, mainly on the strength of a mahogany box, purporting to be full of wealth, sealed and deposited in the County bank. On Thursday it was unsealed and solemnly opened in the presence of the authorities. It was found to contain some old newspapers, three cents, and half of a late Morning Courier! So says that paper.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY BY A P. M.—The St. Louis Gazette of the 30th, gives the following account of the robberies and forgeries committed by a Post Master in the State of Missouri:

Important Mail Robbery.—Important losses on the mail route between Fayette and Liberty, have taken place recently. On Friday evening the 30th, Thornton H. Freeman, P. M at Carrolton, was arrested in his office, by the Marshal of the State, in conjunction with the agents of the General Post Office.

The papers and testimony on which this arrest was made, clearly show the villany of Freeman, who has committed forgeries without number, and stole without reserve. His escape, which occurred on Saturday, and for which none are blameable, is greatly to be lamented, and we hope will not be permanent, as a reward of $150 is offered, $100 of which is from the private pockets of Col. McHatton, one of the agents, and Mr. Birch, the Marshal.

The Marshal has secured, we are informed, $3,500, and there are $2,500 yet in doubt. Of the sums actually stolen, in six robberies and eight or ten forgeries, $600 falls upon Woods, Christy & Co., of St. Louis, who adopted unusual precautions, and whose loss we deeply regret;—$460 upon Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, and the balance is divided between the numerous citizens of Liberty and the Platte country. The remaining sum, not accounted for, is divided between a foreigner in the upper country, an officer at the Garrison, and Dr. Mitchell, the Receiver at Fayette.

REPEAL.—Mr. T. D. Magee, at a late Repeal meeting in Roxbury, Mass., summed up, in the following brief and pithy sentence, the advantages Ireland would realize from Repeal:

"Give to Ireland a legislature, a local and responsible judiciary, a free church, and within five years the entire condition of the country will be changed. The products of the soil will be more than doubled, manufactures will be in a still greater proportion; education of the masses will be provided for by those who will feel the necessity for it, and sectarian animosity, now so rancorous, will be extirpated as if by magic. These are the vast consequences which must follow the repeal of the present unjust and unequal union; and they ought to be reached, whether England sinks to a second rate power or not. When England employs her present immense political power for the benefits of the masses of mankind, it will be time enough for those who live under other governments to concern themselves about her loss of it."

THE CREW OF THE GRAMPUS.

The Boston Post records the following instance of that generosity and benevolence, which have always characterise the sons of the ocean:—

"Tuesday, the last day of the month, being pay day on board the revenue cutter Hamilton, Capt Sturgis stated to his crew that the loss of the U. S. schooner Grampus having been confirmed, it was rendered certain that many widows and orphans would be left in destitute circumstances as a consequence of the calamity, and would therefore be peculiarly deserving of the sympathies of the sailors. To give an opportunity to all on board to make such a contribution for the relief of the unfortunate persons as their feelings might prompt, he had prepared a subscription paper to which those who saw fit might put their names, with the sums they could afford to give. The paper was then circulated among the crew, and was signed by every man on board from the commander downward—all giving liberally, according to their circumstances. The money, amounted to a considerable sum, was collected on the spot, and before this has been forwarded to those for whose relief it was intended. We consider the circumstance highly honorable to the crew of the Hamilton and their warm hearted commander, and trust the example will not be without an influence in other quarters, and among those who are more able to be generous."

MR. BUCHANAN IN VIRGINIA.

We are gratified to find, from numerous indications that the mistaken impression on the minds of many, that Mr. Buchanan's deserved popularity is confined to Pennsylvania, is fast giving place to truth. In proof of the fact that Mr Buchanan's eminent public services and commanding statesmanship are appreciated in other states, as well as our own, we may mention, that a democratic meeting was recently held in Clarke County, Virginia, at which resolutions were enthusiastically adopted, declaring Mr BUCHANAN as its first choice for the Presidency, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON for Vice President. That would constitute a "team" impossible to beat in Pennsylvania, or, we verily believe, in the Union. Why ought not counsels of wisdom prevail in the National Convention? Whilst the friends of the other candidates have worked their feelings into a state of feverish excitement, fraught with imminent peril to our success in the coming campaign the name of BUCHANAN would at once harmonize existing difficulties, and the agitated waves would be awed into tranquility. We record it as our deliberate conviction that JAMES BUCHANAN is the most available, as he is also confessedly among the most able and patriotic of the competitors for the Democratic nomination. In support of his pretensions, we shall hereafter publish copious extracts from the public papers, and seek to enforce them by comments of our own.—*Dem. Union.*

CASE OF LIEUT. WYCHE, CLOSED.

The examination in relation to the death of Lieut Wyche was brought to close last evening. The proceedings of the committee on Thursday will be found on our first page. Yesterday Thomas B Coolidge, Esq. who boards at the Exchange Coffee House, testified that the deceased was engaged with him and others till a quarter before two, and that he was not then drunk, but he had drank a glass of beer during the evening. When the witness was preparing to go to bed, the deceased proposed to go out, and would be back in an hour, but witness remonstrated.

Amos Pearson, porter of the Exchange, testified that the deceased, at half past two, or a little after, left the house, saying that he was going to take a little walk, and would be back in a short time. He did not perceive upon him any signs of intoxication.

Charles Manley, of Portland, saw the deceased at the Exchange from ten till half-past one, and was sure that there was nothing in the appearance, &c. indicative of intoxication.

Lieut Parker was re-called and expressed an opinion, based on authentic information, that the deceased was not in possession of any large amount of money on the night preceding his death.

Dr. Perkins who was a witness before the inquest, was also examined, but his evidence did not come down to a later hour than 10 o'clock. He, however, assigned a medical reason why the deceased refused to drink during the day and evening when invited.

With Dr. P. the investigation closed, and the committee proceeded to deliberate on their report, which will probably be submitted to the common council on Monday evening. It will undoubtedly express a strong opinion against the manner in which the jury of inquest was made up. On this point it will be observed, by a reference to the evidence on the first page, that here is a material difference between Col. Pratt, the coroner, and M. Stratton, the officer who summoned the jury. —*Boston Post.*

From the N. Y. American.

WHICH IS THE BRUTE?

On Wednesday evening we republished an anecdote of a dog, that perceiving its little mistress to fall into the water, sprang in and brought her to the shore, but being unable fully to extricate her, placed her where she could sustain herself, and then scrambled ashore—dragged us it were a young girl, whom he met, to the spot, and with her assistance drew his little friend out of the water; having done which, he jumped again into the river to pick up and bring back her bonnet that had floated off.

This reasoning, faithful—*brute!* it is added, had been resented by the father of the child he saved from the hands of those human brutes, called dog-killers.

A day or two since, a correspondent complaining to the Journal of Commerce, of being annoyed by the yelping and barking of some dogs kept in a neighboring yard, asks what remedy he has, when the *Christian man!* of this journal thus replies:

"The remedy is very easy. The dogs howl because they are hungry. Give them some meat properly seasoned, and in half an hour they will be no better than dead lions. If the owner of such a nuisance could eat the same breakfast, it would be little more than any man deserved who so wrongs a whole neighborhood."

In plainer words, *poison the dogs*—and if their masters were poisoned too, "it would be little more," says the Journal "that such a man deserves!"

Which is the brute—the dog of which we have recorded the anecdote, or the man who could conceive and publish such a paragraph? We know not what others may think, but for ourselves, on earth or elsewhere, we would rather take our chance and company with the dog.

And a *propos* of that *elsewhere* for animals, we subjoin some thoughts from a very deep thinker, and well informed, as well as very religious, writer, which may not be without interest for those whose opportunities may have enabled them to appreciate all that there is of an intelligent and spiritual nature in man's fast friend, *the dog*—a friend that knows no guile nor change, without hypocricy and above corruption.

The dog may have a spirit, as well as his brutal master:
A spirit to live in happiness, for why should he be robbed of his existence!
Hath he not a conscience of evil, a glimmer of moral sense,
Love and hatred, courage and fear, and visible shame and pride?
There may be a future rest for the patient victims of the cruel:
And a season allotted for their bliss, to compensate for unjust suffering.

Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING EVERY DAY HAPPY.

When you rise in the morning form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done: a left off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the striving; trifles in themselves light as air will do it, at least for the twenty-four hours; and if you are young depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of human time to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. You send one person, only one, happily through the day; that is 365 in the course of the year, and supposing you live forty years only after you commence the course of medicine, you have made 14,600 human beings happy, at all events for a time, and this is supposing no relation or friend partakes of the feeling and extends the good. Now worthy reader is not this simple? It is too short for a sermon, too homely for ethics, and too easily accomplished for you to say, "I would if I could."

☞ *Receipt* for making superior loaf bread, hot breakfast and supper cakes, buckwheat cakes, &c.—No bread can excel that made by this receipt:—Half pint sour milk; half a tea spoonfull of saleratus, well powdered; a piece of butter as large as a walnut; a pinch of salt, and three fourths of a quart of flour; put the saleratus, butter and salt into the sour milk, then add the flour, and roll out the dough to a proper thickness.

These quantities will produce one dozen superior biscuits. The dough may be baked as soon as made, but it does not injure by standing two or three hours before baking it.

A "SCREAMER" DUCKED.

The Concordia Intelligencer tells a pretty good joke of a fellow who was walking ashore from the splendid boat, the Harry of the West,—his bundle in one hand and five dollars in specie clutched in the other,—on a single plank, and heedless of his way, he tripped, and fell souse into the river. In an instant, (says the Intelligencer) recovering himself he struck manfully for the shore, waded out in full view of the boat, shook himself like a huge water dog, opened his hand, and found but two shiners left,—he was angered at the plank, mad with himself, furious at the loss of his money, and more than furious at the monstrous Mississippi. He looked at the plank, the boat, the river, his money, and wound up the survey by venting his spleen as follows: "I've got five dollars in this ere bundle, two in my hand—have just been ducked—stand five feet ten in my stocking feet—tolerably stout for my age—rather mad—and do my eats if I can't flog any man on that boat, for fist fight or rough and tumble! Who'll say yes?—Whoop! whoop! whoop! Hurra for old Kentuck!"

ALCOHOL IS A NON-CONDUCTOR.

The science of electricity has discovered that certain substances are not affected by the electric fluid; they are therefore called *non-conductors. Alcohol* is a non-conductor.

1: It does not conduct wealth into a man's pocket. No man was ever in fact the richer for drinking it, although he might be in imagination.

2: It conducts no happiness to a man's family. No wife or child was ever the happier for the use which the husband or father made of it.

3: It conducts no respectability to a man's character. No man was ever more really respectable for being a moderate drinker, a tippler, or a drunkard.

4: It conducts no good to body or mind, when used as a beverage. No man was ever more really healthy, or strong, or wise, or prudent, from the use of it.

5: It conducts not one good thing into the community. There are many tipplers and drunkards in the land. Is the nation any more respected, wealthy, virtuous or prosperous on this account? Double the number of each, and would it be any advantage to the nation?

6: Alcohol conducts no principle of virtue or piety into the heart. Was it ever known, that either the selling or drinking of alcohol produced any real change in a man's character or principles for the better.

But alcohol *has* conducted away millions of money, and an untold amount of happiness and character: it has destroyed, in hundreds of thousands of instances, health, reason, conscience—all; all the poor deluded man had, and has turned him out into the world, poor, diseased wretched, vile, polluted, disgusting, lost, destroyed. Such have been, still are, and ever will be, the effects of alcohol, so long as it shall be continued in use as a beverage! And yet how men are wedded to its use, under one or another disguise! How they will shut their eyes and ears, and harden their hearts against the influence of *facts*—the daily lessons of *experience*. How they will rush by thousands, to destruction, along the very path, which they have always seen, as far as their vision has traced it, crowded with the lost, and from which they have continually heard the cry of guilt, remorse and shame—the sound of weeping and wailing, and gnashing of teeth.

ABSURDITY OF HERALDRY.

Of what heraldry has our country to boast. Even the fictitious descent of our oldest noble families are contemptible amongst the Dutch burgomasters, many of whom trace their lineage to a more distant date than is pretended by our most ancient nobility What heraldry can be boasted of by such peers as Lord Sydmouth, Lord Eldon, Lord Kenyon, Lord Brougham, Lord Liverpool, Lord Denman, or Lord Lyndhurst? Their caustic titles must have coats of arms of a very short antiquity, and not one of them has a coat of arms of fifty years old, and each coat was bought for money. Lord Eldon has the most pompous coat of arms, perhaps of any man in England, with two white lions and four lions' heads, and port-cullis, and an anchor. What possible connexions has these to do with Lord Eldon's life, as a crafty, pittering lawyer, or with his very humble origin as the son of a coal-whipper in one of the coal-pits in the north? One noble lord whom we know had a father in the occupation of a lawyer's wig maker, and another's parent was a lady's stay maker.

Lord Sydmouth's father was a little apothecary at Reading, in Berkshire, but he recovered his affairs, and grew rich by setting up a mad-house, just at the time when George the Third exposed his raving madness. This madhouse scheme was deemed so little reputable in its plan and management that the apothecary and his partner in the shop refused to join him in it. Of these two partners in apothecary's shops the one lived and died respected, but not rich, whilst the other died rich and gave birth to Lord Sidmouth—what heraldic titles these would be! This pestle-and-mortar nobleman has for his arms two immense stags, three *fleur-de-lis* taken from the royal escutcheon of the Bourbon kings of France, and surmounting all these is a cat with an enormously long tail, resting its paw on a shield and charged with a mace. These may be glorious arms for a provincial apothecary's son. Lord Denman's father became an eminent man-midwife, as such practitioners were then called. They are now more decently called *accouchers*. His lordship, who has been a peer only nine years has two tremendous lions and three lions' heads. The whole lions being red, and the three lions' heads being cut off by the neck, and above these is a raven with an amulet in its mouth: what has this to do with a man-midwife's son, or a Lord Chief Justice! Lord Lyndhurst has for his arms two "eagles" with a cross between them, and a hand holding a dagger: how is this appropriate to his lordship's American parentage of legal profession! What has a cross, the eagles, and the dagger, to do with either! Lord Brougham is the son of a humble trader in deal boards, and he has a terrible coat of arms: a green lion, with a red tongue, and a white stag bearing a red rose, with other fooleries beyond conception. Sir Robert Peel's arms are, nine arrows with a flying bee and half of a lion, holding in its paws a weaver's shuttle. There is something appropriate in this. The Marquis of Londonderry's coat of armor is one of the most ridiculous in our peerage. He has two dragoons of the 10th Regiment of Hussars on rampant horses, dressed in the extremes of military foppery. He has a number of gauntlets placed between lions, and these lions are jumping up at two ladies;—then there is an arm and a hand, with a bloody dagger; close to this is a golden dragon, with a three forked tail of immense length. It is well known this Marquis of Londonderry descended from a Scotch pedlar, one Stuart, who settled in Ireland. Lord Ashburnham (Mr. Alexander Baring) is of humble origin; he raised himself to the peerage by his cunning and luck on the Stock Exchange, and likewise as a bill-broker and money-dealer on the Royal Exchange (Royal, as it is called!)—When, by means of rotting, he got a peerage, he choose for his arms a "a blue bears head, muzzled and ringed," and "a mullet between two wings," whilst the supporters are two bears "muzzled collared and chained"—or otherwise the two bears are obliged, each in the language of the heralds, to be charged on the back with a cross *pattee fitchee*.

Does not this foolery fill the public with disgust!—Is it not contemptible! Let the prosperous in life enjoy their vagaries at their own expense, but do not let them lay the expenses on the impoverished nation.

Dispatch.

A FLOATING RAILROAD.

A Cincinnati correspondent of the Newark Morning Post, gives the following description of a new invention. We cannot say that we have a clear idea of the machine he describes, but perhaps some of our readers more versed in mechanical matters, may:

"I was recently invited to witness the operation of the model of a machine (for boat it could not be called,) to navigate our inland waters. The inventor is a young man of this place, and as is usual in such cases, is very enthusiastic in his expectations of its capabilities and powers. He says, that the passage hence to Pittsburgh, (500 miles) can easily be performed by day-light. It may very properly be denominated a floating railroad—or a rail road which lays its own track, and takes it up again when the passage over it has been made. It may be thus described: a series of oblong, air and water tight sections of any required length, breadth, and depth are firmly secured side by side, upon an endless chain: this chain is distended to its utmost, upon a series of cast iron wheels, supported by shafts, upon a suitable frame work. These wheels are put into motion, by the means of the steam engine. The frame work with its engine boilers and wheels, may be called the locomotive; the chain, with its floating power of its water tight sections, the rail road. When it is placed upon the water, and the engines are put in motion, the endless chain (or railroad) traverses the surface of the paddles or wheels, by which the sections upon the chain, in succession, are carried forward and enters the water, each doing its part in supporting the whole fabric, and are again taken up in their endless round at the stern wheel. One very novel characteristic of this machine is, its adaptation to either water or land, so that it need not be retarded by sand bars or low water. This is obvious when it is observed, that the floats or sections, during the time they are beneath the frame work, (and of course supporting the whole) do not advance at all, but remain stationary, while the wheels pass over them; when they leave the water or land, however, they go rapidly forward to redeem their places on the forward part of the craft, and to bear up the structure. Upon the frame work which supports the engine, &c., and above the chain and floats, the cabin for the accommodation of passengers is to be created. That this thing will move rapidly through or over the water I have no doubt, but think the enthusiastic inventor has over estimated its powers, or set too low an estimate upon the resistance it will meet with from the element through which it is to pass.

(Gammon?)

THE OLDEST HOUSE ON THE ISLAND.

We learn from a little article in the Dutch paper, "The Christian Intelligencer," of last week, that the oldest house in Manhattan Island is the Kip mansion house, at Kip's Bay, on Thirty-fifth st., between first and second Avenues. It was built for Jacobus Kip, in 1665, and rebuilt in 1696, as is marked on the front of the house. The house is now occupied, and is still owned by one of the Kip family. There have been five generations of the Kips born in the house. Of the fourth generation only three are now living, viz—Mr. Henry Kip, sen. of Buffalo, Mrs. John Y. Van, Tuyl, and Mrs. James B. Mower, of this city.

Jacobus Kip the original ancestor of the family, was born in Amsterdam, May 16th, 1631. His wife Maria de la Montaigne, descended from a distinguished Huguenot family, was born at sea off the Island of Madeira, January 26th, 1637.—they were married in the fort at New Amsterdam (where the fort now is,) March 8th, 1654 Jacobus was secretary to the colony, and his name is found in the list of "the great citizenship," published by Paulding in his "Documents of New Amsterdam in the olden time," as De Herr Jacobus Kip.

Another branch of his descendants which still survives, is the family of the late Isaac L. Kip, the partner of Judge Brockholst Livingston, during the latter years of his life, and for many years register in the Court of Chancery. To this responsible office he was appointed by Chancellor Livingston, and after holding it under Chancellor Lansing and Kent finally relinquished it by his voluntary choice. His only brother Leonard Kip, Esq., for many years President of the North River Bank of this city, is still living at Hartford, Ct., to which place he retired a few years since, our older citizens remember him as an influential member of the Common Council at the close of the last war, in the days of Clinton and Colden.

The Kip farm was originally 150 acres, and joined the farm of the Stuyvesants on the river, and we believe of the De Lancey's in the interior of the island. When the Corporation shall open and regulate Thirty-fifth street, it will take off about one-third of the old mansion, a sight of which has suggested these reminiscences. The house itself is built on a rock, and now stands solitary, stripped of its out houses. For a short time during the revolution it was Washington's head quarters. There is on the rock, in the rear of the house, a pear tree, which bore fruit this season, and which was planted by one of the ladies of the family in the year 1700.

Such are a few recollections of an old mansion which soon will entirely disappear, and of an old dutch family which 200 years ago occupied a prominent place in the colony. To a generation which is just passing away they may be interesting—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

WHERE YOU OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN.

A clergyman who was in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, happened to be at an inn, where he observed a horse jockey trying to take in an honest man, by imposing on him a broken winded horse, for a sound one. The parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside, told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with. The gentleman finally declined the purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed, "Parson, I had much rather hear you preach than see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man, in this way." "Well," replied the parson, "if you had been where you ought to have been last Sunday, you might have heard me preach." "Where was that?" inquired the jockey. "In the State Prison!" returned the clergyman.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

FOUR FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
Lehigh, Price, St. Louis.
Lodi, Tomlinson, Cin.
Ocola, Bowman, Brownsville.
Belmont, Poe, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
North Queen, McClain, Cin.
Arcade, Bucmit, do.
Ocola, Bowman, Brownsville.
Lodi, Tomlinson, Cin.
Belfast, Ebbert, Wheeling.
Monga Chief, Devenny, do.

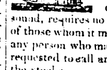
☞ All boats marked thus [*] are provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the Explosion of Steam Boilers.

For Saint Louis.

THE passenger steamer NORTH BEND, DUNCAN, Master, will depart for the above and intermediate landings, on THIS DAY, (Thursday) the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES MAY.

The North Bend is furnished with Evans' Safety Guard. n9

Steam Boat James Ross.



THIS boat is now in the Dock undergoing thorough re-caulking of the hull. She being *perfectly* sound, requires no other repairs. For the satisfaction of those whom it may concern, shippers, merchants, or any person who may wish to purchase, are respectfully requested to call and examine her as she now lies on the stocks. n9

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7, 1843.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock for the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the seventeenth inst. JOHN SNYDER, n9-t17 Cashier.

Good Farms for Sale.

FOR sale, one or two farms of good land on the Butler, and near the Franklin, Road and Martin Burn's, Esq., about 14 miles from Pittsburgh. The one farm has 150 acres in it; 75 acres cleared: 30 of it in good meadow, a good hewed log house and frame barn, and a good young orchard on it, and it is well fenced and in good order: the other has 50 acres, about 25 cleared, 6 in meadow, a good hewed log house and stable on it, and is well fenced and watered and in good order and adjoins the above. The two will be sold together or divided, or about 100 acres will be sold in one of the farms, and will be sold at a fair price for cash or nearly all cash. For terms and particulars please enquire at HARRIS' General Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 9, 5th street. n9

An Owner Wanted.

FOR a box of goods marked "Mr. Parker, Pittsburgh." H. DEVINE, n8-3t U. S. P. Boat Line.

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

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, Pittsburgh, November 7, 1843.

This bank has this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 17th inst. Eastern stockholders will be paid at the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.

n8-2w W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

BUFFALO TONGUES.—Received by Little Ben, 10 boxes Buffalo Tongues, in fine order, direct from the mountains. A. BEELEN. n8-tf

BUFFALO ROBES.—Received by Cicero, a fresh and full supply of all sizes of Robes. Apply to A. BEELEN. n8-tf

BEAR SKINS, well dressed and full haired, a suitable article for travellers' trunks, &c., for sale by A. BEELEN. n8-tf

ZOAR BUTTER.—A lot of that celebrated choice family butter, put up in full bound kegs. Apply to A. BEELEN. n8-tf

WINTER CAMPAIGN!

Brilliant Career and Unprecedented Success

OF THE

THREE BIG DOORS!

THE proprietor of this well known and highly favored establishment takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public at large that he has now prepared at his

SPLENDID SALES ROOM,

No. 151, LIBERTY ST.,

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING

Ever offered for sale in this city.

HIS STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, PILOT AND BEAVER CLOTHS, CACHMERE, SATIN AND OTHER VESTINGS,

CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

All of which can be manufactured into clothing to order, and made in as good style, and as tastily and fashionably designed as at any other establishment IN THE UNITED STATES.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT HIS PRICES ARE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY,

And at no place west of the mountains can purchasers find such a variety of goods from which to select as at the

THREE BIG DOORS.

In addition to his unrivalled stock of clothing, he has a magnificent assortment of HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c, &c.

The motto of the "Three Big Doors" is *"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,"* And in following out this system he feels confident that his customers and himself ARE MUTUALLY BENEFITED.

HE WOULD INVITE

THE MAN OF FASHION, THE PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, THE MERCHANT, FARMER, MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN

To call and examine for themselves at

THE THREE BIG DOORS,

No. 151. Liberty street,

AND THEY MUST BE SATISFIED.

☞ *OBSERVE METAL PLATE IN THE PAVEMENT.* ☜

JOHN M'CLOSKEY.

n3

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County:

In the matter of the account of James Mqrrison, Assignee of Clendening Clarke. } No. 12, June T., 1840.

And now to wit, Nov. 7, 1843, account of Assignee exhibited under oath, and filed and confirmed nisi, and the Court order and direct the Prothonotary of Common Pleas to give notice of the exhibition and filing of said account in the Daily Morning Post, by three insertions, setting forth that said account will be allowed by the Court on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1843, unless cause be shewn why said account should not be allowed. From the Record.

n8-3t A. SUTTON, Pro.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

Two New and First Rate Steam Engines.

ONE is 20 horse power, 10 inch cylinder, and 4 foot stroke, will be sold with or without boilers. The other engine is 12 horse power, 7½ inch cylinder, 3 foot stroke, one boiler about 22 feet long. 30 inches in diameter. These engines are made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold on accommodating terms. They can be seen at the warehouse of the subscriber at any time.

n8-tf H. DEVINE, U. States Line.

EXCHANGE BANK, Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1843.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 17th instant. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the Western Bank, Philada. THOS. M. HOWE, Cashier.

n5-2w

Change of Hour.

THE mail for Beaver and Cleveland will close hereafter at 9 o'clock A. M. instead of 11 A. M.

ROBERT M. RIDDLE, P. M.

Post Office, Pittsburgh, Nov. 7th, 1843. n8-3t

HALIFAX SALMON.—The lovers of good fish are requested to call and examine some very fine No. 1. Halifax Salmon, which we have just received and opened for retail.

We have also a few bbls Nos 1 and 2 Salmon, same as above, for sale by the bbl. LLOYD & CO.,

n7 120, Liberty street.

MACKEREL, HERRING, &c.—

10 bbls No. 1 mackerel, (Northern inspection)
10 " " 2 " " "
10 " " 1 herring, " "
10 boxes Scotch herring,

Received this day and for sale by LLOYD & CO., 140 Liberty st.

n7

AMERICAN HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

FIFTH ST., NEAR MARKET.

THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. Frethey and G. G. Frethey having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant, the business will be conducted in future by F. A. Frethey, who is fully authorized to settle all the partnership concerns. He respectfully asks for the continuation of the patronage of friends and the public generally. n7-1m

FRESH ARRIVAL OF DELICACIES,

AT 140, LIBERTY STREET.

CHOICE PICKLES.	
Gerkins,	Walnut Ketchup,
Mangoes,	Tomato do,
Piccolilly,	Sarsaparilla Syrup,
Cauliflower,	Lemon do,
French Beans,	Olive Oil,
Walnuts,	India Corrie Powder,
Onions,	Italian Maccaroni,
Mixed Pickles.	Italian Vermicelli,
RICH SAUCES.	Capers, (French