of next term. I make this announcement in order to conjure the people, one and all, to observe the strictest and most perfect tranquility. Any attempt to disturb the public peace may be most disastrous—certainly, would be criminal and mischievous.

"Attend, then, beloved countrymen, to me.

"Be not tempted by anybody to break the peace, to violate the law, or to be guilty of any tumult or disturbance. The slightest crime against order or the public peace may ruin our beautiful and otherwise triumphant cause.

"If you will, during this crisis, follow my advice, and act as I entreat you to do, patiently, quietly, and legally, I think I can pledge myself to you, that the time is not far distant when our reverend sovereign will open the Irish Parliament in College Green.

"Every attempt of our enemies to disturb the progress of Repeal hitherto has had a direct contrary effect. This attempt will also fail, if it be not assisted by any misconduct on the part of the people.

"Be tranquil, then, and we shall be triumphant—I have the honor to be, your ever faithful servant.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Merrion Sq'r. Oct. 14 1843.

It appears that the arrests are to have a very wide scope, including several editors of journals, and the gentlemen connected with the working of the association.

It was generally believed, that warrants were to be immediately issued against the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, the Most Rev. Dr. McHale, and Lord Ffrench.

The aggressive move on the part of the Government produced a Sunday meeting at Halsthn Green which was attended by Mr. Alderman Grace, Mr. John O'Connell, Dr. Gray, and other local agitators. Mr. John O'Connell (his father being in the country) made a speech, in the course of which he said his father had sent him that day to ask, were they frightened or alarmed? (Long and continued cries of "No, no, never!" waving of hats, &c.) He would take their answer back to his father, and would tell them they had no cause to be frightened. There had been some talk of the King of Hanover (groans and hisses) and 20,000 men (more groans and hisses) coming over here. Let them come.

"They would send a goose over
In the King of Hanover."

(laughter,) and he thought, he and his men would get rather too much of a plucking.—(Cheers.) Perhaps there would not be a feather left, (Cheers and laughter.)

REPEAL ASSOCIATION—October 9.

Mr. O'Connell described his future plans.

"My course is manifest. That proclamation has done nothing to alter my course of conduct, except so far as my attendance at the meeting yesterday was concerned. It certainly did prevent me attending that; but there all its influence was at an end. I did intend before Parliament sat to have had a simultaneous meeting of every parish throughout Ireland, on the same day to petition them; and those petitions were to be signed regularly by all the resident Repealers, commencing with the clergymen; I cannot now name a day for this great simultaneous assembling of the Irish nation; for I wish the excitement and indignation raised by this foolish and mad proclamation in the breasts of the people to be assuaged before we venture to do so. I give notice of my plan; and on a certain day, yet to be appointed, every parish in Ireland shall meet to seek the restoration of their native Legislature. Before the next sitting of Parliament, it will be necessary to hold two of these simultaneous parochial meetings of universal Ireland. The first, for the due exposition of their grievances, and the drawing up of petitions to the Imperial Parliament; the second to have these petitions signed and signed man by man. These meetings will take place after mass; and the necessary business will be transacted in the little yards or enclosures attached to every chapel. I want to know how they will prevent our meeting to petition simultaneously throughout Ireland, although they may prevent our meeting in multitudes.

To arrange this, was one of my reasons for giving up monster meetings but I have still something to work out. I shall also carry into operation the plan of our Arbitration Courts universally. In this I believe the proclamation will give us a small help; and soon all over Ireland there will be gentlemen dispensing justice to all who seek it.

I have also another plan. It is to prevent Irish estates being overloaded with mortgages, the interest of which is handed over to persons in England. The object is to buy up the debts due on Irish estates, and the plan is the most promising.

Afterwards, again exhorting the people to obey his advice and break no law, he said:

I will take the necessary steps for carrying out my plan for the formation of the house of Commons, which I trust I shall be enabled to lay before Parliament in the very first week of the session.

Mr. O'Connell finished with a "Hurrah, then, for old Ireland and the Repeal!" The call was answered by "tremendous cheering, which continued," says the Freeman's Journal, "without intermission for nearly a quarter of an hour. In the midst of it, Mr. O'Connell sat down; but when it subsided, he rose again, and moved a resolution:

That whilst we repeat to the people of Ireland our conviction that "whoever commits a crime gives strength to the enemy," and while we pledge them and ourselves to a perfect obedience to the law, we at the same time avow before the inhabitants of the British empire, and before the inhabitants of the civilized world, that we never will desist from the legal and constitutional pursuit of the Repeal of the Union, until an Irish Parliament sits in College Green again."

This was carried with great cheering. During the proceedings, several sums were handed in towards the Repeal rent, under the name of "proclamation money." Mr. O'Connell beginning with £5; £600 had been collected that day; and at the close; the total of the week's rent was £1,105.

After the meeting, the dinner which was to have been held at Clontarf was held at the Rotunda: all the rooms of which were engaged for the occasion. It was one of the most numerous meetings of the kind ever held in Dublin. Mr. O'Connell presided; he entered the principal room at half past 5 o'clock, accompanied by several members of the Corporation, in their robes; the band playing, "See the conquering hero comes." The first toast, "Our excellent Sovereign, the Queen, God bless her."

REPEAL ASSOCIATION—October 11.

An adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Wednesday. Mr. O'Connell entered the room amidst great cheering. A number of sums as "proclamation money," with a letter from New Jersey, U. S., covering £20 11s. 6d., Mr. O'Connell then brought forward an address to the Irish in America, in reply to a communication previously received from Cincinnati, on the subject of slavery; his reading of it occupied three quarters of an hour, and at the conclusion was received with loud cheering. He then said some had imagined that the Repeal agitation would now diminish, but never were the people of Ireland more determined than at present to persevere: and he implored them to abstain from excitement and intemperance, and success was inevitable.

We are informed, says the Limerick Chronicle, that it is the determination of government to prosecute Mr. O'Connell in the Court of Queen's Bench, for seditious language. The indictment is now being prepared by Mr. Hamnis, Crown Solicitor, under the advice of the crown lawyers in London and Dublin. The materials for this proceeding were furnished, it is thought, by the language used at the Mullaghmast repeal meeting.

Mr. O'Connell has entered into a solemn understanding "to prosecute at law every member of the Privy Council who set his hand to the proclamation prohibiting the Clontarf meeting."

FRANCE.

The *Paris Droit* mentions the discovery of a murderous association in the French capital, a sort of European Thugs. One Teppaz has been arrested for a street robbery, and made the following confession to the chief of the police:

In 1836, I was enrolled among a band of assassins, by a man named Poildevache. When I showed any hesitation to commit violence, my companion kicked and beat me, to give me courage, as they said. One evening that I was watching near the Canal of St. Martin, in company with two others, a man about 36 years of age passed by.

One of the band, Ramdailleaux, having judged by his dress that he had money, seized him by the throat and threw him to the ground. Poildevache then ran forward and seized the legs of the victim. As the victim was making great exertions to escape, Rampailleau drew his knife saying, 'Wait, and I will give you the police-seal;' and he stabbed him several times. He then took the dead body on his shoulders, whilst Bernard held it by the legs, and they then flung it into the canal. The murder having been committed, we went to sup; when Rampailleaux used his bloody knife to cut his bread; which made me sick, and I was unable to eat.

Rampailleaux and Bernard were speedily arrested; and they are about twenty-seven years of age. Piedsnol, another of the gang, has since been seized; he is twenty-nine years old, and has passed ten years at the galleys.

SPAIN.

Since our last, insurrectionary movements have taken place at Badajos, Carthagena, Santander, Cordova, Segovia, Zamora, Vigo, Valladolid, Cadiz, Almeira, Grenada, and other places. They have been, however, for the most part suppressed by the the government.

Barcelona still holds out, though it is said that the junta had made overtures to General Sana and the government to yield up the town, but their terms were rejected. A despatch from Prim states that he had captured Mataro. He had, however, been repulsed with considerable loss, in an attempt to storm Girona; which had been aided with men and provisions by the junta of Figueras.

Concha has left Madrid for Sarragossa, which still maintains itself against Canedo. The orders of the former general are to force the city to an unconditional surrender.

At the last advices Madrid remained tranquil.

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 10, 1843.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We give copious extracts from the news brought by the Brittania. The news from Ireland is of the most interesting kind, and indicates that matters in that misgoverned country are approaching a crisis which will speedily determine whether they will have to gain their freedom by the only means left them, while the government turns a deaf ear to their petitions and remonstrances. The struggle is now coming in earnest; it cannot be hoped that the British government will quietly yield to the demands of Ireland and it is almost equally improbable that the Repealers will now abandon the cause without a sanguinary struggle to fling off the chains of bondage under which they have groaned so long. Many who have been close observers of the repeal movements, are fully impressed with the belief, that O'Connell and the prominent leaders, have long been convinced that by no means but force can the Irish people ever obtain a redress of grievances, and that during the progress of the agitation, they have been steadily preparing for this issue. If it come to this—and we see no means by which it can be avoided short of an abandonment of the cause—the sympathies of the world will be with the Irish people, and the fervent prayer of every lover of justice and freedom will be for their triumph ever their tyrannical oppressors. Aid will not be wanting to sustain their righteous cause; the friends of liberty are liberal, and in such a struggle as the Irish people must encounter to obtain their rights, every hand and heart will open to sustain and encourage them.

CINCINNATI.—Two fires occurred in Cincinnati on Saturday, the 4th, the first at the corner of Western Row and 7th streets, which destroyed some three or four frame buildings, the other was on the Canal, between Main and Sycamore. The Lard Oil Factory of Vanderen & Co. was entirely destroyed, so were Mr. Fisher & Inglehart's two park houses—one other building injured.

A public meeting had been held for the purpose of inviting Hon. J. Q. Adams to address a mass meeting of the citizens on the subject of "Education, and the general welfare of the Union."

A great Horticultural Fair has been held, which caused considerable excitement, as it was the first of the kind ever held in that city.

Great preparations are making for the Temperance Convention to be held at Carthage, on the third Saturday of this month.

The corner stone of an Astronomical Observatory was laid yesterday, and an address delivered by J. Q. Adams.

There was plenty of water in the river for all classes of boats.

Flour was selling at $3 60, and inspection; whiskey, 17½ cents.

NEXT GOVERNOR.—The *Armstrong Democrat* has run up the name of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, for Governor and sets forth his qualifications for that office in a well written article.

The same paper has the following remarks in relation to the selection of the Speaker of the next Congress. There appears to be but one opinion in relation to this matter among the democratic papers throughout the state, and that is for the election of the Hon. WM. WILKINS to the Speakership. The Democrat says:

"It is with extreme pleasure we observe the name of the Hon. William Wilkins, mentioned in connection with the office of Speaker of the lower house of Congress. No man in the Union would discharge the laborious duties of that office with more firmness and ability, and render more general satisfaction than the above named gentleman. With the most urbane and gentlemanly deportment, the most commanding talent, and the firmest resolution, he could not fail to be eminently popular as a Speaker. We would be glad to hear of his promotion."

SOMEWHAT CARELESS.—The New York Plebeian publishes the democratic candidate for Coroner as Dr. Edmund G. Rawson, and noticing him in another part of the paper, it calls him Dr. Edward S. Rawson. It is not difficult to conceive a case that would very much mortify the "Plebeian" folks. If Edmund G. Rawson should lack a few votes of an election, and Edward S. Rawson should receive about the deficiency required to elect, and which would be lost to Edmund G., the editor of the Plebeian would feel rather unpleasant

SMALL POTATOES.—The manager of the Chesnut street Theatre erased the name of the theatrical correspondent of the Philadelphia Mercury from the free list, because he would not consent to puff some of the blockheads that Mr. Marshall is attempting to push forward as actors of great merit. This is a most pitiful mode of revenge; almost as bad as discontinuing a newspaper because some of the opinions of the editor, or those of his friends, do not suit the personal views of the subscriber.

YELLOW FEVER STATISTICS.—The New Orleans Picayune states that in 1839, there were 1086 yellow fever cases admitted to the Charity Hospital, 634 discharged, and 452 deaths. In 1840, no admissions, 1 discharged, and 1 death. In 1841, there were 1113 admitted, 528 discharged, and 690 deaths. In 1842, there were 410 admitted, 214 discharged, and 211 deaths. In 1843, up to the 25th ult., there were 1090 admitted, 475 discharged, and 467 deaths.

☞ Manager RUSSELL, of the Arch street Theatre, received a severe cowskinning from Mrs Madison, a member of his company, a few evenings since.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH FRONTIER.—The Gloucester, Mass. Telegraph mentions the arrival, at that port, of the fishing schooner Signal, from the Bay of Chalaur, with the passengers and crew of the schr, Commerce, of Truro, which was seized by the British cruisers in one of the harbours of the Bay. The Commerce put in that harbor in consequence of damage received in a heavy gale, and being helpless, boats were sent in and captured her.

SILK.—The New York American says:—"We have been shown a quantity of the sewing silk manufactured by a silk Company at their mills in Dedham, Massachusetts, which is of a beauty and quality that we have rarely seen surpassed. We learn that the native and all foreign silks are used in this manufactory, and are both worked into sewings and woven. The amount made of all kinds is valued at over $200,000 per annum, and the motto which we find on its wrappers is the excellent one of, "Encourage American manufactures."

A PASS THROUGH THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Lieut. Freemont, in making a survey for the Government, has discovered that the Rocky Mountains, instead of being a vast continuous mass of rocks, have a pass through them, which makes the transit perfectly easy. Approaching from the mouth of the Sweet water, a sandy plain, of one hundred and twenty miles long, conducts by a gradual and regular ascent, to the summit, about seven thousand feet above the sea; and the traveller, without being reminded of any change by toilsome ascents, suddenly finds himself on the waters which flow to the Pacific Ocean.

LARGEST TELESCOPE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The people of Cincinnati have subscribed a handsome sum of money to procure a large telescope, and one has been purchased, of a diameter of nine inches, and a corresponding length. A gentleman of Columbus, as we learn from the Ohio Statesman, proposes to construct a Herschelian Reflecting Telescope, of a diameter of eighteen inches, and a focal length of twenty-five feet, at a mere fraction of the expense incurred by the Cincinnatians. If his proposals are liberally encouraged, and they have already been in some degree, Columbus will possess the largest telescope in the Union. Columbus has already given to the *world* the largest Planetarium—Russel's.

WORSE AND WORSE.—Charles W. Hepburn, who was last week arrested in Philadelphia, for ruining a young girl, was arrested again on Friday on a charge of rape, of a most gross and aggravated character, committed upon the same young woman. He is said to be a dashing Merchant, or Broker, of the Hoberton stamp, but a man of family! He was liberated on $3,000 bail to answer on Monday.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION.—We understand that the Monongahela Navigation Company were yesterday about closing a contract for the completion of all the locks. We hope this may be true, and that this important work may now be finished. The company have had to encounter many difficulties, but under all disadvantages they have adhered to their original project of furnishing a slackwater navigation to Brownsville, and as things now bear a more favorable aspect there is good reason to suppose that they will accomplish their purpose.

CONSISTENCY.

The Coos County Democrat, in a chapter upon the consistency of the whigs, draws the following graphic sketch of their 'virgin heifer' candidate for the Presidency.

"Our New England Whigs profess to have a monopoly of all the morality of the land, and yet support Mr. Clay for the highest office in the country. They detest duellists, and yet are burning with zeal to give their votes to a duellist, and the prompter and originator of the very duel in which Jonathan Cilley lost his life.—They are full of wonder that democrats should think of electing an individual who has been beaten once, and yet profess the greatest confidence in the election of their twice beaten candidate. We hope their success in the next campaign will be equal to their consistency."

LATE FROM JAMAICA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The brig Delia, Capt. Fales, arrived yesterday morning from Kingston, Jamaica. We are indebted to Mr. Samuels for a file of papers to the 5th inst.

News was received at Kingston, from Carthagena on the 28th ultimo. Mr. J. Tucker, bearer of despatches from the Pacific to the United States, who came a passenger on the vessel that brought the information, says that an English vessel, called the Vistula has been seized by the Peruvian Government at Lima, for stealing Guano, off the rocks on the coast. The crew made some resistance, and the captain was shot in the shoulder. The vessel is of course a prize.

The English war steamer Salamander was at Callao on the 11th of August. Bolivia had threatened war against Peru, and a formal declaration was daily expected. The ports of Cobija and Africa were under blockade, to prevent the importation of gunpowder into Bolivia.

A slight outbreak of a revolutionary character occurred recently in South Peru, with the ex-President Toricos at its head. The acting President Vivanco, immediately sent a military force from Lima, by the English steamer Peru, and after a slight skirmish routed the revolutionists.

President Vivanco is daily gaining popularity; and it is the general opinion, that if he can be sustained in the Presidential chair for six months longer, he will establish such a state of affairs as will prove beneficial to the country.

Two French vessels of war had recently arrived at Valparaiso, filled with troops, and supposed to be destined for the Marquesas, the latest territorial acquisition of the French nation.

The Italian opera is in good repute at Lima. It is always well and fashionably attended.

An American, named Haney, was at Lima exhibiting wild beasts. He has also a company of gymnastic performers. At his last exhibition, three of them were dancing upon one rope, at a considerable elevation, when the supports gave way and they were precipitated to the ground and severely injured.

Mr. Dorr, formerly U. S. Consul at Buenos Ayres but recently appointed Consul at Valparaiso, appears to be very popular there.

Commodore Dallas had arrived at Callao, via Panama, and had sailed on board of the U. S. ship Erie in search of Commodore Jones, who had left some time ago for the Sandwich Islands.

The Governor of Panama is employing the soldiers in making a good wagon road across the Isthmus.—The Governor is superintending the work in person, and has engaged the services of an eminent French engineer.

The U. S. ship Relief was at Callao on the 11th. Officers and crew all well. The Erie with Commodore Dallas, has sailed for the Sandwich Islands 7th August. The U. S. schooner Shark, had sailed for Valparaiso.

A plot to assassinate the President on the night of the 17th of May, it was fortunately discovered in time, and the implicated, numbering fifteen, were seized in the act of receiving their compensation for the deed—$8000. They are to be shot to-day in the public square. It is supposed that they were bribed by the orders of the late President, La Feunte, for the purpose of restoring him to office.—*N. Orleans paper.*

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE!

We learn by a letter from Little Rock, Arkansas, that a saddler living near that place, brutally murdered his wife on the 20th ult., in the following manner:—He was boiling a pot of rosin and grease over the fire, and some high words taking place between him and his wife, in a phrenzy of rage, he turned the pot, with its contents, over her head!! The poor woman's screams were heard by a neighbor—the only one living within a distance of half a mile—who reached the house just in time to see her breate her last. Her head and face were entirely coated and cered with the pitch, which had run into her bosom and down the back of her neck. The husband escaped; but the alarm being given, several persons started in pursuit, and found him the next day about five miles from the house, lying dead on his face in a little rivulet, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and a bloody jack-knife clasped tightly in his hand. Doyle was a poor man, having spent, by dissipation, a small property which he got by his wife. They had no children, and *that* was supposed to be the cause of the unhappiness of the life which terminated so horribly.

THOMAS W. DORR.—The Providence Herald says that the reason why Mr. Dorr did not earlier return to Rhode Island, was an illness with which he was seized at Pawtucket. He reached Pawtucket on the 18th September, intending to return to Providence after a short stay at the former place. Here he was taken ill, and for five weeks was confined to the house.—The Providence paper adds:

"Of his motives and reasons for returning it is not necessary to speak, as they have been set fourth in his recent address to the People. He does not come to *surrender* himself, as has been sometimes stated, but as any other citizen who belongs here. At the same time he is fully aware of the feelings and intentions of his enemies, and of the consequence of being found within their reach. He has asked, and will ask, no favors of them, he has nothing to retract in what he believes to be the cause of democracy and equal rights, which though defeated, loses none of its truth."

POLITICAL GAMBLING.

We find the following in the Richmond Whig:—

A gentleman has requested me to bet five thousand dollars that Mr. Clay will be elected next President, if he lives. The amount betted to be immediately invested in six Per Cent. Stock of the State of Virginia, so that it may carry interest from the time of betting.

JAMES H. LYNCH.

We do not approve of betting, and are sorry to see it commenced; but we are free to say that we think five thousand dollars, bet on Mr. Clay's election, will be more profitable than an investment in any Stock in the Union. [United States Gazette.

Well—we must say that this is one method of discouraging the practice of political gambling and of exhorting people with more money than wit, not risk their possessions upon a desperate hazard. "A bet upon the success of Harry Clay," says the Gazette, "would be the most profitable of investments, but we do not approve of betting." There's nothing so delightful as sin, but do not sin—it's naughty. What an impressive method of administering a moral lesson. But we do not refer particularly to this matter to find fault with our cotemporary's mode of deterring his political friends from the wickedness of betting elections as if they were the hazard of a die, nor perhaps it is worth while to say that in our opinion, his method of treating the subject is likely to work rather adversely to his precept than otherwise. We wish mainly to call the attention of the democratic party to the fact alluded to in our paper of yesterday, that our opponents are everywhere on the alert to bring each possible element in play that may contribute to their success in 1844. Now this "five thousand dollar bet" in Virginia, may be regarded as a striking evidence of the truth of our assertion. It is part of the political game of "Brag," which is intended, appropriately enough, to face up Harry of the West, and to bluff down opposition. Men, in these cases, do not bet because they feel confident of the success of their candidate, but because they believe that by betting, they may contribute to render him stronger than he really is at the moment of making the offer. It is an evidence of conscious weakness, and not an emanation from conscious strength. Still, however, though it be a species of madness, there is no little of method in it, and we should not be at all surprised if large calculations were made by our opponents in various sections of the country, upon the efficacy of the betting process as a branch of their political operations for 1844.—They do not lack money—their means are enormously abundant—a large betting fund could easily be raised, wherewith agents could be sent to discourage and to "stump" the poorer democrat by challenging him to back his position by heavy stakes. Should he refuse, the cry would of course be raised that he was afraid—that he had no faith in his own assertions, and so forth, for the sake of the effect that might be produced on the weaker brethren. We have seen this sort of thing in all its branches, not only in the county of Philadelphia, but throughout the state, and there have been elections which seemed to convert the polls into a vast fete table

Every movement, therefore, in this direction, come from what source it will, should be promptly and sternly denounced. There has already been enough of demoralization as a political engine, to demand that every man should esteem it as part of his duty to his country, to take care that there be no more of it. The campaign which now rapidly approaches, is in itself full of excitement—it will, even if conducted in the wisest and most prudent manner, raise the pulse of the community to fever heat. Let us not then aggravate its unavoidable evils, by rousing the gamester's spirit and by inducing men to forsake reason to have recourse to the fool's argument of a senseless bet, which says nothing, proves nothing, signifies nothing, but that he who proposes it, under such circumstances, is imperfectly acquainted with his duties as a citizen. In politics, the invitation to make a wager on the result, should be regarded as little better than a downright affront. It may be all in character at a horse race or a cock fight—it is perhaps a fitting accompaniment to the 'sticer's oath," and over the table of hazard it may be appropriate enough, but let not this wretched thing be suffered to taint the policy of a great nation and contribute to decide who shall be seated in its presidential chair. If it be begun, it will not only spread mischief and wretchedness throughout the land, but so sink the moral tone of our people, that years will not rescue them from the degradation.

We are satisfied, indeed, that our cotemporary of the United States Gazette, notwithstanding the republication of this Virginia "banter," as it is termed, will see the force of what is now urged and will join with us in an earnest discouragement of any and every effort to induce the citizens to bet upon the Presidential election. He cannot but see how replete with mischief any other course must be in those who contribute largely to the formation of public opinion, while all political experiences shows that when a floodgate like this is once fully opened, the sluices are not to be closed until the deadly inundation is spread far and wide, bearing a moral pistilence with it.

MOHAMMED ALI—DESTRUCTIVENESS.

In Mr. Gliddon's second Lecture on Hieroglyphical Literature, delivered at Boston last week, the following fact was introduced in connexion with the solution of various hieroglyphical problems. The splendid avenue that leads from the temple of Luxor in Thebes to that of *Karnac* is flanked for a mile on each side by colossal sphinxes and decorations, and had several of those gigantic portals, called *Propylea*, which form so grand a feature in Egyptian architecture. Each *Pylon* is adorned with the sculptures of the Pharaoh who erected it, of which a similar use is made, as of the Tablet of Abydos. The date is about B. C. 1660.

"The middle gateway," said Mr. Gliddon, "beautiful in proportion, and faced with the purest granite, was the most perfect of all, up to the year 1838, when Mohammed Ali, caused this magnificent Pylon which had defied the Persians and Ptolemy Sathyrus and had stood erect for upwards of 3400 years, to be blown up with gunpowder!" This atrocity was perpetrated in order to build an indigo factory that *failed* to answer its purpose, and was closed in 1840, and also to construct some *saltpetre* works that do not *pay*, because the chemists, in their anxiety to obtain a job, forgot that the neighborhood did not furnish a sufficient supply of nitrous earth to suffice for 400 pits. This is only one of the abominations of the recreant crew who, of late years have cursed the land of Egypt.—*Boston Transcript.*

EXTRACT.

It is a curious coincidence, that among the Algonquins of the Atlantic and the Mississippi, alike among the Narragansetts, and the Illinois, the North Star was called the *Bear*. This accidental agreement with the widely spread usage of the old world, is far more observable than the imaginary resemblance between the signs of the Mexicans for their days, and the signs on the zodiac for the month in Thibet. The American nation had no zodiac, and could not therefore, for the names of its days, have borrowed from central Asia the symbols that marked the path of the sun through the year. Nor had the Mexicans either weeks of lunar months; but after the manner of barbarous nations, they divided the days in the year into eighteen scores, leaving the few remaining days to be set apart by themselves. This division may have sprung directly from their system of enumeration; it need not have been imported. Is it a greater marvel that the indigenous inhabitants of Mexico had a nearly exact knowledge of the length of the year, and at the end of one hundred and four years, made their intercalation more accurately than the Greeks, the Romans, or the Egyptians. The length of their tropical year was almost identical with the results obtained by the astronomers of the Caliph Almamoun but let no one derive this coincidence from intercourse, unless he is prepared to believe that in the ninth century of our era, there was commerce between Mexico and Bagdad.'

MANUFACTURES.—According to the Madisonian, the five New England States have invested in Manufacturing establishments, eighty-six millions eight hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars—$86,874,229. Of this, they have invested in *cotton* manufactures thirty-four millions nine hundred and thirty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars—$34,831,399. They have employed in these cotton manufactories, forty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-four of their people—46,834.

☞ The entire specie in the world is estimated at $1,900,000,000. In Europe there is supposed to be $1,000,000,000; and according to the best authorities, the paper circulation is fourteen times the specie currency

THE FREE BANKS OF NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Sun says:—"Our banking laws are now so amended, that the holders of notes of the free banks, are placed beyond the possibility of loss, no matter what may happen to the institution. If improper management causes a derangement of the affairs of any of the free banks, the Comptroller of the State has ample means provided to meet all the outstanding demands and liabilities."

THE FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA.—The circulation of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, on the first of October, was $1,807,960. Due banks, $119,460.—Daposites, $807,383. Specie, $216,208. Bank notes, $264,186. Exchange, $10,386. The loans are $42,76,-712. Stocks, $144,291. The surplus is equal to $11 09 per cent. on the capital.

TOBACCO.—The Glasgow, Mo., Pilot says that the recent frosts have had a killing effect upon the crop of tobacco. Although the prospect was gloomy for the present crop, yet it was confidently believed that the yield would be a full half one. Now, however, it is ascertained, from *undoubted sources*, that the injury it has sustained by frost, will curtail it from 25 to 33 per cent.

The St. Charles Advertiser of last Saturday says:—"In the counties of Lincoln and Pike, and in other counties, a large portion of the tobacco crop has been entirely destroyed by frost. Many large fields of fine tobacco were entirely ruined, so that not a single plant was saved.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday morning, November 10.

The Pittsburgh Market is extremely well supplied with excellent, large, and fresh assortments of almost all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Goods and Pittsburgh Manufactures, and the sales of the past week have been large and good for the season.

Our rivers and canal are all yet in fine order, and a good deal doing on them, but the canal closes in a few days.

Flour.—Floor is coming in, and selling from boats and wagons at about $3 50 a bbl, and is rather dull.—Now that the canal can take no more, it is thought it will decline a little in price.

Grain.—Wheat 62½ a 65, oats 18 a 18¾, rye 40 a 45, barley 30 cents a bushel.

Seed.—Timothy $1 25, clover $4 a 4 25, dazseed 87½ a bushel.

Beeswax in demand at 25 cents a pound.

Groceries.—Stocks unusually large, assortments excellent, and prices firm.—*Coffee:* Rio 7½ a 8½, Havana 7¾ a 8½, St. Domingo 7 a 7½ cents a pound. *Sugar:* New Orleans, sales by the hhd 6¾ a 7 cents, by the bbl 7 a 7½ cents. *Molasses:* sales 27 a 30 cents a gallon, small stock. *Tea:* Young Hyson 40 a 75, Imperial 62½ a 80 cents.

Feathers.—Sales at 28 cents a pound.

Provisions: Butter, keg, 5 a 6, bbl fresh roll, 8 cents. Lard 6 a 6½. Cheese, sales of about 300 boxes Ohio at 5, about 100 casks at 4½ cents a pound. Tallow, rough 4, rendered 6 cents a pound. Beef cattle 2 a 2¾ cents. Hogs, $3 per 100 pounds. Sheep $1 a $1 25, and calves 2 a $4.

Fruit.—Dried peaches average about 1 a $1,06¼, do apples 45 cents a bushel. Sales from stores 700 bushels dried peaches at $1 12½, and 75 bushels dried apples at 50 cents a bushel, for cash. Green apples, $1 a bbl. Raisins, fresh, $2 50 abox.

Leather.—Stock and sales good. New York red 17 a 18, Baltimore 22 and good country 22. Upper 24 a $23 per dozen. Calfskin 13 to $26 per dozen; good skirting 23 to 26 a pound; green hides, butcher's weight, 4 cents a pound; Tanner's oil 18 a $23 a bbl.

Iron.—Blooms, Juniata, $52 a $55. Pig Metal has advanced a shade, sales from $23 to $25 for Allegheny and Hanging Rock.

Salt has advanced a shade: sales at the river of 160 barrels at $1 12½; from store 100 barrels $1 25, cash per bbl.

Lead.—White, by the keg, $1 65: Pig 3¼ cents a pound.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

FOUR FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL

ARRIVED.

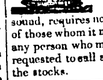
*Daily Beaver Packets,
Zanesville, Duval, Marietta,
Moxahala, Parkinson, Monongahela city,
Allegheny, Dean, Cincinnati,
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville,
Forest, Hazlett, Dock,
*Bridgewater, Clark, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
Utica, Kinnefelter, St. Louis,
*North Bend, Duncan, St. Louis.
Viola, Snowden, New Orleans,
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville,
Belmout, Poe, Wheeling.

8 HHDS SUGAR in store and for sale low by S. McKEE & CO., 110, Second street.
n10-1w

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

For Ladies' Cloaks.

1 PIECE super invisible green double milled pelisse French cloth.
1 piece super wool dyed black do., now open and for sale very cheap, at ALEXANDER & DAY'S, 55 Market street.
nov 10.

For Gentlemen's Cloaks.

FRENCH Cloths, blacks, blues & greens of the most approved makes for cloaks, at remarkably low prices, now open at ALEXANDER & DAY'S, 55 Market street.
nov 10.

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

An Owner Wanted.

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

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

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County:

In the matter of the account of James Morrison, 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.
A. SUTTON, Pro.
n8-3t

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.

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

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.	Walnut Ketchup,
Gerkins,	Tomato do,
Mangoes,	Sarsaparilla Syrup,
Piccelilly,	Lemon do,
Cauliflower,	Olive Oil,
French Beans,	India Currie Powder,
Walnuts,	Italian Maccaroni,
Onions,	Italian Vermicelli,
Mixed Pickles.	Capers, (French,)
RICH SAUCES.	Prunes,
John Bull's Sauce,	Bitter Almonds,
Harvey's do,	French Currants,
Reading do,	Prepared Cocoa,
Cavice do,	Jamaica Ginger,
India Soy,	Dried Cherries,
Essence of Anchovies.	Oranges, &c, &c.

Just received and for sale by LLOYD & CO., No. 140, Liberty street.
n4

Farms Wanted.

SEVERAL improved farms wanted, (within 20 miles of the Pittsburgh market). Persons disposed to sell will please call at my office, in Smithfield street, near 4th, soon.
o16-tf J. K. HENDERSON.

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.