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

The Daily Morning Post.
PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

TEXAS.—We some some days since published an astonishing discovery made by Gen. MURPHY, our Chargo in Texas, concerning supposed treason on the part of Gen. HOUSTON, which had for its ultimate object the transfer of Texas to the British crown. We expressed our doubts of the truth of the story, at the time it came out, and we observe the Cincinnati Sun confidently pronounces it to be a fabrication intended to 'awaken sufficient interest in the affairs of Texas to secure her admission into the Union.'

Such a scheme as this, of course could not be effective, and we confess that we would not care much to see SAM. HOUSTON sell the whole concern to Great Britain, if she is anxious to buy. We cannot perceive that Texas is at all a desirable possession for the United States, if obtainable on the easiest possible terms, and we have no desire to see it admitted into the union under any circumstances. The population is made up of Mexicans, who have all the treachery, cowardice and laziness of their race, who are utterly incapable of becoming useful citizens under a government like ours—and of Americans, the chief part of whom, have proved themselves unworthy, by violating our laws, to live under them. With such a people the citizens of our republic could not fraternize without contamination, and therefore in no event do we look upon a connection with Texas as desirable.

There is not, as we conceive, the slightest danger that Great Britain will obtain dominion over Texas at least by negotiation. The peolep of that country will not consent to abolish slavery; and unless slavery be abolished she will not have it! But would there be any thing so very alarming in her obtaining it? Her possessions already bound us on the north, without doing us any perceptible damage. Indeed, we believe it much better for us that Canada, is under another government, for her people are not yet prepared to live under republican institutions. We cannot, therefore, imagine that to make Texas a British province would greatly jeopard our peace or prosperity.

Instead of desiring to acquire either Texas or Canada, our government should rather seek to encourage the sale and settlement of the immense territory we have purchased and are constantly obtaining from the Indian tribes on our borders. The increase of population and enlargement of territory produced by this means would be of the safest and best description—and infinitely preferable to any thing we could gain by the annexation of either Texas or Canada, or both.

☞ We greatly fear that the only coon that was in the last Legislature of Michigan has been defeated. He was rather an agreeable kind of a person, as his name would indicate, (they called him *Smith*) and behaved very civilly throughout the whole session. Where he came from, or whether he came from any place in particular, we never understood, but our impression is that if he had "a local habitation" last year, at present he is "*nowhere*," as the democrats have destroyed every vestige of whiggery in the Wolverine state, and we fear that poor Smith has been skinned with the balance of the coons. It may be that during his association with the democrats last winter, this old coon saw the error of his ways, and "came out from among the foul party," or that at least he was "sittin' on a rail" and thus escaped the common fate that has destroyed all the other varmint in Michigan.

OPIUM.—The Boston Journal says that late advices from China, state that the Emperor has not abated in his hostility to the use of this pernicious drug. But native informants allege that he has been so sickened with the results of the war, which grew out of his interference with the opium trade, that the local Mandarins have orders to shut their eyes to the daily infractions of the law.

Most Glorious to Behold!
NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Plebeian thus sums up the results of the brilliant victory in the State of New York. All our friends will admit that they are as full and satisfactory as could be looked for, so soon after the election, and yet the New York Tribune says that it will not occupy its columns with the returns, because they are "hasty and imperfect." Your whig editors are amazingly afraid to deceive their readers, or mislead them in the slightest degree in relation to election matters. There is some doubt as to whether the democratic majority will be *twenty-five thousand*, or 30.000, and the Tribune would not for the world mislead its friends on this point. We trust that when sufficient time has elapsed for the imperfections of the returns to be corrected, the Tribune people will publish them.

The triumph of Democracy throughout the Empire State is signal—complete, glorious! Federalism is prostrated to the dust. In its details, and in the aggregate majority, the victory will equal that of last year—and this in the midst of the divisions produced by the recurrence of the election of county officers.

SENATE—Of the *eight* Senate districts, the Democrats carry SEVEN and probably EIGHT—electing certainly 8 of the 9 Senators—and showing 26 Democrats to 6 Whigs in that body.

HOUSE—The returns so far show the election of 81 Democratic, and 23 Federal members. In all probability, the Democratic aggregate will run up to 90—to 38 Whigs.

The Senate will show a large Democratic gain since last year, and the House will be nearly the same as then. The Whigs gain in Resseluer, Schenectady, Cayuga, Ulster and Westchester—9 in all. The Democratic gain, as far as heard, in Monroe, Orleans, Warren, 1 in Cortland, and 1 in New York—7 in all. But we shall not be surprised at further gains in the Eighth District—enough, probably, to offset all losses.

The aggregate Democratic majority in the State, on the senatorial vote, will not be less than TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

This is a most triumphant result. It shows how reliable for a Democratic majority the people of this State are, under nearly any circumstances.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The result of the election in Michigan is a most magnificent democratic triumph. BARRY, the democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 6 or 8000 majority, and the democratic candidates for Congress have been carried in every district.

We have scarcely any news on the Legislative ticket but we suppose it will stand pretty much as it did last year. It will be recollected that then there was but one solitary whig member in that body; whether "that same old coon" is re-elected or has been skinned by the democrats, we have not heard, but we think it probable he has been extinguished along with the other blue lights of whiggery in Michigan.

The *Free Press* of the 9th gives the following democratic majorities in the counties heard from:—

Oakland,	1000
Wayne,	550
Washtenaw,	300
Jackson,	500
Monroe,	600
Lenawee,	560
Calhoun	400
Hillsdale,	50
St. Clair	150
Genesee	100
Branch,	370

Extract from a letter to the editors, dated

"DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 8, 1843.

"GENT:—The election returns for this noble democratic state are now coming in. There is no doubt of the re-election of Gov. Barry by a majority of from 6 to 8000. The democrats will also carry all (three) of their members of Congress by sweeping majorities.—"Honest Jake Howard," the man who, in Congress, opposed refunding Gen. Jackson's fine, and who had the impudence to attempt to justify his vote before his constituents, is beaten in this district by at least 1200, by one of old Pennsylvania's sons, Robt. McClelland, Esq., formerly of your city.

"Wayne county, dem. maj. 586; three or four districts to hear from which will increase the majority.

"Washtenaw, the strong-hold of whiggery, about 250 majority for Barry. Last year, 500 whig.

"The friends of President Tyler came nobly up to the work, and by their votes helped to swell the democratic majority. Yours, &c."

☞ A friend informs us, says the editor of the Thomaston Register, that he has discovered a new way to frighten rats. He says that he was so much disturbed one night by their gnawing the partition of his sleeping apartment, that he rose and filled up the hole they were making, but this was of no avail. They returned with a re-enforcement and renewed the work with redoubled vigor. He then hung the watch over the hole, and in a few minutes they dispersed and he has not heard one since.

☞ On Tuesday, while a party of gentlemen from Philadelphia, accompanied by several friends residing in New Jersey, were rabbit hunting in Salem county, N. J., a spark was accidentally communicated to the powder carried by one of their number, which instantly exploded, driving portions of the copper flask in which it was contained into his side and arm, and so seriously injuring his face, that he is likely to be disfigured for life, and probably will entirely lose the sight of his left eye.

☞ Governor Haines, of New Jersey, in his inaugural address, takes decided ground in favor of a speedy revision of the constitution of that State, and expresses the hope that the next Governor will be elected by the people.

☞ There is a feud between the people of Indiana and HORACE GREELY, editor of the New York Tribune, which will most propably end in blows, and perhaps in blood! The editor of the *Goshen Democrat* cautions Greely not to visit Indiana or he'll get "licked like git-out," and Greely replies with a spirit that we did not suppose existed under his old drab, that he will be among the Hoosiers in the summer of 1845, full of fight and cabbage, and they may assassinate him if they choose.

The editor of the Tribune will be in a proper humor to fight about the time he proposes to visit the west.—It will be just after the defeat of the coons in the struggle for the Presidency, and Greely and his fellow coons will be wending their weary way to the head waters of "Salt River." If in his encounter with the Hoosiers, the editor of the Tribune should be forced to take a voyage down the Stygian stream, the navigation of which it is said is almost as well understood by his party as the Sabine waters, we do not suppose he would care much, for he will be desperate enough to go any place that will put the greatest space between him and the terrible "loco focos."

☞ Yesterday, says the Louisville Journal of Thursday, a laborer at work on the Sultana, now loading at Portland, fell with a pig of lead in his arms, and, striking his head against a beam, died instantly. Name unknown.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—We learn, from the New Orleans Tropic of the 3d inst. of the loss of the Steamer Luda, Captain Thomas Clark. The Luda was ascending the River on her voyage to Bayou Sara, and at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, when near Bayou Goula landing, Parish of Iberville, she came in contact with the steamer De Soto, bound down. The Luda immediately sank to her hurricane deck, and it is feared is a total loss. The De Soto sustained no serious damage, but lost about 200 bales of Cotton overboard. Two negroes are missing from the Luda, supposed to have been drowned.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The Massachusetts State election took place last Monday. The contest for Governor will probably be a close one. The vote it will be recollected, was exceedingly close last year and the year previous when Mr. Webster's influence was not brought to bear in favor of either party. Mr. W. is now "back again," in the Whig ranks, making speeches for Briggs—and his power to decide the political character of Massachusetts has been often asserted. The Democratic party of the State, however, appear to be in good spirits, and we trust that the shouts of victory which the Democracy send from the Empire State will cheer their Democratic brothers of old Massachusetts on to a glorious triumph. Any how, our friends in that State are now doing a *crack* business. The way they *toll* that *Bell* is a caution to Whiggery.

The Democracy are wide awake, and seem determined to carry out their system of reform The Democratic retrenchment bill saves the people $30,000 a year, yet the Whigs are in favor of repealing it and of raising the salaries that amount. We hope the coons in the old Bay State will get such a scorching this year that they may rest satisfied the people are sick of high salaries, high taxes, high tariffs and low wages.

[The above is from the New York Plebeian, of Nov., 11th. We here take occasion to express our fears of the result in Massachusetts—if the democrats succeed, we shall be agreeably disappointed.]

PENNSYLVANIA STOCKS are improving in the Eastern cities. The New York Sun thus describes the causes that have led to this improvement, and sets forth the immense resources which the State possesses. We ask for the following an attentive and candid perusal:

"The stocks of Pennsylvania are exciting much interest among our capitalists, and the transactions at the boards show almost daily an increased demand. It has been asserted that there is no tangible reason for the great and rapid advance in Pennsylvania stocks, and that the improvement has no foundation in fact.—This in a degree is correct; but there are other reasons of a stronger character to counterbalance the former position. Pennsylvania is the most populous and the richest, as well as the most deeply indebted of the defaulting States; and while Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan have urged their poverty as an excuse, Pennsylvania can make no such plea. It is true that there has been a great fault in her government, but things are now taking a better turn. The people have commenced a reform in the management of their affairs, by taking from the executive the entire control of their vast public works, and placing them in the hands of Commissioners of their own choosing. It only remains for the Legislature at its approaching session to take bold and manly ground, and the whole difficulty will be met and overcome. The present year, the revenue from various sources will leave it is said, after defraying the ordinary expenses of the government, about half a million dollars towards paying the interest on the debt.

The following is an estimate of the value of the annual product of the State:

Iron, 113,000 tons pig at $30	$3,401,868
Iron, manufactured	17,802,283
Coal, anthracite	5,000,000
Coal, bituminous	4,000,000
Manufactures of cotton, wood, &c.	43,151,843
Agricultural products	126,631,617
Total annual products	$200,026,533

The public works of the State are now more productive than they have ever been before, and it is probable that the revenue from that source will be still further increased. But there will be for some years a deficiency to pay the interest, amounting to about one million dollars, to be raised by taxation.

We have shown above that the annual product of the State is estimated at two hundred millions of dollars, a tax of one half a cent on the dollar on this amount would produce the sum required. The value of real and personal estate, as derived from the returns of the County Assessors is as follows:

Real estate,	$1,400,000,000
Personal estate	700,000,000
	$2,100,000,000

A tax of one half of one mill on the dollar on this valuation would produce more than a million of dollars. This estimate is probobly much higher than an assessment made for the purpose of levying a State tax would bring in, but allow a reduction of 50 per cent. and a tax of one mill—the amount the State of New York levies—would produce the required amount.

To give an additional idea of the immense internal wealth of Pennsylvania, it was stated in an address lately delivered at the Agricultural Fair in Philadelphia, by P A Browne, Esq., that in 1842 the State raised of grains of all kinds, upwards of sixty millions of bushels; of hay, upwards of two millions and a quarter of tons; of tobacco, four hundred and eighty thousand lbs., of silk, upwards of twenty-one thousand pounds; of sugar, nearly three millions and a half of pounds; and of wines, nearly eighteen thousand gallons. In the wheat crop, Pennsylvania ranked the third State in the Union, and of Indian corn, the great staple of the United States, she raised thirteen and a half millions of Bushels.

"SOME CIVET GOOD APOTHECARY."

The following is an extract of a letter addressed to a Mr. Lloyd by Mr. Clay, on the receipt as a present of a box of Cologne Water:

ASHLAND, Aug. 19, 1843.

"DEAR SIR:—I have duly received your friendly letter and the box to which it refers, containing half a dozen bottles of American Cologne Water, all in good order. And I tender you my warm thanks for this acceptable present, and the friendly sentiments towards me which induced you to offer it to Mrs. Clay, who is a better judge of its quality than I am, pronounces it equal to the best German or French Cologne Water and my opinion coincides with hers."

The day of coon skins and log cabins are at an end—it is to be henceforth *ruffled shirts and cologne water!* This will be the *dandy campaign*, instead of the *hunting shirt!* This *home consumption* of *Cologne water* will be highly beneficial to the *farmer* and *mechanic*, of course! What next.

It is indeed fortunate at this time to be *even a Whig candidate* for the Presidency, for he is sure to be presented with hats, coats, boots, ploughs, groceries, salt, magnolia trees, Cologne water, &c., in abundance.

We understand that one of his friends is manufacturing for him, as a present, a splendid *brass kettle*. At all events it is a good way of getting a puff through the newspapers. A Louisville tailor, in an advertisement, says, "after great trouble and expense, he has been able to procure an exact pattern of the *suit of clothes* lately presented to Mr Clay, and is now prepared to furnish suits made after the latest *Clay Fashion*."—*Plebian.*

BANK DIRECTORS.

We have been requested says the American Sentinel, to publish the following sections relative to the election of Bank Directors and proxy voting, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Act 8th of April, 1843, page 184, pamphlet laws.

SECTION 2. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any stockholder of any bank or savings institution, within this commonwealth, to vote for directors, except in his or her own proper person, and all laws now in force, authorizing such stockholders to vote by proxy are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this provision shall not prevent any guardian of minor children or any bona fide trustee, who hold stock in a fiduciary capacity from voting upon such stocks at any such elections.

Act of 18th of April, 1843, page 311, pamphlet laws.

SECTION 8. That hereafter bank directors of this commonwealth shall be elegible for three years out of any four years; but no person shall be a director at the same time of more than one bank; and every person who has been or shall hereafter be a director in one or more banks of this commonwealth, for three years out of any four years, shall be inelegible, (except the president, who shall always be eligible,) as a director in any bank whatever, until the expiration of one year thereafter; and it shall be lawful for any stockholder to make application to the court of common pleas of the proper county for a writ of *quo warranto*, against every person violating the provisions of this section, the said writ to be heard and determined according to the provisions of "An Act relating to writs of *quo warranto* and *mandamus*, passed fourteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six;" and every person so convicted, shall be removed from the office of director by a decree of the said court, and shall thereafter be inelegible as a director in any bank in this commonwealth and shall be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled as in the case of death.

A GALAXY OF LOCOFOCOS.

General Washington in a letter to Mr. Stone, of Maryland, says: "I do not scruple to declare that, if I had a vote in your Legislature, it would be given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of its utility as a representative of coin, or the necessity of it as a medium."

In another letter, to Thomas Jefferson, Washington calls the paper system, "foolish and wicked." In another letter he says: "I have never heard, and hope I shall never hear, any serious mention of a paper currency in the State. I do verily believe that the greatest foes we have in the world could not devise a more effectual plan for the ruin of Virginia."

Mr. Jefferson was, if possible, still more hostile to paper money than General Washington; and he avows it in his writings, "that his hostility was strengthened by every year's reflection and experience."

Mr. Madison, in the 44th number of the Federalist, one of his acknowledged productions, in a long article on this subject of the currency, has this passage:

"In addition to all these persuasive considerations, it may be observed, that the reasons which show the necessity of denying to the States the power of regulating coin, prove with equal force that they ought not to be at liberty to substitute a paper medium in the place of coin."

Patrick Henry represented paper money as a nefarious plan of speculating."

Dr. Witherspoon was a powerful opponent to the paper-money system, and ridiculed the idea that a bank made money more plentiful. He compared all such attempts to increase the currency "to pouring water into a jar of oil;" when he said, the oil would run away and the water remain.

Luther Martin, of Maryland, says that the majority of the convention that formed the Constitution of the United States "were so smitten with the paper-money dread, that they negatived every proposition to permit either the States or the Government to emit bills of credit, by a vote of nine States to two."

Daniel Webster, the god-like, whose authority the Whigs cannot, and the Conservatives dare not impeach, says: "The most effectual of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, and for fertilizing the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow, is the State-banking system."

Henry Clay "the available," who is as high authority with the Whig and Conservative forces as the "god-like" himself, said, in the year 1811, when opposing the bank charter:

"What is a corporation, such as the bill contemplates? It is a splendid association of favored individuals from the mass of society, and vested with exclusive privileges. Where is the limitation upon this power to set up corporations? You establish one in the heart of a State, the basis of whose capital shall consist of land, slaves, personal estate; and thus the whole property within the jurisdiction of a State might be absorbed by these political bodies. The existing bank contends that it is beyond the powers of the State to tax it; and if this pretension be well founded, it is in the power of Congress, by chartering companies, to dry up all the resources of State revenue."—*Harrisburg Signal.*

DISASTROUS TRIP.

A St. Louis paper says, we have been shown a letter from a passenger on board the steamboat Alexander Scott, on her last trip from this port to New Orleans, and which is filled with details of accidents which then happened. The following is about the subject of the matter. The writer notices the fight at the levee, previous to leaving—then the bursting of her cannon at Vicksburgh, by which one of the men was severely wounded—then the tearing of another's leg off by the premature revolution of the wheel—then the falling overboard and loss of one of the firemen—making in all some two or three deaths, besides a number of minor accidents which befel the boat, and of which the writer took no note.

EXCITEMENT IN CANADA: A CORPSE STOLEN BY MEDICAL STUDENTS.

A most sacrilegious outrage was perpetrated in Canada last week, the particulars of which are thus given by the Montreal papers. "On Tuesday and Wednesday last, the English village at Chambly became the scene of no small excitement; it having come to the knowledge of the inhabitants that the remains of the late Barrack Sergeant Campbell, which had been interred a few days previous, with military honors, in the Catholic cemetry in the French village, had been dug up and dragged from their last resting place by some young "aspirants" to the Scalpel, who were finishing their studies under the village Sangrado. So little pains had these midnight robbers of human flesh, taken to conceal their atrocious act, that on the family of the deceased going early on the morning after the day of interment to visit the grave, they discovered it untenanted; the coffin and winding sheet thrown aside; and marks of hair and blood on the high wall that the body had been dragged over. The late Sergeant Campbell was a fine old soldier who had served many years in the 15th Regiment, and on that corps leaving Canada, he was transferred to the 85th Regiment to complete his service; having done so, he retired with a handsome pension of one shilling and tenpence a day, and was soon after appointed to the Barrack Sergeantry of the Cavalry Barrack, Chambly. He was personally respected, and has left a large family to deplore his loss—chiefly girls. Their mother has, for some years, been confined and helpless. During Tuesday, every effort was made to discover the stolen remains, and if possible to trace the midnight marauders to their haunts. Suspicion, at last, pointed to an old desolate looking house, which was formerly the Seigniory house, and which, in truth, had the general appearance of a "Burking house."

The officers of the garrison consequently applied to the magistrates for a search warrant, which was immediately granted. The cave door was forced open, and a set of dark, damp slimy dungeons were exposed to view; lights being procured, a sort of meat safe was discovered in the corner of the vault, (which was not more than three feet high), and in this corner were heaped the mangled remains of the old Soldier. A rope was round the neck of the corpse, with which it had been dragged from the grave. The sight was shocking and degrading beyond belief. It being dark when the remains were discovered, it was decided that they should not be re-interred before the following day—and a couple of sentries were furnished from the garrison to protect the mangled corpse from further insult. The following day being a fete day, no workmen could be found to make a fresh coffin; and it was late in the day before a shell coffin was brought to the spot, when the garrison, a funeral party, the music, and all the officers, were waiting to escort the veteran's remains once more to the grave. The whole of the English inhabitants, and also a few of the respectable French ones, who had heard of the atrocity, were also in waiting to escort the remains to the grave, evincing, at once, the respect in which the memory of the deceased was held, and the horror in which they held the authors of this diabolical sacrilege. The body was carried by the non-commissioned officers of the 71st Regiment. A little before dark the party reached the old military burying ground, where a good deep grave had been dug. This old cemetery is close to the fort and under the surveillance of a sentry. The mortal remains of Sergeant Campbell were once more consigned to their last resting place. The old military burial ground, which for years has been laid waste, is, it is understood, to be enclosed and palisadoed.—This is as it should be, for the least the soldier could expect, after sacrificing his best energies and life in the service of his Sovereign and country, in the four quarters of the globe, subject to every vicissitude of clime, is that when consigned to the grave, his remains should lie honored and undisturbed.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

MACAO, China, July 27, 1843.

I here enclose the general regulations under which the British trade is to be conducted at the five Chinese ports named in the treaty, together with a tariff of duties on articles of export and import. This tariff appears so reasonable, that no one is dissatisfied with it. These are the imperial duties; and there are to be added to them some transit dues, such as short weight, mats, &c., more properly charges, but heretofore classed as custom duties. For instance, you will notice that the imperial duty on teas is fixed at 2½ taels; but, with short weight, mats, &c., it is understood they will, together, amount to 4½ taels. On all other articles, the additional charges are much less; on imports, the duties are very light.

The regulations may answer well for the English, but I cannot see how they are to suit our trade; for I cannot imagine that Congress will grant, or that our merchants will submit to, so much power as is given to the consuls in articles Nos. 3, 6 and 8. The English consuls will be expressly appointed to the office, with sufficient salary for support, without the necessity of application to business, and will no doubt be debarred from all such rights and privileges; whereas the American consuls will be without salary, dependent on the fees of the office and its influence to him in trade. You will readily see the improper, yea, ruinous influence it will give him over all his impetitors in trade; and how completely subject will be all their business to his interest and will. So if we are to trade under the same regulations, justice to our merchants demands the same restrictions upon our consuls as are upon the English. This is a subject requiring the immediate attention of our merchants at home interested in this trade, and the immediate attention of our Government.

It will be seen that the consul and his government are made directly responsible for the trade of his country with the Chinese—for the duties—for the good conduct of ships' crews—and, in fact, for the prevention of smuggling; by which, indirectly, a fatal blow is had at the opium trade, excluding it entirely from all the ports at which the English are allowed to trade, and separating it entirely from all regular legal trade. The dealers in it are now outlaws; their government disown and will not protect them; their trade, or rather smuggling, must be carried on outside. The English authorities will leave it *outside*, for the Chinese to deal with as they may have power to see fit.

By these regulations the English are bound to conform to the Chinese laws, and are also responsible for their fulfilment by all English subjects trading at the five ports. The opium smugglers have for a long time looked for this result, and in a great measure prepared for it, by putting their illegal trade under the American flag. Hence was found the ready sale for so many fast sailing American schooners. The course was, a *bona fide* sale for the vessel to some English smuggling house, who paid the money to the seller, when papers would be given in the name of some ficticious owner, the acting consul readily and willingly certifying them; when away she sails, loaded with opium, manned and armed, ready to resist to the death all who oppose her illegal trade, and with the star-spangled banner waving over all these iniquities of a British subject—subjecting our country to a rupture with the Chinese jeoparding all our trade, and hazarding the wealth and lives of our countrymen engaged in a lawful honest trade. But, fortunately, the hopes of the smuggler have been checked, and the star-spangled banner refuses to father so much iniquity. Commodore Kearney captured one of these schooners, and sent her to port, where she rendered up her stolen protection, and hoisted that flag which has been the shield for this unlawful—yea, I may say, piratical trade.—Commodore Kearney has put a stop to that which must have thrown all the opium smuggling under the American flag, and ended in a war with China; or, at least, a stop of trade. It is very unfortunate that Commodore Kearny is not still on this coast: his presence has never been more needed. As this trade will not be permitted under the English flag, or by English subjects at the free ports, it is understood that the American flag and consulate are to be made use of for this trade, calculating on great advantages from being able to go where the English are shut out. And what must be the result? Perfectly clear. If the Chinese are disposed, they will shut out *all* our trade from these five ports. Hence the great importance of having a consul here disconnected with business in any form and nature.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN TRUMBULL.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of the venerable Colonel Trumbull, the great Painter, and we believe the only companion of the immortal Washington, who remained to tell us of our gallant forefathers, and their ever memorable struggle for Independence. Col. Trumbull died in this city yesterday morning, at the advanced age of 87. He leaves a reputation and a name as lasting as the records of his country. In the capacity of aid to General Washington, he served in the war of the Revolution, at an early age he cultivated a taste for the art of Painting, and soon occupied an elevated strand as the first and most distinguished American Artist. The Congress of the United States employed him to execute four splendid historical Paintings: The Declaration of Independence, Capture of Burgoyne, Surrender of Cornwallis and Washington's surrender of his Commission—which now adorn the Rotunda of our Capitol at Washington. These Paintings, and others by the same hand, are as familiar to us as household words; they are copied in our school books, and copies have been circulated in other lands, where they have led the downtrodden and oppressed to sigh for the freedom and independence won by the illustrated Patriots and Warriors. The Colonel's works were recently arranged in the Trumbull Gallery, New Haven, in which city he resided until recently. His remains will be conveyed thither for interment in a vault beneath the Trumbull Gallery, by the side of those of his consort, who died a few years ago.—*N. Y. Sun.*

OUR LITTLE NAVY.

We have just been presented with a copy of the Navy Register of the United States A slight inspection, merely, of this pamphlet, has furnished us with much information new to us, and which we trust will prove interesting to our readers, when presented to them in a condensed form.

1. Our navy can boast at present of *eleven ships of-the-line;* of which four are on the stocks, and two must be rebuilt or razeed before they can be brought into service.
2. One razee.
3. Fifteen frigates, of which three are on the stocks, and is, we believe about to be broken up.
4. Seventeen sloops of war, of different classes, besides the six lately ordered to be built.
5. Eight brigs of different sizes.
6. Eight schooners.
7. Five steamers now since the destruction of the Missouri.
8. Three store ships.

This constitutes our whole effective force in ships, viz: 68—large and small. Of officers we find 68 captains, 93 commaders, 332 lieutenants, 135 surgeons of the different grades, 21 chaplains, 23 engineers, 31 masters, 123 passed midshipmen, 409 midshipmen, 9 master's mates, 35 boatswains, 40 gunners, 36 carpenters and sailmakers, making a total of 1,493 persons who receive liberal salaries whether idle or on duty. There are besides 1 General of Marines, 1 Lt. Colonel, 5 Majors, 13 Captains and 40 Lieutenants.

The officers of the Navy receive three different grades of pay, according as they are doing duty at sea, doing duty on shore, or doing nothing; besides being paid their traveling expenses when under orders, and receiving the pay of a higher rank when performing the duty of that rank.

A Captain at sea receives	$4,000 per an
otherwise employed	3,500
doing nothing	2,500
A Commander at sea receives	2,500
otherwise employed	2,100
doing nothing	1,800
A Lieutenant at sea receives	1,800
otherwise employed	1,500
doing nothing	1,200
A ps'dmid. at sea or other duty	750
doing nothing	600

Washington Capitol.

Port of Pittsburgh.

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

10 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets,
*Alps Todd, Cin.
Belfast, Ebbert, Wheeling.
Herald, Dawson, St. Louis.
Oella, Bowman, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
Tioga, Mason, St. Louis,
Mingo Chief, Devenny, Wheeling,
Alpine, Cockburn, Brownsville,
*Bridgwater, Clarke, Wheeling,
West Point, Grace, Cin.

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

For Cincinnati and St. Louis.

THE new and splendid Steamer "EVELINE." BROWN IRWIN, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

BIRMINGHAM & CO.,
60 Water street.

n15.

OPERATIC AND BALLAD CONCERT—FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
By the Operatic Troupe.

Mrs Seguin, Mr Shrival, Mr Archer and Mr Seguin,

☞ Previous to their departure for New Orleans, (their first appearance in this city,) on

Thursday Evening, Nov. 16, 1843,
AT THE THEATRE.

The Programme will be issued immediately. The selection will consist of gems from the following Operas: Somnambula, Cinderella, Norma, Postlllion, Amilie, &c., Scotch and Irish Ballads and Glees.

☞ Admission to the Lower Box and Parquette 50 cents; Upper Tier 37½ cents; tickets to be had at the Monongahela House, and Messrs. Smith and Blume's Music Stores, and at the door.

Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock, Concert to commence at half past 7. n15—2t.

20 BALES CUBA LEAF TOBACCO, this day received, and for sale by
J. G. & A. GORDON,
12 Water street.
n15.

Coal Diggers Wanted.

WANTED from 500 to 1000 Coal Miners, to work in the Coal Pits around Pittsburgh, to whom fair wages and constant employment will be given.

Also—Wanted also, 30 to 50 good Miners, Welsh or English, to go to St. Louis, Missouri, who will find constant employment and good pay. Enquire at HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence Office, 5th st. n15.

To City and Western Merchants.

SEMPLE & BARKER, No. 50, Wood street, are in course of receiving additions to their former stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of the trade.

Their assortments of *woolen, worsted and plain goods*, are particularly desirable. All of which will be offered on the most liberal terms for cash or approved paper. n15-1w

M. EGOLF.................J. HERON FOSTER.

EGOLF & FOSTER,
Western Real Estate Agency,
Third st., next door to the Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, renting Houses, collections, &c, &c. Terms moderate. References given on application at the office. n15-tf

Public Sale of Real Estate.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, 30 ACRES OF GROUND, in the Borough of Birmingham, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

It is laid off into Lots of 24 by 200 feet, for building purposes, and 96 by 390 feet on the river for manufacturing purposes.

If not sold in a body, the lots will be offered separately. It is useless to renew the important advantages this property posses es. The principal portion of it will be sold at furthest in a few years, and will, doubtless, be yearly increased in value by the erection of buildings and manufactories, and offers the best opportunity for investment and improvments, all the dwelling houses in the town being occupied as soon as completed.

TERMS—One-fourth in hand, and the balance in five yearly payments, with interest, payable yearly,

NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
n14—dts Committee of Mrs. Sidney Gregg.

Attention the Whole!

THE military (officials and privates) of Allegheny county are requested to meet in *mass convention*, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A M, at the Washington Hotel, St Clair street, Pittsburgh.

A memorial to the Legislature will be laid before the convention for adoption.

MAJ. JOSEPH RIGBY,
LIEUT. P N GUTHRIE, } Committee.
COL. DAN'L M CURRY,

n11-t18

Western University of Pennsylvania.
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

THE committee on Education respectfully announce that the course of Public Lectures, established by the Board of Trustees, will be delivered in the Hall of the University, Third street, on TUESDAY EVENING in each week, during the winter season, in the following order:

1843.	
Nov'r 21.	*"Constitutional Law of Pennsylvania,"* Walter H Lowrie, Esq.
Nov'r 28.	*"The Anglo Saxons in the reign of Alfred,"* Rev George Upfold, D D.
Dece'r 5.	*"The boundary line controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia,"* Neville B Craig, Esq.
Dec'r 12.	*"Religion, Manners and Customs of the Greeks,"* Mr W J Bakewell.
Dec'r 19.	*"The History of Fire Worship,"* Rev Samuel Williams.
1844.	
Jan'ry 2.	*"The Oregon Territory,"* Hon Charles Shaler.
Jan'ry 9.	*"Freedom,"* David Ritchie, Esq.
Jan'y 16.	*"Habit,"* William Elder, Esq.
Jan'y 23.	*"Architecture,"* John Chislett, Esq.
Jan'y 30.	*"Circulation of the Blood,"* James R Speer, M D.
Feb'ry 6.	"—————," Rev W Kenney.
Feb'y 13.	*"Civil Government!"* Hon Walter Forward.
Feb'y 20.	*"Geology,"* Thomas J Bigham, Esq.
Feb'y 27.	*"History of Roman Literature,"* Robert McKnight, Esq.
March 5.	*"The Aborignes of the Ohio Valley,"* A W Patterson, M D.

N. B. Tickets for the whole course, admitting a Gentleman and Lady, $1 50: Single Lectures 25 cents; to be had at the book store of C H Kay & Co., the Methodist book store, at the Periodical publication offices of J W Cook, and J H Foster, and of the Janitor at the door.

The Hall will be opened at 6½ o'clock, and the Lectures will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

n11-4t

Money.

$5000 $4000, $3000. $2500, $2000, $1500, and several smaller sums would be invested in the purchase of Ground Rents or Bonds and Mortgages, if offered on favorable terms Apply at GRAHAM'S Land and House Agency, No. 6, St. Clair st. n11-5t*

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. JOHN SNYDER,
Cashier.
n9-t17

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 thh 17th inst. Eastern stockholders will be paid at the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.

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

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, paytble on and after the 17th instant. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the Western Bank, Philada. THOS. M. HOWE, Cashier.
n3-2w

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 20th, 1843.

AN election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

o21-te THOMAS M. HOWE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1843.

AN election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 20th day of November next.

o21-te W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 19, 1843.

AN election for thirteen directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 20th day of November next

JOHN SNYDER,
Cashier.
oct 20—te.

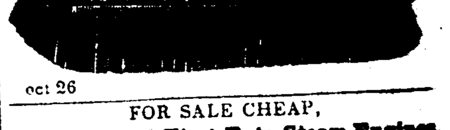
St. Peter's Church at Rome.

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, 1838. 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.



oct 26

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.

WESTERN EXCHANGE
COFFEE HOUSE,
No. 9, MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh.

OYSTERS and other refreshments, will be served up in good order. Namely: Oysters raw, fried, stewed and on chafing dishes. Also, IN THE SHELL at the stand or roasted, as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced for their safe transportation.

THE PROPRIETOR is determined that this establishment (which is the old oyster depot) shall maintain its reputation for the good quality of his ALE, LIQUORS, CIGARS, and such refreshments as travelers or citizens may require. oct 18—6m.

WM. PEACOCK, M. BLISS.

PEACOCK & BLISS,
GREAT WESTERN, PLAIN AND FANCY
Glass Cutting Establishment,
SMITHFIELD STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

WHERE all kinds of cut, plain and pressed glass of all descriptions, can be purchased at very reasonable prices, together with a great variety of splendid cut glass, window lights for steamboats, private houses and churches. Also, window glass, a superior article, wholesale and retail.

Persons wanting any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

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