The Daily Morning Post.

THOS PHILLIPS & WM. R. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOCRATS, AROUSE! BE VIGILANT!—We have now before us another great contest. Let us be satisfied that we have triumphed in the glorious old Keystone, and elected that honest Democrat, and pure patriot, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, and without troubling ourselves about the precise majority, let us set about the great work which must be completed on the 1st of November.

We must expect that the whig party, which solely relies for success upon fraud, deception and trickery, will seek to defeat Col POLK by the same vile and filthy expedients which they have employed against Mr. SHUNK. Look out, then, Democrats, for all sorts of frauds, forgeries and villanies. Be not surprised if the whigs can procure *M'Cutcheons* from the neighborhood where Col. POLK resides, to swear and certify to the most shameless and abominable slanders against him. They will, very probably, on the eve of the election, procure affidavits and certificates from wretches like those we have mentioned above, that Col. POLK holds sentiments and opinions on political and other subjects, that they know are obnoxious to the people of Pennsylvania. They have already attempted to show that, like HENRY CLAY, he is a duelist; and they have concocteda forgery charging him with cruelly branding 33 human beings with the initials of his name. That these slanderous operations will be continued, there is reason to believe, and when there is no time left to contradict them, and, we may look for certificates that Col. POLK is a Free Trade man, with other charges equally base, false and improbable.

We urge our friends, therefore, to be on the alert—you know the meanness and rascality of whiggery, you know its regular and repeated resorts to lies and frauds on the eve of an election—be on your guard, then, to counteract them. The present contest has been one of extraordinary bitterness—every thing that could possibly be bought to bear on the Democratic candidate has been raked up, and used to the utmost. The malice of whiggery has exhausted its efforts, in finding and perverting *facts* that might be turned to the injury of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency—and therefore, any *new charges* must be wholesale fabrications, *lies out of the whole cloth*. No matter what coloring of truth they may wear. No matter who may certify to new charges made at this stage of the canvass, they must be basely false. Once more, we say, let Democrats be on guard then—"warn the Committees."

THE ELECTION.—Sufficient returns are now in to show that FRANCIS R SHUNK is elected Governor by a majority somewhere between FOUR AND SIX THOUSAND. Considering the circumstances under which this election was held, we consider the result one of the most glorious democratic victories ever achieved in the country.

Mr Shunk was assailed by means never before brought into party strife, and his pure character and upright course through life, was perverted by such venal miscreants as conduct the federal press in this city, and his private conversation and religious opinions misrepresented for the purpose of exciting a fanatical feeling against him.

To give circulation to the falsehoods of such creatures as M'Cutcheon, White, and Biddle, the wealthy members of the party opened their purses and contributed thousands for the purpose of destroying the reputation of a man that not one of them would dare to breathe aught against personally. In conversation they could express great regret at the vile course pursued towards Mr Shunk, by the purchased wretches who were employed to villify him, but at the same time, they took special pains to circulate the slanders, and paid their tools liberally for every new falsehood that they could insert.

But despite the efforts of calumny, perjury and the corrupt application of wealth, good, honest FRANCIS R SHUNK, is elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and the miscreants who attempted to overwhelm him with base charges, have been crushed themselves beneath a cumulated indignation of an honest people.

CONGRESSMEN.—We have gained 1 member of Congress in the Armstrong district, in place of Baffington; in the York and Adamdistrict, in place of Ness; 1 in the Erie district, in place of Reed; 1 in the Northumberland district, in place of Pollock; 1 in the Bucks district; *five* in all. We have lost John T Smith, 1; leaving us a clear gain of 4.

GEORGIA ELECTION—We have received but a few returns of the election held in Georgia on the 7th.—What have come to hand show a democratic gain of 1668 since 1840.

CLAY ON THE TARIFF.

Carry out the spirit of the Compromise Act.—*Clay.*

I never was in favor of duties being so high as to amount to a prohibition of articles on which they are laid.—*Clay.*

I have thought it best for all interests that there should be no *competition*.—*Clay.*

Do not raise the question of protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest.—*Clay.*

There is no necessity of *protection* for protection.—

I *voted for* the Tariffs of 181 t and 1824.—*Clay*; from the 'Whig' of December 7.

I *did not* vote for the Tariff of 1828. The duties, in many instances, were *extravagantly high*.—*Clay.*

If there be any *excesses* or *defects* in it, (the Tariff of 1842.) they *ought* to be *corrected*.—*Clay.*

It is *remarkable* that from that period (1828) my exertions in Congress have been directed to the *reduction* and *modification* of Tariffs.—*Clay.*

I never was in favor of what I regarded as a *High Tariff*.—*Clay.*

I should have preferred (instead of the Tariff of 1842) that the Compromise, in all its parts, could have been adhered to.—*Clay.*

He was bold to say that, during his entire service in Congress since, there *never had been an effort to violate it*, (the Compromise Act,) which had not met with his *prompt* and *earnest resistance*.—*Clay.*

I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue with discrimination (within that limit) for protection.—*Clay.*

No more duties should be levied than is necessary to an economical administration of the government.—And such duties shall be levied *without reference* to the *protection of any domestic article whatever*.—*Clay.* [*Chambersburgh Times.*

☞ *The Democratic Review* for October is before us, and a most excellent number it is. The contents, as usual, are of a varied character. It is embellished with a steel engraving of the venerable Thos. Ritchie, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer. Among the table of contents we find the following:—One last word before the Election. The Currency Question. A letter to Farmer Isaachat, and Unitarian Patriots. Its monthly Financial and Commercial article contains much valuable statistical information, accompanied with explanatory remarks, both sound and instructive.

MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR.

In the counties heard from, as compared with the Presidential Majorities of 1840:

	1840. H.	1840. V. B.	1844. Markle.	1844. Shunk.
Allegheny,	3047		2233	
Adams,	825		650	
Armstrong,		480		544
Beaver,	1433		614	
Butler,	296		150	
Fayette,		280		500
Columbia,		1504		1612
Greene,		660		860
Indiana,	744		678	
Mercer,	913		41	
Washington,	536			127
Westmoreland,		1926		1923
Cambria,		109		170
Crawford,		439		500
Erie,	1572		1300	
Clarion,		718		1175
Venango,		420		500
Somerset,	1736		1500	
Cumberland,	95			100
Franklin,	694		600	
Lancaster,	4206		3900	
Phila. city,	2851		3915	
do county,		3115	2562	
Dauphin,	937		817	
Lebanon,	967		750	
Delaware,	696		573	
Chester,	761		675	
Berks,		3843		4501
Northumberland,		736		800
Montgomery,		801		1168
Bucks,	317			300
Clearfield		303		398
Bedford,	464		175	
Perry,		898		900
Schuylkill,		303		1100
Northampton,		992		1000
Lehigh,		46		200
York,		490		920
Centre,		795		800
Huntingdon,	1560		1490	
Union,	905		900	
Mifflin,		43		100
Juniata,		74		105
Clinton,		13		150
	25572	18987	22714	26406

Democratic Gain in these Counties, 4277!!!

COLUMBIA.

BERWICK, Oct. 9, 1844.

Gentlemen:—The vote of Columbia County is as follows:

Shunk,	3205
Markle,	1593
One township not heard from,	Yours &c.

It is probable that Butler the whig candidate for Senate is elected, owing to a division in the party.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The correct returns from Northumberland give Shunk 939 majority instead of 800 as at first reported

LYCOMING.

We have received returns from a portion of Lycoming county, which give Mr Shunk 425. The districts to hear from will increase it.

CARBON COUNTY gives Shunk 329 majority.

LUZERNE COUNTY.—Shunk, a majority 1,400.

Centre County.—Shunk's majority			580
Lehigh "	"	"	264
Pike "	"	"	501
Susquehanna "	"	"	722
Tioga "	"	"	950
Wayne "	"	"	743
Wyoming "	"	"	100
Monroe, "	"	"	1235

☞ The Ledger extra of Saturday say:—The vote in the 4th Congessional district has just been proclaimed by the Return Judges, now sitting at the State House, and shows the re-election of the Hon Charles J Ingersoll. His majority is 175.

NEW JERSEY—The New York and Philadelphia papers set down Stratton's majority at various amounts. The Ledger states it to be 1,326, the New York Tribune 1,398, and the New York Sun at 1,566.

The Legislature stands as follows;—Senate, 13 Whigs and 6 Democrats; House, 40 Whigs and 18 Democrats—Whig majority on joint ballot, 29, Last year the Democratic majority on joint ballot was 18.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

We have returns from New Jersey, which indicate that the Whigs have carried it, as usual, with a tolerable majority. The returns are mostly from Federal Whig sources, and may be exaggerated. Mr Stratton (Federal Whig) is, we suspect, elected Governor.

	Whig maj.	Dem. maj.
Hudson,	478	
Passaic,	343	
Essex,	1797	
Morris,	311	
Somerset,	220	
Middlesex,	352	
Burlington,	680	
Gloucester,	674	
Camden,	397	
Salem,	285	
Cumberland,	230	
Cape May,	431	
Mercer,	237	
Bergen,		410
Sussex,		2140
Warren,		1100
Hunterdon,		650
Monmouth,		250
Atlantic,		329
	6435	4879
	4879	
Whig majority,	1556	

ANOTHER KOORBACK FABRICATION.

Alluding to the pretended transmission of money to England, to aid the Democrats, announced in the New York Courier and Enquirer, on the authority of the London Times, the Richmond Enquirer has this notice:

"It is all a humbug. The very foundation on which the whole section rests (viz: the sentence in the 'London Times') fails them. We have had a file of the London Times examined at New York; and as we suspected, no such sentence is to be found in it. Particulars to-morrow. The Norfolk Herald knew better than to risk his Lynnhaven oysters on the *fact*."

The federal party (always the British party in this country) is very anxious to turn the just suspicion on its vast expenditure of money in the last election which the mission of Mr. Webster to England and the subsequent sacrifice of Maine to British interests, attach to it. The hope of getting Oregon and Texas, and two hundred millions of State debts, is the motive now operating to induce the British government and capitalists to pour out their money to assist federalism to power.

To break the force of the strong suspicion awakened in the public mind growing out of the recent errand of the editor of the Courier and Enquirer to London, the publication of the pretended article of the London Times, is resorted to, in the hope of escaping under the cry of "stop thief!" We are glad the Richmond Enquirer is about to ferret out this supposed fraud and forgery.—*Globe.*

WEBSTER AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The course which Daniel Webster has struck out for himself, and entered upon, while making warm professions of supporting Clay's election, demands notice at the hands of the democratic press of the North. Clay, in his last letter, appears the friend of the annexation of Texas. He maintains that the consideration of slavery ought not to affect the question, either for or against it. At the South, he is held to be pledged for annexation. His position at this time is plain and unequivocal, as far as explicit declarations can make it so. But, notwithstanding this, the federalists of the North urge Polk's friendship to the annexation as the strongest reason against his election. Senator Choate, Webster's lieutenant, has declared that "*all the malice of hell could not invent*" a thing more dangerous to the union and peace of the States than the measure of annexation. Webster has proclaimed that his opposition to it is not temporary, but fundamental. He says that he is opposed to it without regard to the consideration of treaty stipulations, with or without war with Mexico. He has announced that he shall oppose and resist it so long as a slave is held in bondage in Texas. He has gone to the extent of saying that he will consent to no annexation of slave territory to the Union. He has even assumed to bring Clay up to this high ground, in spite of Clay's declaration that he "*should be glad to see it.*" Clay, in his Raleigh letter, took ground of eternal hostility to the annexation of Texas; but his last letter changes his position from one of hostility to one of favor, and even eagerness to see it. Webster, in his speech on Boston common, holds him to his first position. He points it out to the people there assembled, and asserts, in the face of the multitude, that CLAY DARES NOT FORFEIT THE PLEDGE OF OPPOSITION TO ANNEXATION. The course cannot fail to have the most injurious influence upon Clay's prospects everywhere. What means it? What means Webster's claim to have been one of the earliest opponents to annexation, and its most uncompromising enemy now? It is but lately he has essayed to appear the determined and conscientious opposer of black slavery. It is but lately that his philanthropy has been warmed up to the pitch of running a crusade against the institution of slavery. In the position he has taken, in the principles he avows, and in the temper he manifests, he leaves even the heated abolitionist far behind him. The suggestion that he is looking beyond the present contest to the coming contest of 1848, explains what Webster is aiming at. He fancies that in the change and fusion of political elements, he can give a direction to the combinations and recombinations that shall build up a great Webster party. He sees that Clay is doomed to certain defeat, and that the present constituent parts of the federal party are destined to complete dispersion after the approaching overthrow; and he thus early makes a movement looking to the coalition and junction of the federalists and abolitionists of the north, middle, and northeastern States. He is exerting his whole power to commit the federalists of the North irretrievably against the annexation of Texas, under any circumstances, upon the single ground of the slavery consideration.—Having so committed them, and made them as good abolitionists as any of the followers of Birney, he will then rally to his standard, bearing all manner of devices signifying love of the blacks, and a purpose to free them, all whom the insincere and hypocritical cry of anti-slavery can draw to his cause. At the head of such a motley forces, he will start for the presidency in 1848. There will be a full union of the political abolitionists and the federalists. Abolitionism will then have accomplished its mission of friendship to federalism, and hate to democracy. It will come to what we believe its leaders and managers have aluded and moulded it for from the beginning.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE ONE DAY ELECTION LAW.

The Express is characteristically saucy because we have *stopped* its cry that the Democrats are about to perpetrate election frauds, by asking why the Whigs did not pass a law to prevent such frauds, when they had it in their power. It says of the rejection by the whig Senate of the one day election bill,

"If it (the Evening Post) knows any thing of the law rejected, (which by the way originated with Dr. Duncan, of Ohio,) it knows the fact that it encountered the severest opposition it received from members of its own party. It was opposed North and South, and voted against North and South, by members of all parties, for the reason that it was neither, a plain, practical or efficient method for putting an end to the system of colonizing votes."

This is a pretty story, when it is known the world over, that it was carried through the House of Representatives, a large majority of which were Democrats, and defeated in the Senate, a majority of which were whigs. No doubt there was some among the Democrats who, while approving the general features of the bill, objected to some detail; but the question is by whose votes was the bill passed, and by whose was it defeated? This is a matter of record, and the floundering of the Express is of no consequence.

But, continues that journal,

"The whigs desire of all men to preserve the ballot box from every species of fraud. Their hopes, their strength, their certain victory lies here. Man to man—vote to vote, with the law on their outside, they are sure of abundant success."

How long is it since the whigs became so remarkably virtuous? If our memory does not fail us, there was once a party of "Pipe-layers" in this city, which answered very closely to the description of the whig party. Perhaps the grossest fraud upon the ballot box that was ever committed in this country, was committed by the leaders of the whig party in this city. Men were hired by the hundreds to come from neighboring cities or towns to vote during an important election,—to "lay pipe" it was called; so that in the minds of honorable men of all parties, who took the pains to read the mass of evidence bearing on the fact, the leaders in the outrage have raised themselves to an infamous notoriety. And this atrocious crime was not attempted once, but oftener, and would have continued to this day, we suppose, but for the defection of one of the principal instruments. Great purity this!

COLD WATER CURE.

The discovery in Germany of the wonderful sanitary properties of *cold water*, is making a deep impression upon the higher and middle classes here. The doctors are not able to laugh it down. After spending fortunes on physicians in vain, invalids go to Grafenburg and are healed. A child with the scarlet fever is wrapped in a wet sheet and gets well. Men rummage their libraries and find that just such cures have been performed at Malvern a hundred years ago, and the water when analyzed is the purest possible. And they find cases in which patients with raging fever and delirium have broken loose from their nurses and jumped into the Thames or some horsepond, and their madness has proved better than the wisdom of the doctors. Many are coming to the conclusion that disease is chiefly some mysterious modification of that great poison, *diet*, with which we are sent into this world to battle, and this redounds greatly to the advantage of *pure water*. Setting poisons to catch poisons is growing into disrepute with these people, and consequently they may by and by expected to see the absurdity of sending one dram of alcohol into the stomach to cure the disease made by its predecessor. The multitude of experiments which have now put the matter fairly to the test, seems to demonstrate that coldness combined with pure water, is the best means that has ever been tried to quench the human inflammation, and when properly applied will cure any patient *who has strength to be cured in any way*. This being true, the occupation—I do not say of the doctors, for it will require science and wisdom to apply cold water—but of the druggists—of all medical poison manufacturers, is gone. And shall not alcohol be included? From the hold this subject has taken of the most intelligent here, I look to see a great *pathological* reform which I think cannot fail to set the principle of total abstinence upon a more commanding foundation than it has hitherto occupied. If you can get the wise out of the heads of the philanthropic of the higher class, then will they see clearly the effects of beer upon the lower. Both once delivered, the nation would not be long in discovering the folly of working itself to death to support a class of grand and idle hereditary pickpockets, nor long in devising means of relief. See if the new vision bestowed upon the Irish people does not work out such results. England wants an oculist like Father Mathew.

A Joke.—The best political Joke—it was a *joke*, no doubt—we have heard this year, is, that BELA BADOKZ, of Philadelphia—the originator and chief of the pipelayers—has cautioned the public, through a paper which he now publishes, called the Forum, we believe to *beware of pipelayers!*—*Globe.*

From the Globe.

MR. CLAY'S HOSTILITY TO THE POOR FOREIGN EMIGRANT.

We would invite the attention of our naturalized fellow-citizens, and of every man of liberal and enlightened principles, to the following sentiments expressed by the Hon. Henry Clay, in reference to the poor foreign emigrant who seeks a home and an asylum, in the bosom of our happy and generous country, from the impression, the dystitution, and the wretchedness of his native land. It has always been the policy of this republic to encourage the emigration of foreigners to our shores. We have a vast territory in a state of nature, which it is our interest to fill up with industrious occupants, from whatever land and clime they may come. It adds much to our wealth and population. Those hardy men who brave the perils of the sea and encounter the dangers of the savage wilderness in the pursuit of a home, and, what is far more desirable in their estimation, the blessings of liberty, cannot be an undesirable nor a dangerous acquisition to our country. A greater portion of those who settle in the West are farmers from Ireland, Germany, France, Norway, and other countries of Europe. Many of them bring with them little fortunes with which they begin their course in the new world, and most of them offer to their adopted country industrious habits, virtuous principles, and an ardent love of liberty. Yet these men Mr. Clay would repel from our shores. Hear him:—

Extract from the speech of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, on the pre-emption bill, delivered in the Senate, Wednesday, January 6, 1841.

Mr. Clay said he also believed, beyond the mountains, aliens were allowed to hold land; but he also believed that there was some condition required in almost all the States—in some of them, a residence of two or three years. Now it might be a question whether they should extend the privilege except to those holding by State authority—and aliens who hold are not entitled to a vote; *but he (Mr. Clay) was opposed on principle to the proposition that ALIENS should be invited from every portion of the habitable globe to take possession of the public lands on terms so peculiarly favorable as were proposed by this bill.*

* * * * * * *

There was another point on which there ought not to be any diversity of opinion. *Though it might be the practice of our government to sell the soil of our country alike to aliens as to citizens, there should not be extended an invitation to aliens to come and purchase our lands; and yet such would be the effect of this bill.*

We doubt if the author of such liberal and anti-American sentiments will find much favor with the naturalized citizens of this country. They will find more satisfaction in the just, liberal, and magnanimous sentiments of Mr Buchanan on the same occasion, uttered in reply to Mr Clay:

Mr Buchanan, in reply said: Now, in regard to aliens, the senator has admitted that, from the origin of the government until the present time, they have been permitted to purchase the public lands of the West, either by public sale or by private entry. This fact is incontrovertible. Then why make an odious distinction against foreigners in this particular case?—If you permit them to purchase in every other form, why deny to them the privilege of purchasing are pre-emptioners. The alien who flies from oppression at home, and makes his way into the Far West, and there fixes his habitation, at the same time places his body as a barrier against the attacks of the savage foe which your policy has collected on that frontier.—Such aliens thus furnish stronger evidence of their fidelity to the country, and of their intention to become citizens, than they could do by a mere declaration to this effect under the naturalization laws, though, he presumed, such a declaration was made by them in almost every instance. A man who merely does this, may change his intention before he becomes a citizen; but the man who makes a settlement on the public land, and purchases it from the government, thus identifies his own fate and that of his family, for weal or for wo, with our government. From such men we have nothing to apprehend. And shall we suffer even the alien speculator, who has no intention of ever becoming a citizen, to purchase the humble dwelling of this poor man, and drive him out of possession!—Such might often be the case if it were not for your pre-emption laws. For my own part, I shall always meet cheerfully, as long as I shall be honored with a seat in the Senate, grant this trifling privilege to the actual settler, whether he has emigrated from the old to the new States, to improve his condition, or has fled from oppression in the old world, to live under the protection of our republican institutions

ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

We notice in a late number of an English paper the following paragraph—(N. B. As it is necessary to be particular in one's quotations and references in these days when, not the schoolmaster, but Roorback is abroad, we beg leave to mention that it is not the *London Times* of "*several months ago*," nor of "*some time since*," like that which stared that "four hundred and forty thousand pounds" of "British Gold," had been sent over to aid the Democratic party to obtain possession of the Government for the purpose of overthrowing British ascendancy in Texas, and expelling the Hudson Bay Company from Oregon; it is not that copy of the *London Times*, but the *Nonconformist*, of Sept. 4th, 1844, page 632, received by the last steamer:)—

"*The expected President of the United States, Mr Clay, is 67 years of age—has, it is said, fought five duels—and is now under bonds to keep the peace.*"

This one little paragraph contains two great mistakes—or as they would be called in the present vocabulary of the Whig papers, whenever they wish to contradict a statement, "lies," "forgeries," "dastardly falsehoods," "base meanness," "atrocious libels."

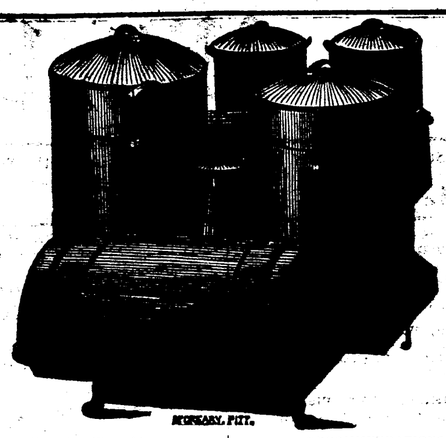
In the first place, we are not aware of the existence of any persons out of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, who really regard Mr. Clay as "*the expected* President of the United States."

And in the second place, Mr Clay has not "fought five duels;" he has only fought *two*. We deny the other three—point blank, as is sometimes said of the range of pistol shooting.

We suppose the English editor had in mind the other three cases in which Mr Clay has made duelling demonstrations—one, when he was so deep in the counsels of the Cilley affair, and besides writing the challenge, abstained from giving information to the police, until after the parties had gone out, in an unknown direction, so as to make interruption too late; the other, when he virtually challenged, by a card in the newspapers, any member of Congress who should charge the bargain of the famous coalition;—and the third, when, about three years ago, he announced to Mr King on the floor of the Senate his design to insult him, which occasion led to the putting the parties under bonds, as alluded to in the English paragraph. These things may have indeed involved all the moral culpability of so many duels actually fought; but as the *Tribune* is so remarkable of late for the accuracy of its "facts," we put it to our courteous contemporary, if the English paper is strictly and properly correct in its "*five* duels." We contend there are only *two*. How many more the future may possibly bring with it—since Mr Clay, though "67 years of age," has refused to declare positively, either on religious principle or moral resolve, against the practice—we do not of course undertake to vouch.

N. Y. News.

The Recent Firm of James Reed & Co.—The assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of the late firm of James Reed & Co., having completed the liquidation of said estate, has notified the creditors that he shall this day pay a final dividend. The amount which this firm owed at the time of its failure in the spring of 1842, was about $850,000. The sales and collections made by Morey, the assignee, have produced in cash nearly $200,000. by which he is enabled to pay the debts proved, within an amount somewhat over $50,000. Such a result as this has rarely happened in the settlement of a bankrupt estate. Both partners received, some time since, a full and honorable discharge, and we now learn that the active partner, Mr James Read, has added to what has thus been realized from the assets of the concern, a sum exceeding *fifty thousand dollars*, being the earnings of a prosperous commission business during the past two years, by means whereof every creditor of said firm will receive a hundred cents on a dollar of the amount of his debt, as proved by him against said estate, and allowed by the court. [*Boston Courier.*



HATHAWAY'S

Patent Hot Air Cooking Stoves.

THE subscriber having entered into the stove business in Pittsburgh, respectfully informs the public that he intends carrying it on in its various branches at the warehouse of Messrs. Pennock & Mitchell, No. 160 Liberty street, where he will be prepared to supply purchasers with any articles in his line. In addition to other Stoves which he will have on hand, he has obtained the right to manufacture and sell Hathaway's Patent Hot Air Cooking Stoves. This stove is pronounced superior to any other now in use in the United States; it is more durable in its construction, and better adapted to the use of baking, roasting and cooking, as it is heated very regularly by confining the air in the stove; and it is a great saving of fuel as well as labor. I will keep on hand a sufficient number to supply all demands if possible; I have five different sizes, and will sell them on reasonable terms, according to sizes. I have now in use upwards of fifty in and about this city, all put in use within six months. Being aware that the People of Western Pennsylvania have been imposed upon by the introduction of new and highly recommended Stoves which were badly constructed, and having soon failed and become useless, I will grant to persons wishing to procure the Hot Air Stove, the privilege of using it a sufficient length of time to prove its superior quality before I ask them to purchase. Persons notifying me from a distance by letter, can have stoves put up at any time, as I have wagons to carry them out; I therefore invite Farmers and all persons to come and judge for themselves; also to try them and prove that it is to your advantage to have one. All orders will be promptly attended to by the subscriber.

ROBERT DONAVAN.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Miller's Mansion House, Sept. 19, 1844.

MR. R. DONAVAN—Sir: I have in use one of Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, which I got from you last Spring. It affords me much pleasure to recommend it for its excellence. So far as my knowledge extends, I have no hesitation in saying it is the best stove now in use. I need not particularize its merits, but would advise all disposed to possess an article of the kind, to adopt the best method of satisfying themselves, that is, to try it; and I doubt not they will be satisfied.

D. R. MILLER.

Washington Temperance House,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19. 1844.

MR. R. DONAVAN—Sir:—I have had in use for five months, one of Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, and I have no hesitation in saying it is the best stove now in use. The various kinds of cooking it is calculated to do at the same time, and the small quantity of fuel required, makes it an object worthy the attention of all who desire a good stove.

THOMAS VARNER.

☞ I embrace this opportunity to recommend the Hot Air Cooking Stoves; I have used the one you put up for me constantly all summer, and I must say it is a grand article. I believe it is superior to any other stove now in use in this city. The oven bakes well, and is large enough to bake four large loaves of bread at one time; it also cooks very speedily, and it requires very little coal. I think them worthy the attention of all who wish a good stove; to such I would say, try them and prove what they are.

MATHEW PATRICK.

oct 11-tf

MR. JEMMY MITCHELL'S DESCRIPTION OF THE CURIOSITIES IN INDIA.

"What sort o' crathers and bastes is i that place, Misther Mitchell?" asked Teddy, the Irish ostler.

"Very hodd—very hodd indeed," replied Mr Mitchell. The most on 'em 'asn't no legs."

"No legs!" cried Betty, the cook, "how do they go then?"

"They go by a sort o' patent rewolvin h'ngine, wat rolls 'em hover and hover."

"Well, what else?" asked Susuan, Lady Gordon's own maid.

"There's vun 'orrid hanimal as big as an 'ouse."

"Oh dear! Lud-a massey!" exclaimed the women, lifting up their knives and forks.

"True as preachin'," continued Mr Mitchell.—"His mouth is as vide as the park gate, an' he swallows down twenty five natives hevery meal. But they kills 'em sometimes."

"How? How?" asked the whole table.

"They sleep very sound, only vunce a year: an' the people vatches 'em, 'an ven they cotches 'em in their care state, they drills 'oles in their backs, 'cuts o' their flesh is wery 'ard, loads 'em with gun powder, an' blows 'em up."

"Oh, dear, what a dreadful place!" "How could you stay there?" "Mercy on us!" exclaimed one another. When the excitement attendant on the remarkable news, had somewhat subsided, Betty, who was rather in 'the sere and yellow leaf' of maidenhood naked, are the ladies handsome there, Mr Mitchell?"

"Wery, but there 'aint no old maids there. Single vimin never gits beyond thirty."

"Bless us!" said Betty, "—hat do you mean?"

"Vot I says, Mrs Betty No hold maids gits hover thirty."

Molly, the housemaid, who was *bien passe*, as is said of fashionable gonebyes, and took as keen an interest, as did Mrs. Betty, in this part of the conversation, asked, "why, what is done with them?"

"Oh," said Mr Mitchell, drawing his knife very expressly across his throat, "they kills 'em off 'cause they arnt no further use."

Mrs Betty and Molly fairly shrieked.

"Worse than that, Mrs Betty, they heats 'em!"

"Eat 'em! How do they eat 'em?"

"Done into soup biled considerable."

THE GROWTH OF ENGLAND.

Some valuable information in relation to the growth of England, is given in M'Culloch's Gazette, now in the course of publication by the Harpers. From 1801, to 1841, the calculation is thus:

Increase from 1801 to 1811,	14½	per ct.
" 1811 to 1821,	17½	"
" 1821 to 1831,	16	"
" 1831 to 1841,	14½	"

In the past forty years, England has thus grown from a little more than eight millions to nearly sixteen millions, or nearly double We speak of England proper. In the same manner, its great cities increased in a rate about equal to that of our own. From 1811 to 1831, a period of only twenty years, but a period in which her manufacturing industry very rapidly increased, such was the astonishing growth of some of the great towns in England as to produce the following result, viz:

Leeds,	100 per cent.
Manchester,	90 "
Liverpool,	80 "
Birmingham,	75 "
Norwich,	60 "
Sheffield,	60 "
Bristol,	50 "
Nottingham,	50 "
London,	40 "
Portsmouth,	25 "

These the reader is aware, are the great centres of trade and manufactures for England. Leeds it will be seen has grown fully as rapidly as New York.

Mr M'Culloch furnishes exact Tables of the Mills, Power, and Operations of the great manufacturing establishments of England. The summary of Cotton Mills is thus:

Number of Mills,	1,679
Horse Power,	60,214
Operatives,	219,162

A still greater number of Mills are employed in the manufacture of Worsted, Linen, Silk, and Woollen Cloths.

THE NORTH EAST BOUNDARY.

The boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces was surveyed and cut out, last season, from the source of the river St. Croix to the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook. Before the close of the present season, says the Eastern Argus, the line from Pohenagamook to the N W Branch of the St John, thence to the S W Branch at the point 46 25 N Lat., thence up that stream to its source in the Highlands, at the Metjeimeute Portage, thence along side Highlands to the head of Halls Stream, a distance of more than two hundred and eighty miles, through a dense forest and over a country in many places almost inaccessible, from precipitous mountains will have been surveyed, cut out to the width of thirty feet, and established. The whole number of men employed is nearly six hundred, and the supplies for the surveying and cutting parties upon the Highlands have to be carried in upon the backs of men. The monuments placed at the principal points are of cast iron and from six to ten feet in length. It being impossible to place the monuments upon the Highlands in the Summer, they will taken in on hand sleds during the Winter.

A Large Haul at "Oak Hall."—Yesterday, Capt. General Simmons, of Oak Hall, made over five hundred dollars, and no mistake. For several days he had noticed a rapid diminution in his stock of vests of the best qualities, which his book of sales did not explain, and his suspicion fell on one of his salesmen, named Lucius Eames. On Thursday evening he marked a black silk vest, and yesterday morning the article was missing. Mr Simmons proceeded forthwith to the police court, where he stated his case, obtained a warrant to search Eames' lodgings in Brattle square, and there, by the aid of officers Clapp and Shute, he found no less than one hundred and thirty-five vests, a considerable quantity of scarfs, stocks, cravats, handkerchiefs, &c., and pantaloons, which had been stolen from the store. It seems that Eames took advantage of the excitement and commotion created by the evening fairs which Mr Simmons kept up the last fortnight in September, in ebulation of the Mechanics' fair. The value of the property thus fortunately recovered is $411 11. In default of bail in $1100, Eames was committed to answer at the municipal court He has admitted the taking, and there could have been no use in denying it under the palpable circumstances which proved his guilt. [*Bost. Post, Oct. 5.*

Died,

On Saturday morning 12th inst, Eleanor Augusta, daughter of P. Mulvany, in the 18th year of her age.

On the 13 h inst., at the residence of his father, in Scott's fields, James Sliert jr., aged 21 years. His funeral will take place this day the 14th at 10 o'clock

THEATRE.

MISS M CLARENDON, LESSEE.
N B CLARKE, STAGE MANAGER
G T ROWE, PROMPTER.

BENEFIT OF MR. ADDAMS.

This evening, Monday, October 14th, will be acted the Tragedy of

PIZARRO.

Rolla,	Mr. ADDAMS.
Pizarro,	" N. B. Clarke.
Alonzo,	" Prior.
Elvira,	Miss Clarendon,
Cora,	" Porter.

Conclude with

THERESE.

Corwin,	Mr. ADDAMS.
Therese,	Miss Clarendon.

Tuesday, Mr. & Miss PORTER'S BENEFIT.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. Admission, Box 50c 2d Tier 37½ cents, Pit 25 cents, Gallery 12½.

SILK, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

82. MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

BENJ. E. CONSTABLE,

RESPECTFILLY announces that he has just opened for the inspection of purchasers an extensive stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

And which B E C determines to sell at the smallest advance from the first cost, in order to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him.

Cashmere d'Ecosse of latest Paris style,
Rich Mouselin de Laines, newest designs,
Reps Cashmere, Cashmere D'Cypress.
Chameleon, Chusans and other Dress Goods, quite new,
Splendid French Broche Shawls,
Cashmere do. Plain and Embroidered Thibet and Belvidere
do. in Black and Mode colors.
Plaid and Striped Cashmere and Wool Shawls, new and very cheap
Lupin's French Merinoes in Black and Mode colors
A A,
do do figured,
Rich new Bonnet Ribbons, a large assortment,
do velvet do
Silk and Velvet Cravats in every new variety,
New and Cap Ribbons in various styles,
Ladies' Lace caps, newest pattern,
Laces and Edgings in Thread Lisle Gipore &c.
Plain and Figured new nets for Caps, Capes and Veils,
Plain, Hemstitch and Reviere Linen Cambric hdkf
Bajous' Kid Gloves, White, Black, Dark and Light
Muslin Edgings and Insertions, single and double Hemstitch,
French Emb'd Colors, artificial flowers,
Bl'k and col'd bands and girdles.
Velvets, bl'k and col'd,
Changeable Mode for bonnets,
New and beautiful silks in every variety of the latest styles in bl'k, blue bl'k and colored,
Alpacas plain, figured, plaid, &c. cheaper than ever
High colored gala plaids for childrens wear,
Unshrinkable flannel, imported as the only article that will not shrink in washing.
B'lk, French, Olive, &c. Cloths for Ladies Cloaks,

For Gent's wear B E C particularly recommends attention to his stock of new French Cloths; cassimeres and vestings new fall style; scarfs, cravats, gloves, linen and silk pocket hdkfs, &c.

oct 7-dtm