The Daily Morning Post.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Candidates Compared.

CLAY AND MARKLE.—Notwithstanding the gloomy, woe-stricken countenances of the whigs, they endeavor to hide from themselves the extent of the overwhelming defeat they have just sustained, and their papers are sending abroad large and silly bursts about carrying the State in November. It is hardly necessary to say that all this is done merely for effect. The whigs know there is not the slightest prospect of their making even a respectable show in Pennsylvania at the Presidential election. Their only hope of carrying the State for CLAY rested on their success with MARKLE—the influence of a victory at the Governor's election might have given them the State in November. Hence their unceasing and unscrupulous efforts to defeat the Democratic candidate for Governor—hence the reckless and vindictive manner in which they carried on the campaign—hence the efforts to induce democrats, men known to be warm friends of Polk and Dallas, to vote against Shunk—hence the continued assertions of the whigs before the late election, that Polk would get more votes than Shunk; that "Polk, Dallas and Markle" flags carried by men who would vote for those three candidates, were displayed at our great Convention, &c &c.

The residue of the contest between POLK and CLAY in Pennsylvania, will be conducted very differently from that which has just closed between SHUNK and MARKLE. MARKLE is an inoffensive old man, who, notwithstanding the Gazette's attempt to depreciate his military services, by saying that he "killed an Indian and drank spice-bush tea," had really fought bravely in the last war. Although utterly incapable of discharging the duties of Governor, he bore the character of a moral and upright citizen, and the Democratic press, even if it could have found, in the history of his life, matter for personal attack, forbore to seek or to use such a means of warfare. It scorned to pursue towards Gen. MARKLE the course pursued by the whig press towards our candidates. Had MARKLE been a Democratic candidate he would appreciate the malevolence of the brotherhood of blackguards, that could find in the character and course of Mr SHUNK, food for defamation. We have no doubt that his slanderers, now that the heat of the fray is over, are perfectly astonished that they were able to effect so much against him as they did by falsehood and abuse.

Gen MARKLE, then, came before the people under much more favorable circumstances than Clay can ever come. If he was not conspicuous for talent or good qualities, he was not eminent among the vicious and the bad.

Gen MARKLE is not an inveterate, and habitual *gambler*, as CLAY has been proven to be by reputable witnesses He had not been staking large sums on cards at Fourth of July celebrations, at gay parties, and in the cabins of steamboats.

Gen MARKLE is not a professed duellist. He had *not*, like CLAY, given counsel, and written a challenge which resulted in the death of an estimable fellow-citizen. The blood of poor Cilley does not redden Markle's hand. He had not fought two duels, and he is not now under bonds to keep the peace. The tenor of his life had not been such as to induce his fellow-citizens to ask him if he would fight a duel in this old age—and if he had been asked, we have no doubt that, unlike Clay, the old man would promptly have pledged himself to discountenance the bloody code by his own conduct and every other means in his power.

Gen MARKLE, is not an "adhering Mason," who had labored to maintain the influence and concentrate the power of the Lodge, as the Pittsburgh Gazette has proved Clay to be. Antimasons, therefore, could vote for him without compromising their principles, and that many of them did so, who will not vote for Clay, we are perfectly certain.

Gen MARKLE is not a slaveholder—he does not, like Clay, occupy a position of direct hostility to the Liberty party. He has not, like Clay, declared that Slavery is "SANCTIONED" by human law, and "SANCTIFIED" by the law of God. Therefore antislavery men could and did vote for Markle—even in this county he received over 120 votes from men that supported Liberty candidates for other offices. Liberty men can never go for Clay, unless they are ready to support a man who has uttered a more strong and decided proslavery sentiment than any other in the country.

Gen MARKLE is, as far as his sentiments are known, sound on the Tariff question. He did not, like Clay, "throttle the Tariff to death,"—nor did he, with murderous hand, apply the "knife to the throat of protection, and ask for help to drive it home." Nor was Markle, like Clay, pledged to the Compromise act. Tariff men, therefore, might vote for Markle, without abandoning their favorite principle—they cannot vote for Clay without giving the Tariff a mortal stab.

Gen. MARKLE has led, as far as is known, a moral and exemplary life—his conduct and character are not so notoriously bad, as to cause the Pittsburgh Gazette, a leading press of his own party, to denounce him as a man who could be defeated by "the influence of the workings of truth and morality, upon the hearts of the people." Unlike Clay, to use the Gazette's language, Gen Markle "shocked no man's sensibilities." *"His former life had been above reproach.* He was neither a DUELIST, a DEBAUCHEE, nor a PROFANE."

Nor was Gen Markle so obnoxious to the people as to induce a press of his own party to say in advance of the election *"he cannot be elected,"* and to prophecy his defeat in this state by "20,000 votes"—and to declare that his name "would work the complete ruin of this party;" yet all these warnings and denunciations from the sapient editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, now hang over the head of Clay.

Who will not say that Markle's chances in Pennsylvania when compared with Clay's, were as "all the world compared to nothing."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The case of the Rev Dr HAWKS was disposed of by the passage of the following resolution: "Resolved, That in the opinion of this house, the integrity of the Rev Dr Hawks has been sufficiently proved by his reply to the charges brought against him in the memorials presented to this house."

The vote upon it stood, Clergy—ayes 17—Laity—ayes 18. There were no votes against it. All who did not vote as above, answered "excused."

VILLAINOUS.—The Age has published and republished a letter purporting to have been written by a "Rev Timothy Flannagan," a Catholic Priest, to Gen Markle, offering to use his influence in favor of the General's election, for a consideration. The publication of this letter at the present time is discreditable to all parties concerned, and places Gen Markle's honor in a very questionable position. The American says it is published without his knowledge or approbation; we hope this is true, and from the unprincipled course of those who brought it forth, there is some ground to believe that the American is correct.

The statement that Timothy Flannagan is a Catholic Priest, is a falsehood well known to those who published his letter. He was expelled from the Priesthood for misconduct, and is now as we learn from his letter, an influential member of the whig party. From what we have heard of him, we believe him to be a bad man, who would not hesitate to practice frauds on any one who did not know him, and it is probable that the same want of moral principle that caused him to be expelled from the Church, induced him to offer to sell his services to the whig candidate.

We are inclined to believe that General Markle knew that Flannagan had no claim to the assumed title of a Catholic Priest, and that he rejected his overtures; but why was the letter given to men who live by slander and defamation, to be used by them in their unholy efforts to excite public prejudice against a large portion of the community, and to make the whole Catholic denomination responsible for the dishonest conduct of a degraded Priest, who is regarded by them with abhorrence?

If the true character of Flannagan had been given with the letter, there would not be so much to complain of; but this was carefully concealed, and the announcement made in such a manner as to induce the public to believe that he was at the time an accredited member of the Catholic ministry. If his degradation was not known to the editor of the Age when he first inserted the letter, it *was* known to him before he gave it a second publication. But instead of suppressing it, it appeared a second time with his first comments, and with the greatest reluctance he permitted a gentleman to insert a short communication—as an advertisement—merely stating the facts in relation to Flannagan's connection with the Catholic Priesthood.

We have never seen any thing connected with the press more discreditable than the object of the publication of this letter, nor did we ever witness a more vile or dastardly effort to create public prejudice against a whole denomination, than the attempts made by those who appear to have possession of General Markle's correspondence.

JOHN R THOMSON, Esq. the defeated candidate for Governor of the Democracy of New Jersey, has written a letter in which he says the democrats of New Jersey have been "defeated wholly on false issues and personal grounds." He expresses the most perfect confidence that the State will go for Polk and Dallas. His letter does him honor, and will no doubt have a good effect on the election in November.

DANIEL WEBSTER says that every movement Clay has made during his whole life—and "the age of 70 has overtaken him," has been with the 'expectation of the Presidency' and that he is in this contest 'upheld by his own deep ration and the recklessness of a few desperate friends." Who will not admit that the God-like speaks like a prophet? though he be no prophet.

REVERSING A CUSTOM.—Hitherto, the son has generally succeeded the father in his positions and possessions The late election for Governor in Ohio, furnishes an instance reversing this very natural and proper arrangement. The Hon T W BARTLEY, is now Governor of Ohio. His father, MORDECAI BARTLEY, has been elected by the whigs, and will in a few days, *succeed his son* in the Gubernatorial chair of Ohio. These are surely days of strange events.

FOR THE POST.

COLUMBIAN PHALANX.

There is no one feature in the history of the world, since the Christian era, which presents to the eye of the philosophical philanthropist, prospects more cheering—more soul-reviving, than the footsteps of that sublimely regenerating and semi-Omnipotent power—*Industrial and Educational Associations.*—Among the pioneers of this laudable and regenerating land, who have escaped the confines of mere speculation and theory, we find eighty men women and children, at this time, located between Dresden and Zanesville, seven miles from the latter city, upon a domain of twenty-seven hundred acres, nearly through the centre of which, flows the delightful river Muskingum, navigable for steamboats all seasons of the year, with only a slight suspension from ice in the winter season. The hand of Nature has here been peculiarly lavish of her best gifts to man. A gently undulating surface, perennial springs in abundance, a soil, for agricultural purposes, unsurpassed in the western country. Fossil coal, limestone, building stone, iron ore, and salt springs, are all in never failing abundance upon the Domain; and if the combination of science, industry and economy, on the plan laid down by Charles Fourier, does not achieve even more than the expectations of its most sanguine abettors on this, as well as the other side of the Atlantic—the cause of such a failure will not be found in the local or natural advantages of the domain—nor in a want of industry and perseverance on the part of the pioneers, which appears, at this time, to be the resident members of the Domain. They commenced six months ago, with four male members, and at this time, they have erected thirteen dwelling houses, one main building also in progress, at this time, 140 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, to be finished in the course of next spring. There are also thirteen farm tenant houses on the domain, the present incumbents of which, will vacate it on the first of next November.

Among those who deserve the first praise in the design and execution of the Columbian Phalanx, is Dr. Gettings, of Virginia; whom we found to be a gentleman of the most sterling worth, and of amiable deportment; whose aid in this laudable undertaking has been immense. We might here also mention the name of Simeon Shurtleff and as a theoretical pioneer, that of Alexander Campbell.

They have two hundred acres of Fall grain in the ground this season. Friendship, liberality and brotherly love, appears in all the intercourses of its members.

The following from the pen of Caleb Atwater, A. M., will give a more general knowledge of this section of country.

"Zanesville bids fair to become, at no distant day, one of the largest manufacturing towns in the western States, containing seventy thousand people. The clays in this vicinity, equal any now used in England, France or Germany, for earthenware; and we should not be disappointed if Zanesville should be the very first town on this continent to firmly establish the manufacture of the real Liverpool ware, on the banks of the Muskingum river. The naturalist would find many things to interest him here; and the best place which we know, wherein to study our geology and mineralogy, is Zanesville. There is an Atheneum and a well endowed school here, and there is a taste for science widely diffused among the people of this vicinity. All the elements of prosperity are here, and the very people to use them to advantage, are already here, as a nucleus around which, a great manufacturing town will grow up."

It might be interesting to the antiquarian or naturalist, to observe, that, in this immediate vicinity, in excavating the canal, the Bread-fruit tree was found in a state of astonishing preservation. The Cocoa-nut tree, also, the Tea-tree, and the Bamboo, all in a state of high preservation.

TWO VISITERS FROM PITTSBURGH.

☞ N. B. All letters addressed "Wilson & Waterman, Allegheny City," (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

☞ The Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, Post Master General, in a letter to the Democrats of Madison Co., Ky., has declared for Polk and Dallas. He says: "Confiding in the integrity of Polk and Dallas, with you, I most ardently desire their election. I can, situated as I am, do no more than wish you God speed."

From the Spirit of the Age.

MR. MIDDLETON, Sir—Will you have the candor to state to your readers that the "Rev'd T Flannagan" to whom you allude in your paper of yesterday was discarded from the Ministry of the Catholic Church more than four years ago; that he and his brothers long since conseil, to perform any of the acts by which Catholics are known as such; that they did not even attend public worship; that Priest Flannagan's dismissal from the ministry took place more than two years before the crime was committed of which his brothers were accused; that Catholics loathe few things more than a degraded priest; that consequently the assertions regarding his influence &c. in the letter purporting to have been written by him must be admitted by every one to have been base falsehoods; that if made by him, they would only prove that he had reached the depth of infamy, having become an imposter; an end generally reached by most of those who forget the sacred duties of the sublime calling to which they are elevated and become apostate priest.

Will even *you*, sir, venture to hold Catholics accountable for the words or actions of such a man discarded so long from among them—would any body of men in the country be so treated? I say nothing of the case except in its connection with the Catholics as a body. I have noticed this one slander against us, as it *seemed* to be built on something having the appearance of a fact. Other slanders which are calculated to influence only those who *wish* to be deceived, I let pass.

"A CATHOLIC."

$2,000 REWARD!

Here is a chance for the Whigs to make Money, who pretend that CLAY IS IN FAVOR OF THE TARIFF.

Whereas, the whig leaders of Schuylkill County have endeavored, by the grossest misrepresentation to create a *false* impression about the Tariff principles of Clay and Polk: Now the undersigned hereby bind themselves personally, to pay a reward of $2000 to any one who will prove, that the below quoted extracts from Henry Clay's and James K Polk's speeches are not extracts of such speeches and letters, as published in the manner and places below set forth. And we hereby appoint Judge CALVIN BLYTHE, of Philadelphia, and HARRY CLAY himself, as Commissioners to receive Testimony, and if they assert that the extracts are not correct, as below stated, we are ready to pay the money on their award.

F W Hughes,	Chas Frailey,
Jacob Hunzinger, jr.,	Jacob Krebs, scr.
John M Bickel,	Samuel Hunzinger,
Joseph Weaver,	Peter F Ludwig,
Edw. B Hobly,	Frederick Beck.

September 28, 1844.

Extract from a speech delivered by HENRY CLAY, in the Senate of the United States, January 21, 1842, as published in the National Intelligencer of the 22d January, 1842.

"But whence this new-born zeal—said Mr C.—in regard to taxation? It was admitted, scandalous, that this government had gone on for four years past, and was going on now, by the expenditure of more than was received. *Taxation*, he knew and had before said, was the remedy for this. *Carry out then, said he, the spirit of the compromise act, look to revenue alone for the support of the Government. Do not raise the question of protection which*, said the Senator from Kentucky, *I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity of protection for protection.* But what, asked Mr C, was the course of my honorable friend [Mr Woodbury,] from N Hampshire, (for I hold it reciprocate the friendship he professed for me the other day) who we had a tax bill under consideration! where was he then! Did he come for the tax bill before us? Did he not rather choose to sip his tea and coffee a little longer, and to *withhold from tax those luxuries* and will he now, continued Mr C., *consent to tax these articles?* If he will, *I will go along with him heart and hand.*"

Extract of a Speech of Henry Clay, delivered at Taylorsville, in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 27th June, 1840, as published in the National Intelligencer of July 13th, 1840.

"The question cannot be, ought not to be, one of principle, but of measure and degree. ☞ Adopt that of the compromise act, not because that act is irrepealable, but because it met with the sanction of the nation. Stability, with moderate and certain protection, is far more important than instability, the necessary consequence of high protection But the protection of the compromise act will be adequate in most, if not as to all interests The twenty per cent. which it stipulates, cash duties, home valuation, and the list of free articles inserted in the act for the peculiar advantage of the manufacturer, will insure, I trust, sufficient protection." ☞

Extract from a Speech, delivered by Henry Clay, as published in Greely & M'Elrath's life and Speeches of Henry Clay, vol. 1, page 140.

"Can any one doubt the impolicy of government resting solely upon the precarious resource of such a revenue! It is constantly fluctuating, it tempts us by its enormous amount at one time into *extravagant expenditure*, and we are then driven by its sudden and *unexpected depression* in the opposite extreme; we are *seduced by its flattering promises* into expenses which we might avoid, and we are afterwards constrained by its *treachery* to avoid expenses which we ought to make. It is a system under which there is a sort of perpetual war between the interests of the government and the interests of the people. *Large importations* fill the coffers of government and *empty the pockets of the people*; small importations imply prudence on the part of the people and *leave the Treasury empty*. In war the revenue disappears, in peace it is *unsteady*; on such a system, the government will not be able much longer *exclusively* to rely. We anticipate that we shall have shortly to resort to some additional supply of revenue within ourselves.—I was opposed to the total *repeal of the internal revenue*. I would have preserved certain parts of it at least, to be ready for emergencies such as now exist. And I am, for one, ready to exclude foreign spirits altogether, and substitute for the revenue levied on them, a tax on the spirits made within the country.—No other nation lets in so much of foreign spirits as we do. ☞ By the encouragement of home industry, you will lay a basis of internal taxation, when it gets strong, that will be steady and uniform, yielding alike in peace and in war. ☞

Resolution offered by Henry Clay, in the Senate of the United States, to be found in Senate Journal, 1841, '42, page 165.

Resolved, That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of 26 millions of revenue, the ☞ principles of the compromise act should be adhered to, and that especially a maximum rate of advalorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

"Tod and Victory."—The whig papers are all claiming 2,500 majority for Bartley. This is a good enough Morgan till after the Presidential election.—They will then find time to correct their figures, probably. Our friends abroad need not be deceived by this device. We will bet a volume of "Roorback's Travels," with any coon-skin editor that Bartley's majority will be less than 800; and we will double the bet on carrying the State for POLK AND DALLAS, by 5000, in November.

Walk up, gentlemen, our office is open for betting on Ohio, from 6 o'clock in the morning, until 9 in the evening.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Well Answered.—An old German Democrat, recently was constantly, assailed by a Whig with whom he was working, to vote for Henry Clay. Our old German answered nothing, except that he would think of it.

Some days after, the whig again asked him whether he had not yet determined to vote for Henry Clay.—But our old German gave him the following excellent answer: "I have been in this country now seven years, and I know that Mr Clay does not want my vote, until I have been here twenty-one years. I am therefore determined to vote with the Democracy until I shall have been in the country twenty-one years; after that perhaps I may vote for Henry Clay."

Renunciation of Whiggery.—The Marshall (Mich) Statesman announced a short time since the arrangements for holding a great Whig meeting in that vicinity, and among the speakers who were confidently expected, the Hon. A D Hawley's name was employed to draw out the people. The meeting was held, but instead of the arrival of Mr Hawley on the ground, the news came that he had very unexpectedly concluded to renounce the foul party and unite with the Democracy. A meeting of Democrats was held about the same time in another part of the same county and the Jackson Democrat records the following incident:

N Y. News.

"The meeting was then addressed by A D Hawley, Esq. who is an able, clear and conclusive manner gave his reasons why he could no longer go with the WHIG PARTY. Mr Hawley was the big gun of Whiggery in this county, has been a member of the Legislature, and acknowledged to be the leading man of their party. The pronunciation of Whiggery by Mr Hawley throws confusion and dismay in their ranks; it makes the coons tremble."

☞ The Baltimore Republican relates the following, which actually took place in that city a few days since:

'Well, Miss——,' said a Democrat to a Whig lady. 'I suppose you have read both of Mr Clay's letters on the annexation of Texas?'

'Yes, I have.'

'As I heard you profess yourself delighted with his first letter, what do you now say,—are you in favor of *annexation*?'

'*Personally*, I have no objections.'

Sound Doctrine.—What a different aspect would the cause of Christ at the present day present had all ministers of the gospel carried out the views expressed in the following remarks by the late Bishop Griswold.—*Christ. Watchman.*

"I have from my youth determined to be of no party in politics or sectarianism. In regard to the former, it is my judgement, better for the clergy, and for their parishes, and indeed for the country, that they should leave civil government and the management of public temporal concerns to the laity. The history of the world shows that politics and state affairs have seldom been well managed when in the hands of priests Their business is with a kingdom which is not of this world and they are engaged in a warfare, whose weapons are not carnal."

Latest from Gibraltar.—The brig Caroline, Capt. Thomas, arrived at Boston on the 11th, having sailed from Gibraltar the 14th of Sept Capt Thomas furnished a full and particular account of an attempt which had been made to raise the remains of the U S frigate Missouri. The attempt failed, but it was said that the crew of H B M ship Warspite would make another attempt, which, it was supposed, would be successful. The French squadron which had been engaged on the coast of Morocco, under the Prince de Joinville, was at anchor in the bay of Cadiz, and all fighting with the Moors, for the present, was at an end.

From Rio Janeiro.—Capt Tyler, in the barque H. W. Tyler, arrived at New York on the 13th, from Rio Janeiro, states that he left in port, 1st Sept., U. S. ship Constitution, Com. Percival; the U. S Frigate Congress arrived 30 h from a cruise, all well; the U. S. ship Britain, sailed for the River of Plate 25th August. We also learn that the Brazilians were fitting out all their vessels of war. It was supposed that they intended to blockade Montevideo, and prevent the Buenosarians from taking that place. The Sardinian frigate Eurydice sailed three days previous on a cruise. In port three British Frigates, one the America. Also, a Russian steam frigate arrived about 12th Sept. Capt Tyler brought no news.

Subject for a Novel.—The following remarkable case is related in a letter from Brescia (Venetian Lombardy,) 24th ultimo. In 1824 there died at Brescia an unmarried man named Dellacroce, leaving a fortune of 700,000 livres (140,000 dollars,) which he professed for me the other day) which we had a tax bill under consideration! where was he then! Did he come for the tax bill before us? Did he not rather choose to sip his tea and coffee a little longer, and to *withhold from tax those luxuries* and will he now, continued Mr C., *consent to tax these articles?* If he will, *I will go along with him heart and hand.*" Brescia and Milan, 200,000 livres to a natural son, by a female named F—, and the remainder of his property to a natural son, by another female. The executors having made inquiry for the legatee and the heir, discovered that they had been *married to each other since the year* 1811, *having been ignorant of their consanguinity!* They have been separated by order of the authorities, and the female has retired to a convent. From nately they have no children. The Lombard papers connected with this affair have been laid before the Court of Rome, and it is expected that the marriage will be annulled.

Emigrant Hazards.—A missionary somewhere on the shore of the Pacific, gives the following in an account of the emigrants who went by his station:

Among those who have passed us, one poor old man I never shall forget. He informed me that he was originally from London, England, but more recently from Buffalo, N Y. He set out for the country with an only son, "a fine lad," as he termed him, "of about thirty." They had embarked all their little property in making an outfit for this journey. They had got as far as Fort Wallawalla, so ne 120 miles above this, when becoming tired of land travel, they abandoned their wagon and stowed their few remaining effects in a small log canoe obtained of the natives, and commenced descending the Columbia. They had proceeded some 90 miles, when, passing through one of those narrow, rocky channels with which the Columbia in its low stages abounds they ran upon a rock and instantly capsized. The father clung to the canoe and was taken to the shore; but the son, trusting to his strength and expertness in swimming, made directly for the land, but perished before reaching it! A day or two afterwards the old man reached our station, almost burn down by the weight of grief and mourning.

The Embodiment.—"To the *capricious* mischievousness of the monkey," says Goodman in his Natural History, "the Raccoon adds a *blood thirsty and vindictive* spirit peculiarly his own." It might have been added that the *farmers* are the peculiar and most afflicted subjects of his depredations.—*N Y News.*

New Livery Stable.

HOLMES' LIVERY STABLE, on Third street, between Market and Wood, near the Post Office, is now open for the accommodation of the public. His stock of Carriages &c. being all new, he hopes to be able to render full satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

Oct 19-1y

JUST received, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Barnsby Linen Sheetings;
12 4 Bleached Cotton do.
11-4 Imperial Counterpaines;
and for sale by JONES, MURPHY & Co.,
oct 19-d3t No 4, Wood street.

Fresh Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

JONES, MURPHY & CO.,

No. 148 Wood Street,

Have on hand a handsome and well assorted stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which have been purchased for cash, at the lowest prices, and which they will sell as low as goods of the same description and quality, can be sold in the city. They respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their stock; and feel confident that both goods and prices will give satisfaction.

oct 19, d1w.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 18, 1844.

AN election for thirteen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house on Monday, the 18th day of November next.

oct 19—d1waw4t. JOHN SNYDER, Cash'r

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 19th, 1844.

THE annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 18th day of November next, between the hours of 9 A M, and 3 P M.

oct 19-td THOMAS HOWE, Cashier.

ALMANACS for 1845, &c. Just received, a large supply of the Family Christian, American Temperance Union, Loomis' Pittsburgh and Magazine, the Franklin and German Almanacs for 1845, for sale by the gross, dozen, or single, to suit merchants, dealers, or the public generally, and for sale low. Also, a good assortment of school books, writing, letter and wrapping paper, at wholesale and retail.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Ag't and Com Merchant, No. 9, Fifth st.
oct 13-d1w&w.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Pittsburgh Pa, October 15, 1844. Persons calling for letters, whose names are on this list will please say they are advertised.

Ackens Ephraim
Addis James A
Alexander Mary
Allen J T F
Algeo T
Alderson Thos
Anderson John

Bailey Abraham J
Bailey Wm Francis
Ballard Luther
Banks John R
Bacon Alice J
Backman Benjamin
Barstow H N 2
Bay J W
Barndollar John
Beerry John
Berge Wm
Bender Henry
Billings Horace
Bingham J & J
Birkbeck Thos
Blake Catalina
Bingham W B
Buckholtz Fredolin
Burchen John
Burton Miss Sarah
Burk Miss Agnes
Burgher William
Burns James

Carnaghan Robert B
Crothers Mr J
Carlisle Samuel
Campbell David
Campbell Mrs Rebecca
Caldwell Joseph
Caldwell Mrs Martha
Chambers Alexander
Chapman Andrew
Churnside Mrs Rosanna
Charlton T & W A
Cypher Amanda
Cochran Miss Ellen H
Cooper Thomas
Collins Henry

Deesamp Mrs Mary
Dennis Geo or Susannah
Dillon John
Dunbar Mrs Adela B
Downes John
Doyle John
Dougherty Miss Mary A
Dougass Thomas
Dunkle Miss Maria
Decker Miss Mary E
Duncan Charles
Dunlap A H
Dyer James W
Daily John W

Edwards Joseph
Edwards Matthew
Eaton Mrs Sarah E G
Edmonds Samuel
Elsworth C W
Ellis Alfred

Fahnestock Miss Alvina
Faron Mrs John
Fetterman Miss Martha E
Fertney John
Fleeson Rebecca
Flinn L H
Fitzpatrick Patrick
Flynnes Peter
Forey J H & Co
Fogle R
Fowler John

Gallagher Miss Rebecca
Galloway Mrs Pascilla
German W C
Garbel L H
Gibbard John
Gabler J C
Gillespie W
Gillespie Mrs Nancy
Gillet James M
Gilder Miss Isabella
Gillet Isaac
Girt Miss Jane W
Glass Miss Rebecca
Good John
Gormly John

Hall R & J
Hadding Christian
Hague John
Hanna Miss Mary
Hanna Jesse
Harris Mrs Nancy
Harris Mrs Sarah A
Harris George
Harvey Daniel
Harper Henry J
Harrison Nathaniel
Hays John B
Haslen Mr
Howe Miss Margaret
Hassel Miss Rebecca
Halet R M
Hay Philip
Hassel John
Herron Mrs E R 2
Herron J E
Holmes W W
Hoyle Edward
Heckh John

Irons A J
Iverson E
Irven James

James William
Jackson Charles
Jackson Thomas F
Jack James P
Jacoby William
Josephs Francis
Jones Owen
Jones Thomas
Jones Miss Julia

Kellar John
Kennie John
Kelsey James V
Kenley Mrs Sarah
Kemp Wm
Kerr B H
Kerr J W
Kerr R H

Land David
Lawson James
Lee Mrs Sophia
Lee Miss Maria M
Lewis Miss Mary
Lewis Hugh W
Leeper B G
Leeper George R
Lencock John
Levake Augustus
Lightner E F
Lettinger Christopher

Matson Miss Rebecca
Manson Edward
Mackey Thomas
Mackgathen Mrs Ellen
Mack Thomas H
Mackey Adam
Mahorney Mrs Sidney
Maloy Thomas
Martin Malon
Mason Benjamin C
Meyer John
Merryans Mrs Mary C
Meriani Mrs Eliza
Mercer M M
Mercer William
Meek Miss Eliza
Meehan John A
Moss Elizabeth
Moffett John
Moodie Elizabeth

A
Anderson Josiah
Adderson Rose Ann
Andrews Mrs Susanna
Anshutz Geo S
Avett Henry
Auld David

B
Black James
Boss Daniel W
Bowman John M
Boswell Thomson
Beathe Lewis T
Beathe J B.
Boland Thomas
Boyd William
Boal Thomas M
Boyd Adam M
Brown Thomas F
Brown Thomas
Brown D M
Brown W R
Brown Hugh
Brown Charles C
Brown Miss Elizabeth
Brown B H
Bronson C P 2
Brawley Martin
Brooks Dr J
Burns Mary Ann

C
Coely P
Cole Abraham
Cook J W & Son
Conner Miss Amy
Cordray John D
Crispen Peter H
Crosby Miss Lydia C
Craig James
Crowe Miss Jane
Craig Mrs Lydia
Culbertson Ferdinand
Cunningham Mary Anne
Cuthbert William
Collins Miss Elizabeth

D
Davis Miss Elizabeth G
Davis John M
Davis Bartholamew
Davis Silas
Dean Richard
Dean Miss Delia D
Derrickson John
Dennison James
Deal David jr
Dexter H F
Dwacy William
Death Lucy H
Devine Patrick
Davis Thomas O

E
Ewing William
Ewatt Mrs Jane
Eva Miss Daniel
Evans Thomas E
Evans David M
England John

F
Foster A J
Foster George
Forrest Henry
Forse Arthur
Frey Rev C J
Freeman Daniel
Frampton L B
Fulton Miss Ann
Foster Eliza W
Foster J H

G
Gonder Mrs Mary
Goodman Mrs Alvina
Goldammer William
Green John
Greenlee Mrs Susannah
Greaves William
Greene Andrew T
Grace M M
Grabben William
Grovell Mary Ann
Grant Miss Mary Ann
Graham William
Graham Miss Eliza C
Gulick Luther H

H
Hopper Mrs Margaret
Hough Capt J
Hopkins John
Hanekeyer Cheesey H
Hunter Thos
Huffman Augustus
Hutcheson B P
Hutchison Henry
Hughes Miss Ann
Hughes Robert
Hughes James
Hill John
Hill J B
High Frederick
Hollon Mrs Ellen
Hood J M
Hogg Samuel
Holgrove George 2
Hogarth George
Hogan Michel
Henderson Miss Margaret
Henry Robert

I.
Irwin Mrs Hetty
Isaac William R

J.
Jennings Richard
Jordan H C 2
Jessop Charles C
Johnson Miss Harriett
Johnson Samuel
Jones Evan
Jones Alexander
Jones Joshua Y

K
Kerr James
Knight David
King Richard
Kirk Henry
Knowles Richard
Knox John
Kunkle Mrs Deborah
Kramer Edward

L
Long Henry
Love John
Loecher James
Lyons Lyman
Lynch Bernard
Lomar M
Loyd George W
Lockhart Andrew
Lusk Hugh
Lynch John
Longwell Thomas M.

M
Miles Hamilton
Miles John
Minehart Alexander
Miller Charles A
Miller John
Miller Miss Jane B
Miller Robert
Mitchell Mary Ann
Moffit James
Moffit William
Moody Joseph L
Mans Charles D
Mooey William
Mounshaw Miss Ann
Morgan Messrs E & Co
Montooth Eliza
Moorehead Willis
Moore William D
Moore James
Mordock James

Morgan John
Montgomery William
Morrison Robert
Moon S P

M'Afee Michael
M'Call James
M'Candlep Alexander
M'Caskey Dr
M'Cleese Miss H P
M'Clurg Joseph
M'Candless Robert
M'Conaghy Alexander
M'Connell James
M'Coub Matthew
M'Elroy William
M'Cord Rebecca
M'Cully John
M'Devitt James

Negley D
Neck Mrs Sarah

Orme James
Oliver Miss Lydia B

Paul Samuel
Paul Miss Mary
Pancast W M
Palmer S
Parsons D R
Page John E
Park Joseph
Patterson James W
Peterson Miss Eliza
Peck Miss Mary
Pearson Jesse
Pitcairn John

Ragus Ferdinand
Raymond
Ratcliff Samuel
Ruf Bartholomew
Renwick H B
Riey A J
Rees James
Rees David
Reevess Barnes C
Reno Kittarah
Reynolds William
Reynold David
Reynolds Samuel Moore

Sanderson Miss Adaline 2
Salward Daniel 2
Sayer Henry A
Schofield Joseph
Seaman William
Semple A E
Shaffer John
Shaw W B
Shaddon Mrs
Shipin Mr
Shields Mrs Ellen
Shiree William
Shook S H
Shears John
Sheirott John
Siggins Miss Eliza
Sack John
Satenfield Joseph
Stacford Thomas F
Stacks Daniel
Stettler Abner
Stewart David
Stewart Andrew Hon
Stewart Mrs Elizabeth

Taylor William
Taylor Joseph
Taylor David
Thompson Uriah
Thomas M L

Underwood Israel
Vance Miss Ann

Wallace Geo
Wainwright Mrs Abigal
Walter A J D
Watt Loyd D
Watt Mr Lemer
Watson Mark
Wanderer Lewis
Wormwood Joseph
Wren Joseph
Woods M
Woodward A
White William
Whitehill John B
White John
White Richard
White Patrick
Williams Rev T
Williams Samuel D
Williams Mr

Young Harriet
Young William

Zoob Jacob 2

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Compass Maker
S B Muskingum Valley.
A. D. R.
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Murdock David L
Murphy James
Murphy Mrs Martin
Murry John

M'Dowell Hugh
M'Donell George
M'Clelland George W
M'Governor Thomas
M'Farland Messrs & Co
M'Farrin James
M'Call Archibald
M'Evoy Michael
M'Night Gordon
M'Lane James
M'Linsy James or Roey
M'Laughlin James
M'Nevin John
M'Donald Samuel

Noble David
Noble Miss Jane

Oakes Samuel
Owens Eliza

Philips Thomas
Philips W V
Plummer Mrs M
Pingreee E M
Plummer S M
Pollard John
Provost Watson
Proctor Walter
Poorman Hugh
Price Hiram
Potter Mrs Belinda

Richardson William
Richardson J N
Riachurt Sarah
Row John W
Rooney James
Ross Elinor
Roberts John M
Robinson J J
Robinson Samuel
Robinson Samuel G
Rogers William
Rush David

Simpson John
Simpson Simon
Simpson William
Simpson Samuel
Sias Nathaniel
Smithers Samuel H
Skilman D N
Smith Alexander
Smith Samuel R
Smith Samuel
Smith William M
Smith Mrs Margaret
Sorbie William
Snodgrass Robert
Spencer C
Speer James
Stephens E W
Stewart James
Stewart Miss Mary
Stephenson Robert
Stephenson William E
Stilley Jeremiah
Stone Nelson
Stewart G N

Tibbits John Esq
Tronie Benjamin
Tacy John W
Tucker Geo E
Todd Newton C

Vandergrift Mrs John
Voly H E

Watts Miss B A
Watkins Edward
Warner E S
Webb Edward
Wells T & Co
Watts Miss E
Woodward Isaac C
Wright James W
Wrang John
Wright W
Wilson Robert S
Wilson Joseph H
Wilson George
Wilkison Henry
Wilcox J R
Winstard James M
Williamson Thomas
Winor A
Wilkinson John

Young Miss Ellen
Yorke A

Z

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 49, LIBERTY STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE VIRGIN ALLEY,

Having laid in a general stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

BEAVER CLOTHS,

CASTER CLOTHS,

Heavy Winter Tweeds, Sattinetts, &c.

of which he has made up in the

LATEST STYLE OF FASHION,

by the

BEST WORKMEN OF THE CITY,

Amongst them are all sizes of Frock and dress Coats, of superior French and English Cloths of all fashionable colors; super double milled broad cloth sack over coats, plain and weaved Beaver do., made handsome frock and sack fashion; every description of

HEAVY TWEED COATS,

Double milled plain and fancy Cassimere,

PLAID, STRIPE, AND PLAIN PANTALOONS,

CLOTH, SATTINETT, &c.

A splendid assortment of Vests, plain, plaid and figured, velvet, satin, woolen, velvet, cloth, cassimere, &c.

A few

CLOTH CLOAKS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

made in the present Fall fashion; a large lot of Blue Mackinaw Blanket Coats, and a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOYS CLOTHES.

The subscriber having purchased his goods in the East, in the most favorable part of the season when the assortment was good and at very low prices, and from the large amount of patronage bestowed on his establishment, is enabled to sell

AT MUCH LOWER PRICES

than is usual in the trade.

A general assortment of goods are on hand, to make to order, and will be

MADE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Having secured the services of B. DONAGHY, well known in this city, as an experienced Tailor, and of WM. B. ROATCH, who has long carried on a fashionable Tailor Shop, Philadelphia, he confidently assures all who desire

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that they can be fitted with any sort of a garment, in a style that