fore long, and pretty serious ones, too, while the southerly Monsoon blows they probubly will not attempt to fire the factories, but if there is any riot during the northerly Monsoon, I expect that will be among the first things done by the Chinese.

The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

WILSON M'CANDLESS, of Allegheny.
ASA DIMOCK, of Susquehanna.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1	district	GEORGE F. LEHMAN,	Philadelphia.
2	do	CHRISTIAN KNEASS,	do.
3	do	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	do.
4	do	JOHN HILL,	
5	do	SAMUEL E LEECH,	Montgomery.
6	do	SAMUEL CAMP,	Lehigh.
7	do	JESSE SHARP,	Chester.
8	do	N. W SAMPLE,	Lancaster.
9	do	WILLIAM HEIDENREICH,	Berks.
10	do	CONRAD SHIMER,	Northampton.
11	do	STEPHEN BALDY,	Columbia.
12	do	JONAH BREWSTER,	Tioga.
13	do	GEORGE SCHNABEL,	Union.
14	do	NATHANIEL B. ELDRED,	Dauphin.
15	do	WILLIAM N. IRVINE,	Adams.
16	do	JAMES WOODBURN,	Cumberland.
17	do	HUGH MONTGOMERY,	Centre.
18	do	ISAAC AKKENY,	Somerset.
19	do	JOHN MAYHEWS.	Cambria.
20	do	WILLIAM PATTERSON,	Washington.
21	do	ANDREW BURKE,	Allegheny.
22	do	JOHN M'GILL,	Mercer.
23	do	CHRISTIAN MYERS,	Clarion.
24	do	ROBERT ORR,	Armstrong.

☞ The Presidential Election in Pennsylvania takes place on Friday, November 1.

☞ DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE

MR. CLAY'S COURSE DURING THE EXTRA SESSION.—We have examined the reports of proceedings carefully, in order to find what Mr. Clay did for the Tariff, or what he attempted, during the Extra Session. The following is the result of our labor:

The Extra Session began on the 31st of May, 1841.

On the 1st of June, Mr. TYLER's Message was read, and when the reading was finished, Mr. Clay gave notice that he would move for a select committee on so much of the Message as related to the currency, and its remedy.

A Senator asked what remedy he proposed, Mr. Clay said he wanted a *National Bank.*

Thus early, even the second day of the session, was he out for that project.

On the 2nd of June, Mr. Clay offered the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That so much of the President's Message as relates to a uniform currency, and a suitable fiscal agent, capable of adding increased facilities to the collections, disbursement and security of the public revenue, be referred to a select committee."

This was adopted, but no word was said by Mr. Clay of a Tariff.

On the 3rd of June, Mr. CLAY, still busy with financial matters, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Independent Treasury.

On the 4th of June, Mr. Clay reported a bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury law, and so savagely was he bent on it, that he moved its second reading that day.

Mr. CLAY also sent to the chair the following resolutions, chalking out the business of the session.

Resolved, therefore, As the opinion of the Senate, that the following subjects ought first, if not exclusively, to engage the deliberations of Congress at the present session, viz:

1. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury;
2. The incorporation of a bank adapted to the wants of the people, and of the Government;
3. The provision of an adequate revenue for the Government by the imposition of duties, and including an authority to contract a temporary loan to cover the public debt created by the last Administration;
4. The prospective distribution of the proceeds of the public lands;
5. The passage of necessary appropriation bills; and
6. Some modification of the banking system of the District of Columbia, for the benefit of the people of the District.

It will be remarked that "adequate revenue" is talked of, but nothing is said of a Protective or any other sort of a Tariff.

June 12, Mr. Clay presented petitions from the city of New York, praying for the enactment of a bankrupt law—and one from the Bank of Washington asking leave to issue small notes.

A Fiscal Agent Bill was read.

On the 19th of June, the House refused to take up the Tariff Bill. Mr. Fornance of Pa., Democrat, made the motion—130 to 60.

June 21 Mr. Clay reported a Fiscal Bank Bill.

June 23rd. Mr. Clay moved to proceed to the consideration of the special order,—the Fiscal Bank Bill—he wished to dispense with the reading, and proceed section by section.

Mr. CLAY had yet no time nor disposition to attend to the Tariff.

June 25. Mr Clay presented a petition for a Bankrupt Law—nothing yet about the Tariff.

June 29. Mr Clay was busy with amendments to his Fiscal Bank—one of which was to extend the amount of debt the Bank might contract to $30,000,000.

June 30. Mr Clay presented and puffed a petition for a National Bank.

July 2. Clay quarreled with Choate about an amendment to the Bank Bill, which Choate wanted, making the assent of the States necessary to the establishment of branches within their limits.

July 7. Mr Clay told Mr Buchanan he was willing the Democratic Senators should have the argument, if they let the whig Senators have the Bank.

July 14. Mr Clay presented a memorial in favor of a bankrupt law.

July 16. Mr Clay made a speech showing the great necessities of the Treasury. He said that the receipts from imports for the 6 mo's ending on the 1st of July was but $5,703,000. Still he did not propose to disturb the Compromise or raise the duties, but wanted to raise money by loan.

July 20. Mr Clay opposed and denounced a proposition to *tax* the "notes, bills, bonds, mortgages, and public stocks," &c. of the Bank—Mr Clay subsequently advocated a tax on Tea and Coffee!

July 21 Mr Clay presented a petition for the recharter of the District Banks, and spoke in favor of it. He is still hard at work for the Bank corporators, and has no time to bestow on the Tariff.

Aug. 16. Mr Clay said he "desired to PRESERVE THE COMPROMISE ACT inviolate, as much as any man on the floor" of the Senate.

Aug. 11. Mr Clay reported a Bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury.

Aug. 20. Mr Calhoun said an occasion offered to test the sincerity of the gentleman with regard to the Compromise Act. Mr Clay replied "they *would prove their sincerity* when the Tariff Bill came up." "If the honorable Senator would only have patience till the Tariff Bill came up, he would find THERE WAS NO OCCASION FOR THESE DOUBTS." Of course, Mr Clay spoke for himself.

Aug. 23. Mr Clay voted for Mr *Berrien's* amendment to the Distribution Bill, which declares that *distribution shall cease* whenever the rate of duties is raised above 30 per cent. the amount fixed by the Compromise Act. Mr C. thus proved that he was willing to surrender the vaunted whig measure of Distribution in order to preserve the Compromise "inviolate."

Aug. 28. Mr Clay opposed the appropriation of $75,000 to purchase a site for a Western Armory.—He said Pittsburgh was an eastern city at the head of a river which had been said to be dry all summer and frozen up all winter.

Aug 30. Mr Calhoun said if the whigs wanted to adjourn, they should give up the Bank bill. Mr Clay answered "NEVER, NEVER! No, not if we should stay here till Christmas!"

Sept 4. The Revenue bill was taken up—The question was on Mr Woodbury's proposal to exempt tea and coffee:

Mr Clay said, "he should vote for the tax on tea and coffee. He hoped some of those opposed to him would vote for it. If they did not, the result would be that at the next session the tax would certainly be imposed, or a higher duty than is authorized by the *Compromise Act*, levied on other articles."

Who will not say he has stuck so far, faithfully to his promise to "preserve the Compromise Act inviolate;" we have seen him agree to surrender the Distribution to maintain it, and now he declares he would rather tax tea and coffee, than put more than 20 per cent. on other articles—articles of home manufacture, of course.

Sept 6 Mr Clay said if they desired to *preserve the Compromise*, they must leave the salt tax alone.

Sept 7. Mr Benton moved to subject *raw hides* to duty. Mr Clay and his friends, true to his idea that Agriculture needs no protection, voted against it.

Mr Benton also moved to tax bank notes. This Mr Clay and his friends voted down without discussion.

We have thus traced Mr Clay's course through the Extra Session, and have noted his most important movements. His leading objects were, 1st, to have a National Bank chartered. And 2d, "to preserve the Compromise Act inviolate." We defy any whig to show, throughout Mr Clay's course at the Extra Session, any anxiety about any other measures than these. We defy him to show that Mr Clay had any other motive, in resigning his seat in the Senate, than to avoid disturbing the Compromise Bill. We defy him to shew that he is a friend of the Tariff or any other measure, except to make it subservient to his own selfish ambition, and finally, we invite him to give any substantial reason why the towering ambition of Clay shall be gratified at the expense of the dearest interests of the nation.

TO ALL WHO ARE OPPOSED TO A BANK OF THE U. STATES.—There are, no doubt, many persons in the whig party who are on principle opposed to a United States Bank—who believe that the power granted to a great money monopoly are always exercised against, and are dangerous to, the liberties of the people—that to charter a great National Bank, with power to contract and expand the currency at its pleasure, would render nugatory the highest Tariff that could be laid for the purpose of protecting Domestic Manufactures. It was to secure the votes of these men, that the whigs practised the base deception in 1840, of promising that no Bank would be chartered by them unless the people demanded it. And it is with the view of again cheating Anti-Bank men out of their votes, that they say the Bank is not a question in this contest.—It is fortunate that we have the aid of Henry Clay himself in exposing the frauds of his followers. It is fortunate that he was not in the hands of a Committee, and that, however his friends may have succeeded in deceiving the people on Mr CLAY's Tariff opinions and acts, they cannot cheat them in relation to his Bank predilections.

At Macon, Georgia, in March last, Mr Clay said: "He was in favor of a BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. All nations give us the example."

Again, Mr Clay, at Charleston, S C, was equally explicit. The "Courier," the whig organ in that city, in noticing his speech, said:

"Mr Clay assumed that Banks and the Banking system would continue to exist under the auspices of the States, and thence inferred the necessity of a NATIONAL BANK to REGULATE and CONTROL the system, and keep it from explosion and mischief. He also insisted on a NATIONAL BANK as necessary to secure a National Currency, &c."

Charleston Courier.

Now, be it remembered, these expressions were made since the opening of the present campaign—They were made in speeches intended to have an effect on this contest, which were in fact given as deliberate expositions of Mr CLAY's views and policy. His friends cannot say that we quote from antiquated documents, given to the world under other circumstances. It was as an expectant of the Presidency that Mr CLAY committed himself so emphatically as he does in the above articles, for a United States Bank. Let it be borne in mind, too, that while Mr CLAY, in the hope of gaining votes in Pennsylvania, has thought proper to modify or pretend to modify his Tariff views, as given to the South, and to commit himself to the Tariff of 1842, *he has not altered or amended his views on the Bank.* He is still emphatically and irrevocably committed to such an institution by repeated declarations, of which the above are specimens. We would urge all who dread a Bank more than they love whiggery—all who fear the erection of another Monster more than they desire CLAY's election, to reflect on this subject. They may depend on it, that if Clay succeeds, he will quote the very words of his given above, as justifying him in recommending a Bank—let anti-Bank men, then, ponder well, before they vote for the great Bank leader and advocate.

☞ The Coons were very much disappointed on Monday evening, in consequence of the non appearance of C M Clay, the itinerant whig abolitionist, who is travelling through the country delivering lectures in favor of the election of a man who has impiously declared that slavery is a *sanctified* institution. The editor of the Gazette, whose pious soul, but a short time since, felt such honest horror at the idea of placing a slaveholder in office, is now waiting anxiously for Cassius to come and sing the praises of slave holding relative.

There are some charges that the editor of the Gazette made against Henry Clay a short time since, that we think it would be well for him to get Cassius M. Clay to clear up before he leaves the city. They stand as adjourned questions of veracity, between the old whigs and the Deacon, and as he has never shown any disposition to retract one of them, many suppose that if he had a fair opportunity, he would prove all that he has said against the whig candidate. We would, then, advise him, or any of the whigs who doubt the truth of the charges, to ask Cassius if it is true.

That Henry Clay is a *Debauchee*, as charged by the editor of the Gazette.

If it is true that Henry Clay is an *immoral and profane man*, as charged by the editor of the Gazette.

If it is true that Henry Clay is a *duelist*, as charged by the editor of the Gazette.

If it is true that Henry Clay *throttled the Tariff*, as charged by the editor of the Gazette.

If it is true that Henry Clay *put the knife to the throat of protection and asked help to drive it home.*

Answers to these questions are of much importance to the veracity of the editor of the Gazette, and the reputation of the whig party. If Cassius will answer them affirmatively, it will relieve the Deacon from the imputation that many of the whigs do not hesitate to cast upon him of being the most unmitigated slanderer connected with the press in Pennsylvania, and if he denies the charges, the whigs may still have some ground for insisting that their candidate is not quite as bad a man as their leading organ has represented him.

There are other questions touching the opinions and principles of the whig candidate on which the public desire "more light," and to which it is desirable that his itinerating relative should give direct answers.

Is it true, that Henry Clay believes that the institution of slavery which allows men to traffic in their fellow-beings as they do in horses and oxen, is a *sanctified* institution?

Is it true that Henry Clay is personally in favor of the *Annexation of Texas*. Such was his latest declaration, but he may have written another letter that has not yet been submitted to the public eye.

Is it true that Henry Clay still holds to the opinion that *agriculture needs no protection*?

Is it true that Henry Clay said that above all other wants, we wanted a *National Bank*. Did Mr Clay tell the truth when he said that all his exertions in Congress were directed to a *reduction and modification of Tariffs*?

Was Mr Clay's opposition to a Protective Tariff sufficiently decided to *"satisfy the nullifiers of South Carolina,"* as he thought it ought?

Is it true, as Mr Clay declares, that he was *"never in favor of what I* [he] *regarded as a high Tariff."*

Does Cassius agree with Henry that the Compromise bill, in all its parts, should have been adhered to?

We might fill columns with interrogatories like the above, but want of time and room will not permit us. We suppose, however, the public will be satisfied if they get explicit answers to what we have asked. It is the more necessary that Mr Clay should speak to these interrogatories respecting the whig candidates here, inasmuch as the leading organ of the party has no character for veracity, and but a short time since was one of the most unscrupulous opponents of Henry Clay that could be found in the twenty-six States.

His charges have never been withdrawn, nor have the whig leaders ever dared to contradict them in a public manner, but on the contrary have given a colour of truth to them by making the editor who pronounced Clay a *debauchee* and an *immoral and profane man* the chief organ of their party. If Cassius M. Clay will undertake to show that Deacon White spoke falsely when he made these charges, he will do more than any Pittsburgh whig has ever dared to attempt.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—There was a fine meeting of the Democracy at the Old Court House on Monday evening. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. RODY PATTERSON to the Chair, and appointing *Geo. W. Bradley*, Sec'y. A. W. FOSTER, Esq., was then loudly called for, and addressed the meeting in a speech remarkable for its power. He discussed the topics of the contest in a masterly manner, and drew a picture of whiggery which its votaries could not bear to look upon. His argument against the Distribution scheme was peculiarly happy and forcible. He sat down amid deafening applause.

S. W. BLACK, Esq., was next called upon, and responded, as is his custom, in a speech replete with humor and wit, sound principles and sound arguments. His subjects were well chosen, his illustrations were at once strong and amusing, and the whole effort entirely worthy of one who has gained the reputation of being one of our best stump speakers.

Mr. R. H. Kerr addressed the meeting, and ridiculed the measures and caricatured the advocates of whiggery in his usual quaint and amusing style.

He was followed by Mr JOHN FERRAL, in an argumentative speech, which concluded the proceedings of this interesting meeting. The Glee Club enlivened the intervals with their songs, and the whole passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

A NEW FEATURE.—The whigs, it seems, are determined to outdo all their former efforts in getting up political novelties. In their rage for something new to figure in their processions, it would seem that they are picking up worn-out and cast-off articles of all kinds, so that they may have every thing to correspond with the worn-out and cast-off politicians, of which their party is made up. The following scrap from the N. Y. News, describes a portion of the recent great whig procession in New York. We are glad to mention that they did not compel their wives and daughters, to mingle in *this* procession:

"This catalogue would not be complete without noticing three females, in an open carriage, who appeared to dispense their liberal smiles and nods to a very numerous circle of acquaintance along the line of the street. We presume that in the list of protected American industries they represented the consumers at least, if not the manufacturers of *rouge*, for faces that have forgotten how to blush. Let no Whig paper venture to deny the truth of this disgraceful fact. But it was not without its moral. A fair and showy exterior—all smile and blandishment without, but all deceit and death within—we could not but reflect, even while we blushed for our very opponents, that no fitter incarnation could have been found, of the spirit of a party which addresses itself only to every popular weakness and vice, and which, in shameless disregard of all political honor or virtue, is ever ready to court in undiscriminating succession every temporary faction."

☞ The N Y Evening Mirror has the subjoined article on Duelling. May we not hope that the healthy and improving tone of public feeling in this regard, may operate to keep the most distinguished duellist of the day from the Presidency?

DUELLING.

The *Duellum*, or War of Two, is, with other forms of War, evidently losing ground in the public estimation. The time is not distant, when, to show that a man is not a scoundrel, some other proof will be required than a willingness to be shot at, with chance of shooting somebody else. This absurdity has held its ground a long time, but the fashionable world seems coming to its senses on this point. Read the following from the very hot-bed of affairs of honor:—

Duelling Stock sinking in the Market.—A barbecue was held at Waverton, Abbeyville District, in honor of a military officer who had the *moral courage to refuse a challenge*. The whole proceedings clearly show an amazing depreciation in the public estimation of that honor which was *once* attached to this mode of settling private quarrels. It is now regarded as disreputable either to *give* or *to accept a challenge*. Duelling stock is, therefore, not only below par, but gentlemen, who, had connection with it as principals or seconds, are rather anxious to have that part of their private history cancelled and forgotten.

[*Charleston Observer.*

The Association for the suppression of Duelling in England numbers 23 noblemen 15 sons of noblemen, 18 members of Parliament, 20 baronets, 35 admirals and generals, 32 colonels, 56 captains in the Royal Navy, 26 majors, 42 captains in the Army, &c. &c. More stringent regulations have also been adopted in the British Army and Navy for the suppression of the practice. Every officer, giving or accepting a challenge, or being privy to such intention on the part of other officers without trying to prevent it, or upbraiding another for refusing to fight, or advising the rejection of reasonable propositions for the adjustment of differences, is liable, if convicted, to be *cashiered or otherwise punished.*

In the Navy, dueling is strictly forbidden, as is all participation in it, and all neglect of preventive measures by those privy to such intention on the part of others.

A *female* reign is, no doubt, favorable to the consummation of this most desireable object.

WHIG TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF MR. POLK.

Immediately after the nomination of Mr. Polk, the National Intelligencer, the Whig organ at Washington City, said:

"Of Mr. Polk as a private gentleman, and as known to us in his social and domestic relations, we have no disposition to speak other than with entire respect.—But of Mr. Polk, as a public man, having any pretensions to the character of a statesman, what is known but that he was an industrious follower of Gen. Jackson!"

Another part records the following tribute of respect to the character of Mr. Polk, from Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts.

"We have been told by a friend, that in a recent conversation concerning the nomination of Gov. Polk, Gov. Briggs remarked in substance, that the Whigs had better not attack the private character of Mr. Polk, as it was above reproach, and would stand the severest scrutiny."

In 1841, Horace Greely, editor of the Tribune, wrote a memoir of the late Judge White of Tennessee, published in the Biographical Annual for 1841, page 52, in which he speaks of the present Democratic nominee for the Presidency in the following terms:

"In 1839, James K. Polk, one of the ablest men and most powerful speakers in the Southwest, took the field as the administration (Van Buren) candidate for Governor, and after a canvass of unprecedented vehemence, in which he proved himself an overmatch, both in speaking, talent, and in personal address and popularity, for his opponent, (Governor Cannon.) he was elected by some twenty-five hundred majority."

The Nashville Banner, a Whig paper, of July 27, 1843, said:

"Gov. Polk made a speech of much power and ability. As a mere specimen of popular oratory, we award to it the full praise and credit due to political experience and information, and to undoubted talent. Gov. Polk has been in the field of politics for about twenty years, and may now be termed a veteran campaigner."

It is astonishing to witness now how the nomination of Polk for the Presidency has depreciated him in the eyes of the Whigs.

Judge Banks, of Pennsylvania, who was the Whig nominee for Governor of that State in 1841, at the time of his resignation as member of Congress from Pennsylvania, published the following tribute to the honorable manner in which Mr Polk had discharged the duties of Speaker:

MARCH 31, 1836.

"Sir: In communicating to you my resignation, I cannot refrain from assuring you of the very high estimation in which I hold you individually, and of my entire approbation of your conduct and deportment as presiding officer of the House. I will add that in my judgment, you discharged all the duties of the chair with a degree of liberality, ability, impartiality, and dignity, which did honor to yourself, and also to the body over which you presided.

"Very respectfully, yours, &c.
"JOHN BANKS."

A Short Answer to many Long Letters.—In reply to the numerous letters of inquiry which we receive from various parts of the country, (to which it is at the present moment utterly impossible for us to make any other than this comprehensive reply,) we have to state—

1. That we have no "private," as distinguished from our publicly avowed opinions.
2. That we have little fear that the whigs will succeed in their intrigue to seduce any very large number of the "Native" Democrats in this city—desperately as they are courting them for that purpose.
3. We feel as perfectly confident of carrying the Empire State for the Democratic cause, as it is ever possible to be of any similar future politicial event.
4. We believe, moreover, that the vote of the rest of the Union will be such that Polk will probably be elected even without the vote of New York—though we should greatly prefer that it should be by the vote of this state.—N. Y. News.

Fire Brick.

17000 FIRE BRICK—on hand and for sale by JOHN SCOTT & Co.
No 7, Commercial Row, Liberty street.
oct 30

NEW CHEAP STORE.

GEORGE F. DIHM,
No. 106, Market Street Pittsburgh.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving and now opening an entirely new stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Of the latest styles and patterns, comprising in part:
French, German and English Merinos,
Plain, Striped and Figured Alpaccas, Palmettas,
Mous. De'Laines, Cashmere d'Ecosse, Chusans,
Bombazines, Cashmere Plaids and Linseys,
7-4 Plain and Barred Palise Cloth,
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams,
Chintzes, Calicoes Cambrics, Jaconets,
Bonnet Velvets, Hosiery, Mitts and Gloves,
Swiss, Embroidered, Merino, Waffle, Blanket, and a variety of other Shawls,
Linen and Silk Pocket hdkfs. Silk and Worsted Cravats,
Worsted Hoods and Caps, Comforts, &c., &c.
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres Satinetts Ky J ans, Moleskin Cord Kerseys, Vestings, Woollens and Canton Flannels, Blankets, Brown and Bleached Muslins, and Drillings, Tickings, Checks and Hickory Shirtings, Linen and Cotton Table Cloths, Spool Cotton, Suspenders, &c., &c., with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.
The goods have been selected with the greatest care and purchased at the lowest rates, and are offered wholesale and retail on the most favorable terms.—Persons desirous of purchasing CHEAP GOODS, would do well to call at the above place. Don't forget, NO 106 MARKET STREET. oct 7-d2w

28 Bbls Prime Russett Apples;
15 Bbls Copperas;
15 " N. O. Molasses;
15 " Large No 3 Mackerel;
5 " and half Bbls No 1 Mackerel and Salmon;
10 Boxes No 1 Ground Pepper;
10 " " 1 Cocoa and Chocolate;
10 " " 1 Starch;
20 " 12s, 16s, and 1 lb Lump Tobacco;
20 Kegs, No 1—6 Twist,
50 " No 2 and Pure White Lead;
500 lbs Fresh Currants;
100 " Bordeaux Almonds;
2500 " Western Reserve Cheese;
100 Boxes 8-10 and 10-12 Glass;
50 doz Corn Brooms;
In Store and for sale by J. W. WILLIAMS, No 28 Fifth Street.
oct 30

Katz's American Anti-Billious Life Pills.

FOR all diseases originating in a diseased stomach and impure blood. These pills which have but recently been introduced to the West, are advancing in the favor of the public with astonishing rapidity.—Very few persons who have given them a trial, are ever willing to make use of any other kind, and adopt them as a Family Medicine. This is the best recommendation that could be given them. They are entirely vegetable and are the most valuable Pills that can be obtained.
Sold wholesale and retail by SAMUEL FREW. corner Wood and Liberty sts.
oct 30-tf

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

REMITTANCES of money on moderate terms can be made during my absence in Europe, to every port of Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales or the continent of Europe; Legacies, Debts, property or claims recovered; searches for wills, titles and documents effected, and other European business transacted by applying to James May, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
H. KEENAN,
European Agent and Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh, Pa.
oct 30

THE FIRST MEDICINE OF THE AGE.

THE CELEBRATED DR. DUNCAN'S
EXPECTORANT REMEDY,
FOR CONSUMPTION.

COLDS, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup and all diseases of the Liver and
LUNGS.
Has now been before the puplic for several years During which time its value has been tested by thousands who were laboring under the numerous diseases which have their origin in a common Catarrh or Cold, and which this medicine is designed to cure. The result of this trial has been to place "Duncan's Remedy" at the head of the patent medicines of the day.
BY ITS OWN MERITS AND EXCELLENCE,
it has attained a popularity exceding that of any other preparation, now offered to the public for the prevention and cure of that large and frightful class of diseases which so frequently lead to, and terminate in
CONSUMPTION,
It is now offered to the afflicted with confidence as the BEST preparation for Coughs, Colds, &c. extant We are warranted in assuming for it this high character, by the proofs, which we are constantly receiving, of the invaluable benefits derived from its use. Testimonials and recommendations of the strongest kind are constantly being received from all quarter, by the Proprietor and Agents.
In relieving cases of Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, it is unequalled; in curing Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, and in short removing all the symptoms of approaching Pulmonary Consumption,
ITS SUCCESS HAS BEEN UNPARALELLED.
No other medicine has proved itself so really invaluable. Thousands in Pittsburgh and the vicinity, are, as far as human agency is concerned, indebted to Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy for prolonging life and health. Many persons after using the other cough medicines of the day without effect, have been completely restored by this truly
GREAT DISCOVERY in the HEALING ART.
A strong and undoubted evidence of it's worth, is to be found in the high degree of popular favor which it has received since its introduction into the West.—Wherever an agency has been opened for its sale, and wherever it has received a fair and honest trial, it has become firmly established as a
STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINE.
It is rapidly superseding the use of the many nostrums, which have so long imposed upon the community, which have obtained their name only by puffing and braggadocia, and which are now destined to be thrown aside to make way for the best cough medicine of the present age. It is not pretended that it will positively cure every case of the disease, for which it is designed, but it is honestly believed that in every case where it gets a fair chance it will effect a cure.
Coming, then, before the people with the highest recommendations, it is at least, worthy of a trial by all who are afflicted with any of that large and dangerous class of diseases.
The following is a specimen of the numerous testimonials which we have received. It is from a PHYSICIAN of high standing in Ohio.
Dear Sir—Having had occasion to witness the effect of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy on Mr Eli Young in a case of Pulmonary Consumption, I felt it my duty to make a brief statement in order that others that are or may be afflicted with the same complaint may be benefitted by the same remedy.
He was attacked with inflammation in the left lobe of the lungs in March 1843, attended with acute pain, great difficulty of breathing, and a severe cough, which proceded rapidly to suppuration; and not withstanding the use and application of the best remedies prescribed by our authors, the complaint in a few days began to exhibit evident symptoms of ulceration.
In this distressing stage of the complaint, I had recourse to Dr Duncan's Expectorant Remedy for consumption, which had the effect of checking the disease immediately, and in a few days the pain ceased, the breathing became free and easy, the cough left him, and the expectoration subsided, the consequences of which was that in using six bottles he has recovered his health, and is restored to his family.
I do hereby certify the above to be true statement of my case as far as comes within my knowledge.
ELI YOUNG.
Mt Vernon, May 23, 1844.
Sold wholesale and retail by SAMUEL FREW. corner of Liberty and Wood sts. Pittsburgh.
oct 30-tf

BOY LOST.

INFORMATION WANTED.

My son JAMES aged 12 years, left home to go to school in the 4th Ward Allegheny city, on Wednesday morning, the 23d inst., and has not since been heard of. Any person who can give any information respecting him, will confer a particular favor. He had on when he left home a dark green roundabout, and a round crowned white hat, with a broad brim, a cord and tassel, and a red comfort on his neck. Address the subscriber, 4th Ward Allegheny city.
WILLIAM McBRIER.
oct 29-1w

Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

MR. W. J. DAVIS respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of Pittsburgh that he will a give CONCERT of vocal and Instrumental Music at *Duquesne Hall*, Third street, over the New Post Office, on MONDAY EVENING, November 4th, on which occasion he will be assisted by
Messrs KLEBER, SCHUBERT, HERMANN, LAWTON, HEIDLEBERG, FARVIS, and a
LADY AMATEUR,
of this city.
Mr. D. will (for the first time in public.) perform on the *"Boehm Flute,"* a newly invented instrument of the most unique and beautiful character.
☞ TICKETS—50 cents each; to be had at the Music Stores, and at the door.
☞ The Concert will commence at eight o'clock precisely.
Oct. 26—td.

Proposals for Rifles and Pistols.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington.
October 21, 1844.

BY direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P M on the 31st of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following arms for the use of the United States, viz:
10,000 rifles, percussion lock new model.
30,000 pistols do do do
One-fifth of the above arms to be delivered annually, during the ensuing five years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1845. The whole subject to the proof and inspection prescribed by the Ordnance Department, packed in strong boxes, of the pattern now used, and delivered at such places as may be designated, the United States paying a reasonable price for the boxes and transportation to the place of delivery.
The proposals will be sealed, endorsed "Proposals for rifles and pistols," and addressed, under an envelope, to this office.
G TALCOTT,
Lieut. Col. Ordnance.
☞ To be published in the Madisonian, Globe, and National Intelligencer; St Louis Reporter, Cincinnati Republican, Columbus (O.) Old School Republican, Pittsburgh Morning Post, Baltimore Sun, Philadelphia Mercury, New York Aurora, Norwich (Ct.) News, and Bostom Times, for two months.
oct 22—2m

PRINTING INK.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF C. JOHNSON'S
SUPERIOR PRINTING INK,
IN LARGE AND SMALL KEGS,
Just received at the office of the "Post."
oct 25.

SILK, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &c.
82 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

BENJ. E. CONSTABLE,

RESPECTFULLY 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 the 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 Merionos 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 capes, newest pattern,
Laces and Edgings in Thread Lisle Givpore &c.
Plain and Figured new netts for Caps, Capes and Veils,
Plain, Hemstitch and Reviere Linen Cambric hdkfs.,
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 full style; scarfs, cravats, gloves, linen and silk pocket hdkfs, &c.
oct 7-d1m

Animal Magnetism and Phrenology.

MR. PARKER continues his instructions in these sciences, at the United States Hotel, on very reasonable terms. Phrenological examinations made, and excellent Charts given for 50 cents each.
oct 25—d2w

KEEP COMFORTABLE.
READY MADE CLOTHING,
AT THE
THREE BIG DOORS!
No. 151, LIBERTY STREET.

The proprietor of this highly favored Establishment, respectfully informs the public that he has now prepared the
LARGEST STOCK OF SEASONABLE
CLOTHING
Ever offered in this city. His stock amounts to upwards of
$75,000,
And he has a large number of the best workmen constantly engaged in making new garments to suit the taste of his numerous customers. His assortment of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, SATTINETS,
CASSINETS, VELVETS, &C.,
Of French, English, and American Manufacture,
IS LARGER, AND MORE VARIED,
Than any other ever opened in this city, and cannot fail to please the taste of every class of purchasers.
HE HAS ON HAND,
CLOTHING IN ALL ITS VARIETY,
TO SUIT EVERY CALLING,
Which is warranted to be made from the
BEST MATERIALS,
And in the
LATEST FASHION.
His assortment of
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
OVER-COATS,
Of every description,
COATS AND PANTS,
Of every quality and price,
VESTS AND VESTINGS
Of every variety of fashion and quality,
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
He has SEPARATE CUTTERS for every department in Clothing, and as they are all workmen who have been employed in the most
FASHIONABLE HOUSES
In the country, he can warrant his patrons that
THE CUT AND MAKE
Of all articles from his establishment will be in the most modern style.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are respectfully invited to call, as the proprietor feels confident that he can sell them Goods on such terms as will make it to their advantage to purchase at the Three Big Doors.
JOHN M'CLOSKEY.
Oct 23

Carpenter Wanted.

A CARPENTER can find employment for six or eight weeks, to go a short distance down the river, on application to
REINHART & STRONG,
140 Liberty street.
oct22

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURER'S BANK,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1844.
AN election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking house, on Monday the eighteenth day of November next.
W. H. DENNY,
Cashier.
oct 31-td

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 M HOWE, Cashier.

10 BAGS GROUND NUTS, just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
No. 140 Liberty Street.
oct 22.

Western Reserve Cheese.

3000 PRIME W. R. Cheese, in store and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
140 Liberty street.
oct 22

ON hand and receiving, an assortment of Economy Blue, Black and drab Broadcloths; Blue, Brown and mix'd Cassinetts. Also, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Merinos, Flannels, Blankets, and Shawls and Hhdkfs; Suspenders, Boss, and thread; Coffee mills, Shovels and Spades, Axes, Hoes; Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, School Books, Ink, Sand, Quills and Pins. Also, a large supply of the American Temperance and American Tract Society Publications.—Arthur's Temperance Tales, and about 5000 of the Christian, Amer. Temperance, Presbyterian, Loomis' Pittsburgh and Franklin Almanacs, for 1845. For sale low and an accommodating terms for Cash or approved barter. ISAAC HARRIS, Agt. and Com. Merchant, No 9, 5th st.
oct 26 d6t