The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20

IOWA—ANOTHER NEW DEMOCRATIC STATE.—We have received from a friend in Iowa, the Constitution under which that flourishing territory asks to be admitted into the Union, and we have examined its provisions with unmingled pleasure. We would invite our whig friends to glance at the following summary of the Constitution formed by a Democratic Convention, based on, as it is, and embodying as it does, the true principles of the Democratic creed, and say wherein they could improve it. The Democrats can point to this document, and proudly contrast it with the tyrannous constitution of Rhode Island, which is solely sustained by the whigs—we know no better mode of arriving at, and testing the respective principles of the two great parties, than by a comparison of the Constitutions of Rhode Island and of Iowa.

The Bill of Rights sets forth that no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust, and that no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges or capacities, nor rendered incompetent to give legal evidence on account of his opinion on the subject of religion. It also declares that "Foreigners who are residents of the State shall enjoy the same rights, in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property as native born citizens,"—and that "Neither Slavery, nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in the State."

By the 3d Article the right of suffrage is extended to every white male citizen over 21, who has been a resident of the State *six months*, and of the county where he claims to vote *thirty days*, before the election. Electors are exempt from militia duty, except in war, and from arrest, on election day, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace. The voting is to be by ballot.

It will be seen that the vexatious provisions of our election laws, concerning the payment of taxes, which often places the voter at the mercy of the Assessors and Tax Collectors, is not adopted in Iowa.

The fourth article provides that there shall be a Senate and House of Representatives; the members shall be chosen and shall hold their sessions biennally; the Senate shall not be less than one-third nor more than one half the number of the representative body. For the first 10 years, after the organization of the Government, the salary of the Governor shall not exceed 500 dollars."

The 8th and 9th articles please us so well that we shall insert them entire:

ARTICLE 8.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.

"1 The Legislature shall not in any manner create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall singly or in the aggregate, with any previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by some law for some single object or work to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until the principal and the interest thereon shall be paid and discharged; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election, and all money raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the payment of the debt thereby created, and such law shall be published in newspapers in the State for three months preceeding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

ARTICLE 9.

INCORPORATIONS.

1. "No act of incoporation shall continue in force for a longer period than twenty years, without the reenactment of the Legislature, unless it be an incorporation for public improvement.

2. The personal and real property of the individual members of all corporations hereafter created, shall, at all times, be liable for the debts due by any such corporation

3. The Legislature shall create no bank or banking institution, or corporation with banking privileges in this State, unless its charter, with all its provisions, shall be shall be submitted to a vote of the people at a general election for State officers, and receive a majority of the votes of the qualified electors of this State, cast for and against it.

4. The Legislative Assembly shall have power to repeal all acts of incorporation by them granted.

5. The property of the inhabitants of this State shall never be used by any incorporated company, without the consent of the owner.

6. Corporations of a public nature, such as counties, towns, villages, and the like, shall not be subject to the foregoing provisions.

7. The State shall not, directly or indirectly, become a stockholder in any bank or other corporation.

The 10th article provides for the establishment of Common Schools. All the proceeds of the lands that have been or may hereafter be granted to the State for the use of Schools, and the lands granted to the new States by the act of '41, and all estates of deceased persons, dying without heirs, and the percentage granted by Congress on the sale of lands in the State shall, be a perpetual fund,—by which a school shall be kept up and supported in each school district for at least 3 months in the year. Measures are also to be taken to erect and maintain a University.

The features in the Constitution which we most admire, are 1. The absence of all restrictions of the right of Suffrage—no property or other qualification being required, save residence and a compliance with the naturalization laws. 2. The article relative to Public Debts and liabilities. How much public and private calamity and suffering would have been saved to Pennsylvania, if the wholesome restraints upon contracting heavy debts, which are there established, had been in force in Pennsylvania for the last 20 or 25 years. No loan can be made unless provision for its repayment and for discharging the interest on it, within 20 years be duly made. Thus, the debt will be paid by those who contract it: for it has been ascertained that in 20 years from the passing of any given law, a majority of those who acted for Society when such law was enacted, will no longer act for society. Their places will be supplied by those who might deem the law improvident, and (if it authorizes a loan) who might deem its enactments burdensome and oppressive.—And there is another safeguard against the indiscretion of law-makers, in the provision that before any loan law takes effect, the people must approve it by their votes. 3. The sterling democratic principle of the *individual liability* of stockholders is recognized and established. It is also decided that the people shall pass upon all bank charters at the polls before it goes into effect,—and declares, after all this, that the Legislature has power to repeal all acts of the Incorporation by them granted.—We do not much fear that banks will flourish in Iowa under such stringent regulations as these. 4. Last, but not least, we take peculiar pleasure in noticing the provision made for popular education. It completes the glorious political fabric reared by the republicans of Iowa, and makes it as faultless perhaps as we can hope to find any system of government now in existence.

Under this government, which secures equal rights and equal protection to every citizen, Iowa must go on prospering and to prosper—and democrats can point to it as a proud illustration of their principles—when poor, unhappy Rhode Island, which represents whigism in full bloom, will be bowed down in misery under the weight of its tyrannic institutions.

THE LAST CARD.—The Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, a few days before the election, closed a powerful appeal in favor of Clay with the following remarks. They seem to have been uttered in the spirit of prophecy, for Mr Clay's career is, in truth, *now to close*:

"In the course of nature, his long, stirring and eventful life must soon come to a close. This is the last time, in all human probability—yes, the *last*, that he can never appear before his countrymen as a candidate for suffrages—the last opportunity that they can ever have of rewarding an old, faithful public servant for his long devotion to them and their interests. *His career is now to close.*"

His career has now closed. The last struggle is over, and after a quarter of a century of corrupt bargaining and intriguing, Mr Clay has lost the game for which he played so boldly and unscrupulously. He has failed to reach the goal for which he sacrificed his honest principles, for which he sold his constituents, and for which he violated every principle of political honesty and every feeling of manly independence. He will now be cast off by the party to which he has clung so long and for which he has sacrificed so much, as being no longer worthy of their support, in as much as the odium of his political career prevented them from getting the reins of Government into their hands. "*His career is now to close,*" and political moralists will hereafter point to his baffled ambition to prove that a free and enlightened people will never confide their interests to those who attempt to obtain power by fraud, falsehood and corruption. Such have been the means used by Henry Clay to accomplish his purposes, ever since he deserted the Democratic party; and in every instance he has failed to obtain the object for which he has toiled and struggled through life.—May such be the fate of all who strive for power by other means than the honest preferences of the people, and who, if they could obtain it, would use it for the aggrandizement of the wealthy few while they would debase and oppress the "toiling millions."

PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINION'S SAKE.—The whigs have denied that they had attempted to dictate to those in their employ at the late election, and protested that they had not threatened to discharge their workmen because they supported the democratic candidates.—The following card, which we find in the Wheeling Argus, proves that the charge was literally true:

Erom the Wheeling Argus.

PROSCRIPTION.

We know Mr. McKain, the gentleman who handed us the following, and can testify that he is an honest, industrious citizen:

For the Argus.

Mr. Editor:—Proscriptions seem to be the order of the day. I have been employed at the Wheeling Rolling Mill for the last 12 years; but agreeable to a threat made some time ago by the boss of that establishment, "that I must leave and find a democratic employer because I attended too many democratic meetings;" I have, without any other reason that I know of, been turned off, and my place given to another.—Whether my habits deserve such treatment or not, I leave you, Mr. Editor, to judge. If I was not turned off because I am a democrat, let my late employer tell what my offence was. I have the consolation of knowing that they cannot, in truth, charge me with neglect of duty. THOMAS McKAIN.

Wheeling, Nov. 14, 1844.

Mr. McKain is now in this city seeking employment to enable him to support himself and his family.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND THE APPENDIX.—The editors of the Globe have issued their prospectus for these valuable session papers. Want of space alone prevents us from publishing it entire. The terms for each paper are $1 per single copy—6 copies for $5—12 copies for $10. No attention is paid to any order unaccompanied by the money. The editors urge all who design to take their session papers, to forward their subscriptions before the 10th of December, "else they will probably not get them." The reports of the Globe are distinguished for their completeness and correctness, and the editors assure the public that their reports are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the editors.

DAVID GILLELAND, Esq. has accepted the nomination of the Liberty party for Mayor. We have mislaid his letter of acceptance, which we intended to publish. Mr G. is one of our most worthy citizens, and would make an excellent Magistrate.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We regret to notice the death of JOHN MATTHIAS, late editor of the Blairsville Record. He was an able defender of democratic principles, an honest and upright man. Peace to his ashes.

THE ATTACHE, by the author of Sam Slick. This humorous and interesting work is now for sale at Cook's. The shrewd sayings and doings of its predecessor, the popular Clockmaker, is a sufficient guaranty that the Attache is well deserving of public favor.

THE MADISONIAN.—The editor of this paper contradicts a "malignant and false rumor," evidently started to injure him in his business, that his paper would ultimately be discontinued. Mr JONES says that the resources of the Madisonian are now more ample than they have ever been since its establishment, and that its publication will be continued.—The character of the paper and the terms upon which it has been printed heretofore, will not be changed.

From the New York News.

THE FORGED FLAG.

AMERICANS SHAN'T RULE US.

The following communication corresponds exactly with what everybody, really sincere in the matter, believes to be the case. This flag is still, however, flaunting through the columns of the newspapers abroad, which takes their cue and their facts from their Whig authorities in this city; and we suppose it is of no use to attempt to stop it:

To the Editors of the Morning News:

GENTLEMEN—I observe in your paper this morning a notice of the banner on which was inscribed, "Americans shan't rule us." Happening to be in an oyster saloon last evening, I overheard a conversation between two gentlemen in the next box. One said to the other, "Did you see that banner in the Locofoco procession the other night?" "No," was the reply. "Well, I did," remarked the former gentleman; "we got it up among ourselves, to exasperate the Natives and get them to vote for Clay. It was carried by Whigs, and was only raised up as they passed knots of Whigs on the corners, stationed by a preconcerted movement, in order that they could tell their friends, and, if necessary, swear that they saw it." I then heard the other gentleman ask who it was that painted the banner; the other said it was a man by the name of Christopher, and that his brother Jo. Christopher carried it."

You are at liberty to publish this, and I will at any time testify to the truth of it.

Respectfully yours,

Nov. 13th, 1844. DAN'L T MAINER.

☞ The height of female excellence may be supposed to be a young lady of Kentucky, now residing in Cincinnati, who stands 6 feet 11 inches in her stockings, "and is stout in proportion."

TENNESSEE.

The result in this State is still uncertain. The Nashville Union of the 11th gives official and unofficial returns from the whole State, and foots them up as follows:

Clay's majority in East Tennessee,	2187
Clay's majority in West Tennessee,	1584
	3771
Polk's maj in Middle Tennessee,	3504
Clay's majority as far as heard from,	267

The counties to be heard from voted in 1843.

	Whig	Dem.
	188	299
Add Clay's majority as above,	267	
Reported gain in Fentress for Polk of		124
" " in Dyer		37
	455	460

The official returns may vary considerably, from the above calculations, but, as far as they have been received, they have been in our favor.

This would give Polk the State by *five* votes, but we fear the reported majorities—particularly from Fentress—are too large, and that Clay will get Tennessee by a few votes.

GEORGIA.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 14th, has returns from 89 counties which give a democratic majority of 2516. The four counties to hear from, gave a democratic majority of 132 in October.

COMFORT IN DIFFERENT TIMES AND PLACES.

Our readers will, perhaps, be amused by an opportunity to compare their neighbors with English, Germans and Prussians of our own times, and our times with the age of Henry the Seventh.

In England, you soon get accustomed, after paying the host for all that you have had, to paying the servants. Generally, you give the servant who waits on your table one shilling when you stop a night, to the chambermaid a sixpence, and to the boots four or sixpence a night. In Germany, the servants expect much less, and are contented with less; and yet in Berlin, and one or two other places, this feeing of servants is a perfect nuisance. First, you have the chambermaid to pay, then "the boots," then the waiter, then the porter, who is always in attendance at the door to receive cards, and keep the key of your room, and given you his shoulder to help you down from the carriage; and then *Mr. le Commissionaire*, who does all your errands, carries notes, &c., and lastly, *Mr. le Sommelier*, who does, the Lord knows what, except to make out your bill and stick it in the keyhole every day, will bow you out when you leave, and be very happy if you will give him fifteen or twenty silbergroschen, which, unless you are *an ass*, you will be very sure not to do.

In Germany, they do not understand the comforts of life so well as the English. The rooms are generally comfortable, but they are not as neat or as genteel. In England, you have wide, spacious double beds, an abundance of water, hot and cold, and every other requisite to make you contented. In Germany, they do not use one-fifth part as much water as in England. You wash your face in a species of shallow pudding pan, and as for the beds, I do not believe there is a handsome, glorious, Anglo-American bed in all Germany. The only *approximation* to one I have seen, was in the palace of the Duke of Brunswick. The German beds are the meanest things in creation. I have not stretched out my full length in one since I have been here but once or twice, and then I procured the luxury by placing myself diagonally from one corner to the other. A German bed is an oblong box, with the four sides alike, except that sometimes the ends are rather higher than the sides. This box is sometimes too narrow to turn in. And what do you suppose the wretched sleeper has for a covering? Why, a feather bed on top of him! At the hotels, however, you can have your choice of the feather or a quilted and wadded counterpane. And as for the pillows—just please to fancy yourself lying down *quoad caput* in a dish of whipped syllabub.—The pillows are of feathers, so thin, so light, that you can only appreciate their existence by looking at, not touching them, and they afford a most palpable, or rather *impalpable* proof of the Burkeleian system, that there is no such thing as matter. I defy any traveller to say that my description of a German bed is overdrawn. While on this subject, I may add, that in the hotels, furnished lodgings, &c., the custom is very general of taking breakfast and tea, and if you choose, dinner in your bed-room, which is made to answer the double purpose of parlor and bed-room. There are none of the handsome drawing-rooms in the hotels as in the United States, where all the inmates see company, if they please to do so.

Upon the whole, I should say that the peasantry here in Prussia are more cheerful and happy than in England. In the latter country you know that even Robin Hood, Friar Tuck & Co. have been hunted out from the greenwood, and sent to the workhouse, while in Germany rural festivals are still frequent.—The women here do most of the field work, and but for that, would be I think, remarkably good looking. Their forms are often injured by the burdens they bear in the square baskets, which are attached by straps to either shoulder. I have seen some very pretty young women bending under the weight of these enormous baskets, and in one instance I met some twenty with milk, vegetables, &c., for the market—each basket had six jugs of milk in it, which could not have contained much less than a gallon each. I think an independent "nigger" would have laid down such a burden in disgust.

In my last, I spoke of the houses of the peasantry of Austria as being superior to those of the same classes in England. Perhaps I ought to correct this opinion, and add that in many instances their houses are even more comfortless and dreary than many of those I saw in England. They are nearly on a par, and infinitely below the American laboring man who works for his own wife and children, and to add to the comforts of his own home, instead of that of the wealthy landlord. The English poor may be divided into two classes; those who are in hopeless want, and those who make enough to live on, but whom sickness or other mischance may reduce to want; and perhaps the dread of poverty is as bad as the evil itself. It is much easier for a poor man to acquire his own *acres* in this country—particularly in Prussia, than in England.—*Letters from the Editor of Savannah Republican.*

News from Africa.—War at Bissao.—The Francis Lord'st New York, from the river Gambia, which she left 13th Oct. reports a war at Bissao between the Portuguese and natives. The Innogene, Capt. Williams, had been chartered by the Portuguese government at Bissao, to go to the Gambia for aid. The difficulty was caused, it was said, by the death of a native by a Portuguese soldier on the coast of the port of Buzal, a Portuguese station. The Portuguese were attacked in force by the negros and their town and fort (Buzal) carried by storm. The garrison consisted of a small number of troops. The fortress being in a perfect state of dilapidation, for years the Portuguese made but little resistance, and were driven out when they retired to a small island near at hand in the bay, where they remained in comparitive safety, the negroes not having suitable boats to attack them. The British man-of-war Alert, from Sierra Leone, and a French man-of-war brig from Goree, were dispatched instanter to the relief of the Portuguese settlement.

Buzal lies about half way from Gambia and Sierra Leone. It is an old slave station, and of but little importance; its trade having diminished much for the last twenty years.

Eclipse.—There will be a total eclipse of the Moon on the 24th of this month, visible here, beginning in this Meridian 7 minutes past 5; total darkness 2 minutes past 6; middle of the eclipse 12 minutes before 7; and of total darkness 25 minutes before 8; end of the eclipse 17 minutes before 9.

Appointments by the Governor.

LUTHER KIDDER, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, the member of the State Senate, to be President Judge of the new judicial district composed of the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe.

SAMUEL DARRAH, Esq., to be Sheriff of Bucks county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Purdy, Esq.

From the New York Evening Mirror.

PICTURE OF THE ENGLISH, DRAWN BY THEMSELVES.

One of our English papers, received by the last packet, contains two or three columns of abuse of this country, based on some numbers of the Louisville Journal—The texts were advertisements respecting slaves, and American news and opinions generally—a sort of 'picture of the Yankees, drawn by themselves.' We return the compliment for the Journal, by quoting from one single number of another English paper several paragraphs, which may be called, with equal justice, a "picture of the English, drawn by themselves."

HORRORS OF TRANSPORTATION.—Mr M'Carthy delivered a lecture on Transportation in the Temperance Hall, Glasgow, on Saturday evening last. After a brief introduction, Mr M'Carthy said that many persons, in their ignorance, committed crime purposely to be transported. Unfortunately, boys had thrown their caps up in open court, and buzzaed at the close of their sentence of transportation.

"But, alas!" said the lecturer, "how little they knew of the hunger, slavery, degradation, exile, dirt, sin and tyranny, awaiting them! They little thought of the bayonet, the cat-o'nine-tails, the blood-clotted triangle, the leg-chains and handcuffs, the gory scourge, the night watch and bloodhounds, the chain-gang, and gallows! Surely, if they did, they would never rejoice." The emigrant is well fed, the convict is starved; the emigrant is respectably dressed, the convict all mottled in various degrading colors; the emigrant has a bed, the convict a cave, or wooden bench; the emigrant has property and wages, the convict no wages; his sole property an iron ring or a chain on his leg.—Wages! a military guard, and an iron-hearted overlooker. Wages! cold, half-baked dough of maize meal, the same as they feed cows and pigs with, and cold salt beef like a block, after it has gone round the globe in her Majesty's men-of-war, and condemned, 50 years old. Salt pork from Tahiti, tough as sole leather, full of animalculæ. Wages, indeed! The cats and triangle. Wages are out of the question. When a convict ship reaches its destination, the unhappy company are marshalled on deck, chained in couples, guarded in boat-loads to the shore. They are then taken to a large barrack at Sydney or Hobart town; the government or colonial officers come in a body to examine these outcasts of their soil; the surgeon-commander brings out a government paper for every man, called an indenture. This paper is under many heads; their name or names, height, age, country, color of hair, eyes moles, marks, how often in jail, what jail's, what crime. The governor stands by, while his head officer holds this indenture in his hand, and ask his questions from it. If the poor man should tell a falsehood, woe be to his after life. Up to 1838, the convicts were hired out to settlers on their arrival; but their conduct was so bad, that now every man, whether a gentleman or otherwise, is compelled to work six months upon the government works, which is for fifteen hours per day, carrying stones or timber, felling wood, pushing heavy barrows, working on new roads, cleaning the bottom of the docks and harbor, up to the armpits in the tide. When they push down their spades, the water covers their face; in using the pickaxe, they are wet to the head. They are mostly all fast to a large chain, to prevent their drowning; they dive and clear away for masons to build the new quays, &c. Their food, 10½ pounds of maize-meal per week; 7 lbs. of salt beef, most unfit for use, or 4½ lbs. of salt pork; 8 oz. of sugar; 2 of salt. No wages, no tobacco, nor any other comfort. Clothes—grey cloth cap, broad arrow stamped on it; grey trousers; short jacket, half yellow, half grey; stockings grey, white ring; shirt grey canvass; no handkerchief or neckcloth; clothes all too small. After six months of this life, the authorities think the convicts sufficiently drilled for assignment. On a certain day, advertised in the Government Gazette, the settlers, farmers, and master mechanics, come to the barrack for government servants, as they are called; those convicts are all marched out in a long line of rows; the purchasers walk along the line of white slaves, and pick out such as suit them; the purchaser bids the convict walk, run, hold up his leg, arm, &c., hits his chest or back to prove if he is asthmatic or short in his breath; if he is sound in wind and limb, he bids him stand on one side until he picks from the rest; when he has enough, he goes to an office, where he pays government £1 for his slops—the yellow dress, (they call them canaries,) covering! Why, a feather bed on top of him! At the hotels, however, you can have your choice of the feather or a quilted and wadded counterpane. And as for the pillows—just please to fancy yourself lying down *quoad caput* in a dish of whipped syllabub.—The pillows are of feathers, so thin, so light, that you can only appreciate their existence by looking at, not touching them, and they afford a most palpable, or rather *impalpable* proof of the Burkeleian system, that there is no such thing as matter. I defy any traveller to say that my description of a German bed is overdrawn. While on this subject, I may add, that in the hotels, furnished lodgings, &c., the custom is very general of taking breakfast and tea, and if you choose, dinner in your bed-room, which is made to answer the double purpose of parlor and bed-room. There are none of the handsome drawing-rooms in the hotels as in the United States, where all the inmates see company, if they please to do so.

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GRAND CONCERT,

AT CONCERT HALL.

THE only original Congo Savanaders, from the Northern Cities, would most respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that they intend giving three of their chaste and agreeable Concerts; their first on this evening, Wednesday, Nov. 20th.

☞ Front seats, 50 cents; Back, 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Concert to commence quarter past 7. A good police is engaged to keep order. For particulars see programme. nov. 20

Cranberries.

60 BBLS. CRANBERRIES just received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.
no 20 Water, between Wood and Smithfield sts.

FLOUR.

80 BBLS. S F Flour, just received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.
n20 Water st between Wood and Smithfield.

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to Gustavus G. Korton, deceased, late of the city of Allegheny, by bond, note or book, are requested to call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present their claims duly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber living on Chesnut street, Allegheny city.

MARY ANN KORTON,
Administratrix of said estate.
nov 20 w 6t.

SELLERS'

MUCH USED AND HIGHLY POPULAR MEDICINES.

Cough Syrup.

EXTRACT from the Pittsburgh Daily Advocate:—"We have a horror for nostrums in general, but here is one which we volunteer to recommend to all who are afflicted with coughs. We were seriously suffering from a violent cough a few days since, and a bottle of Imperial Cough Syrup, which we bought of Messrs Shinn & Sellers, relieved us perfectly. It is no trifling merit of this Syrup that it is quite agreeable to the palate. In common humanity, we must recommend the Imperial Cough Syrup to all who are suffering from fresh colds."

Vermifuge.

NEW CUMBERLAND, Dec. 6, 1843.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir This is to certify that I bought of Bonrall & Grafton, one bottle of your Vermifuge, and gave it to three of my children from twenty months to five years old, and it took from them sixty to one hundred and fifty worms of the largest size, and gave them immediate relief. I therefore recommend your Vermifuge in preference to all others with which I am acquainted. LEVI COLVER.

Sellers original, only true and genuine cure for

Liver Complaint,

and other diseases arising from a diseased state of the Liver. Read the following:

GREENVILLE, Augusta Co., Va., May 8, 1844.

Mr. R E. Sellers—Dear Sir: You will please send me 12 doz. boxes more of your Liver Pills; I have nearly sold out. People who have had them say they are decidedly the best Pill ever used in this country. I think I shall be able to sell a great many more than I have done heretofore, as persons who have used them are recommending them very highly, and I have a much greater demand for them than I have had since I commenced selling. Yours,

B. F. GRAHAM.

☞ Prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, No 20 Wood st, Pittsburgh,

Sold also by S Mitchell and H P Schwartz, Allegheny City. nov 20.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Stackhouse and Joseph Tomlinson, is this day dissolved, and all transactions in the name of the firm will be discontinued from this date

nov 20 3w JOSEPH TOMLINSON.

Clover Seed.

100 BUSHELS of Clover Seed, just received and for sale by

J W BURBRIDGE, & CO.
nov 20 Water st. between Wood and Smithfield.

A CARD.

PERSONS remitting money (or sending for their friends) to England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales, through Blakely & Mitchel, are respectfully requested to make their deposites, on or immediately before the 8th and 24th of the month, as the deposites of these days proceed direct by the Regular Packet. nov 20

Extra Family Flour.

A FEW Barrels Thompson's Extra Family Flour, just received and for sale by

J. W. BURBRIDGE, & Co
nov 13. Water, between Wood and Smithfield sts.

RED LION

CLOTHING STORE.

NO. 163, LIBERTY STEET,

Third door from the corner of 6th street.

The Proprietor of this New Establishment, respectfully informs the public that he has lately returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased the most splendid assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS

Ever offered in this city, all of which he intends manufacturing into

Ready Made Clothing,

and to order, at the

SHORTEST NOTICE.

Having employed the best workmen—Cutters and Sewers—he will warrant all garments, made at his Establishment, to be equal both in make and materials to any other establishment of the kind in this city; his stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, SATTINETS, CASSINETTS, VELVETS, SATINS, VALENCIAS,

and other

VESTINGS,

Cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in Pittsburgh.

His stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

at this present time is complete and cannot fail to please the taste of every class of purchasers who wish to purchase to the best advantage; he therefore invites the public and Country Merchants, to visit his establishment before they purchase elsewhere. He has at present

FINE CLOTH DRESS and FROCK COATS, OVER COATS of FRENCH BEAVER,

AND

PILOT CLOTHS,

A most splendid assortment, of

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TWEED SACK COATS,

Of all sizes, for Men and Boys;

PANTALOONS AND VESTS,

Of all sizes and quality to suit purchasers.

ROUNDABOUTS, WARMESSES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

And the finest Merino do., and Slips; a great variesy of

SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HOSE

And

HANDKERCHIEFS,

All of which he is prepared to exhibit and

OFFER FOR SALE

On the most moderate terms for CASH

AT THE

Red Lion Clothing Store.

OBSERVE THE SIGN OF

☞ THE RED LION. ☜

LAWRENCE MITCHELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1844—3md.

83 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

B. E CONSTABLE, respectfully invites the attention of his customers to a new lot of splendid French Broche Shawls Mode, blue and green ground, all wool, just imported; Rich Turkerri Shawls, newest style of patterns, do Cashmere, do new style at $9 worth $14; high colored Gala Plaids, blue Plaid Pelisse Cloth; 5 cases Calicoes at 6¼, 8, 9, 10, and 12½ cts. per yd., received to day. nov 5

10 GROSS Price's Compound Cough Candy, one of the most agreeable medicines for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, irritation of the throat, &c., only 6¼ cents a stick. We are agents for the manufacturer and will sell by the gross or dozen at manufacturer's prices. J. KIDD & CO.,
nov 13 No. 60, corner 4th and Wood sts.

For Sale.

A LOT of ground 17½ feet front on Sampson st, in Allegheny city, and extending back 60 feet, on which is erected a two story Brick dwelling house permanently built and well finished, with a well of water, &c, on the premises. Apply to

nov 14. BLAKELY & MITCHEL.

Corn Meal.

20 BUSHELS fresh ground Corn Meal for sale by REINHART & STRONG,
nov 16 140 Liberty st.

Tallow Oil.

A New article far superior to either Tanner's or Fish Oil for dressing or softening leather, harness, &c., after using 2 or 3 times on leather it is not subject to mould or to be attacked by worms. A constant supply of the above for sale at J. S. GWYNNE'S
nov 14 Franklin Manufactory, 2d Street.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Allegheny City, November 19, 1844. Persons calling for letters, whose names are on this list will please say they are advertised.

	A
Anderson Miss Mary	Allison Alexander
Addy George	Allen C T
Adams David	Armstrong David
Anderson Henry	Adams G R
Abbott Ann R	Angurey Isaac A
	B
Barnet Thomas	Bess T
Blackburn Rev M P	Beppy Isaac H
Brown Charles	Bowman Jane
Bright Yager	Baldinger John
Bowman Rev Jas A	Becom Joseph
Brown Mary Jane	Brace Jane
Brown John 2	Bell Thomas
Bowen Eugenia Miss	Bond Jas N
Butler Mary Jane	Bell Robert
Bailey Charles	Brown Robert
Butt Andrew	Bale William
Bottom Joseph	Barden Maria
Barr Douglass A 2	Bunting Andrew
Brook Nancy	Booth Mary
Burwell & Co	Barnes Catharine
Bard John	
	C
Clinton Joseph J	Cochran William
Cook James	Campbell J M
Cooper Elizabeth	Campbell Elizabe
Conner Andrew	Cole John F 2
Clark Hannah Miss	Chess John
Cordwell John	Chantler Ruth
Conlin Margaret	Cooks Jacob
Conrod Caroline	Clark William Esq
Coleman William	Crawford Mis M
Chantler James	Carpenter Samuel
	D
Donald Moses	Deawiddie J L Rev
Duff Jane	Duffy Robert
Davis Edmund	Dill Daniel
Davis Cyrus	Dugle Ann Catharine
Duncan George	Duleth & Co
Danver John Esq 2	Darbenbach Joseph
Dunn George	Dammet William B
Derby Ruth	
	E
Elliot Milton	Eleby David
Edgar Z Black	Everly David
Edgar William	
	F
Fish Henry W	Felker Thomas C
Fish Melissa	Fraser Eliza Miss 2
Flint Jane	Fowler S
	G
Glue Manufacturer	Glydo Y Shacklesh
Gwynn Catherine & Ann	Green Thomas
Guyser Jacob	Goff Mary
Gibson William G	Gavin James
Gibson William	Gonsoulis William
Gallaher Jonathan	Graff H & P
Gill William	Garvin James B
Getty's John 3	Gross Levin
Gibron Thomas 2	
	H
Henderson John S	Hammett James
Hong James	Hipsley Joseph
Herring Joseph	Hunter John
Hawk Benjamin	Hinger Clemens
Hogan Ann B	Harvey William
Huskins William	Harding Capt E
Hannah John	Hanlin John
Hunsucker Rudolphus	Howard Aaron
Howarth George	Heasleh William
Hoelcicle Rev Pastor	Hortman E
Haslep B	Hogy Jacob
Hays Robert	Hyatt Noah
Harrison Harriet	Henderson Rev P C
Hocketsiveller John	
	I.
Inglery James	Ialister Caleb
	J.
Johnston John	Johnston Wm
James John 2	Jones Daniel Y 2
Jearup Mercrat	Johnston Peter
Johnston Mary Ann	Johnston M
Johnston Joseph 2	
	K.
Kerr James	Knox L A
Kerr J K	Koffer Martin
	L.
Lavis Charles	Lloyd David
Lewis Charles	Laffray Robert & Co
Lewellyn Mary	Lane Jeremiah
Lavington John B	Logan Samuel
Lotbrup Mrs	Longmore John
Lunt Thos H	Lewis Catherine Miss
	M'
M'Kinley Samuel 2	M'AigJohn
M'Laughlin Jane	M'Millan John
M'Elroy Francis	M'Corkle Edward
M'Intosh Laughlin	M'Farland Sarah
M'Lees George	M'Guire Mary
M'Call Thomas	M'Garry Daniel
M'Caslin Harmer	M'Cann James
M'Cutcheon Alexander	M'Ilwaine A
M'Connell Alexander	M'Connel Garra
M'Gill James	M'Carty Henry
M'Kendry William	M'Intosh Hugh
M'Cool William Esq	M'Daniel Daniel
M'Cracken Dr	
	M
Mahon William D	Meegan Richard
Moore John H	Miller William
Martin S	Marner Robert
Munson Hannah	Moodie H F
Morrison Hugh	Munson Hannah
Moore Ellen	Mercer and Robinson
Miller Joseph	Miller Joseph
Monteith Thomas A	Matthias Franklin
Mitchell John	Maxwell John
Myders Jacob V D M	Musler John
Montgomery Archibald	Morrison Sarah T
	N
Nicoll Charles	Nesbit Emily.
Nickel James	
	O
Ottoman Lewis	
	P
Preble Harriet	Pearce Miss
Porter Wilson	Park O
Pudder Andrew	Perkins S
Peoples John	Poulter Mrs Sarah
Potts Clarissa P	Pulepris Benjamin.
	Q
Quest Henry	
	R
Robinson Thomas	Rodgers Martha
Redside Alexander H	Robertson George J
Riddle J B	Roberts S A Esq
Renck Joseph	Robinson John B
	S.
Strickler Mary	Stewart H
Snyder Susan M	Stout Nathaniel
Seitz Franklin R	Stokes R E
Stevenson Frances Jane	Smith James
Scott William	Simpson John W
Straper Abraham	Shane Joseph
Scrogge James	Smith Christopher John
Sample Margatet Ann	Smith Joshua
Speenman Nancy	Souland John
Spratley James	Steele Harlett
Schremer George	Shutes Catherine
Stringfellow John	Scim George
Sampson Joseph	Stoner David
Skeen William S	Skene James
Shemmer Mr	Scott Jane
Stewart Alex P	
	T.
Thorn James	Townsend Daniel
Turner Lucien B	Torrance William
Thompson James	Tryer Leonard
Townsend Cyrus	
	W
Walters Leonard	Watson Alexander
Wright Eliza	Wendle Thomas
White Margaret S	Wilkins Mrs
Wagoby Sarah	Walker Joseph
Wilson Elizabeth	Wilcock George
Wallace Henry	Warner Judge
Winters Elenor	Weickart Mathias
Woods Cornelia	Williams Fred
Williamson David	Wentley Sarah
Wakeham Wm	Wier Patrick
Whiteside Sarah	Young Jannet
Williams Daniel	