[illegible] to roar on his disgust and defiance; and half [illegible] indeed, with the inability, pointed with his quak[illegible] finger to the inside of his mouth, as if in [illegible] to the beholders for not doing it. Fresh [illegible] of laughter made his brain seem to reel with [illegible].

"Fetch the cap and bauble," said the sovereign; "and let the king of fools have his coronation."

[illegible] that he must submit to what he tho't the power of the devil; and began to have glimpses of a [illegible] though hesitating sense of the advantage of securing friendship on the side of Heaven. But rage and indignation were uppermost; and while the attendants were shaving his head, fixing the cap, and jeeringly dignifying him with the bauble-sceptre, he was racking his brains for schemes of vengeance. What exasperated him most of all, next to the shaving, was to observe that those who flattered him most when a king, were the loudest in their contempt now that he was the court-zany.

One pompous fool, in particular, with a high and ridiculous voice, which continued to laugh when all the rest had done, and produced fresh peals by the countenance, was so excessively provoking, that Robert, who felt his vocal and muscular powers restored to him as if for the occasion, could not help shaking his fist at the grinning slave, and crying out, "Thou [illegible], Cavanova;" which in all but the person so addressed, only produced additional merriment. At length, the King ordered the fool to be taken away, in order to sup with the dogs. Robert was stupified; but he found himself hungry against his will, and followed the bones which had been chucken away by his nobles.

Thus proud King Robert of Sicily lived in this way for two years, always raging in his mind, always sullen in his manners, and subjected to every indignity that his quondam favorites could heap upon him, without the power to resent; for he seemed unjust to him only.

He had all the humiliations, without any of the privileges, of the cap and the bells, and was the dullest fool ever heard of. All the notice the king took of him consisted in his asking, now and then in full court, when every thing was silent, "Well, fool, art thou still a king?" Robert, for some weeks, loudly answered that he was; but, finding that the answer was but a signal for a roar of laughter, converted his speech into the silent dignity of a haughty and royal attitude; till, observing that the laughter was greater at this dumb show, he ingeniously adopted a manner which expressed neither defiance nor acquiescence, and the angel for some time let him alone.

Meantime, everybody but the unhappy Robert blessed the new, or, as they supposed him, the altered king; for every thing in the mode of government was changed. Taxes were light; the poor had plenty; work was remunerative; the nobles themselves were expected to work double; the nobles themselves were expected to work after their fashion—to study, to watch zealously over the interests of their tenants, to travel, and bring home books and innocent luxuries. Half the day throughout Sicily was given to industry, and half to healthy and intellectual enjoyment; and the inhabitants became at once the manliest and tenderest, the gayest and most studious people in the world. Wherever the king went, he was loaded with benedictions; and the fool heard them, and began to wonder *what the devil* the devil had to do with appearances so extraordinary. And thus, for the space of time we have mentioned, he lived wondering, and sullen, and hating, and hated, and despsed.

At the expiration of these two years, or nearly so, the king announced his intention of paying a visit to his brother, the Pope, and his brother, the Emperor, the latter agreeing to come to Rome for the purpose. He went, accordingly, with a great train, clad in most magnificent garments, all but the fool, who was arrayed in fox-tails, and put side by side with an ape, dressed like himself. The people poured out of their houses and fields and vineyards, all struggling to get a sight of the king's face, and to bless it, the ladies strewing flowers, and the peasants' wives holding up their children, which last sight seemed particularly to delight the sovereign. The fool, bewildered, came after the court pages, by the side of his ape, exciting shouts of laughter, and, in some bosoms, not a little astonishment, to think how a monarch so kind and considerate to all the rest of the world, should be so hard upon a sorry fool. But it was told them that this fool was the most perverse and insolent of men towards the prince himself; and then, though their wonder hardly ceased, it was full of indignation against the unhappy wretch, and he was loaded with every kind of scorn and abuse. The proud King Robert seemed the only blot and disgrace upon the island.

The foolhad still a hope, that when his holiness the Pope saw him, the magician's arts would be at an end, for, though he had no religion at all, properly speaking, he had retained something even of it. The good Pope, however, beheld him without the least recognition; so did the emperor; and when he saw them both gazing with unfeigned admiration at the exalted beauty of his former altered self, and not with the old faces of good-will and secret dislike, a sense of awe and humility, for the first time, fell gently upon him. Instead of getting as far as possible from his companion the ape, he approached him closer and closer, partook that he might shroud himself under the very shadow of his insignificance, partly from a feeling of abortive sympathy, and a desire to possess, if not one friend in the world, at least one associate who was not an enemy.

It happened that day that it was the eve of St. John, the same on which, two years ago, Robert had heard and scorned the words in the Magnificat. Vespers were performed before the Pope, and sovereigns; the music and the soft voices fell softer as they came to the words—and Robert again heard, but with far different feelings—*Deposuit potentis de sede, et exaltavit humiles;* "He hath put down the mighty from their seat, and exalted the humble." Tears gushed into his eyes, and, to the astonishment of the court, the late sullen and brutal fool was seen with his hands reverently clasped upon his bosom in prayer, and the water pouring down his face in floods of penitence. Something of holier feelings than usual had turned all hearts that day. The king's own favorite chaplain had preached from the text which declares charity to be greater than faith or hope. The emperor began to think mankind really his brothers. The Pope wished that some new council of the church would authorize him to set up over the Jewish ten commandments, and in more glorious letters, the new *eleventh*, or great christian commandment,—"Behold, I give unto you a new commandment, LOVE ONE ANOTHER." In short, Rome felt that day like angel-governed Sicily.

When the service was over, and the sovereigns had retired to their apartments, the unknown King Robert's behavior was reported to the unsuspected King-Angel, who had seen it, but said nothing. The sacred interloper announced his intention of giving the fool a trial in some better office, and he sent for him accordingly, having first dismissed every other person. King Robert came in his foolscap and bells, and stood humbly at a distance before the strange, great, charitable unknown, looking on the floor and blushing.—He had the ape by the hand, who had long courted his good will, and who, having now obtained it, clung to his human friend in a way that, to a Roman, might have seemed ridiculous, but to the angel, was afflecting.

"Art thou still a king?" said the angel, putting the old question, but without the word "fool."

"I am a fool," said King Robert, "and no king."

"Wherewould st thou, Robert?" returned the angel, in a mild voice.

King Robert trembled from head to foot, and said, "Even what thou wouldst, O mighty and good stranger, whom I know not how to name,—hardly to look at!"

The stranger laid his hand on the shoulder of King Robert, who felt an inexpressible calm suddenly diffuse itself over his whole being. He knelt down, and clasped his hands to thank him.

"Not to me," interrupted the angel, in a grave but sweet voice; and kneeling down by the side of Robert, he said, as if in church, "Let us pray."

King Robert prayed, and the angel prayed, and after a few moments, the king looked up, and the angel was gone; and then the king knew that it was an angel indeed.

And his own likeness returned to King Robert, but never an atom of his pride; and after a blessed reign he died, disclosing this history to his weeping nobles, and requesting that it might be recorded in the Sicilian annals.

☞ A fraudulent issue of $100 Illinois State Scrip notes has been discovered. The notes are thought to have been printed from the original plate, but the paper used is thick, and of a yellow cast, and is of that kind called by engravers proof paper. The paper of the genuine bill's is thin and whitish.

The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 29.

THE GREAT RESULT.—The greatest contest for principle, which has taken place in this country since the election of Jefferson in 1800, is over, and victory has perched upon the Democratic standard. The election of ANDREW JACKSON in 1828, although a most important victory, did not embrace so many vital issues—the first great object of those who fought it was to do justice to the glorious old hero of New Orleans, and to rebuke the intriguing band of demagogues, with Clay at their head, who had despised and nullified the will of the people by the election of Adams.—Federalism had not strength of her own in that contest; she did not dare to put forth boldly her odious tenets—ADAMS had acted with the Democrats, and CLAY was considered as sound on the Bank question, and had been the best bower of the Democratic party in Congress during the war. The contest of 1832 decided a most vital question against the Fedralists,—it dealt a severe blow to the monster bank; but yet, that monster had, like the giant of the heathen fable, acquired renewed strength every time he was thrown to the earth, and at the contest just closed was more formidable than ever. Besides this, too, federalism had found courage and confidence partially to throw off the mask which concealed her hideous features in 1840, and to give alarming intimations that, with Clay, all the heresies of *Adams's* "reign of terror" would be introduced into the policy of the government.

In view of these things, therefore, we think the late contest more important in its results than any which has taken place in this country since Jefferson's first triumph. It has settled

1. The dangerous question of a National Bank. Mr Clay said distinctly before the people, that he was in favor of such an institution, and his defeat is as clear an expression against the creating of any money corporation by Congress, as if the vote had been directly taken upon the subject.

2. As the efficiency of a Tariff, in protecting home industry, must always depend entirely on the existence of a National Bank,—the rejection of that institution is a clear expression in favor of the policy of maintaining and cherishing manufactures. And as both candidates agreed that this could best be done by a Tariff for Revenue, with discrimination for Protection, that great question is settled most satisfactorily for manufacturing interests.

3. It has put the seal of public reprobation on Mr Clay's grand scheme of Distribution, and on all the expedients by which he proposed to supply the deficit in the Treasury which the withdrawal of the land fund would cause, viz: The taxing of *Tea* and *Coffee*, &c., &c.

4. It has settled, beyond doubt or peradventure, the important question as to whether the Democratic policy of the country, in regard to the Naturalization of Foreigners, should be adhered to. Mr CLAY, in a letter to New York, which, no doubt, had its effect on the Natives, said he had long been in favor of altering and restricting the Naturalization laws—all his leading presses throughout the country declared their approval of the objects of the Natives—and the Natives rendered most essential service to Mr Clay under the well-founded opinion, that they were doing the best for their peculiar principles. So that, the decision of the people in favor of the existing Naturalization Laws, is as clear as their condemnation of a Bank.

Who, then, does not feel, in his inmost heart, that the Democrats have accomplished a stupendous victory? Who, that has a proper appreciation of the principles of Democracy, does not feel thankful for our brilliant success,—and at the same time humble when he contemplates the fearful precipice on which our party and its principles was standing during the terrible contest, just passed?

Among the reflections which crowd upon us in contemplating our victory, the consciousness that our leader was worthy of all the efforts made for him, is one of the most comfortable. Col POLK possesses all the firmness of character and purpose, which a thorough acquaintance with the principles of our party, and a deep conviction of their truth, cannot fail to inspire. While his exalted bearing during the recent contest is the best evidence that he will wear the honors and discharge the responsibilities of the great office upon which he will soon enter, in a manner at once creditable to himself and honorable to those by whose suffrages he was chosen.

We subjoin the table of the electoral vote in all the States, which show the following grand result:

ELECTORS ELECTED.

	POLK.	CLAY.
Maine,	9	12
Massachusetts,		
New Hampshire,	6	6
Connecticut,		4
Rhode Island,		6
Vermont,		
New York,	36	7
New Jersey,		
Pennsylvania,	26	3
Delaware,		3
Maryland,		
Virginia,	17	
South Carolina,	9	23
Ohio,		
Georgia,	10	
Michigan,	5	12
Kentucky,		
Indiana,	12	
Illinois,	9	11
North Carolina,		13
Tennessee,	9	
Alabama,	6	
Louisiana,	7	
Mississippi,	3	
Arkansas,	6	
Missouri,		
	170	105

Democratic Majority, 65.

ENGLISH EXAMPLE.—One of the worst features of Nativism, is the fact that it is based on the example of Great Britain, in her policy in regard to foreigners. In England, Naturalization is considered a great boon, and foreigners can only be admitted to the enjoyment of the rights possessed by Englishmen, by a special act of Parliament. Some whig-Natives, with this British model full in their eyes, recommend that Naturalization shall only be effected by act of Congress. When shall we have done with this abject practice of imitating England?

It was a source of disappointment and regret to many last evening, that circumstances prevented Mr Duffield from giving his Concert. The following note will explain.

Monongahela House,
Thursday Morning, *Nov. 29th.*

Messrs. Editors—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, I have determined to postpone my Concert of this evening until I return from Cincinnati which will be in the course of three weeks. My engagements are such, that I could not remain in Pittsburgh longer than to-morrow morning. You will oblige me much by noticing this fact in your next paper.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
S B DUFFIELD.

COONS SKEDADDLING COONS.—No set of men were ever so fruitful in devising schemes of speculation, as the whigs. Immediately after they discovered that they were defeated, and that their hopes of a National Bank were blasted, the cunning ones commenced the cry of panic and pressure; pretended that all branches of business would be ruined, and affected a desire to wind up their concerns at almost any sacrifice, so that they might escape the coming storm. The efforts of these croakers had the desired effect, and many of their credulous whig brethren, who had escaped the Millerite excitement, were caught by a humbug equally absurd, and most religiously believed, that the election of James K Polk would ruin the country, and cause a complete destruction of every commercial interest. Acting on their fears, many of them prepared to sell off all their worldly goods, and put themselves in order to meet the fearful panic. This was the crisis that the shark speculators desired. By their gloomy prognostications, they brought down the prices of stocks and goods in the eastern cities, and before the "green ones" had time to recover from the fright, the croakers had purchased largely of their effects, and realized immense sums by the operation.

This is no fiction, for we observe that some of the *sharp ones* are advertising goods for sale in this city, which they say were purchased in Philadelphia since the election, at lower prices than they have ever before purchased similar goods. This will, certainly, not be unpleasant news to the consumers, many of whom, we have no doubt, will delight in a result that enables them to purchase Goods cheap; but what will console the poor humbugged wholesalers, who have been so outrageously skinned by their speculating coon brethren, and frightened out of their money and their goods by a panic story told by their own friends, for the purpose of fleecing those who were simple enough to believe such improbable predictions.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday, Nov, 29, 1844.

Since our last—the weather has been cold and windy—yesterday rainy and wet, and business has fallen off a little:—a good deal, however, has been done, and our Rivers remain in fair order for an open navigation a few days longer, which adds much to the general business of our city. A good deal has been done on the Allegheny and a considerable quantity of flour, Groceries, and Foreign and Domestic Goods have been bought and taken up this river during the last month or two. The Canal is nearly closed—but the Monongahela being much improved to Brownsville, gives fine facilities for shipping Western produce to Cumberland, Baltimore, &c. The stocks of all kinds of goods in Pittsburgh are still large and prices low.

Flour—Grain and Seed.—Flour—the receipts and sales of the week have been moderate, and all the flour arrived has been sold at $5,76 to $5,83 per bbl. according to quality, which is the ruling rates.

Grain—Wheat 65 a 75—Rye is dull at 42 a 45—Oats—sales of 600 bushels at 16 a 17; Corn, sales at 28c.; Barley, about 700 bushels sold at 70 a 75 cents a bushel.

Seed—Timothy, sales from first hands at 1,25 a $1,50 a bushel; Clover, sales at $3,62½a3,75; Flaxseed 800 bushels sold at $1, cash pr 56lbs.

Ashes—from 15 to 20 tons of the various kinds have been sold during the week, viz—Prime Scorchings from stores at [illegible] 6 mos; Pearl 4¾a4¾; Saleratus 4 cents cash.

Brooms—good cedar brooms sell readily at 1,25 a $1,50 per doz.

Blooms and Pig Metal—Blooms, about 700 pieces arived this week from Tennessee; 20 tons Juniata sold at $52 1-2 at 4 months.

Pig Metal—About 500 tons in lot sold during the week, viz: 275 tons no. 1—Allegheny at $27 at 4 and 6 months; 130 tons Hanging Rock at $26 at 4 months.

Iron and Nails—sales constant and no change.—common bar at 3; Juniata at 3¼ cts a lb.

Beans—Small white beans, $1a1,20, and ordinary, 87½a$1 per bushel.

Butter—200 kegs of Butter sold at 6½a6¾, and 30 bbl fresh roll 8 to 9 cts, for the New Orleans Market.

Cheese—Market well supplied, and rather dull—sale of about 500 boxes at 4a4¼; and Cask, 4a4¼ cts per lb.

Cotton Yarn—Sale at our manufactories, No 5 to 10, 15 c; 11 and 12, 16 and 14, 17 cts a lb.

Cotton—Sale of 20 bales common, at 6½ c a lb.

Feathers—Sale of about 1000 lbs, fair to prime, at 25 to 29 c a lb.

Fruit—Apples, sale of about 700 bbls of good apples, at the river, at 87½a$1.25 a barrel. Sales of Cranberries, $7a7,50 per barrel. Lemons, $5,50a6 a box. Dried Apples, sales from first hands at 60a62½ cts; and from store 68a75 cts per bushel. Dried Peaches, sale at $1,37½a1,50 per bushel.

Ginseng—receipt small, and sales at 26 cts a lb.

Groceries—N. O. Sugar, sales of about 100 hhds of inferior, at 6; good 6¼a6½; prime at 6¾ a lb.

Molasses—Sales of about 300 bbls in lots at 28a29 c per gall.

Coffee—Sales of Rio at 7a7½; Laguyra, 7½a7¾; and Java 12½ cts per lb.

Pork and Beef—Pork, sales of about 1200 head at 2½ to 3 cts a lb. Beef Cattle, sale of about 212 head at 2½ to 3c per lb.

Salt—Sales at the river at $1.12½a114; 60 bbls delivered at the wharf at $1,20; from store, $1,20a1,25 per bbl.

Whiskey—has advanced—sales since our last of 150 bbls at 23, 23½ and 24 cts a gallon.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 21st day of December, A. D. 1844 at 10 o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit: All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Baird, of in and to, all the following described Lots, situated in the City of Allegheny, in John M'Donald's plan of lots laid off upon outlots Nos 37 and 38, in the Reserve tract opposite Pittsburgh, viz: Lots Nos 53 and 54, bounded by Lacock street, in front, by Lot No 55, on the East, by Centre Alley on the South, by Lot No 52, on the West, each lot being 22 feet in front on Lacock street by 110 feet in depth on Centre Alley, being the same lots which B Weaver, Sheriff of Allegheny County, by Deed acknowledged 8th May, A. D., 1841, conveyed to Charles S Bradford, and which were conveyed by said Bradford to the said Baird by deed dated November 23d, A D, 1841.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Baird, of in and to, a perpetual lease of land, situated in East Deer Township, Allegheny County, bounded by lands now or late of Lewis Peterson, lands of James Humes, and the Pennsylvania Canal, containing about seven acres, whereupon is erected Saltworks in the occupancy of Thomas Donnelly, with four small frame dwelling houses thereon erected.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land situated on the proposed extension of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike, in Peebles Township, Allegheny county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Jonas Roup, north 32 degrees and 20 minutes, west 21 perches and 14 links to a post, thence by lands of William Douglas, south 5½ degrees, west 29 perches and 3 links to a post, thence by land of—— Knowlson, south 11 degrees and 28 minutes, east 32 perches and 4½ links to a post, thence along the proposed centre of Coal Hill Turnpike Road north 68¾ degrees, east 32 perches and ¾ links to a post, thence north along the land of the said Jonas Roup, 11 degrees and 28 minutes, west 52 perches and 2 links to the place of beginning, containing 11 acres, 1 rod and 29 perches and forty-five hundredths. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Baird, at the suit of Hall, Appleton & Co., for use.

E. TROVILLO, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, nov 28, 1844.
nov 29-3t

PROCEEDINGS IN SELECT COUNCIL.

PITTSBURGH, Nov 25th, 1844.

Present—Messrs Algeo, Brunot, Day, Galway, Kerr, Kincaid, Laughlin, Lytle, Ogden, Sawyer, and Mr Bakewell, President.

Mr Laughlin presented a petition signed by a large number of citizens, praying that the night watch may be increased; referred to "Police Committee,"—C C concurred in the reference.

He also presented a petition from the "Jackson Blues," for the use of a room in the old Court House for an Armory; referred to "committee on city property—concurred in by C C.

Mr Kincaid presented a communication from Wm. M'Cutcheon, collector of taxes for 2d Ward, asking Councils to request the Mayor to insert in his Proclamation for holding city elections, the qualification of voters, wich was read, and a resolution to that effect offered by Mr Kincaid was read 3 times and adopted—sent to C C, who concurred.

He also presented a communication from Wm Eichbaum, Esq, on the subject of a bell, for city purposes, and recommending the purchase of the old Court House bell; referred to "committee on city property,"—concurred in by C C.

Mr Algeo, presented a Report from "committee on city property," on the subject of taxes on the poor house lot, in Allegheny city, accompanied by an opinion of the City Solicitor, by which it appears that by Act of Assembly of 21st of April, 1841, Sec. 9, the said property is exempt from all but State tax, and the committee offered a resolution to pay $12,88, amount of State tax for 1844. The report was accepted, and the Resolution read 3 times and adopted—sent to C C and by them concurrnd in.

Mr Galway presented a favorable Report from the "Street committee," on the petition for paving Grant street from Fourth to Sixth streets, with a resolution authorising the committee to contract for the same.—The report was accepted, and resolution adopted—sent to C C who concurred.

Mr Ogden presented a petition from the Managers of St Paul's Church, in relation to damages which they allege they have sustained by the grading of Grant and Fifth streets, and asking councils to authorize the city Solicitor to confer with their attorney, and agree upon a form of action that will most speedily bring the matter to a decision, which was read and laid on the table. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr Ogden, were YEAS—Messrs Algeo, Brunot, Day, Galway, Laughlin, Sawyer and President—7. NAYS—Messrs Kerr, Kincaid, Lytle and Ogden—4

Mr Lytle presented an unfavorable Report from the "committee on gas lighting," on the petition for gas light at the lower end of Liberty street; the committee say there are no funds. The Report was accepted—concurred in by C C.

He also presented a favorable Report from same committee, on the petition for supplying the lamp at the corner of Seventh street and Miltenberger's alley with gas at the public expense, which was accepted, and a Resolution authorizing the Trustees of the Gas Works to supply the said lamp was read 3 times and adopted—concurred in by C C.

Mr Laughlin presented a petition for a public lamp at or near the corner of Cherry alley and Fifth street—referred to Trustees of Gas Works, with power to act—sent to C C, who concurred in reference.

Mr Sawyer presented a Resolution in favor of Thomas McFadden for $93 83 for money expended by him for repairs on, and removing obstructions off, the wharf, &c., which was read 3 times and adopted—sent to C C, who concurred in the adoption.

The President presented a Resolution to pay, Marshall, Bradley & Co., $1538 62, and Pennock & Mitchell, $2906 05 for water pipes and branches, in city dred and forty four, and to use directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Fourth Monday of December next, at 10 o'clock, A M.

Public notice is hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and constables, of the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things, which to their respective offices in their behalf appertain to be done—and also those that will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of said county of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 23d of November, in the year of our Lord 1844, and of the Commonwealth the 68th.

ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sh'F.

nov 29

Port Wine.

13 QUATER Casks of Port Wine; good quality. For sale low by JAMES MAY.
nov 29

Cognac Brandy.

1 HALF Pipe of Cognac Brandy, of Seignette Brand, for sale low by JAMES MAY.
nov 29

N. O. Sugar.

15 HHDS Prime N O Sugar, for sale to close consignment by JAMES MAY.
nov 29

Sugar House Molasses.

40 BBLS. Sugar House Molasses, just received and for sale low by JAMES MAY.
nov 29

Tar.

40 BBLS. Tar, for sale by JAMES MAY.
nov 29

Cotton.

30 BALES damaged Cotton, for sale by JAMES MAY.
nov 29

Shot.

50 KEGS Shot, assorted numbers, for sale by JAMES MAY.
nov 29

Castor Oil.

35 BBLS. Cold Press Castor Oil, for sale low to close consignment. JAMES MAY.
nov 29

A Farm for Rent.

THE valuable Farm of Mr Alricks, in Indiana township, Allegheny county, about two miles back of Sharpsburgh, containing 256 acres. It will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to
MOORHEAD & REED,
Nov 29 Attorneys at Law, 2d st near Grant.

CHEAP CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS & VESTINGS.

WE have now received our entire stock of the above named goods, purchased at the Philadelphia Auctions, since the election of
JAMES K POLK,
at lower prices than we have ever before purchased similar goods. We confidently announce our stock to be the *largest* and *cheapest* we have *ever offered in this City*, among which may be found,
Old fashioned Fine West of England Cloths;
New fashioned Fine French and Belgian Cloths;
Double Mill Caster Beaver Cloths;
Brossed, Beaver, Pilot and Fleskin Cloths;
French and Belgian Habit Cloths for Ladies' Cloaks, all of which are offered by the piece or single yard at prices that cannot fail to please those who do business on "THE CHEAP CASH PRINCIPLE."
ALEXANDER & DAY.
75 Market Street, North East corner of the Diamond.
nov 29

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Benj. Patton, jr., President of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the 5th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, in and for said District, and John M Snowden and William Porter, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same courts, in and for the said county of Allegheny, dated the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Fourth Monday of December next, at 10 o'clock, A M.

Public notice is hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and constables, of the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things, which to their respective offices in their behalf appertain to be done—and also those that will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of said county of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 23d of November, in the year of our Lord 1844, and of the Commonwealth the 68th.

ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sh'F.
nov 29

Number Fifty-Nine.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS!
NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

PHILIP ROSS has returned from the East, and is now opening a very large supply of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which have been purchased since the recent
GREAT FALL IN PRICES,
and will be sold wholesale and retail at an unusually small advance on Eastern cost.

His stock contains a very full and complete assortment of new and desirable goods for Ladies wear, viz:
Rich new style figured and Chameleon Silks;
Black Italian Lustrings;
Black and blue black Gros d Swiss;
Black India Satins;
Blue, black and colored Satins;
Florences and high colored Plaid Silks;
Beautiful Cashmere de Coose at 38 to 75 cts;
Handsome Chusans, only 25 cts;
Muslin de Laines, 25 to 50;
Alpaccas, as low as 25;
English and French Merines, of all colors and qualities;
Palmetto Cloths do do
Lupin's Bombazines;
Blanket Shawls, $1,00;
Turkorri Shawls, very cheap 4,00 to $8,00;
Fine French Blanket Shawls;
Plain and Embroidered Thibet do;
Plain and Embroidered Muslin de Laine do;
Brocade and Merine do;
Very rich and heavy silk do, entirely new;
Handsome high colored bonnet Ribbon 12½;
Bonnet Velvets;
Figured Velvets, bright colors,
Silk and Silk Velvet Cravats;
Best quality French Kid Gloves;
Silk, Cotton and Cashmere do;
Silk, Cotton, Cashmere and Alpacca Hose;
Gimps, Cords, Trimmings, &c, &c;

He has on hand a very large stock of woollen and low-priced cotton goods, to which the attention of purchasers is especially invited. He will sell
Good yard wide unbleached Muslin at 6¼ cts;
Best do do do 8 cts;
Bleached Muslins 6¾ cts;
5-4 do do for sheeting, 12½;
Dark Calicoes, 6¼;
Fine Chintzes, best in the city, 12½;
Black Cambrics, 6¼;
Good Kentucky Jeans, 31¼;
Cassinets—at reduced prices;
White, yellow and scarlet Woolen Flannels very cheap;
Canton Flannels all colors,
Plaid Linseys;
Gala Plaids;
Blankets, the best and cheapest in the market.

GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.

French and English Broad Cloths of every color and quality, and at extraordinary low prices;
Beaver Cloths,
Fine Blue Mackinaw Blankets, for Overcoats;
Very Handsome Vesting;
Scarfs, Stocks and Cravats;
Fashionable Shirts, Byron Collars, &c;
Gloves, Pocket Hdkfs, Suspenders, &c;
Merino Shirts and Drawers;
Silk Shirts, cotton and woolen ½ hose.

The subscriber confidently assures his customers that he has at no time been able to offer the same quality of goods at lower prices than at present. Possessing peculiar advantages for purchasing his goods on the most favorable terms, and having on hand a very large stock which he is exceedingly anxious to convert into money, he will therefore be able and willing to furnish his customers with the
CHEAPEST GOODS
EVER SOLD IN THE PITTSBURGH MARKET.
PHILIP ROSS,
Northwest corner of 4th and Market streets.
nov 28.

Wanted,

A YOUNG man under instructions to the Tailoring business, Inquire at this Office.

GREATEST NOVELTY
IN THE WORLD.
THE CELEBRATED
SCOTCH GIANT AND GIANTESS,
THE LARGEST COUPLE IN THE WORLD!
MR. AND MRS. BANDALL,
Of Europe, late of the American Museum, New York, where they were visited by two hundred and fifty thousand people, and pronounced by all to be the finest specimens of human nature that ever were exhibited in this country.
They are contrasted with the
SMALLEST DWARF IN CREATION,
GEN. TOM THUMB,

Late of the American Museum, New York, where he was admired by all who honored him with their visits, and pronounced to be the smallest specimen of humanity which has ever been exhibited to public notice.
They are now exhibiting at the EAGLE HOTEL, on Third street, between Wood and Market, *for a few days only.*
Hours of exhibition from 10 to 1, from 2 to 5 and from 6 to 9 in the evening.
Price of Admission, 25 cents; children half price.
nov 27-dtf

EXHIBITION,
Of nearly one hundred Ancient Italian and Flemish Oil Paintings by Old Masters.
JUST IMPORTED FROM EUROPE.

THIS Grand Gallery of Art, consisting of nearly a hundred pieces of various subjects, viz:—Scripture, History, Portrait, Landscape; Sea, Battles, Animals, Flowers, Fish, &c.
And comprising specimens from the pencil of Reubens, Ross, Carucci, Guercino, Cortona, Correggio, Durer, Baptiste and others are now on exhibition, and will continue for a few days at the Phila Hall, Fourth street.
Hours from 6 A M, until 4 P M, and from 7 until 9 in the evening, except Saturday evening. Admittance 25 cents; Tickets entitling visitors to the freedom of the exhibition during its continuance, 50 cts.
The proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of this community, and trusts the display and collection affords will amply compensate the visitor.
N B The above paintings are for sale at reasonable prices. nov 26

Bullion's Grammars.

BULLION'S English, Latin, and Greek Grammars on hand, and for sale at Eastern prices, for cash or good country rags, by J. H. MELLOR,
nov 28. 122 Wood street.

Found,

NEAR the center of the city, about the 6th or 7th of November, a sum of money in Bank Notes, some Scrip, and a paper of little value. The owner can have them again by identifying his property, and paying for this advertisement. Applyto JESSE DOWNS, or C Downey, 5th ward.
nov 28-3t*

Letter Copying Presses.

ON hand, and for sale, a supply of Copying Presses, Letter Books, and Copying Ink, at very reduced prices by J. H. MELLOR,
nov 28. 122 Wood street.

RED LION
CLOTHING STORE.
NO. 162, LIBERTY STREET,
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, WARMERS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
And the finest Merino do., and Silk; a great variety 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.

From Boston.

15 BOXES Underwood's Pickles, assorted;
5 Casks prime Grand Bank Codfish;
3 Bbls prime No 1 Salmon;
3 " " No 2 "
4 " " No 1 Mackerel;
5 hlf bbls " " "
10 qr " " "
Just landed, and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
nov 27. 140 Liberty st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—An excellent assortment of Window Sash and Window Glass, Shovel and Spades, Fire Shovels, Axe Hatchets and Handles, Coffee Mills, Patent Buckets and Tubs, a small assortment of Seasonable Dry Goods, and an excellent stock of School Books—Almanacs for 1845, Writing Letter, and Wrapping Paper, Slates, Pencils, cheap Family Medicines, Carpet Chain, &c., for sale cheap for cash or approved credit apply
ISAAC HARRIS.
nov 27 1w Agent and Com. Merchant.
☞ Wanted to buy, Paper, Carpet Rags, &c.