The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24.

☞ V. B. PALMER Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in

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BOSTON, No. 12, State street.

PHILADELPHIA, Real Estate and Coal Office, 59 Pine street.

BALTIMORE, S E corner Baltimore and Calvert sts, where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

THE GAZETTE—THE TARIFF CONVENTION.—The Gazette, generally on political subjects, is "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," and so we find it on the Tariff question. After months of bluster about apprehended danger to the Tariff, the Gazette is found opposing a Tariff Convention, and recommending its whig friends to have nothing to do with the measure. It is, however, just as we expected, the rant of the Gazette has all been for political effect; the editor and his special whig friends care for the measure only so far as it can be used as a party question in aid of certain whig aspirants.

We clip the following from the Gazette of yesterday:

"They (the whigs) cannot be expected to exert any influence upon the Locofoco powers that be, upon the Locofoco members of Congress, or the Locofoco members of the Legislature; and the whig members are right on this question already.

"It is only right and proper that those very Pennsylvania Locofocos, who have endangered the Tariff, should alone have the honor, if any honor there be, of sustaining it by a humble acknowledgement of their past follies.

"A Locofoco convention will exert ten fold more influence upon our Locofoco President and his cabinet, than a mixed convention. In the latter case Father RITCHIE will denominate it a whig movement, and thereby render it obnoxious in the eyes of the Locofocos of the Western and Southern states. But let the unmixed Locofoco-Democracy of Pennsylvania come thundering at the doors of the Cabinet, and it may possibly have a little effect.

"It is high time that Pennsylvania Locofocos defined their position, and let the country and their political associates know whether they will sustain the Administration, tariff or no tariff. If this is their position, whigs ought not to have any thing to do with them. But if they will come out boldly, and manfully to sustain the tariff *against* the Administration, and tell Mr Polk he cannot have the support of Pennsylvania Democracy while he opposes their vital interest, then whigs can meet them, as far, as brethren, and cordially co-operate with them. But let us have no more shuffling."

A more unjust, impudent and insulting paragraph never appeared in the columns of a public journal.—In the first place the editor asserts that the "whigs cannot expect to exert any influence" in reference to the Tariff, because there is a large Democratic majority in Congress. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."—Before the late election, it will be remembered, we used this argument in favor of the Democratic ticket, in order to secure the passage of a bill giving to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company right of Way to Pittsburgh. Then the Gazette denounced our suggestions on the subject as mere political trickery to secure an advantage for the Democracy; now that the election is over, and the whig ticket elected, the consistent editor of the Gazette broadly admits that there was force in the argument used by us.

The editor's assertion that the Democracy of Pennsylvania have endangered the Tariff, is utterly untrue, and certainly comes with a peculiar bad grace from an editor who is now willing to sacrifice the Tariff to mere party prejudices.

The editor's closing paragraph is worthy of notice. He says it is time for the Democracy of Pennsylvania to define their position on the Tariff question. The Democracy of Pennsylvania will be surprised to learn that their views are not well understood—they have never for one moment occupied a doubtful position on that question—they have stood by it at all times; they never cast their votes for Mr. *Clay*, the man that "*throttled*" the Tariff; they have never tried to make the Tariff a mere party question and thus weaken its claims to the support of the whole people; they have ever consistently supported the Tariff policy—their votes in Congress and the State Legislature prove the fact, and they are now ready and willing to sustain it.

How is it with the Gazette and its whig friends? Democrats have taken the lead, and advised the holding of a Tariff convention, without distinction of party. The Gazette and *its* whig friends are opposed to it; the Gazette says, "*whigs ought not to have any thing to do with it.*" This is whig friendship for the Tariff policy. But we think with the Gazette, "whigs ought not to have any thing to do with it." Whig politicians have never done any thing for the protection of American Industry, save to bluster in its favor for political effect, and desert it when friends were needed. When, a few years since, the South was up in arms against it, and when "the great embodiment of whiggery" deserted to the enemy and "throttled" the Tariff policy, where was these exclusive whig friends of the Tariff? They were busily concocting plans to elect the very man that "throttled" the measure, to the Presidency, and the Tariff was by them left to take care of itself. Now again are we told by the Gazette, that "whigs ought not to have any thing to do with" a Tariff Convention—leave the defence of it to the Democracy. So it has always been. Whig politicians have ever been ready with "lip service," but their "acts" in its favor are indeed "few and far between."

Will the editor of the Gazette persevere in his opposition to the proposed convention? Will he continue to call upon his whig friends to refrain from taking part in favor of the Tariff policy? He dare not stand out against the measure. We will now venture the prediction that before three days the editor will discover that he has "barked up the wrong tree," and that he will not only withdraw all objection to the convention, but he will go further, and some out decidedly in favor it; perhaps, claim to be one of its "original" friends.

HENRY M. PAINE.—The New York Globe adds to the mystery which surrounds this man. The inquiry now, says the Globe, is, why is this unseen hand raised against an unoffending citizen? Why is he followed with a pertinacity worthy only of a bloodhound? The whole thing seems a romance, scarcely tobe believed and yet, *we have seen the wounds* where bullets have passed through his limbs in several places; we are tempted to believe that he bears a charmed life.—Perhaps a certain foreign minister can answer the question we wish to propound, better than any person, other than the assassin himself. We say "*perhaps.*" Suppose hereafter we put a few queries to that distinguished foreign individual—touching the attempt upon the life of Mr. Paine—and to one or two others of similar rank, at Washington; will they be answered without compulsion? Hereby hangs a tale, which at some future day we may unfold, and Mr. Paine owes it to himself to give to the world his suspicions, and the circumstances which have rendered him the target of diplomatic bravos. If there is truth in what we hear, more than one foreign minister who has participated in this nefarious design upon his life, will have to leave this country in disgrace. Thesewere not idle words.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—The former editor of the "Midnight Cry," having amended his chronological table, now says that "the end will come" sometime in the year 1847.

VOTE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

James Burns, of Mifflin, was the Democratic candidate. Samuel D. Karns, of Dauphin, the Whig.—Robert H Morton, of Dauphin, the Native. William Larimer, Jr., of Allegheny, the Abolition.

	Burns.	Karns.	Morton.	Larimer.
Philad. city,	4,256	5,131	4,146	133
Philad. county,	11,921	3,841	9,114	168
Lancaster,	4,605	4,681	2,169	15
Berks,	4,979	1,915	110	
Dauphin,	1,883	1,534	1,110	
Schuylkill,	2,291	1,172	205	
Cumberland,	2,444	2,038	148	
Bucks,*	4,123	3,312	278	
Wyoming,*	498	359		
Indiana,*	1,000	1,200	69	64
Centre,*	1,606	1,491		
Fayette,*	2,093	1,811		
Lycoming,*	2,116	1,720		
Allegheny,*	3,813	4,412	818	460
Carbon,*	607	291		
Cambria,*	660	421		
Union,*	1,287	1,815		
Northampton,	2,648	1,084		
Westmoreland,	3,261	1,526	—	107
Washington,	824 maj.			
Crawford,	450 "			
Columbia,	2,619	1,058	70	
Bedford,	2,676	2,212	—	—
Northumberland,	1,640	812	138	—
Delaware,	1,099	1,289	260	—
Luzerne,	2,226	1,193	—	—
Somerset,*		723 maj.		
Huntingdon,*	2,105	1,851	506	
Adams,*	1,490	2,060		
Indiana,	1,118	1,501	69	64
Beaver,*	1,705	1,872		180
Juniata,*	880	543	273	

Those counties not thus marked * are official.

LUZERNE COUNTY—The whole Democratic ticket elected

BRADFORD	"	"	"
WYOMING	"	"	"
SUSQUEHANA	"	"	"
TIOGA	"	"	"
LYCOMING	"	"	"
CLINTON	"	"	"

"TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK."—It is whispered about that the Whig leaders have already selected the whig ticket for next fall. M. HAMPTON, Esq. is to take the place of Mr DARRAGH; JNO MORRISON is to be the candidate for Sheriff; GEORGE S HAYS, Prothonotary, and T J BIGHAM, Senator. The remainder of the ticket, we presume, has been agreed upon by the leaders, but we have not been informed who are the happy men. The people are permitted to have but precious little to do with the selection of whig candidates; the leaders manage every thing to advance their own private interests.

☞ However much says the Washington Union they may be disposed to procrastinate any final issue between the two countries, it is impossible that the United States can consent to remain in their present position much longer Congress will assemble in less than seven weeks, and it will be for their wisdom to decide on the course which it becomes them to adopt unless Mexico should change her counsels, and propose some pacific mode for adjusting the differences between the two countries.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, Judge KING, presiding, on Tuesday last, petitions were presented, contesting the election of Andrew Miller, to the office of Recorder of Deeds, and of David C. Skerrett, M. D., to the office of Prothonotary of the District Court, on the ground that the tickets for city and county officers, had been counted in mass by the name at the head, as Whig, Democratic or Native, and had not been specifically counted, by each name, for each office, according to law, and also on the ground of false returns.

The Court appointed Wednesday, the 29th inst., for a hearing of the cases.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A most distressing and appalling case of Hydrophobia occurred in the borough of Reading a few days since. It seems that on Wednesday, the 27th of August last, a son of William John, was attacked and badly bitten in the face by a mad dog.—The child went to school, as usual, and it was not till Wednesday, the 8th inst. that the awful and unhappy truth burst upon its parents. He exhibited the unequivocal symptoms of hydrophobia, and although every effort was made for his relief he died in the most intense agony on the day following.

STEAM BOAT SUNK.—We regret says the Madison Democrat to learn that the Steamer WAR EAGLE whilst coming down on the Upper Rapids one day last week struck a snag and sunk. We learn that her machinery and boilers have been taken off, and that it is thought she will be raised again. The War Eagle was one of the best boats we had in this trade.

☞ A deck passenger, name unknown, and insane, fell overboard from the Hibernian, during her late trip from St Louis to Cincinnati, and was drowned. On the 14th inst whilst the same boat was lying in port at St Louis, another deck passenger, a German, fell overboard, and although the crew made every effort to save him, he met a watery grave; he passed under the wheel of a boat lying astern of the Hibernian, and sunk to rise no more.

A PROPHET DEAD.—Nimrod Hughes, a "Prophet" who made a great sensation by predicting that the judgement Day would come in 1811, died lately near Abingdon, Va. He was of obscure origin, grew to manhood in obscurity, and, like a passing meteor, he made one grand display, then relapsed back again to his native obscurity, and lived and died unhonored and unknown.

ONE MANUFACTURER SELLING HIS WARES AS THOSE OF ANOTHER.—Believing that this case would be of some interest to our community, we have requested permission to publish the able opinion of the Hon R C GRIER, President of the District Court of this County.

The plaintiffs complain that the defendants have injured them in their trade, as plough makers, by manufacturing and selling ploughs with the plaintiffs trade mark, (the Court here read the name.) It is in the nature of an action for *deceit*, and charges the defendants with a fraudulent intent, which is the gist of the action.

In examining this case, the Jury must be careful to remember that this is not an action for the infringements of a *patent*. The plaintiff has no monopoly of the right to sell ploughs of this peculiar form or pattern. For any thing that appears in this case, the defendants have as good right to sell such ploughs as the plaintiffs, whether it injured the plaintiffs business or not. The injury consists in the fraudulent use of certain trade marks used by plaintiff, with the intent to injure the plaintiff in his business, either by selling an article of inferior value, or by the use of this mark inducing others to purchase defendants wares, on the supposition that they were purchasing plaintiffs, and thus supplanting the plaintiff in his trade. Although few precedents are to be found on this subject in the American books, they are not unfrequently met with both in the chancery and common law reports of England. The earliest case I know of is to be found in Popham 144—an action on the case was brought by a clothier: "That, whereas, he had got reputation for his making of his cloth, by reason whereof he had great utterance, to his great benefit and profit, and that he used to set his mark to his cloth, whereby it should be known to be his cloth, and another clothier perceiving it, used the same mark to his *ill made* cloth on purpose to deceive him;" and it was resolved that the action did well lie.

But Lord Hardwick remarks in reference to this case (in Blanchard vs Hill, 2 Atkyns, 584)—"It was not the single act of making use of the mark that was sufficient to maintain the action, but doing it with a fraudulent design to put off bad cloth by this means, or to draw away custom from the other clothier."—and in the case of Sykes vs Sykes, 3 Barnwell & Cresswell, 541 (E C & R 176) where a manufacturer had adopted a particular mark for his goods in order to denote that they were manufactured by him, it was held that an action on the case was maintainable by him against another person who adopted the same mark *for the purpose* of denoting that his goods were manufactured by the plaintiff, and who sold the goods so marked as and for goods manufactured by the plaintiff." In this case it was found that the articles thus sold by the defendant were of an inferior quality, and sold as of plaintiff's manufacture.—But in the case of Blofield vs Paine 4 Barnwell & Adolphus, 410 (24 E C & R 87) where the defendant fraudulently obtained the plaintiff's *covers* and wrapped up his bones in them and sold them as the plaintiff's manufacture, it was decided that even if defendants bones were not of an inferior quality to plaintiffs, and although the plaintiff had shown no special damages, yet he was entitled to a verdict for *some damages*, and the Jury accordingly gave the plaintiff a verdict for *one farthing*. This verdict was supported on the ground that the defendant's conduct was *fraudulent* and tended to injure the plaintiff. But without attempting to refer to all the numerous cases on this subject—it will suffice to notice the last leading case on the subject. Croghen vs Thompson, 4 Manning & Granger 357 (43 E C & R 189) where all the preceding cases are referred to and commented on by the learned counsel or the Court. This was an action on the case for "wrongfully, knowingly and fraudulently stamping bars of iron made by the defendants with a stamp resembling one used by the plaintiff, which the defendants knew and intended to be in imitation of the plaintiff's, and which was used by the defendants in order to denote that their iron was made by the plaintiff, and for knowingly &c. selling the iron so marked *as and for the plaintiff's iron*. On the trial of this case, Tindal, Chief Justice, submitted to the Jury whether they were satisfied that the defendant's mark bore such a close resemblance to the plaintiff's as in its own nature was calculated to deceive the unwary or persons who were moderately skilled in the article, and to injure the sale of the plaintiff's goods: And secondly, what was the intention of the defendants in using the marks complained of, *whether* it was for the purpose of supplanting the plaintiff or done in the usual course of trade, and in execution of foreign orders sent to their house; because, his Lordship said, it seemed to him that unless there were such a fraudulent intention existing (at least before notice) and it were proved to the satisfaction of the Jury, the defendants would not be liable: a motion was made for a new trial for misdirection of the Judge—and it was contended that the intention of the defendants in using the mark was immaterial if the resemblance in fact existed and the defendants were aware of it. But the rule was refused; and it was agreed by the whole Court that the intention to deceive was a necessary ingredient in the case—and fraud must be made out by proof of an intention existing in the mind of the party that the iron should pass for the iron of the plaintiff.

Let us apply these principles to the present case and see whether the plaintiffs has proved the case laid in his declaration. The declaration avers, &c. You will keep in mind that though the plaintiffs may have been the inventors of this particular plough, and though it may have become known and in high reputation under the name and designation of —— patent lever plough, yet that the defendant had as good a right to manufacture and sell them as the plaintiff, however injurious it may have been to the plaintiffs business, unless the plaintiff had got a monopoly of his invention by a patent from the government. The injury complained of, is that the defendants fraudulently used his trade mark, to plaintiffs injury. You will inquire, therefore, 1st—was this inscription on the plough, *a trade mark at all?* Was it intended by plaintiff, or understood by the community, to mean any thing more than a description of the sort of plough? Did the character or value of these ploughs consist in the fact that they were of a certain form or shape, or quality, or was it because they were *cast at the foundary of plaintiffs?* Did the purchasers attribute any particular or special value, to the plough, because they supposed from this inscription that the plaintiff had made it?

2d. If this was intended and considered as a special trade mark, indicating that the article was made by plaintiffs, and the manufacture was valued and purchased by the public for that reason—Did the plaintiff fraudulently use this mark for the purpose of putting off an inferior article, and giving it an artificial value by deceiving the public and making them believe they were purchasing a better article made by plaintiff—If such were the case the plaintiff would be entitled to your verdict for *nominal damages* at least, even if no special damage were proved; and if the plaintiff has proved that the sale of his better article was injured by the use of this inferior one, he would be entitled to a full compensation for the loss he has sustained.

3d. Supposing this article manufactured and sold by the defendant was not inferior, had they any fraudulent intention to supplant the plaintiffs in their business, by using the mark of plaintiff and deceiving the public? Was their intention to obtain a market for the ploughs by making purchasers believe they were buying an article made by plaintiff? Had this plough any real or artificial value in the estimation of the public from the fact that it was made at plaintiff's foundry and not at defendants; and was it the intention of defendants to gain an advantage to themselves and supplant the plaintiffs in their business, by using this mark or inscription for the purpose of deceiving the public? Did the defendants, when they sold this plough to Adams, pretend to him, or intend that he should believe that he was purchasing an article made by plaintiff and not by defendants? If you find from the evidence that such is the case, your verdict should be for plaintiff for such damages as he has proved to have sustained by the fraudulent conduct of defendants; and if no special damages have been shown to be at least nominal damages. But if you believe that the defendants had no such views or intentions, as I have mentioned, you should find for them.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff conformable to the principles stated.

To our Readers.—We are often tempted to believe that mankind are peculiarly unfortunate in entertaining so great a diversity of opinion which relate to the preservation of health; but our better judgement convinces us that, however prejudicial it may prove to particular interests, it is nevertheless a wise provision of the Creator, for equalizing the pecuniary privileges of his creatures, and forestalling those petty jealousies and contentions which are so apt to mar their happines. Although our charitable feelings might incline us to wish health and long life to the whole human family, they are still at liberty to enjoy their natural privilege in the selection of such remedies as their judgement or inclination may dictate to be the most beneficial. The consequence certainly will not rest on our shoulders. Our worldly prosperity has been sufficiently promoted by the success which has already attended our endeavors; and when we tell the invalid that Clickener's Sugar-coated Vegetable Pills *are the only remedy that can be depended on in headache, salt rheum, dropsy, gout, fevers* of all kinds, *jaundice, consumption*, and all other diseases which arises from impurity of the blood and irregularity of the digestive organs, we have done our whole duty. If the community are not convinced by the numerous and well-authenticated testimonials already published, we scarcely know in what way to carry conviction their minds.

Sold by Wm Jackson, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, who is general Agent for Dr Clickener's Pills in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

☞ Beware of an imitation article called "*Improved Sugar-Coated Pills*," purporting to be Patented as both the pills and pretended patent are forgeries, got up by a miserable quack, in New York, who, for the last four or five years, has made his living by counterfeiting popular medicines. oct24.

Consumption, or going into a Decline—Cure follows cure, by the use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy.—Mr. Wm. P. Peters, Richmond, Indiana, was taken with a bad cold last spring, which seated upon his lungs, at length cavities and ulcers formed, his Physician used everything that he thought of, but to no effect: he informed him that he could not be cured, that nothing more could be done; in the mean time, a friend of his, Mr. Howell, induced him to send to David P. Halloway, who is agent in that place, for the medicine which he did. Before using two bottles, he found that he was getting better. After using six bottles he became perfectly satisfied that the medicine was certain to cure him as well as ever. He sent for six bottles more, and is happy to state to those afflicted, that he has used four of them, and became in all respects hearty, and feels himself entirely cured. He wishes these lines published in the public papers, that others afflicted with consumption may know the virtues of Dr Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, and spare their life.

We the undersigned are acquainted with Mr Peters, and know his case to be as above stated.

JAMES PETERS,
ISAAC HANNA,
GEO. DULL,
A Y KEYSON, Esq.

Dr. Duncan's Western Office 150 Sycamore street, Cincinnati.

Chronic Patients will find it to their advantage to call at the office, where their cases will be examined, and such other medicine prescribed, as the case may demand.

☞ For sale by Wm. Jackson, Agent corner of Wood and Liberty sts, Pittsburgh.

THE SONG OF STEAM.

BY G. W. CUTTER.

Harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein
For I scorn the power of your puny hands
As the tempest scorns a chain.
How I laughed, as I lay concealed from sight
For many a countless hour,
At the childish boast of human might,
And the pride of human power.

When I saw an army upon the land,
A navy upon the seas,
Creeping along, a snail-like band,
Or waiting the wayward breeze;
When I marked the peasant faintly reel
With the toil which he daily bore,
As he feebly turned at the tardy wheel,
Or tugged at the weary oar;

When I measured the panting courser's speed,
The flight of the carrier dove,
As they bore the law a king decreed,
Or the lines of impatient love;
I could not but think how the world would feel,
As they were outstripped afar,
When I should be bound to the rushing keel,
Or chained to the flying car.

Ha! ha! ha! they found me at last,
They invited me forth at length,
And I rushed to my throne with thunder blast,
And laughed in my iron strength.
Oh! then ye saw a wonderous change
On the earth and ocean wide,
Where now my fiery armies range,
Nor wait for wind or tide.

Hurrah! hurrah! the water o'er,
The mountain steep decline,
Time—space—have yielded to my power—
The world is mine!
The rivers the sun hath earliest blest,
Or those where his beams decline,
The giant streams of the queenly West,
Or the orient floods divine.

The ocean pales where I sweep,
To hear my strength rejoice,
And the monster on the briny deep
Cower, trembling at my voice.
I carry the wealth and the lord of the earth,
The thoughts of the god-like mind,
The winds lags after my flying forth,
The lightning is left behind.

In the darksome depths of the fathomless mine
My tiresome arm doth play,
Where the rocks never saw the sun decline,
Or the dawn of the glorious day.
I bring earth's glittering jewels up
From the hidden cave below,
And I make the mountain's granite cup
With a chrystal cup overflow.

I blow the bellows, I forge the steel
In all the shops of trade;
I hammer the ore and turn the wheel
Where my arms of strength are made;
I manage the furnace, the mill, the mint,
I carry, I spin, I weave;
And all my doings I put into print,
On every Saturday eve.

I've no muscle to weary, no breast to decay,
No bones to be "laid on the shelf,"
And soon I intend you may "go and play,"
While I manage the world myself.
But harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the strength of your puny hands
As the tempest scorns a chain.

Licking Valley Register.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday Morning, Oct. 24.

Business has become very good, and our merchants and manufacturers generally are very busy, and much occupied in their sales and filling orders, and we notice our Wholesale and Retail stores, generally busy. The stocks of almost all kinds are exceedingly good, and prices low and ~~falling~~. Our rivers are at little lower, yet the Allegheny and Monongahela Wharves, are covered with goods and business.—Boats arriving and departing, loading and unloading. Flour and Grain has advanced since the late news from Europe, and a good many sales has been made in our city at the advance.

Flour—Has been sold this week at $4,12½, 4.20, 4.25@4.31c. ℔ bbl. About 3500 bbls. having been sold at $4.20@4 31½ ℔ bbl. $4,25 is a fair quotation to day.

Grain—Wheat, 75. Rye, 42@45. Corn, 31@35 Barley, 70@75. Oats. 31@35 ℔ bushel.

Seed—Scarce and in demand—Cloverseed at $5.-25@5.50; Timothy seed $3.50; Flaxseed, $ ℔ bu. of 56 lbs.

Ashes—Scorching plenty and dull at 3c: Pots. sales of 80 casks at 3¼c; Pearls, 4c; Saleratus, 4½ ℔ pound.

Beans—Small White—$1 ℔ bushel and in demand.

Brooms—Sales of 200 doz good corn at 1,25@1,50 ℔ doz.

Butter—In good demand and large sales—it comes in more freely—sales of 41 kegs from wagons at 10½, and about 135 in small lots at 9½@10½c—sales from stores of about 100 kegs and a few bbls at 10@14c ℔ pound.

Beeswax—In demand, and ready sales at 27@28c. ℔ lb.

Cheese—Scarce and in demand—200 boxes and a few casks sold from stores at 6¼, and small lots 6½c ℔ pound.

Cotton Yarn—Sales of 30,000 lbs. of Nos 5 to 10 at 16c ℔ lb.

Feathers—More has been done. Sale from first hands of over 5000 lbs. good Ohio and Ky. at 25c cash; and 1000 lbs a shade better at 26c. From store 4000 lbs. mostly in small lots at 23@30, and a few single sacks of superior at 32@33c ℔ lb.

Groceries—Coffee is plenty and prices firm; Sales of 400 bags, almost wholly Rio at 7⅞ to 8 1-2 for fair to prime, and 8¼@8c ℔ lb for fine green; N O Sugar—Sales in bbls 7@7 1-4c, and in bbls 7 1-2@7 3-4; Molasses—Sales 40c ℔ gal.

Iron—The demand is one of the most animated description, especially by order, and some scarcity is felt at the moment. The mills are all running full time, but the demand keeps up with the supply. Prices are the same—Common Bar, 3@3 1-4c, and Juniata 3¾c ℔ lbs Pig Metal, sales of 80 tons Johnstown metal—high in quality at $23, 4 mos; No 1, Allegheny, is freely offered at $30 ℔ ton.

Nails—Are also in very active demand, and sales to a large amount are making at former prices, viz:—No 2 10d. $3,75@3,87½; 8d; $4@4.12½ ℔ keg.—No 1 10d. $4.25 ℔ keg. Juniata 10d. $4.25 and 8d. $4.50 ℔ keg.

Lead—Five tons at 4 1-4c ℔ lb, cash; 7 kegs shot at $13.50c ℔ keg, cash.

Lumber—Common boards, on the Allegheny river, $7,50c, and clear $15 ℔ M ft. Pine shingles $1,50 to $2 ℔ M.

From the Pennsylvanian oct 20.

THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

MONDAY, 4½ o'clock. P. M.

The market has been rather inactive to-day and prices unsettled. The receipt of late intelligence from Europe, substantiating former statements in relation to a great deficiency in the crops, and showing no material change in the former prices of bread stuffs in the London and Liverpool markets, has given to holders more firmness, at the advance in prices noticed yesterday. The transactions in Flour have been light. A few hundred bbls. only were sold at $5,50, and that price refused for more. We hear of no sales of Rye Flour. The market is bare of Corn Meal. We note sales of about 3000 bu. Wheat Southern and Penn'a, at 112½ a 115c. per bu; white corn, 50c; Oats, 38c.

There is very little doing in Cotton. The market is extremely dull; yet we notice no change in former prices, or, if any, very slight. There had been at Liverpool a decline of about ⅛d per lb. We hear of sales to-day of but 75 bales. Two cargoes Sugar recently received, one of 600, and the other of 514 boxes, have been shipped for Leghorn, in the barque St. Cloud.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American, Oct. 20, 5 P. M.

Beef Cattle—There was an usually large supply of Beeves at market to-day, the offerings at the scales amounting to 1750 head. The quality of the stock was generally fair, with a few of prime quality. The demand was good and sales were made at rates fully sustaining last week's prices, viz: $1,50a$2,50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof; equal to $3,04a$4,75 net. A few extra head were taken at $2 75. Sales of 651 head to city butchers; 600 head to packers; 196 head remain unsold, and the balance, 300 head were driven to Philadelphia. Average rate of sales $2.12 1-2.

Hogs—There is an improved demand for live hogs and the stock in market is considerably reduced. We quote at $4 75a$5.12 1-2. with sales of a few extra at $5.25, which shows an advance.

Flour—On Saturday, a further advance was demanded by holders, but no sales were made. To-day there is more activity manifested, and sales of 700 bbls mixed brands from stores have been made at $5,25, which is the prevailing rate. The market is somewhat unsettled, and the expected news from England is looked for with some anxiety.

Grain—The market to-day is quite feverish, in consequence of the hourly expectation of further advices from England. We quote ordinary to good at 95a105 c. Sales of white wheat at 106a112 c. and of family flour, white, at 116a125c.

Corn has also advanced. Sales of white were made to-day at 60a62c., and of yellow at 62a64c., and one or two very prime parcels at 65 cts. A parcel of Penna. Yellow, not very prime sold at 64c.

Sales of Oats at 30a38c.

Provisions—The provision market generally is without much animation. Small sales of Prime Pork have been made at a slight decline from previous prices.—We quote Mess Pork at $13.50a$13.75; Prime $11.25a$11.50-New Mess Beef $10,50a$11; No. 1 $9 and Prime $7. Sales of 40 bbls. Prime Pork at $11,37 1-2 and 25 bbls. do at $11.50. Also sales of 200 bbls. new Beef, principally No. 1 at $9, with a small portion of Mess and prime at $10,50a$7 respectively.—Also a few half bbls Mess Beef at $5 50a$6. The operations in the market for Bacon are principally of a retail character. We quote Shoulders at 7a7 1-4c cts., Sides 7 1-4a7 3-4 cents; assorted 8 cents and Hams 8 1-2a10 cents Sales of Sides at 7¾, and a few small lots very prime at 8 c. Also of Shoulders at the range of quotations and of hams at 9 c. Lard is in good demand, we quote No 1 Western in kegs at 8 1-2a8¾ c, and in bbls at 7¾a8 1-4 c. Sales of bbls. at 8 1-4 cts less 1 per cent.

Whiskey—The prices have further advanced. The stock is very light and holders firm. Sales of bbls. were made to-day at 27c. and of bbls. at 28c.

To our Readers.—Among our advertisements published this day, the reader will discover evidence of the great value of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is wholly an innocent preparation—contains rare medicinal virtues—and is now prescribed by many of our most skilful physicians. Persons predisposed to consumption have used it with the happiest success, also for bad coughs, originating from a cold, or common cold. It is a sure and speedy remedy, and is now used in the most intelligent families of our country.

☞ See advertisement. Price $1 per bottle. oct 14

Administrator's Notice.

ANY person or persons knowing themselves indebted to John Laughry, Jr. late of Indiana tp., Allegheny county, deceased—by Bond, Note or Book account, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against said Laughry, will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS GIBSON,
oct24-w6t* Administrator, Pine township.

MRS. MOORE,

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER.

Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield sts,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, the latest styles for Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, &c. oct24-d&w1m

Wanted to Rent.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to rent a Store Room, in any part of Market street, has applied to us. Any person having one to rent can get a good Tenant by leaving his name and the number of his house, at this office; a house between Third and Fourth streets, would be preferred. Application can be made at this office. oct24-tf.

(Gazette copy)

EXECUTORS SALE,

OF miniature steam engine; dressing bureau; centre table; astral lamp; mantel clock; rocking chair; splendid set of china; arm chair; gold patent lever watch; decanters, and cooking stove,

AT AUCTION

at M'Kenna's Phenix Auction Mart, No 64 Market street, between 3d and 4th streets, to morrow evening, October 24th, at half past 7 o'clock, will be sold by order of Executors, the following articles, viz:

1 miniature steam engine; 1 splendid set of china of the most beautiful pattern, numbering between 50 and 75 pieces; 1 mahogany dressing bureau; 1 do centre table; 1 mantel clock, gothic pattern; 1 astral lamp; 1 hair seat rocking chair, 1 do arm do; 3 cut glass decanters; 1 gold patent lever watch; 1 cooking stove.

And immediately after, a lot of Miscellaneous Books, new and second hand watches; dry goods, &c. &c.

oct24 P. M'KENNA, Auct'r.

JUST received; a good assortment of Economy Broadcloths, Cassinets and Blankets for retailing. Also, a supply of cheap and warm double and single Bed Comfortables, and a few seasonable Dry Goods. Also, 100 cuts of Carpet Chain; Window Glass and sash of all sizes; 200 assorted wooden bowls, tubs, churns and buckets; 100 bbls. of choice Louisville Lime and do sweet Potatoes by the bbl. or retail in any quantity; 100 temperance hymn books and a general assortment of the American Temperance Society's publications; school books; writing and wrapping paper, &c. &c., for sale cheap.

ISAAC HARRIS, Agent
and Com. Merchant, No. 9, Fifth st.

N. B. Beeswax, tallow, country carpets, paper and carpet rags, &c. received in payment and bought.
oct24-w3t

BOOKS &c. AT AUCTION.

AT 6½ o'clock, on Saturday evening, the 15th inst. at Davis' Auction Rooms, corner of Wood & Fifth streets, will be sold, without reserve, to close consignments, a large collection of new and second hand Books, on various departments of literature; a large quantity of Blank Books; Hot press letter and cap writing paper, Stationary &c.

Also, a great variety of new and second hand Gold and Silver Watches Shot Guns, Rifles, Musical instruements, Clothing and fancy goods.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
oct24. Auctioneer.

Standard French Works.

CORINNE, by Madame de Staël;
Piccola, by Paul L. Jacob;
Delphine, by Madame de Staël;
De L'Allemagne, " "
Theatre, by De J. Racine;
Lettre's De Madame De Sevigne;
Lesage's Gil Blas;
La Gerusalemme Liberata, by Tasso;
Theatre, De pierre et Thomas Corneille;
Theatre Moliere. For sale by

C H KAY.
oct24 corner Wood and 3d sts.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber living in Scotch Bottom, Peebles Township about the 10th of oct. a red brindle cow, with a white face lower part of the tail white. The owner of said cow is requested to call pay charges and take her away

JOHN G. WOODS.
oct24-w3t

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

WE have removed our Ware Rooms to our new building,

CORNER OF WOOD AND FRONT STS,

where we will keep a general assortment of Cut, Pressed and Plain

FLINT GLASS WARE,

Vials, Window Glass, &c. Also, a large variety of Steam Boat Chandeliers, Solar Lamps, Side Lamps, Lamp Wicks, Castors, &c, which we will sell upon the most reasonable terms.

oct24 2w CURLING, ROBERTSON & Co.

LONGFELLOW'S Poets and Poetry of Europe;
Griswold's " " America;
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,
oct22. 43 Market st.

THEATRE.

MANAGERS, SHIRES AND PORTER.
PROMPTER, GEORGE S. ROWE.
LEADER OF THE ORCHESTRA, J. H. HESSING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Tier of Boxes, or Dress Circle	50 cts.
2d " "	37½ "
3d " "	20 "
Pit	25 "
Gallery for Colored Persons	20 "

First night of PUTMAN. In which Mr. Preston and his Horse VULTURE is engaged.

Friday Evening, October 24th, 1845,

Will be presented a Play in 3 acts, called

PUTNAM.

OR, THE IRON SON OF SEVENTY SIX.

☞ Previous to the Drama, a favorite farce.

☞ For particulars see small bill.

☞ Doors open at ½ past 6 o'clock, curtain will rise at ½ past 7 precisely. oct 21

Paper Mill For Sale.

I WILL sell the undivided half part of the Friendship Paper Mill, situated on the Monongahela River, in Brownsville, Pa. This property is nearly new, and desirable. The other half is owned by Mr Z. Carter, a practical paper maker. I will sell my interest exceedingly low. Apply to the subscriber, residing in Brownsville, Pa., or to Gen. J. K. Moorhead, of the city of Pittsburgh. A general warranty title will be given to the purchaser. JNO. L. DAWSON.
oct23 d2w*

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, through its duly authorized Agent, the subscriber, offers to make permanent and limited Insurance on property, in this city and its vicinity, and on shipments by the Canal and Rivers.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Pres't.	Samuel Brooks,
Alex. Henry,	Charles Taylor,
Sam'l. W. Jones,	Sam'l. W. Smith,
Edward Smith,	Ambrose White,
John A. Brown,	Jacob P. Thomas,
John White,	John R. Neff.
Thomas P. Cope,	Richard D. Wood,
Wm. Welsh,	Henry D. Sherrard, Sec'y.

This is the oldest Insurance Company in the United States, having been chartered in 1794 Its charter is perpetual, and from its high standing, long experience, ample means, and avoiding all risks of an extra hazardous character, it may be considered as offering ample security to the public.

MOSES ATWOOD,
At Counting Room of Atwood, Jones & Co., Water and Front streets, Pittsburgh. oct23-1y.

Cook, and Housekeeper.

A COLORED woman, (with a child,) wishes a situation as cook or housekeeper; a better one in either capacity cannot be found. Inquire at this office. oct23

Diamond-Pointed Gold Pens.

THIS article has met with such universal approval that it has become one of the staple articles of manufacture.