The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1845.

☞ VB 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

NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

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 TARIFF—THE GAZETTE.

The Gazette and its correspondent, "A Whig," labor hard to explain the inconsistency of their conduct in uniting with the Democrats, in advocating the right of way question, and refusing to attend a Tariff convention, because, it too, is called without distinction of party. The Railroad, say they, is not a party measure, but both argue that the Tariff is a party question. We agree with them as to the Railroad, but we deny that the Tariff is a party question. We assert without fear of contradiction that there has never been a party vote given in either branch of Congress on the Tariff question. The Tariff of 1842, it is well known, was not passed as a party measure. Mr. ADAMS and *thirty-six* other whigs *voted against that bill.* All the Democratic members from Pennsylvania—some from New York, Massachusetts, &c. *voted for the bill.* It is also well known that the bill passed the Senate by the votes of the Democratic Senators from Pennsylvania and New York, and that if they had voted in the negative the bill would have been defeated. So much for the assertion that the Tariff is a party question.

The views expressed by the President in his inaugurel were perfectly consistent with his letter to Mr KANE, written before the Presidential election. Since the 4th of March the President has not been called upon to express his opinions upon that subject, or any other, either to the people, or Congress.

The Gazette asserts that the Democrats of Pennsylvania, at the late Presidential election voted "for an Anti Tariff President." This we say is untrue. Preceding the election of 1844, both the candidates for the Presidency, in answer to calls made upon them, freely expressed their views upon the Tariff policy. Mr. Clay in several letters and speeches, and Mr. Polk, in his letter to J. K. KANE, Esq., of Philadelphia. Let us see whether there was any difference in the views expressed by these distinguished men. We annex extracts from Mr. POLK's letter to Mr. KANE, and Mr. CLAY's speech at Raleigh:

Polk on the Tariff.

"I hold it to be the *duty* of government to extend as far as practicable, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, *fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, mechanic arts, commerce and navigation.*"

[Letter to John K Kane, dated June 19, 1844.

Clay on the Tariff.

Let the amount which is requisite for an economical administration of the government, when we are not engaged in war, be raised exclusively on foreign imports, and in adjusting a tariff for that purpose let such discriminations be made as will foster and encourage our own domestic industry. All parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue and discrimination for protection."—*Speech at Raleigh, in Nat. Intel. of June 29, 1844.*

The above extract from the President's letter to Mr Kane, and the substance of the quotation from Mr CLAY's Raleigh speech, were, early in the campaign, placed conspicuously under the editorial head of the Post, and continued there until the close of it. The letter of Mr POLK was not only published in all the Democratic papers of the nation, but it was regarded throughout the contest, by both parties, as expressive of his views on the Tariff question; it was, as a matter of course, read and reflected upon by the great mass of voters. We, therefore, say that it is grossly unjust to charge the Democracy with having deceived the people on the subject of the Tariff.

There is, it will be admitted, no important difference in the sentiments expressed on the Tariff question, before the election, by the rival candidates for the people's suffragers. If therefore, it is just to say that the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in voting for Mr POLK, voted for an Anti-Tariff President, it is fair to assert that the whigs, in voting for Mr CLAY, voted for an Anti-Tariff candidate. We have no evidence that the President will deviate in the least from the views expressed in his letter to Mr KANE, indeed, we feel confident that he will not do so.

It is said that Democratic papers in Pennsylvania asserted that Mr POLK was a better Tariff man than Mr *Clay.* This may, or may not be true. We all know that in 1832, Mr Clay deserted the Tariff policy—and it is not at all surprising that men should be unwilling to have confidence in a man who had once been a traitor to their interests—and we therefore, think it quite probable that some of the Democratic papers did declare tha Mr *Polk* was a better Tariff man than Mr Clay.

We have high whig authority for saying that Mr Clay deserted the Tariff. We annex proof of the fact: Read it carefully:

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1833.

From the proceedings in the Senate you will see that *Clay has left his Tariff friends and has united with Calhoun. The project submitted by Mr Clay is believed to have previously received the approbation of Mr Calhoun.* SOMETHING IT ORIGINATED WITH THAT INDIVIDUAL. *The friends of the protective policy,* now rally around Mr Webster—his resolutions which you will find in the Intelligencer of to day, contain the true principle of the American system, and upon those the *friends of the American Industry here are determined to stand.* Mr Clay's proposition goes further than some of the Southern gentlemen would have insisted on!! *He abandons discrimination.* The duties on the protected articles are to be reduced to 20 cent, and to be no higher than those imposed on other articles. Tea and coffee, which are now free are to be again subject to duties of 20 per cent, *ad valorem*, after 1842. It is said General Jackson will not agree to abandon the principle of discriminstion, neither with Mr Van Buren's friends. Your sincerely,

HARMAR DEENY.

No whig in this county will dare to impuge the veracity of Mr Denny. He was on the spot at the time and knows well the motives that actuated Mr Clay when he united wil the nullifiers.

Now we are told by the very men who were most strenious in their exertions to elect this same Mr Clay to the Presidency, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania knowingly voted for an anti-Tariff President. These same good whigs after having been boisterous about the Tariff for more than half a year, now actually refuse to take part in a Tariff convention. Why do they refuse? Because, forsooth, it is not to be a *party* concern—the whole people, regardless of party distinctions, having been invited to attend. They would sacrifice any measure, no matter how good, rather than abate their party prejudices "one jot or tittle." But this is not all—these same men, to our own knowledge, have within the last six or seven years, been active in getting up at least three Tariff meetings, all of them called without reference to party affinities. Now they refuse to join in a convention, because Democrats have been invited to attend as well as whigs. As we remarked yesterday, this move is not without its object. Mr CLAY, we think, is again to be brought before the nation as a candidate for the Presidency, and, it may be, that his leading friends do not wish. at this time, to commit themselves very decidedly in favor of the Tariff policy. Time will unravel the mystery.

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.
Adams,	1,490	2 080		
Allegheny,	3,813	4,412	818	460
Armstrong,	1,043	645		115
Beaver,	1,705	1,872		80
Bedford,	2,676	2,313	62	
Berks,	4,979	1,915	110	
Bucks,	4,123	3,812	378	5
Bradford,	2,936	2,545		
Butler,	1 329	1,369	00	118
Crawford,	1,886	1,362	00	104
Chester,	4,309	4,420	298	82
Columbia,	2,619	1,158	18	
Cumberland,	2,444	2,038	148	
Cambria,	1,110	633	27	6
Centre,	1,290	1,049	7	6
Clinton,	765	464	25	7
Clearfield,	411	115	4	
Clarion,				
Carbon,	554	524	3	
Dauphin,	1 683	1,534	1,110	
Delaware,	1,099	1 289	260	7
Erie,	1,103	1,031		
Elk,				
Fayette,	2 291	1,811		
Franklin,	2,468	2,762	57	1
Greene,	1,376	541		
Huntingdon,	2,105	1,851	506	
Indiana,	1,118	1,501	69	84
Jefferson,	357	223	1	2
Juniata,	880	543	263	
Luzerne,	2,226	1,119		
Lancaster,	4,105	4,881	2,169	15
Lebanon,	1 523	1 816	71	
Lehigh,	1 911	1697	74	
Lycoming,	1,813	1,227	1	17
Montgomery,	3,926	2,211	368	56
Mercer,	2,272	2,151	00	559
Monroe,	1,136	193	00	
Mifflin,	1,544	773	37	
M'Kean,				
Northampton,	2 728	1,163	102	
Northumberland,	1,649	312	138	
Perry,	1 616	680	147	
Philad. county,	11,921	3,796	11,114	162
Philad. city,	4,256	5,131	4,146	133
Pike,	408	17		
Potter,				
Somerset,				
Schuylkill,	2,334	1,172	205	
Susquehanna,	1,743	900		
Somerset,		723 maj.		
Tioga,				
Union,	1,987	1,812		
Venango,	712	259	40	00
Washington,	3,487	2,860		307
Wayne	943	516		
Wyoming,	498	359		
Warren,				
Westmoreland,	3,261	1,527	—	107
York,	3 187	2 470	57	
Total,	116,029	37,016	22,912	2,340

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—All the Legislative Districts have been heard from, and the following is the result:

	Democrats.	*Whigs.*
Senate	18	15
House of Representatives	67	33
	85	48

Democrat majority on joint ballot 37!

Whiggerry is *nowhere.*

THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.—Governor SHUNK has issued a Proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 27th of November, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. This is as it should be. We are not only pleased that our excellent chief magistrate has done so, but we are delighted with his manner of doing it. The proclamation is certainly an eloquent, and beautifully written document. It will be found in our paper of to-day.

SNOW STORM AT ALBANY.—There was a heavy fall of snow at Albany, N. Y., on the 20th inst. It fell fast, but melted as soon as it reached the ground. The Atlas says: "The travellers on the river found this dash of snow, and the cold bleak winds, which congealed it to ice on the decks and rigging, a serious discomfort."

DUCK AND GOOSE ASSOCIATION.—The good people of Cleveland and Sandusky, have an organized association called the "Cleveland and Sandusky Duck and Goose Hunting association." The editor of the Herald says: "The party of sharp-shooters rewarded their friends in this city to-day, with quite a vessel load of game, and the "ducks and geese" were liberally distributed."

AN OLD ONE.—Mrs. Hannah Gough died in New York on Sunday. aged 109 years 11 months and 15 days. Mrs Gough was in possession of her faculties until the last moment. She had seen and conversed with *every President of the United States.*

FORREST.—Mr. Forrest has been playing an engagement at Manchester, England, to the most crowded houses of the season. On the opening night the house was filled and the doors closed several hours before the curtain rose.

BUCKWHEAT.—The crop will be very abundant this year, so there will be no rise in the article, except what the yeast may occasion.

TERRAPINS.—The sloop George Washington, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday from the Chesapeake. Bay having on board seventeen hundred dozen terrapins.

SNOW.—We learn from the Boston Canadian that snow fell at Toronto during last week.

No oaths in the Choctaw tongue. When an Indian swears he can only employ English expressions of profanity.

STATISTICS OF FALL RIVER MASS.—The Fall River News contains a table, prepared by two of the assessors, showing the amount of the manufacturing and other business in that town for the year ending April 1, 1845. From this table we gather the following particulars:

Cotton Manufactories.—Number of mills, 6; number of spindles in operation, 38,952; pounds of cotton consumed during the year, 1,559,280; yards of cloth manufactured during the same time, 7,030,950; gross value of cloth, $583,160; pounds of yarn manufactured besides 66,405; number of males employed in cotton manufactories, 256; females, 520.

Calico Manufactories.—Number of establishments, 2; yards of calico printed during the year, 16,640,000; gross value of calico printed, $2,000,000; males employd, 795; females, 48.

Iron Manufactory.—Number of mills, 2; tons of iron manufactured and not made into nails, 400. value of same, $216,000; tons of nails manufactured, 3250. value of same, $260,000; males employed in iron manufacture, 300

Iron Foundry.—One establishment of three furnaces; tons of castings turned out: 1275; value of same, $44,625; hands employed, 65.

Machinery.—Value of articles manufactured, $124,200; hands employed. 124.

In addition to the foregoing, about 470 hands were employed in various other kinds of manufacture or productions (exclusive of agriculture, whaling, &c.,) the value of the articles manufactured by whom was about $223,000.

A western editor says, owing to the sickness of one of the hands in the office, and *our absence*, we are compelled to publish some editorials twice.

Wonder when he'll be back?

Our Way.—"Why don't you get married?" mischieviously asked a young lady of a rather elderly bachelor friend, the other day. "I have, for the last ten years, been trying to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply. "I guess you haven't been up our way," was the insinuating and heart-flattering rejoinder. The last we saw of John, he was going "up our way," with a swiftness of foot and determination of purpose that indicated in him a fixed resolution to "conquer or die."

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

A meeting of the Friends of the Tariff policy, from near and distant parts of the State, was held at the Exchange Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening, the 21st of October. The Hon Thos. Burnside, of Centre county, presided. It was there resolved that a Tariff meeting of the people of Pennsylvania be held at Hollidaysburgh, on Wednesday the 12th day of November next; and the undersigned were appointed a committee to address their fellow citizens throughout the State, requesting them to be present at the convention.

We therefore, invite every man in the commonwealth, who feels an interest in the welfare of Pennsylvania, to meet at this public assembly of the people.

The intention of the convention is, that the industry of Pennsylvania shall speak in its own behalf, and be heard. In the good old days of State sovereignty, she was able, by Legislative enactment, to defend the labor of her people—as early as 1785, the General Assembly of the commonwealth, passed "an act to encourage and protect the manufacturers of this State." In ratifying the present Constitution of the U. States, Pennsylvania surrendered the power, but not the will to protect her own industry. Her concession of power, was made under the implied promise, that the millions who toil should not languish for want of bread, and that labor thet, and in all time to come, should meet its reward. To prevent her from being mocked at, when she has given up her sceptre for the general good, we invite her own children to adopt the counsels of our fathers.

The farming and manufacturing, the mechanical and mercantile interests of Pennsylvania are one. Will you meet together to consult for their safety? If we are prospering under the present protection which all receive, may we not inquire what our condition will be if that protection is destroyed? It is the part of wisdom to guard against danger in advance, rather than bewail successful mischief when there is no hope. We then, without discussing any question in dispute, ask your attendance at the convention named. Let us reason together for the public good. The spirit of inquiry and the love of truth "may come." If the teachings of our fathers and their legislation for the labor of Pennsylvania were wrong, it behooves us to proclaim the truth. But if they were right, and the doctine of "free trade" is deceptive, and Pennsylvania is wronged and abused for the advancement of English prosperity, let us say so, and in such terms that those who represent us can neither misunderstand their duty nor neglect it.

Samuel W. Black,	Walter Forward,
Wilson M'Candless,	J. Anderson,
E. D. Gazzam,	A. Burke,
T. Hamilton,	R. C. Townsend,
A. W. Loomis,	C. M'Kibben.
R. M. Riddle,	G. R. Riddle,
A M'Ilvaine,	Wm. Robinson, Jr.,
	Wm. Wilkins.

A Thanksgiving day in Pennsylvania!—It will be seen by the annexed official proclamation of the State Executive, that THURSDAY, the 27th day of November next, is designated as a day to be publicly dedicated throughout Commonwealth, to the duties of prayer, thanksgiving and praise. We highly approve of this step on the part of Gov. SHUNK, and we doubt not, ministers and churches of all denominations will adopt immediate measures for the proper observance of the day.—*Dem. Union.*

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BY FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The inestimable blessings which the abundant goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has showered upon our beloved Commonwealth demand our sincere gratitude and most devout thanks.

I DO, THEREFORE, in accordance with my own feelings, and in compliance with the wishes of many of my fellow-citizens, appoint

Thursday, the 27th day of November next

as a day of *Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer, to Almighty God.* Our dependence on him as individuals and as a community, is so entire that gratitude, thanksgiving and praise are duties as delightful as they are obligatory. To unite us as one people on a given day, for the performance of these duties, and, while our own affections are purified and our hearts extended with piety, to know that at the same instant our brethren throughout the whole Commonwealth, with like feelings, and with like affections, are pouring forth their devout aspirations, will give solemnity and beauty to the exercises, which we may humbly hope will be acceptable to Heaven, while peace and good will on Earth will be promoted.

Hence, I invite all the people of this Commonwealth to appropriate the day designed, as a day of thanksgiving—and recommend to all pastors and religious teachers, with their people, to assemble at their usual places of worship, and unite in expressions of gratitude to the Great Giver of all Good for the numerous blessings and favors we have received at His hands—in preserving to us our great civil and religious rights—in granting to us a season of health and plenty—in prospering our State and Nation—in crowning with success the institutions of our beloved country—in preserving to us the blessing of His revealed will—and in continuing to us the offers of mercy through the Redeemer—and in our dependence on God is so entire that we have all to ask, and our innocence so lost that we have much to fear, to supplicate Him for the continuance of these rich blessings to ourselves and our posterity, and for that meekness, humility and gratitude which becomes the recipients of His bountiful Goodness.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth the seventieth.

BY THE GOVERNOR. J. MILLER,

Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Cushing, on China.—The New buryport Herald of Monday last, gives a sketch of Mr. Cushing's lecture on Friday evening, before the Lyceum of that place.

Mr. C. has a much better opinion of the intelligence and capacity of the Chinese, than those who have had no opportunity of intercourse with that people are wont to entertain. A large class of the people are learned; as a nation, they are industrious and ingenious beyond others; the whole country is like a beehive. Learning has the first place in public estimation, and books are as numerous as in Europe. *A catalogue* which Mr. C. had in his possession of a single library occupied *ten volumes.* Public measures are debated by the populace as much as in the United States, and public opinion has as much influence in China on the government as with us. The fatal error of the Chinese has been in giving too epicurean a character to their habits and their government. One illustration of this cited was the fact that at the close of all letters to one another, the written salutation is, "I wish you tranquility and promotion." They lack our military skill and discipline to make them a powerful nation, capable of repelling invasion, or overrunning contiguous countries; for no men are braver, or die more fearlessly in the ranks.

China does not need any foreign trade. Within her own territory she produces every thing requisite for the wants of her population.

Newspapers as well as books abound and circulate freely among the Chinese, and the Pekin Gazette particularly penetrates to every part of the Empire. They annually publish a Red Book, similar to our Blue Book, giving the names and emoluments of all public officers.

In regard to the population of China, Mr. Cushing seems to be of opinion that the Chinese census does not overrate the number, and that the three hundred and fifty millions, which they claim, is not far from the true number. In the southern part of the country two crops a year are produced, and the poorer classes subsist on a little rice, and the flesh of dogs, cats, rats, &c. To the cities and towns there are no carriage ways, the streets are only narrow foot-paths, and no horse or other beasts of burden are kept to require large ranges of pasture. The population is crowded in the narrowest limits, by a long succession of ages of peace and industry. The compensation asked by the servants which Mr C. in his character of American Ambassador employed, was only *five dollars a month*, and out of this they found their own food and clothing.

The Chinese have long been acquainted with all the improvements in the arts, upon which Europeans pride themselves as the inventors, with the exception only of the steam engine, Machinery has not been introduced among them.

The wrong impressions which have obtained in regard to the Chinese character have been caused by the always difficult and often enormous translations, from a primitive language which frequently make what in the original was rational appear in the translation absurd and ludicrous.

From the Boston Pearle.

The White Horseman.

BY A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.

The cry is still, "They come!"—*Shakepeare.*

The heavy tramp of the regulars, as their solid columns moved amid the darkness towards Concord was heard with indignation by the waking inhabitants of the country. The lardy yeoman as he leaped from his pallet and glared through the windows at the passing show, was first at a loss to conjecture on what errand these well-trained warriors had been sent; but instantly recollecting that there was a depository of arms and provisions at Concord, which the Americans had, at much trouble, collected together, he made no doubt that this strong detachment of the British Army had been commissioned to take possession of them. There was something provokingly cruel in the eyes of the Americans, in thus depriving them of the very humble means of defence which they had been able to procure; and, though they did not immediately form the resolution of drawing the blood of these incendiaries, yet the murmur of disapprobation ran from house to house, until the whole of the surrounding country had been aroused from their pillows, and anxiously awaited the result of their movements. It was in a large building a few miles below Lexington, that a family who had been early made acquainted with the approach of the British hirelings, resided.—They were up and doing long before the arrival of the troops. The girls assisted their brothers in putting on their equipments, and the old man saddled the horses for his sons. As these lads were about starting for the purpose of watching the career of the regulars, when they should arrive at Concord, a young man drove swiftly up to the door and bade the volunteers good morning. "Captain Roe!" burst from the lips of all present, save one young and blooming lass, who hung her head and sighed deeply. This young man was, apparently, under thirty years of age, of middling stature and dark eyes which now gleamed with fire. He spoke a few hasty words, in an undertone, to the armed peasant boys, to which they replied by grasping their firelocks, and hastily mounting their steeds. "Not one word has he spoken to me," sighed the pensive girl. Quick as thought, the young Captain sprang to the ground, and giving her a hearty embrace, promised to be with her in a few hours. No answer was returned by the desponding fair one, but she clenched her hands and raised her pallid face to heaven, as if engaged in inward prayer. There she stood in statue-like silence until the sound had died away. Then turning to her mother, who had remained at her side, she softly said, "I shall never see him more!"

"Foolish girl," answered the old lady in a tone that troubled while it chid, "do you suppose that Captain Roe intends to attack the British army with a handful of ploughboys? There will be no fighting, depend upon it."

But the sound of approaching horsemen driving swiftly along the by paths and the main road, convinced the trembling girl, that the number was not small who were already up in arms for the defence of their rights, their hearthstones and their liberties. The two females shrank into the house oppressed by feelings strange and new.

The young men, with Captain Roe at their head, drove off toward Lexington, and halted at a barn on the road side, at the distance of two miles from that village. Here were already assembled about forty youths, whose lack of equipments and unmilitary bearing was compensated by sturdy limbs, hard, embrowned visages, and sinewy arms.

"Now, my dear fellows," said Roe, in a hasty but not an agitated tone, we are strong enough to march. We shall be joined by others. The Cambridge boys are wide awake, and have gone to Concord already; and I have seen some old men galloping out to enjoy the morning air. The country is rising all around us."

The rude volunteers gave three loud cheers, and at once formed in marching order. The little band struck out in the high road, but before they had reached Lexington, were obliged to turn into a byeway as the rapid advance of the British endangered their safety. Having arrived at Lexington, Captain Roe called his men to halt and beseught them sooner to sell their lives than be driven from the positions they had taken. This charge appeared to be needless, as there had no intention of firing upon the enemy, and it was not to be expected that the regular troops would assault unoffending men. While this little company was resting behind the village church, many squads of Americans dashed by them, on their way to Concord, but Captain Roe maintained his position with the view of harrassing the enemy if they should attempt any violence to the village. Just as the morning dawned, the hasty tramp of men were heard by the little band, and in a moment officers and the British commander whirled his steed upon the plain where they stood, and waving his sword, commanded them to throw down their arms and disperse. The Americans were not fast in acknowledging the authority of the appointed tariff, and in an instant, a shower of British balls cut down nearly half the little company, and put the rest to flight. Captain Roe was among the slain. The women and children of Lexington fled from their houses over the hills, filling the air with their screams. There was one old man by the name of Hezekiah Wyman, the window of whose house overlooked the ground where these murders were committed, and no sooner did he see his brave countrymen fall, than he inwardly devoted himself to revenge the unhallowed slaughter.

(*Conclusion to-morrow.*)

Explorations have been already commenced in that part of Texas known as the disputed territory. Capt Kerr, of the Dragoons, has penetrated the country fifty miles west of Corpus Christi, and he describes it as beautiful beyond description. Deer, turkies and wild horses range over it in great numbers. Capt. McKean had ascended the Nueces thirty five miles in a steamboat. He found no obstructions in the river for light draught boats, the least depth throughout the entire distance being four feet two inches.

A DOG STORY.—Edwin Barns, of Berlin, (Conn.) relates the following story of the sagacity of a dog, owned by his father.

The dog had been learned says Mr. Barns, to go from the workfield to the house for any thing that might be wanted. It happened one day that my father was at work about half a mile from home, and wanted an axe; he told *Caro* (the name of the dog) to go home and to get the axe. The dog started off, and after being gone considerable time, came sneaking back, but without the axe. The dog went the second time, and after being gone about as long as before, returned bringing a heavy *beetle.* My father now became satisfied that the dog could not find the axe, and went himself, and found it sticking firmly into a large log, and the belve knawed from one end to the other, by the faithful animal, in trying to extricate it from the log, and being unable, he took the beetle as a substitute.

KIND WORDS.

BY SOLTAIRE.

Like gentle rain upon the parched earth;
Like Heaven's sunlight in some deep dell;
Like mother's hope at her fair infant's birth;
Like voice of freedom in a prisoner's cell,
Or joyous warbling of a spring time bird,
Falls on the heart a low toned kindly word.

The pent-up fountains of the drooping soul
Gush forth, like sweetest music, at the sound,
And upward, onward, for the distant goal,
The faltering spirit now doth hopeful bound,
While floating round that graceful note is heard,
Breathing its magic spell—*a kindly word.*

☞ Since the invention of Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Purgative Pills, the mystery which formerly hung over disease has been entirely dispelled.—The cure of those complaints which originate in impurities of the blood, derangement of the organs of digestion, or obstructions of the insensible perspiration, has now become an every-day affair, and people do not mind being sick, if it is only for the pleasure of getting well again. This is owing entirely to the peculiarly agreeable flavor of the Clickener Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills, and the pleasantness, as well as certainty of operation; the former being a natural consequence of the coating of sugar, and the latter being attributable to their entire freedom from griping or nausea. Besides, it costs nothing for trying the experiment, as the inventor pledges himself to refund the money in case they do not afford the necessary relief. What stronger inducement can the public desire? They are always trying other remedies with a certainty of losing their money in case of failure, and thousands of dollars are expended to no effect. Then do not hesitate to try the Clickener Sugar-coated Pills. The chances are two to one in your favor.

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. oct27.

Asthma, Coughs, Consumption, etc.—We again call the reader's attention to that celebrated and most excellent medicine, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Its reputation is spreading wider and wider every day, and all now admit it to be the most certain curative for all pulmonary complaints ever discovered.—How gratifying the thought that a remedy is at last discovered, which has proven itself a perfect master of that dire disease—CONSUMPTION! Let the despairing cheer up and lay hold of this life giving nectar.

☞ See advertisement. Price $1 per bottle.

oct 27

Died,

On Saturday morning the 25th inst., Dr. THOMAS BURNETT, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, an old resident of this city.

THEATRE.

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

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

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

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

Monday Evening, October 27th, 1845,

Will be presented a Grand Spectacle 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 27

Palm Oil.

3 CASKS of first quality Palm Oil, just received and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.
oct 27 No. 170 Liberty st.

Champaigne.

15 BASKETS P. A. Mumm & Co., Champaigne just received and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.
oct 27 No 170 Liberty st.

Linseed Oil.

25 BBLS Linseed Oil instore, and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.
oct 27 No. 170 Liberty st.

Irish Whiskey.

1 PUNCHEON superior old Irish Whiskey, fifth proof, on draught and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
oct 27 No 170 Liberty st.

Rio Coffee.

300 BAGS P. G. Rio Coffee in store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
oct 27 No 170 Liberty st.

Extra Fine Black Beaver Hats,

NEW style and superior in quality and beauty, to be found at

WM. DOUGLAS,
oct 27-1m. 73 Wood st., East side.

A Fresh supply of gentlemen's and youth's caps of every description at

WM. DOUGLAS.
oct 27-1m. 73 Wood street, East side.

Alderman's Office, Fifth Ward.

JAMES PARKINSON, Alderman Fifth Ward, Penn street, between Walnut and O'Hare streets, where he may be found at all times. Those having Horses or other property to sell or rent, can have the same punctually attended to; debts collected, and all the duties of an Alderman will receive prompt attention. oct 27-d1y

New Dry Goods House,

AT NO. 42, MARKET STREET,

CORNER OF THIRD.

First Door above the Burnt District.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has established himself at the above mentioned place as a dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

His stock, to which he would call the attention of purchasers, is very extensive, and embraces goods adapted to the present and approaching seasons, recently selected from auctions in New York and from the manufactures in England.

WOOLEN GOODS.

consisting of broadcloths; pilot and Beaver cloths; kerseys; cassimeres; satinets; jeans and vestings; plain and plaid linsey; linsey and whitney blankets; red, yellow and white flannels; Rob Roy and Gala Plaids; Bocking; printed flannels.

DRESS AND CLOAK GOODS,

comprising Thibet cloths; Alpines; plaid and figured silk and cotton warp alpacas; Orleans, Coburg and Indiana cloths; rept. cashmeres; cashmere de cosse; cashmere de laine and muslin de laine.

A large assortment of rich, new prints and low priced Prints, Copperplates, Chintz and Patches. ¾, ⅞, 4-4, 9 8 and 5 4 brown and bleached shirting and sheeting cottons; brown and bleached drillings and jeans; striped shirtings; apron checks; brown, bleached and colored cotton flannels; white and brown linen; white and brown damask table covers and napkins; coll'd cotton table covers; Swiss, mull, book, jaconet and cambric muslins; bishop lawns; cap laces, lace edgings; linen cambric handkerchiefs, fancy cravats, rich cashmere; silk handkerchiefs; Raleigh, net, and Rob Roy and Highland plaid, with various styles of fancy shawls. A large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's gloves and hosiery; birdseye and Scotch diapers; crash; linen sheetings, woolen yarn of various colors; Gentlemen's frocks and drawers, &c. &c., with all the small wares usually for sale at such prices.

Having permanently established himself, and his connexion with a jobbing house at the East, giving him facilities for purchasing at low prices, and also enabling him to be in weekly receipt of Goods during the season, the subscriber flatters himself he can offer inducements to purchasers, equal, if not superior to any house in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

oct27-tf A. A. MASON.

PERPETUAL MOTION!

WILLIAM T. ALBREE & CO.

DEALERS in all kinds and qualities of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Boston manufactured Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Slippers. Also, a new and splendid, neat, light and durable article of mineralized spring-tempered Gum Elastic Shoes and Over Shoes, at 73 MARKET STREET, between Fourth street and the Diamond.

N. B. A fine assortment of Boys', Youths' and Childrens' Long Boots, of fine and coarse quality, now in store. oct25-3mltw.

ORLEANS CLOTHS.

FASHIONABLE mixtures for business coats, low priced, for sale to order by

ALGEO, McGUIRE & Co.
oct25 251 Liberty st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

JUST received an invoice of French Cloths, suitable for Cloaks. Also a few patterns beautiful Cashmeres, for linings for the same, for which we will be glad to receive orders.

ALGEO, McGUIRE & Co.
oct25 251 Liberty st.

BLUE BLANKET COATS. These comfortable coats so indispensible to the travelling community can be had in superior style at our establishment.

ALGEO, McGUIRE & Co.
oct25 251 Liberty st.

MIXED BEAVER CLOTHS AND FANCY LININGS.

SOMETHING new in this line to be had at the Fashionable Head Quarters of

ALGEO, McGUIRE & Co.
oct25 251 Liberty st.

COBURG CLOTHS.

A NEW and splendid Cloth for winter coats we have every variety of color, and will make them in every variety of style to suit the taste, the habit and the pocket of our customers. Call and see them at

ALGEO, McGUIRE & Co's.
oct25 251 Liberty st.

FARE REDUCED TO $8.

Opposition Good Intent Fast Line for

PHILADELPHIA.

OF SPLENDID TROY BUILT COACHES;

Limited to Seven Passengers.

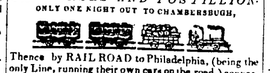
Leave Pittsburgh daily at 1, P. M.

RUNNING THROUGH IN 48 HOURS,

Ascending the mountain with

SIX HORSES AND POSTILLION.

ONLY ONE NIGHT OUT TO CHAMBERSBURGH,



Thence by RAIL ROAD to Philadelphia, (being the only Line, running their own cars on the road,) connecting with Mail Cars for New York; also at Chambersburg with Mail lines direct to Baltimore and Washington City.

☞ Office three *doors* from Exchange Hotel.

oct 25-1y A. HENDERSON, Agent.

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP AND LIVER PILLS.—Pronounced to be the pleasantest and most efficacious cough remedy in use. Read the following new certificate:

Wellsburgh, Va., Mab 22d, 1845.

I hereby certify that I was afflicted for six months with a dry cough, which reduced me so that I was obliged to quit my work, and that by the use of 1 box of Seller's Liver Pills and two bottles of the Imperial Cough Syrup I was completely cured.

JOHN W HOOBS.

I have used Seller's Cough Syrup in my family for 2 years, or more, and have never known it to fail in relieving and curing a cough. GEO. N. CATTS,

These popular and efficacious remedies are prepared and sold by the proprietor, at 57 Wood st.

Sold also by H P Schwartz and J Mitchell, Allegheny city. oct25

Fifth Ward Livery Stable.

THE subscriber, having bought out the well known Livery Stable kept by C B Doty, in the Fifth Ward, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will keep it at all times, a stock of the best description of Riding Horses, Buggies, Carriages of all kinds, and in short, every thing required in his line of business.

A considerable portion of his stock is new, and he is confident that no stock in the city will be superior to his.

HIS TERMS WILL BE MODERATE.

His Stable is on Liberty st., a few dores above the Canal Bridge, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. CHARLES COLEMAN.

☞ He is also provided with an elegant Hearse, which will be furnished when required. oct25tf

JUST received at the Theree Big Doors, the largest and best assortment of Shirts, ever offered in the Pittsburgh market, which will be sold wholesale or retail on reasonable terms.

JOHN M'CLOSKEY.
oct25.

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 newly 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