The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

☞ 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 RAILROAD QUESTION—PLAIN TALK.—The men of the North are up and doing.' A few days since a Convention in favor of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad was held at Ridgeway, Elk county, Pa.; on the 29th another was held at Danville—and in a few days, yet another is to be held at Pottsville. We believe that a few years since the legislature passed a law incorporating a company to construct a Railroad from Sunbury to Erie and also to this city. In this project the whole of the northern tier of counties from Schylkill to the Lake are interested, and they will next winter make a mighty effort to induce the Legislature to favor the measure.

The "Erie Observer" of a late date, contained an able article upon the subject, from which we make the annexed extract. It is plain talk—easily understood, and worthy of the consideration of those in favor of Pittsburgh as the terminating point of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. ☞ Pittsburgh asks the state to grant the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company the Right of Way through the territory of the state to their city. The eastern part of the state, as is usual when any project is agitated having for its object the developement of the natural and commercial resources of the west, is opposed to it, and is now straining every nerve to insure its defeat. To us, in comparison with the New York and Erie Railroad, even if a branch be built to this city, the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Pittsburgh, is but a minor consideration; and of course it cannot be expected that this county will make any extraordinary efforts in behalf of this Right of Way project, unless by so doing the favor is reciprocated. How can this be done? Thus—we wish the chatter of the Northeast and Erie railroad renewed, in order that when the New York and Erie railroad is completed to its terminus, Dunkirk, we can have a road ready to unite with that work, or in the event of our inability to accomplish this, there may be no difficulty in the way of its immediate extension to this city. This, undoubtedly will be opposed by a certain portion of the state, which, as we have heretofore remarked, will neither partake of the advantages of a railroad communication with the Lakes themselves, or allow any body else; and unless a union of interests is formed both our project and that of Pittsburgh will be defeated. In a word, let Pittsburgh and its friends throw their influence and votes to secure us what we ask, and Erie and its friends will not be found wanting when the question of granting the Right of Way comes up is the Legislature. Any other arrangement than this ought not, and we confidently believe will not, receive the sanction of the real friends of Erie and its commercial prosperity."

GETTING AT THE TRUTH AT LAST.—The Pennsylvanian says, the celebrated visit of Cassius M. Clay to the Northern States during the Presidential canvass will be remembered by all. The Democrats believed and so charged that Cassius was on a mission for the benefit of his distinguished namesake, and that the visit was undertaken under his advice, at least under his full knowledge. The whigs resisted the charge with many hard words. Now the truth begins to reveal itself, if the testimony of one of the chief actors is to be taken as authority. Cassius M. Clay, in a late number of the Union American published at Cincinnati; says:

"I went by the advice of one of the central committee for the Whigs of Kentucky—by a special invitation from about fifty Whig clubs of the North—by the request before and after my departure of four hundred and sixty committee men, representing clubs, counties and conventions—by the irresistible persuasion of fifty patriotic whig women of Ohio—and last of all by the tacit approval of the leader of the Whig party, Henry Clay. The day before I left Lexington, I called upon Mr. Clay and told him the purpose of my mission, that it was thought by our friends that I could have an influence, from my peculiar position, with the anti-slavery, anti-Texas voters of the free States, which no other man could, and that I was willing to go if I could aid the Whig cause. Mr Clay said nothing, but nodded his head, with an approving smile, and after some unimportant conversation, he offered me letters of introduction, which I declined as unnecessary."

Truth, like murder, "will out," and here we have it. Henry Clay for once, "said nothing," but he nodded approvingly, and his followers, not having their cue, said a great deal, which after they have read the preceding, they will heartily wish they never had said. Canny of our New York friends enliven their columns with the lost letter of Mr Clay, about which such a noise was made in the newspapers at the time? It might throw some light on the transaction, when taken in connection with the above extract.

THE FUTURE HOME OF THE MORMONS—Nootka or Vancouver Island, on the northern coast of North America, we have it from good authority says the Quincy Whig, is to be the final destination and home of the Mormon people. This Island is about 300 miles long, and 75 to 100 in width. It is separated from the main land by a long, narrow strait, and lies between the 47 or 48th and 51st or 52d degrees of north latitude, extending along the coast in a northwest direction. The boundary line between the American and British possessions in the northwest, will probably pass across the Island. The English, we believe, have one or two trading ports on the Island, but for the most part, it is inhabited by Indians of not a warlike disposition. It is a long journey, but can be accomplished. If the Mormons do emigrate to that distant land, they will be out of the reach of harm from white men, and may enjoy their peculiar notions in quiet, until the devil breeds his own discords and confusion among them. We understand from the same authority, that companies are rapidly organizing at Nauvoo, for an early start in the spring. The church authorities and leading men will go out in a very large company, and without doubt the remainder will follow.

TRADE OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—In March, 1844, there was an interesting report from the War Department on this subject, which appears to have attracted little attention. The total produce of the Upper Mississippi lead mines in 1825 was, in round numbers, 664,000 pounds; in 1827, 5,000,000. In 1838 the lead shipped from Galena and ports above, 11,000,000 of pounds; in 1844, 39,000,000; and estimated for 1845, 42,000,000 of pounds. The pine lumber sent forward from the mills on the St Croix and Chippewa rivers in Iowa, in 1843, was 21,000,000 feet of plank, boards and joists, 52,000 square feet of hewn timber, 3,400,000 shingles, 4,000,000 of laths. From the mills in Wisconsin, in 1832, 8,000,000 feet boards, plank and joist, 2,000,000 of shingles, 1,200,000 laths. The estimated value of the trade of Galena and ports above for 1843, was in round numbers, exports, lead, $337,000, copper $11,000, lumber $225,000, hides $28,000, agricultural products $4,000; total exports $1,250,000. The value of imports $1,150,00. The report from which the above is extracted is Senate Doc. 242, 28th Cong. 1st session.

THE WHEAT CROP of 1844.—If Europe is suffering on account of the failure of the wheat crops, the United States is abundantly able to supply the deficiency. The whole crop of the United States for this year is estimated at 125,000,000 of bushels, which is twenty two millions of bushels more than the greatest crop ever raised in this country. That of 1842 was 103,000,000. The crop of Michigan is comparatively larger than that of any other State in the Union. With a population of not over 400,000, she raises this year at least 7,000 000 bushels of wheat. The quality is also of the very best. The Central railroad now brings down to Detroit 10 000 bushels of wheat daily, but the supply is so very heavy at Marshall and the other depots at this busy season, that the motive power cannot take it off as fast as the forwarders require. The amount of Indian corn raised in the United States this season, is estimated at twenty-two bushels for every man, woman and child in the country

WISCONSIN.—We learn, says the Racine Advocate, that 33,439 acres were entered and paid for at the land office of this district during the month of September past; and that the amount of cash received for the same was $42,996 79. We believe this to be a greater amount of business than has been done at any other land office in the Union—and, as these lands are mostly entered by actual settlers, the fact affords a fair presumption that Wisconsin is settling with greater rapidity than any other portion of the broad expanse of the Republic.

It is said that several years ago, shortly after a regular judiciary system was established by the eastern Cherokees, a trial for murder was among the first cases brought before one of the Circuit Judges. A jury was sworn, and the prisoner, a Creek Indian, arraigned at the bar, who in reply to the usual interrogatory, 'Guilty, or not guilty," pleaded guilty.—Whereupon his Honor, without further proceedings, addressing the minister of the law, said, "Here, Sheriff take this man out, by jing, and hang him till he is dead!" 'Twas done!

MAINE POTATOE CROP.—The Cadix (Me.) Frontier Journal states that the failure of the Potatoe crop in that vicinity is much more extensive than last year. Many fields do not yield the quantity planted, and most all are more or less effected. From present appearances there will not be half of an average yield, certainly not unless the process of decomposition is soon stopped, which may be the case, by the cold weather.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Washington Journal states that the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, D. C., recently instituted a suit against Mr. Joseph N. Fearson, for advertising that he would not dispose of his goods for the money of the bank unless the purchaser would value it at 90 cents on the dollar. The damages were laid at $10 000; but the Court disposed of the case by deciding that a corporation cannot sue for defamation of character.

THE FIRE AT ST. CATHARINES (CA.)—The mill destroyed on the 19th inst, contained about 13,000 bushels of wheat, 3000 of corn, 300 barrels of flour 75 to 100 tons of bran and shorts, and 2000 or 3000 empty barrels. Total loss estimated at $35 000—of which $4000 falls on the Mutual, and $6000 on the Montreal Insurance Co.

Noticing the death of Miss Bancroft, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, the Washington Union says that she was but six years of age and the only child of her parents; adding—"She was indeed a lovely thing, gay as a spring morning, when she left us in July last; and blooming like a Hebe in health. How little did we dream that it was the last we should ever see of her! She was the favorite all who saw her."

COTTON IN TEXAS—The Galveston News of the 11th inst, states that the Cotton crop of Texas, will prove to be quite as good as it was last year—perhaps better; at least, the total of export will probably exceed what it ever was before. In some parts the drought has cut short the crop, but only to a limited extent. On the other hand, many new plantations have been opened, and old ones are considerably enlarged.

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL TRIAL.—The Presbyterian, New School, Synod of New York and New Jersey, now in session in the city of New York, are engaged in hearing the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Torrey, who had been suspended by the Rockaway Presbytery, on a charge of improper conduct with certain females of his parish. After a long debate, the Synod directed by a vote of 37 to 30, that the doors should be closed during the investigation and hearing of the case. The accused requested that such might be the case.

JEFFERSON'S SENTIMENTS.—Thos. Jefferson, writing to a young friend, gave him the following advice: "Adore God. Reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself, and your country more than yourself. Be just. Be true. Mutmur not at the ways of Providence. So shall the life into which your have entered be the portal to one of eternal and ineffable bliss. And if to the dead it is permitted to care for the things of this world, every action of your life will be under my regard."

An editor having read in another paper that there is a tobacco, which, if a man smoke or chew it, 'he will forget he owes a dollar in the world,' innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article.

It having been proved, on a trial, that a man's name was really Inch, who pretended it was Lynch, 'I see,' said the Judge, the old proverb is verified in this manner if we allow him an inch he will take an L.'

Mr. A. Randall, of Cincinnati, proposes to publish a statement of the number, names, editors, publishers, character and condition of all the periodical sheets that are issued from the United States Press. He wishes to get it out by January, 1846, and requests editors and publishers to furnish him with the requisite information.

A letter from Berlin of the 20th ult., states that Fardor Wehl, the writer of a pamphlet entitled 'The Devil in Berlin,' has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment and hard labor, for offending his majesty of Prussia.

More than 9000 bushels of potatoes, of this fall' gathering, have been carried over the Worcester Rail Road to Boston, says the Springfield Republican.

The whole of the London Sun of the 2d of October, is occupied with Rail Road advertisements. It is said that the London Times, Chronicle and Herald, are each at present, making from £3,000 to £4,000 a week, by these advertisements.

The King of Prussia, it is stated, at his own expense, the past year, caused seventeen thousand copies of the scriptures to be printed for distribution among the realms—each bearing his seal, and an inscription stating that it is the gift of his Majesty, to be used by the teacher in the instruction of the school.

The Boston *Mail* says, the latest plan of doing a large business is to employ half dozen police officers to *arrest* public attention.

There is a "Native American" in Philadelphia so much opposed to foreigners, that he will neither eat Irish potatoes, or *sour crout*.

A country paper speaking of a blind woodsawyer, says: 'Although he can't see, he can saw.'

The company of Cherokees who have gone out to explore the country upon the Colorado, were, from last accounts, in fine health and spirits. The Arkansas Intelligencer has information from them up to the time they left Fort Ouachita.

HANGING EFFECTUALLY.—A miner of lead at Galena, tired of the world, filled his pockets with heavy stones, and having a slack rope, swung himself off over a precipice some twenty feet.

AN UNSETTLED QUESTION.—A Cincinnati editor has for some time been engaged in the investigation of a very important matter, i. e. "whether a mouse's tail is screwed on, or welded."

LETTER OF CHARLES V. HAGNER:

At the request of a subscriber and much esteemed friend, we publish below as much of the letter of CHARLES V. HAGNER, which first appeared in the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, as we can find room for. Compliance in full with the request of "A subscriber,' would have left no room for other matter, or the favours of our advertising customers.

From the Pennsylvanian.

CORRESPONDENCE.

At the request of many of the citizens of Manayunk, the following letter from Mr C V Hagner, for many years a resident of that village is published. It is in answer to one addressed to him by a number of the citizens, asking his opinions of "Nativism," and what seems to be its accompaniment, Religious Intolerance:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 1st, 1845.

Gentlemen:—I duly received your note and cheerfully comply with your request. I might in a few words simply reply, that I consider the doctrines of the so called "Native American party," decidedly anti-American, anti-republican, anti-christian, bigoted and illiberal; in direct opposition to the free, generous and philanthropic republican institutions of our country, and contrary to the views of that band of noble spirits who accomplished our liberties, and made us what we are, many of whom were "foreigners, and at best, the sons and grand-sons of foreigners, who it be permitted them to look down from the world of spirits on their descendants the "Natives," it surely cannot be with approbation. I presume however you desire me to view the subject more at large. Without therefore going into many details, I will endeavor to give you a few reasons for the conclusions I have arrived at.

And first as the right of so many of our fellow-citizens to give opinions on the subject is denied I must, I suppose, show I possess that right according to "Native" views. I will therefore merely say that I was born in this city as was also my father, that my grand father fought in the revolution, of which I happen to have the evidence in the shape of his commission as Lieutenant Colonel. My father, 'tho' a young lad at the time, participated as a volunteer in the battles of Princeton, Trenton, Red Bank, Brandywine, and most of the others in this vicinity. In the late war he equipped and placed myself and a brother boy in the corps of State Fencibles, when we made the campaign of 1814, all of which, I presume, entitles me to an opinion on this subject; at all events I intend to exercise it, and express it freely.

The school of Americanism and patriotism that I was brought up in, inculcates views and principles the very antipodes of those promulgated by this modern *political* party called 'Native American.' I was taught to believe that our country, in the words of the poet, is the land of the *free* and the home of the brave,' the refuge the common receptacle of the free spirits, the downtrodden persecuted and oppressed of God's creatures, come they from where they may, and so far as I am concerned, they shall find a ready welcome for themselves and their posterity. Here placed on an equality with all their rights, as men made to the image of their Creator, properly estimated and respected, they may sit under their own vine and fig tree, none daring to make them afraid,' and banish all of the petty tyrants from whose dominions they have escaped. That our country offers such a refuge for the persecuted and oppressed all nations, I have ever considered one of the proudest feathers in her cap; long be she that one it shall be plucked out, and palsied be the arm that shall ever attempt it. So diametrically opposite are my views of the subject from those of the 'Native,' that instead of restricting immigration, if I possessed a wealth I would resort to Europe, and wherever I saw the people oppressed and trod on by proud tyrants 'clothed in a little brief authority,' I would point them to my country as the 'El Dorado,' the refuge from oppression, and tender themselves assistance in my power to get here by million if I could. I should think I could not better serve the cause of humanity and the cause of God. Whenever I hear of a fellow man in Europe, (and I have known many such) disputed with the instructions of his country, which he can in no way alter or amend, yearning after his inalienable natural rights, too noble a soul to bear to submit to wear his chains, who in admiration and love for this country and its free institutions, pays us the high compliment and makes the great sacrifice of quitting the graves of his ancestors, the home of his ancestors, the home of his fathers, and the associations of his youth—yearning to this country of freedom and liberty—I will cheerfully extend to him the right hand of republican love and friendship, welcome him to our shores and freely share with him the blessing that Providence through the instrumentality of our noble sires has vouchsafed to us. I should have no fear that such a man would not die in the last ditch in defence of those institutions, and that country he admired and voluntarily adopted as his home and the home of his children, and so far from making him serve a probation of twenty one years, I would not have him serve one hours.

These simple views of the case I believe covers the whole ground, as I think are truly American, and as I premise are the very antipodes of the anti-American, illiberal, narrow and contracted notions of the Natives. But there is another light in which to view the subject. As a matter of policy there should not at this critical time be any restriction thrown in the way of immigration. Men who think, know that our system of government, our republican institutions, and those of Europe, are antagonistical, the time is coming when one or the other must give way; which, I think it requires not much sagacity to discover.—That there is a terrible crisis not far off, no man can doubt—the march of mind, the rapid extension of education and science, the vast spreading of the doctrines of our Declaration of Independence—together with the wonderful example and success of our country, proving beyond all cavil or doubt, man's capacity for self government, are all daily producing powerful effects in the old world—admiration and love in the mass of the people, the governed—jealousy, fear and trembling in the governors, all of which plainly point to a certain result. It behooves us to be ready when the crisis comes, and to strengthen our country in all possible ways; no man can estimate our destiny. Who knows but that we may be the means in the hands of Providence, of extending simple republican institutions throughout the world, and that in the same manner our government guarantees to each individual State love, a "republican form of government," she may not be called to do so every where else? With these observations I leave this branch of the subject of enquiry and proceed to another.

It has always been a subject of much mortification to me as an American that there should ever prevail in our country, where all systems of religion are equally tolerated, such an amount of bigotry, intolerance, wrangling and antipathy towards each other, particularly towards the Roman Catholic Church.

* * * *

In the course of my life I have, in three instances, come, in a manner, in contact with Roman Catholic clergymen, and, each instance gave me highly favorable impressions of them. You remember in the cholera times Manayunk was sorely afflicted, there having been some fifty deaths in the same population of that time; it so happened, as some of you may remember, that I was appointed president of the sanitary committee, raised by the citizens on the occasion, and duty called me much among the sick; there were, at that time, two Catholic priests in the village, and to their honor, be it said, they were most active and useful; wherever there was distress, poverty, misery, sickness and death, I was sure to find them at all hours of the night unostentatiously administering assistance, relief and comfort, in every possible way. Their attentions were not confined to mere words or to members of their own sect, but their charities were of the most substantial kind, and, as far as I could see, extended to all alike; with the exception of occasionally one or other of the physicians, unnoticed, unnoticed by any other than myself, and the recipients of their charity and kindness, acts like these served to dissipate a thousand slanders; and "hideth a multitude of sins." The third instance is of more modern date. I reside near St John's church, in Thirteenth street; on the night St Augustin's church was burned, I saw the light and passed down Chesnut street to know the cause, when near Thirteenth street, I met a gentleman, a member of St John's church, who told me the mob had fired St Augustine's, and were coming down to St John's. He asked my advice, as to the best course to proceed, stating that there were eight or ten men in the church watching it. I told him frankly to turn them out, lock the doors and make no defence, but to leave it altogether with the public authorities, he agreed with me, and passed up to the church with a determination accordingly, but, on arriving there, a well known and influential gentleman, (not of R. C. church) was there; he would not consent to the course proposed, and stated that as a citizen he would not stand by and see property destroyed by a mob; that he would defend it; and called upon every good citizen to assist him in so doing, but he was opposed, strongly opposed in this course, from a source that I little expected, Bishop Kenrick, at the moment when all was in a state of agitation and excitement, with no time for reflection, strongly protested against any defence being made, and would, under no circumstances, consent to it, and as long as I live I shall never forget the reason given by him. 'If all the Catholic churches," said he, "in the city and county are burned, it is of little consequence, they can be rebuilt better by it so, than that a single soul should be sent to its account unprepared." This noble, truly christian sentiment, called forth my admiration, and, although I have not the pleasure of the Bishop's acquaintance, and he is not aware of such a being as me in existence, the truly christian spirit evinced by him on that occasion, and under all the circumstances of the case, left an impression on my mind not easily eradicated, and I entertain for him the most profound respect. I am no theologian, don't often trouble myself with the subject; and never yet saw any good come out of "doubtful disputations." I care not what a man's views of the subject are, it is none of my business, it is his affair, not mine; but a man's acts and conduct, when right, I can admire and respect, be he what he may.

A day or two subsequent to this affair I met with a circumstance that caused me more indignation and mortification as an American, who will give place to no one in ardent attachment to his country, than any thing I ever met with in the whole course of my life. In my daily walks from my residence to my place of business, I pass and repass St. John's Orphan Asylum, in Chestnut street. I have often stopped at the gate in front, and looked in with pleasure on the numerous children playing in the yard, with their little drums, trumpets, hoops, &c., all clean and comfortably clad, and looking the picture of health and happiness. On these occasions the reflection has often crossed my mind, that the church that produces such fruits could not be the wicked thing so many would make us believe. I will confess also, that another though has frequently occurred to me at such times; that was, of regret that our numerous Protestant churches had not more of such admirable institutions to show. But to proceed; in passing by one evening to my utter astonishment, I saw a guard of soldiers in front and around the building, and upon enquiry ascertained that all the women and children had been taken out and quartered in the different houses in the neighborhood, as the "authorities feared an attack on the building by the Natives." I will not attempt to describe my feelings and humiliation on that occasion; I could never do it. Is it possible that the authorities of our city,—the city of Penn to the United States of America, and in the nineteenth century, should ever have the most remote possible cause for supposing that such a God-like institution, occupied by women and children for the education, feeding and clothing of orphans, would be attacked and sacked by men calling themselves Americans! The bare idea is enough to cause a blush of shame on the face of every honest and true hearted American. On this subject, however, together with the riots, bloodshed, burning and destruction of property, &c., the least said the better. I shall, therefore, conclude with the mere expression of an ardent wish that it were possible for the honor of our city, our country and the age we live in, that the record of these events could be blotted from our history.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES V. HAGNER.

"Mister, how do you sell sugar.

'Ten cents the pound."

'Can't give—I'll drink my coffee without sugar, and kiss my wife for sweetening first. Good day, sir.'

'Good day, sir." When you get tired of that kind of sweening, call again.

He called the next day.

Eczeplos is only one among many of the numerous animcules which originate in impurities of the blood; and experience has shown that few, if any, are more difficult to overcome. But the Chickenee Sugar-coated Vegetable Pills have grappled successful with it in every form. Mrs. Jones, of Albany, now upwards of 50 years of age, had been subject to periodical returns of this complaint from her earliest infancy, and latterly, had been so violently affected, as to furnish indications of deranged intellect. Recourse was had, as formerly, to the family Physician; but his prescriptions only drove the affection inward, as usual, preparatory to breaking out with renewed violence. The Doctor finally recommended a box of Lees' Pills; but, through some mistake of the Apothecary's Clerk, a box of Chickenee's Sugar Coated Purgative Pills was sent in their stead. Having little faith in Pills of any description, and being rather suspicious withal, they concluded that Providence had sent the substitution, and after all, it might turn out for the best. They accordingly made use of them. The result of a very few doses, left no cause to regret their superstitious notions. The patient rapidly recovered, and has had no attack of Eczeplos since. The Doctor was highly delighted at the supposed success of his prescription, but was as completely astonished, when he discovered his error, that he resulted from that time forward, to prescribe nothing else in case of Eczeplos, but Chickenee's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills.

Sold by Wm Jackson, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, who is general Agent for Dr Chickenee'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. nov. 4.

Asthma, Cough, 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

Married,

At Holly Springs, Miss., on the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. Weatherby, EDWARD A. KELLING, Merchant, of New Orleans, to Miss MARTHA ARMSTRONG, of this city.

New Juvenile Books.

TALES of the Saxons, by Emily Taylor;
The Prize Story and Book Tales from French and Italian.
Myrtle-Stony Book of Country Scenes;
The Boys' Country Book, by Wm Howitt;
The American Girls' Book, by Miss Leslie;
The Goldmaker's Village from the German;
William Tell and Andreas Hofner;
Tales of the Kings of England;
Paul Preston's Voyages and Travels;
Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe;
The Adventures of the Swiss Family, Robinson;
Kate and Lizzie, by Ann W Abbott;
The Private Purse, by Mrs R C Hall;
Frank Fairfield the Old Sailor;
My Boy's First Book, by Tyler;
do Second do do
A Present for the Young.
The above with a large assortment of New and beautiful Works for sale by CHAS. H. KAY,
Bookseller and Stationer,
nov 4 corner of Wood and Third sts.

Window Sash, &c.

JUST received, 150 doz. 8 by 10, 9 by 12 and 10 by 12 Window Sash, in 3, 4, 6, 9 and 12 light pieces to suit, and for sale on accommodating terms.
ISAAC HARRIS, Agent
nov 4 and Com. Merchant, No 9, 5th street.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county has granted letters of Administration to the undersigned, Alexander Hilands, Esq., of Ross township, and Thomas Gibson, Esq., of Pine town ship on the estate of Craton Stewart, late of Franklin township, Allegheny county, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said deceased, by Bond Note or Book account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement to either of the subscribers.
ALEX. HILANDS,
nov4.6t* THOS. GIBSON,
Administrators.

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	75 cts.
2d " "	50 "
3d " "	25 "
Pit	37½ "
Gallery for Colored Persons	25 "

First night of THE SWISS BELL RINGERS.

Tuesday Evening, November 4th, 1845,

Will be presented a Drama, called

THE KING AND DESERTER!

After which the BELL RINGERS will appear and perform some popular airs.

Song by Mr Patterson.

After which the BELL RINGERS will perform some Ethiopian Airs.

After which the celebrated farce called

THE SPITFIRE.

After which the second part of the Bell Ringer's Concert.

Song, by Mr Page.

The Bell Ringers, will then perform the melody entitled "*Merry may the Keel Row*," and their performances will conclude with the National airs of America

☞ For particulars see small bill.

☞ Doors open at ½ past 6 o'clock, curtain will rise at ½ past 7 precisely. nov3

STOCKINGS!! STOCKINGS!!

☞ JUST AT THE PLACE. ☜

FOR Ladies or Gentlemen who pu chase for cash, and are in want of Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Shirts, or Drawers. If they wish to get good Goods of Domestic Manufacture, at fair prices to suit the times, can't do better than by calling at Daly's on Fifth st., between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh.

N. B. Stockings, Shirts, or Drawers, made to order.

Come one, come all,
Either large or small,
In quality, I'm sure to please,
And suit all with ease.
You need not fear to try;
For on my work you may rely,
And save twenty per cent thereby.
Please bear in mind,
The place you wish to find,

Is on Fifth street, second door below the Iron City Hotel, where Daly, has Stockings, Shirts and Drawers of his own make to sell CHEAP.

nov 4-d&w1w* M. DALY.

For St. Louis.

THE Steamer NORTH BEND, DUNCAN, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on WEDNESDAY next, 5th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., For Freight or passage apply on board, or to

JAMES MAY.

The NORTH BEND is furnished with Evans' Safety Guard to prevent the explosion of Boilers.

nov4.

For Sale or to Rent on a Perpetual Lease:

ALLEGHENY.

SIX Lots 20 feet each on Ohio street by 90 feet deep to a 10 feet Alley—opposite Gebhart's tavern. Also seven lots 20 feet front on the Common by 110 feet to a 10 feet Alley in the rear of the 1st Presbyterian Church. Apply to

W. O'H. ROBINSON.

nov4-1w

RELIGION in America, by Robert Baird.
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,
nov4. 43 Market street.

CRAFF'S Dictionary of General Knowledge, at
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER'S.
nov4 43 Market street.

ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA, at
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,
nov4. 43 Market street.

SELLER'S VERMIFUGE.—*There is not, neither can be a better—*

Clay Township, Gallia Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1845.

Mr SELLERS: I purchased of Dr Wilson, in Gallipolis, one vial of your vermifuge, and administered 3 teaspoonsful of it to one of my children, and in the space of a few hours he passed the enormous amount of 248 *large* worms. The child is six years old.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Prepared and sold by R. E SELLERS,
No 57, Wood st.

Sold also by J Mitchell and H P Schwartz, Allegheny city. By Dr Cassel, 5th Ward. nov 4

Class in Phrenography.

H. WILLIAMS & JAMES EARIES of England, having associated as teachers of the above science, will form a class, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in the school room, under Dr Herron's Lecture Room—entrance on 6th street. The above hour was chosen to accommodate those who cannot leave their business, before that time; we have been informed by Professor Stevenson, that one fourth of the Profession Schools, are taught phrenographica, and that the number is rapidly increasing, nearly all opposition having died away. nov4-1t.

Thread Laces.

Opening this morning at the "Down town Cash House.

1 CARTIN Thread Laces and Edgings;
3 do Gympuse, Lisle and Lace Edgings and Insertings;
1 do Cambric and Mull Edgings and Insertings;
2 do Black Silk and Cotton Edgings,
nov 3 BARROWS & TURNER.

New Shawls.

RECEIVED this morning at No 46. 2 Cartons of Superior Black Merino Shawls, make of the celebrated Hannequin & Co. Price, from $4.50 to 12.00
BARROWS & TURNER.

For Rent.

THE subscriber will rent for 2 years, a room in the Third Story of the house, he now occupies (at the corner of 3d and Wood sts,) being 20 feet front by 60 long, would answer a printer admirably as it is very well lighted. C H KAY.
nov 3 Bookseller and Paper Dealer.

Pig Lead.

812 PIGS Lead just received and for sale by
JAMES MAY.
nov1

Wanted Immediately.

A PERSON who understands painting and varnishing—constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to

J K HENDERSON,
nov1 West end Hand st Bridge.

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP AND SILVER 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.

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

200 GROSS Vial Corks, received and for sale by R. E. SELLERS,
oct29. 57 Wood st.

Fall Fashion.

HAVING returned from New York with the latest style of Hats, all those in want of a superior Fashionable Hat will please call and examine. S. MOORE,
sep30 d&w1m 83 Wood st.

MORSE'S NEW GEOGRAPHY.—Morse's new Geography, a large supply just received and for sale low by C. H. KAY,
oct29 Wholesale Book and Paper Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood sts.

NEWS FROM OREGON!

☞ IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES! ☜

GREAT BARGAINS!

NO. 58, MARKET STREET.

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a store at this place, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

Foreign, Domestic, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Which will be sold at prices which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. His Stock consists in part of the following desirable Goods.

New style Ombre Stripe Cashmere and Mouseline de Laine.
French and English Merinoes;
Alpaca and Indiana Cloths;
Black and Mole Colored de Laines,
Fancy Prints;
English, French and Scotch Ginghams;
Shawls, Embroidered and Plain Thibet, fine and low priced. Woolen Goods;
Kentucky Jean, assorted colors and qualities;
Plaid Linseys, Highland Plaid Cassimeres;
Fancy Figured and Striped do
Heavy Plaid Shawls. Worsted Shawls;
Plaid Cloakings. Furnishing Goods.
Barnsley Linen Sheeting Super Irish Linen.
Pillow Case Linens. Hamilton Cottonad.;
Russia and Scotch Sheetings;
Huckaback and Diaper and Bordered Towels;
Birdeye Diaper. Wide Russia Diaper;
Colored Stair Crash and Linens;
Marseilles Toilet-ting and Bureau Covers;
Fine Ticking and Furniture Checks;
Dimity and Furniture Chintzes;
Damask Table Linnens. Table Cloths;
Superior and Common Damask Napkins;
Blankets of all descriptions.
Thread Laces. Bonnet Ribbons. Kid Gloves;
Hosiery—Silk, Cotton and Worsted of all qualities;
Bleached and Brown Muslins;
Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins;
Cambric and Jaconet do
Silk Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Linen Cambric do
Plain and Hem-Stitched do with Colored Borders.
nov 3 d1m JAMES DOYLE.

Removal.

M B RHEY & Co grocery and commission merchants have removed their stock of goods to their new stand No 57 Water street between Wood and Smithfield, where they are prepared to transact commission as heretofore. nov1

GROCERIES.

250 BAGS Rio Coffee.
40 hhds prime N O Sugar.
50 packages Young Hyson, Ponchong, Gun Powder and Imperial Teas.
40 bbls Loaf Sugar, "St. James's Refinery.
20 hhds 5 H Molasses.
25 boxes Tobacco, assorted qualities, together with a general assortment of articles in the grocery line in store and for sale by M. B. RHEY & CO.
Nov 1 No. 57, Water street.

COTTON YARNS AND NAILS.

TWENTY THOUSAND Pounds Brighton Yarns 300 kegs, nails assorted sizes in store and for sale by M B RHEY & Co.
nov1 No. 57 Water street.

POWDER.

200 KEGS, beautiful F F F G Rifle Powder in store and for sale by M B RHEY & Co.
nov1 No 57 Water street.

Scorchings and Potash.

18 CASKS Scorchings, 8 do Potash, in store and for sale by M B RHEY & CO.
nov1 No 57 Water st.

Copperas.

60 BBLS in store, and for sale low by M B RHEY & CO,
nov 1 No 57 Water st.

TO LET.

THE Warehouse lately occupied by the Subscribers, on Water street, between Ferry and Short M. B. RHEY & CO
Nov 1 No 57 Water street.

JOSIAH KING. J. FINNEY, JR.

KING & FINNEY,

Agents at Pittsburgh, for the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company of Phila.

FIRE RISKS upon buildings and Merchandise of every description and MARINE RISKS upon Hulls or cargoes of vessel, taken upon the most favorable terms.

☞ Office at the warehouse of King & Holmes, on Water street, near Market street, Pittsburgh.

N. B. King & Finney invite the confidence and patronage of their friends and the community at large to the Delaware M. S. Insurance Company, as an institution among the most flourishing in Philadelphia—as having a large paid in capital, which by the operation of its charter is constantly increasing—as yielding to each person insured his due share of the profits of the Company, without involving him in any responsibility whatever; beyond the premium actually paid in by him, and therefore as possessing the Mutual principle divested of every obnoxious feature, and in its most attractive form. nov1-tf.

Wooden Wares, &c.

200 WOODEN BOWLS—Churns—Tubs—Buckets—Kellers; all sizes of Window Sash and Glass to suit—Shovels and Spades—Axes and Hatchets—Hay Forks, &c., for sale, in lots to suit customers. ISAAC HARRIS,
Nov 1 Agent and Com. Merchant, No. 9 Fifth st.

TO LAWYERS, JUDGES, AND ANTIQUARIANS, &c.—For sale cheap—3 large volumes of the Journal of the Senate of Pennsylvania from 1790 to 1799, and do do of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from 1790 to 1799. Once belonging to the Library of Walter Franklin, Esq. These 7 vols will be sold low for cash.
ISAAC HARRIS, Agent, and Com Merch.
oct 31-