The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

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

"THE WHOLE OF OREGON, OR NONE."—The Washington city Union of the 5 h inst, contains an excellent—a right-toned article on the Oregon question. It is in the right spirit and will be well received by the Democracy of the nation; the reasoning is clearly correct, and the recommendations of the veteran editor well timed and patriotic. The editor's appeal to the Democracy will be responded to in terms the most decided and unequivocal—he may well say, "when the the word goes forth from the constituted authorities of the nation, our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable," it will go through the length and breadth of the land, and be hailed as it goes, by the Democratic party, with one unanimous *amen!*"—The editor may rest assured the Democracy are ready—they are impatient for the opportunity to respond amen to the declaration of the President to Congress, that Oregon is ours—that joint occupancy must cease and the laws of the United States be extended over every foot of the Territory.

The British Government are evidently making formidable war preparations. The "Telegraph," printed at Hampshire, England, says: 'A large augmentation in the number of artisans and laborers in all our dock yards will take place immediately. No less than 426 additional are ordered to be entered in this dock yard, viz: 150 shipwrights, 36 joiners, 22 caulkers, 38 smiths, 100 laborers, 42 saw pits, and 38 ropemakers' laborers. The ropemakers are also to be augmented, and several stout boys are to be admitted to the department—With the increased force four large war steamers are to be built upon the designs respectively of Mr. Fincham, the master shipwright, and Mr. White, of Cowes. These vessels, we are informed, will be got off the stocks with all possible despatch. A daily report is to be made of the state of the advanced thirty sail of the line, and all stores not perishable, and furniture not liable to deteriorate by being afloat, are to be put on board as convenient. Fortifications for a more efficient protection of Portsmouth harbor, and the approaches thereto, are about to be erected."

It may be that all this preparation is deemed necessary in anticipation of difficulties with the United States on the Oregon question, but we do no think so. In the first place England would be in the wrong—having no just claim to the Territory in dispute; and secondly, she is certainly not in a condition to go to war with the United States. It will require all the skill of her statesmen, to keep her starving millions in a state of subjection. War with this nation, would, as a matter of course, cut off the supply of cotton necessary to keep her manufacturing establishments in operation, and deprive millions of employment. At the best, a considerable portion of her population, owing to the failure of the crops, will be in a destitute condition, and if deprived of employment, their situation will indeed be deplorable. We could assign many other reasons to prove that war with the United States would be ruinous to Great Britain, but want of room compels us to defer them for the present.

We trust that our readers may know precisely what is said by the Union, we republish the entire article. The Union says:

THE WHOLE OF OREGON, OR NONE.—*This is the only alternative as an issue of territorial right. We wholly deny the break in the American title* at the latitude 49 deg. We hold that our title from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. is *one title*, and, as we believe, a perfect title against all the world. As the question has been discussed for a quarter of a century between us and England, we are not aware of one argument—scarcely one phrase purporting to be an argument—which carries our title up to 49 deg. and *there stops*. We claim as matter of right the territory drained by the Columbia river. In the view of the law of nations, this territory being unoccupied, has its distinctive *character and unity as one region*, in the fact that it is so drained. *And as one region, we either own it, or we do not own it.*

Away, then, once for all, with such nonsense as 'the claim of England *north of 49 degrees* is better than our claim!' Let us at least, know clearly, and state accurately what we do in this matter. If it had ever been deemed *expedient* (as matter of compromise, and to finish a dispute) to *give away* to England a certain portion of land, all of which we consider *ours*; or if, from any other motives of high national concernment, it may have been deemed wise to compromise the question of possession, let us say so, and put our past action on that ground. But let us make no attempt to cloak our policy under a pretended inferiority of our title to the land so sacrificed. No such pretence can save us.

Again, we must speak to the democratic party of the United States. But we dare to hope that many a liberal whig will feel the force of the appeal which the interests of his country will make to his patriotism on this important question. We especially address ourselves, however, at this time, to the democratic party, because of the peculiar circumstances which have connected them in past times with the question of Oregon. They became peculiarly connected with it by their public avowels near eighteen months ago. The Baltimore Convention expressed the deepest interest in the territory of Oregon. In the canvass of the Presidential election, the same decided sentiments were manifested. The President's first prompt, strong, manly word, in full response to that convention, was 'to the Oregon, *our right is* clear and unquestionable.'

Let the word be spoken again by the man whom millions of freeman have called to occupy the "great central post of the civilization of popular power," and who doubts but that the democracy of the whole Union will repeat it—with a full determination to stand by the rights of the country? When that word goes forth from the constituted authorities of the nation, 'Our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable,' who doubts that it will go through the length and breadth of the land and that it will be hailed, as it goes, by the democratic party with one unanimous *amen?*—And what then? We answer *this* then—the democracy of this country will stand to its word. It will not flinch. Nor will the honest, patriotic, and determined whig flinch either.

We observe that several journals are greatly occupied with rumors of a proposition submitted, or about to be submitted by the English government, that Oregon shall remain for some twenty years longer under the stipulation of 1818, in the joint occupation of the two nations, with the understanding that, at the close of the stipulated period, the Oregon colonists may decide for themselves whether they will then exist as an independent nation or whether they will belong to the United States or England. A few days ago we took occasion to show how this theory of joint occupation works in *practice*. We then showed that it resulted through the surreptitious agency of the Hudson Bay Company, in the extension of the English laws over the whole unoccupied territory, while every measure, recognizing the American citizens there as *our citizens* and as entitled to the protection of our laws, had been regarded in England at least as violating the treaty stipulation. In our judgement, it is full time that this state of things should cease. We believe that Congress will so decree. On the subject of the rumored proposition, to which we alluded, we quote with pleasure the following just sentiments from the French journal in New York, the 'Courier des Etats Unis.' They are entitled to more consideration, as sentiments of a comparatively disinterested third party.

"Let not the Americans," says the Courier, "be deceived. All that England wishes, all that she aims at in presenting this proposition, is to *gain time*. Of what interest to her is *a sojourn of a few years* in Oregon? What she desires is a *permanent position* on the Pacific shore of the American continent. We may rest assured that she will not risk the chances of this hazardous proposition, unless she counts on the new elements which the laps of twenty years cannot fail to bring into the question, and, if need be, *on the weight of her gold scattered by handsful in Oregon, to incline in her favor the doubtful ballance of decision*, when the hour of decision shall come."

How much these considerations are emphasised by the presence and agency in that region of the great corporate organization to which we have alluded is but too manifest. We hold, with the Courier, that such a proposition from England can be no more than a proposition to gain time. And now we say, once for all that we know of no evidence whatever that any such proposition has been, or will be, submitted by the British government.

Meantime, the question must come up in the next Congress "What shall we do in relation to our citizens in Oregon?" And we have no doubt that the patriotism of Congress will answer, in view of all the facts—recognise them, protect them, establish communications with them, and extend to them a participation of our own *free republican government*.

GEN. JACKSON.—The following circumstance related by the Fredericksburgh Record, as having taken place after the battle of New Orleans, is strikingly characteristic of the lamented Hero: 'In the year 1824 our informant met, at the table of Sir George Airey, many distinguished Englishmen, then in Paris. The conversation turned on the then pending presidential election, and fears were expressed that, should general Jackson be elected, the amicable relations between the two countries might be endangered, in consequence of his high-handed exercise of power, as evinced during his command at New Orleans. The necessity, on the part of our informant of replying to these observations, was suspended by the prompt and generous outbreak of one of the guests, Col Thornton, of the 85th, an officer well known for his gallant character, and whose regiment suffered severely in the attack of the 8th of January.

He testified in the handsomest terms to the conduct of general Jackson, as an amicable and faithful commander on that occasion, and declared, that had he not used the power confided to him in the high-handed way alluded to, New Orleans would infallibly have been captured. As to the charge of implacable hostility, Col Thornton declared, that in all the intercourse by flag and otherwise, between the hostile commanders, Gen Jackson had been peculiarly courteous and humane, and proceeded to state, that the day after the battle, the British were permitted to bury their dead lying beyond a certain line a hundred yards in advance of general Jackson's embankments—all within that line being buried by the Americans themselves.

As soon as the melancholy duty was performed, the British general was surprised at receiving a flag, with the swords, epaulettes and watches of the officers who had fallen, and a note from General Jackson, couched in the most courteous language, saying that one pair of epaulettes was missing, but that diligent search was making, and when found they should be sent in These articles—always considered fair objects of plunder—were received by General Jackson, and thus handed over, with a request that they might be transmitted to the relatives of the gallant officers to whom they had belonged This anecdote and the frank, soldier-like manner in which it was given, turned the whole current of feeling in favor of the General, and drew forth an expression of applause from all parts of the table. "For myself, said our informant, "I felt a flush on my cheek, and a thrill of pride through my bosom, and in my heart I thanked the old general for proving by this chivalrous act, that the defenders of our country were above the sordid feelings of mercenary warfare."

HOSTILITIES CONMENCED—*A grand battle.*—We learn from our N. Y. papers that on the election night, a party of Whigs, passing the Native Head Quarters, on the corner of Grand and Broadway, were desperately assaulted by the Natives, who had congregated there awaiting the return from the several Wards—[illegible] of various cheers for Franklin, which the Whigs were vociferating for their own amusement. The Natives beat the few Whigs who were there in a most shocking manner, and not satisfied with this, followed them to the opposite corner, where the Whig Head Quarters, the Broadway House, is situated and commenced a general *melee*. People were knocked down without discrimination, and an assault was made upon the house, by tearing down shutters, breaking the windows, and kicking in the doors. Soon the Whigs rallied and stood manfully on their defence, and that of their Quarters. The keeper of the Broadway House, Mr. Martin, was in great fear lest the battle should turn in favor of the assailants, and that his property would be destroyed. At this time a large and excited concourse of people had assembled, looking on with great anxiety for the result, when a party of Democrats, members of the Empire Club, who were on their way to old Tammany, learning the merits of the case, threw themselves between the combatants, and soon succeeded after some stringent forcible arguments, in quelling the riot and driving the rioters from the field.

MEANS OF WALKING UPON WATER, DISCOVERED. In Hanover, two young men, one a Swede, and the other a Norman—taking the hint from the sort of foot gear of fir planks called skies by means of which, in those northern countries, the inhabitants pass through valleys and ravines filled with snow, without sinking—have been exhibiting, in that capitol, the exploit of walking on the water by means of skies—made, however, for the latter purpose, with iron plates hollow within. Backwards and forwards, much at their ease according to the report, did the exhibitors walk and run—going through the military exercise with knapsacks at their backs—and finally drawing a boat containing eight persons—all without wetting their shoes. The Minster at War has, it is said, put a portion of the garrison of Hanover under the training of these gentlemen, for the purpose of learning what might prove so useful a military manœvre; and as M M Kelberg and Balcken propose carrying their invention into other countries, our readers will probably suspend their opinion till they have a nearer view of this novel meeting of sky and water.

STORM IN MAINE.—The Portland daily Advertiser says that it has rained almost incessantly since the commencement of the month, sometimes in torrents. On Tuesday evening the rain was accompanied with thunder and lightning. It was feared that much damage had been done by freshets. The Presumpscot and Saccarappa rivers were much swollen, and much damage had been done to mills and bridges. A part of the dam above Saccarappa bridge, and the boom below it had been carried away, and large numbers of logs had been swept off. It was feured that severalth uses would meet the same fate.

A CHANCE FOR TALENT.—Dan Marble, the Yankee Comedian, offers $500 for the best three act drama, founded on American history, and illustrative of American character, the principal part in which to be personated by himself, and adapted to his style. The selection to be made by a committee of literary gentlemen in Boston to whom all communications should be addressed under cover to Lefaver and Fish Pavilion Hotel Boston, prior to the first of June next, when the award will be made.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The British Government has presented to Professor Espy, through our late Minister, Mr Everett, a copy of a valuable work containing meteorological observations, made at various places, by order of the English government. We believe this is the first instance of this work having been presented to a private individual in this country, and shows the high estimation in which this philosopher is held in Europe.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT HARPER'S FERRY, VA.—We learn from the Spirit of Jefferson, that on Friday evening, as the agent and workmen on the Winchester and Potomac railroad attempted to remove some coal cars from the lower to the upper depot at Harper's Ferry, the trussling gave way, and buried beneath the huge mass of timber, cars, &c., Mr. Henry F. Gasker; William, son of Mr. Brown, and negro man Beverly, the porter of the cars, &c. Mr. Gasker and the son of Mr. Brown were taken from under the pile with life perfectly extinct. Mr. Brown's injuries are very great, and if he survives it will be a miracle.—Beverly, the negro man, is less injured, and as he was the first taken out, he gave information as to those who were buried beneath the ruins. Truly, this is a most unexpected and distressing calmity.

HOMEOPATHIC SUGAR.—We believe it is generally supposed, says the Albany Atlas, that the Homeopathic practitioners use common sugar to sweeten their little messes, but such is not the fact. The sugar is manufactured from milk—goat's milk is preferred, but any kind will make the sugar. The milk is taken and boiled down until small yellow coloured chrystals are deposited in the vessel, which are pulverized and form the article required. When it is thought necessary to give the patient *bogus doses* the common powdered sugar of commerce, we are informed, is administered. This is only done, we believe, when the patient has nothing to complain of, except it may be a too vivid imagination and the practice in such cases, cannot fail to recommend itself to all who have been immoderately dosed.

The Mexican Congress have issued a new tariff dated 27th September, to take effect 1st of February next. There is no essential change required in the clearances of vessels in foreign ports, and still required to observe all previous requisitions. All, and only the present ports open to foreign commerce shall remain as such. All goods free of duty now, shall remain so, in whatever vessel imported. All articles prohibited by the old tariff remain prohibited.

A GOOD PLAN.—In course of the recent lecture on China, by Fletcher Webster, Esq. the lecturer related the following in regard to one of the police regulations which prevails in the Celestial Empire:—

"A foreigner, in a great crowd, lost his gold watch. The Governor was informed of it, and said within three days it should be restored. He instantly seized the police officers more than one hundred, and locked them up in prison. He then took out one of their number, and told him, in 10 days from the time of the watch, for until this was done, his companions should not be released. Well, the family of all these officers were dependant upon them for a subsistence, so that they were all interested to discover the watch. Within the time specified it was restored, having been found in a house twenty miles distant in the country."

TRUTH.—A parent may leave an estate to his son, but how soon may it be mortgaged! He may leave him money, but how soon may it be squandered! Better leave him a sound constitution, habits of industry, an unblemished reputation, a good education, and an inward abhorrence of vice, in any shape or form; these cannot be wrested from him, and are better than thousands of gold and silver.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The editor of the Courier des Etats Unis now in Paris, admits in his letters the superior beauty of the American women, and thinks that a possibly handsome woman in America would be deemed a first rate beauty in the Metropolis.

INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.—Between May 1840 and May 1845, between 900 and 1000 persons have taken the benefit of the insolvent law, leaving debts nearly to the amount of £1,200,000. There are very little above 350,000 inhabitants on the Island.

[illegible] the murderers of Maria A. Bickford, was taken across the Long Island Railroad to Boston, turns out to be unfounded.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Cincinnati at 3 o'clock, P M on the 7th inst., there was 10 feet in the channel and rising rapidly.

At *Louisville*, on the afternoon of the 6th—the pilots report 5 feet in the Canal, and rising.

FOR THE POST.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

GENTLEMEN:—In the "Hollidaysburg Standard," of the 1st inst., you will find a communication on the subject of Canal Commissioner, which I hope you will publish entire; it may seem premature, but the 4th of March will soon come round. I am much pleased with the whole communication, and if Mr. Foster will submit to be a candidate for a second term, I am satisfied he will be triumphantly elected; he will be supported by every true friend of Pennsylvania's best interests. It is not necessary to say anything about his qualifications for the high trust committed to his care, he is too well known throughout the state to need any recommendation from me. But the question is will he suffer himself to be re-elected? In a pecuniary point of view, he could make much more salary at almost any thing else, but some person must serve; and who will best serve our good old commonwealth? I like rotation in office well enough, but prudence would dictate the propriety of always having one out of the three commissioners who was well versed in all the duties of the business of the office.—Should Mr Foster agree to be the candidate I hope the 4th of March Convention will nominate him, and if they do he will be supported by

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The writer of this after mature deliberation, is of the opinion that the interests of the Commonwealth will best be promoted by the re-nomination and re-election of Mr. FOSTER, if he will consent to serve the people another term in the post he has filled so ably and satisfactorily for the last two years.

The office of Canal Commissioner has become one of the most important in the state and foremost among the requisite qualifications to fill it properly, stands a knowledge, thorough and extensive, of our whole system of Internal Improvements. This qualification, no man possesses, in a greater degree, than Mr. FOSTER. To his experience as an Engineer in their construction, he now adds the experience of a Canal Commissioner in their management—a double qualification, combined in no other member of the present Board—indeed, in no other individual in the Commonwealth.

The fact of our public works being considered completed—the aversion of our legislature to tolerate the construction of any new work, and their laudable determination to contract the expenses of the state have put an end to the employment of engineers, as such and renders the necessity of having at least one practical engineer in the Board, almost imperative. The utility of this was rendered evident in the recent case of the destruction of the Aqueduct at Shavers Ford.—Mr. FOSTER at once repaired to the spot—planned the work—superintended its execution, and thus avoiding both unnecessary expense and delay, succeeded in restoring the suspended navigation; in a much shorter time than any one concerned had dared to hope it could be done—saving to the state and transporters, a sum, compared to which, his whole salary sinks into insignificance.

These well known facts establish beyond dispute, the superior business qualifications of Mr. Foster, and when to these we add his urbane and gentlemanly deportment to all with whom the business of his office brings him in contact, his firm and unwavering democracy, we feel that no more need be said to convince the friends of merit and of the interests of the state, of the propriety of a re nomination of the Hon. William B. Foster, by the 4th of March Convention, and to inspire them with a hope that he may be induced to sacrifice his own personal feelings and private interests to the public good, by its acceptance.

A MOUNTAINEER.

From Blackwood.

EACH LIGHT HAS ITS SHADE.

With every joy we haste to meet,
In hopefulness of pride,
There comes, with step as sure and fleet,
A shadow by its side;
And ever thus that spectre chill
With each fair bliss has speed,
And when the gladden'd pulse should thrill,
The stricken heart lies dead.

The Poet's brow the wreath entwines—
What weight falls on the breast?
Upon that sword where glory shines,
The stains of life blood rest.
So, where the rosiest sunbeam glows,
There lies eternal snow!
And Fame its brightest halo throws,
Where death lies co'd below.

THE MYSTERIOUS PACK.

(Continued.)

During this conversation, in comes Edward. He was a lad about 16 years of age, son to a cool-driver on the border—was possessed of a good deal of humor and ingenuity, but somewhat roguish, forward, and commonly very ragged in his apparel. He was about this time wholly intent on shooting the crows and birds, that alight ed in whole flocks where he fodder'd the cattle. He had brought a large old military gun, which he denominated Copenhagen, and was continually thundering away at them. He seldom killed any, if ever; but he once or twice knocked out a few feathers and after much narrow inspection, discovered some drops of blood on the snow. He was at this moment come in great haste for Copenhagen, having seen a glorious chance of sparrows, and a Robin red breast among them, feeding on a sheaf of corn stick; but hearing them talk of something mysterious, and a living pack, he pricked up his ears and was all attention. 'Faith, Alice,' said he, 'if you will let me, I'll shout it.' 'Hold your peace, you fool,' said Richard, who still held it in his hand, and gliding down the passage, edged up the parlor door, and watched the pack attentively for about two minutes. He then came back with a spring, and with looks very different from those which regulated his features as he went down. As sure as he had death to meet with he saw it stirring. 'Hold your peace, you fool,' said Richard. Edward swore again that he saw it stirring whether he really thought so, or only said so, is hard to determine. 'Faith Alice,' said he again, 'if you will let me, I'll shout it.' 'I tell you to hold your peace, you fool, said Richard. 'No,' said Edward, 'in the multitude of counsellors there is safety; and I maintain this to be your safest plan. Our master's house is consigned to our care, and the wealth that it contains may tempt some people to use stratagems. Now, if we open this man's pack, he may pursue us for damages to any amount, but if I shout it, what amends can he get of me? If there is any thing that should not be there, Lord how I will peppe it! And it it is lawful goods, he can only make me pay for the few that are damaged, which I will get at valuation; so, if none of you will acquiesce, I will take all the blame upon myself and try a shot upon it.' Richard said whatever was the consequence he would be blameless. A half delirious smile rather distorted than beautified Alice's pretty face, but Edward took it an assent to what he had been advancing, so, snatching up Copenhagen in one hand, and the candle in the other, he hasted down the passage, and without hesitating one moment, fired at the pack—'Gracious Heaven! The blood gushed on the floor like a torrent, and a hideous roar, followed by the groans of death issued from the pack. Edward dropped Copenhagen on the ground, and ran into the kitchen like one distracted.

The kitchen was dark, for he had left the candle in the parlor; so taking to the door without being able to utter a word, he ran to the hills like a wild roe, looking over each shoulder as fast as he could turn his head from the one side to the other. Alice followed as fast as she could, but lost half the way of Edward. She was all the time sighing and crying most piteously. Old Richard stood for a short space rather in a state of petrification; but, at length, after some hasty ejaculations, he went into the parlor. The whole floor flowed with blood. The pack had thrown itself on the ground; but the groans and cries had ceased, and only a kind of guttural noise was heard from it.—Knowing that something must be done, he ran after his companions and called on them to come back.—Though Edward had escaped a good way and was still persevering on, yet, as he never took long breath, he was soon all the worse for the exertion, and came so far back as he had gone when he heard Alice and Richard coming, but more slowly, and crying even more bitterly than before.

They were soon all three in the parlor, and in no little terror and agitation of mind undoubted the pack, the principal commodity of which was a stout young man, whom Edward had shot through the heart, and thus bereaved of his existance in a few minutes. To paint the feelings, or even the appearance of young Edward during this scene, is impossible; he acted little, spoke less, and appeared in a hopeless stupor; the blood of his employment continued in gulping down mouthfuls of breath, wiping his eyes, and staring at his associates. It is most generally believed, that when Edward fired at the pack, he had not the most distant idea of shooting a man; but seeing Alice so jealous of it, he thought the shout would approve of his intrepidity, and protect him from being wronged by the pedlar; and besides he had never got a chance of a shot at such a large thing in his life, and was curious to see how many folds of the pedlar's harbetary gun, which he denominated Copenhagen, would drive the drops through. The male all possible speed in extricating the corps, intending to call medical assistance, but it was too late; the vital spark was gone forever. 'Alas!' said old Richard, heaving a deep sigh, 'poor man, I am much pleased with the whole communication, and if Mr. Foster will suffer himself to be re-elected I shall be twice as much pleased at the whole affair, but some person must serve; and who will best serve our good old commonwealth? I like rotation in office well enough, but prudence would dictate the propriety of always having one out of the three commissioners who was well versed in all the duties of the business of the office.—Should Mr Foster agree to be the candidate I hope the 4th of March Convention will nominate him, and if they do he will be supported by

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A MOUNTAINEER.

he would acquire everlasting fame. So high was the young and ardent mind of Edward wrought up by this train of ideas, that he was striding up and down the floor, while his eyes gleamed as with a tint of madness. 'Oh! if I had but plenty of guns, and nothing ado but to shoot, how I would pepper the dogs!' said he with great vehemence, to the no small astonisment of his two associates, who thought him gone mad. 'What can the fool mean!' said Richard, 'what can he all at the dogs!' 'Oh! its the robbers that I mean,' said Edward. 'What Robbers, you young fool?' said Richard. 'Why, do you not think that the pedlar will come back at the dead of the night to the assistance of his friend, and bring plenty of help with him too,' said Edward. 'There is no doubt of it,' said Alice, and both stood up stiff with fear and astonishment. 'Oh, merciful heaven! what is to become of us,' said Alice again, 'what are we to do?' 'Let us trust in the Lord,' said old Richard.' 'I intend, in the first place, to trust in old Copenhagen,' said Edward, putting down the frizzel, and making it spring up again with a loud snap five or six times, 'but good Lord! what are we thinking about? I'll run and gather in all the guns in the country.'

(Concluded to-morrow.)

☞ 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 these complaints which originate in impurities of the blood, derangement of the organs of digestion, or obstructions of the insensible perspiration, has now become an everyday affair, and people do not mind being sick, 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, had the pleasantness, as well as the certainty of operation the former being a natural consequence of the coating of sugar, and the latter being attributable 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 inducements 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 chance 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. nov. 11.

Asthma, Coughs, Consumption, etc.—We again call the reader's attention to these celebrated and most excellent medicine, Wister'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

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 " "	25 "
Pit	25 "
Gallery for Colored Persons	25 "

Last night of MAZEPPA, in which Mr Preston's House VULTURE will appear.

This Evening, November 11th, 1845,
Will be presented a grand Spectacle called

MAZEPPA!

OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

After which the celebrated farce called

MY AUNT.

☞ For particulars see small bills. Curtain will rise at 7 precisely.

EDMUND SNOWDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE in the building on the North East corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.
nov11-1y

For St. Louis.
THE steamer BRUNETTE, WM DEAN, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on Wednesday, the 12th.
For freight or passage apply on board or to HOLMES & CO.,
Water street.
nov11.

Wedding Cakes,
OF the best quality, on mented of pyramid shape, and of all prices from $1 to $15 00; Fruit Cakes; Jelly Cake; Almond Cakes; Maccaronies and Pyramid Cakes of all sizes.
Vanella Cream, Rose Confectionary of all sorts.
Cream in boxes at 25 cents per box; Rose Almonds; Coconut Candy; Burnt Almonds, and Candies of all sorts. For sale wholesale and retail, by
HUNKER & DICKSON,
nov11-d4t Fifth, between Wood and Market sts.

WATCHES!
W. W. WILSON,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STS.
HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of Gentlemen's fine Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches, of the most approved manufacturers, viz: Genuine:
M J Tobias & Co, Liverpool;
Jos Johnson, Church st "
T F Cooper, London.
Also, Ladies' Gold Lever and Horizontal Watches.
Also, An excellent lot of good Common do
Also, Watch Rigging, Chains, Keys, Seals, &c.
All of which will be sold at the regular Eastern prices, (to keep trade at home) and good time guaranteed.
nov 11

Large Sale of Ready-made Clothing, Trunks, &c. at Auction.
AT M'Kenna's Phœnix Auction Mart, No. 64, Market street, between 3d and 4th, commencing to-morrow, Wednesday, November 12th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and continuing every day until all are sold.
A large lot of Winter Clothing made in the neatest and most substantial manner and the latest style, among which are superfine English and French dress coats, various colors; a great variety of over coats; pantaloons and vests of every description; hats, stocks, shirts, &c.; also a few traveling Trunks. The goods are now ready for examination; those wanting to purchase, should call before sale and mark such garments as they would wish to buy.
P M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
nov 11

Sacred Music Books.
CARMINA SACRA;
Mason's Sacred Harp;
Missouri Harmony;
Evangelical Music;
The Young Choir;
The School Singer;
The Odeon;
Cantus Ecclesiæ,
The Psalmodist;
Boston School Song Book:
For sale wholesale or retail at the lowest cash prices, by JOHN H. MELLOR,
nov11 122 Wood street.

Linseed Oil.
12 BBLS Linseed Oil, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
nov11 No 179 Libesty st.

Almanacs, Newspapers, &c. for Sale.
THE Daily Morning Post; Chronicle; Commercial Journal and Age and the Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer; Iron City; Commercial Journal and Age; Philadelphia Inquirer; the American Temperance Journal and Youths Advocate.—Also, the American Temperance Union Almanacs for 1846; Loomis' Magazine and Commission Merchants Almanacs; United States, Washington, Western Patriots German Almanacs for 1846, for sale by
ISAAC HARRIS, Agent
nov11-6td&w3t. and Com. Mer., No. 9, 5th street.

Bulk Pork.
4000 LBS New Bulk Pork; a few bbls Leaf Lard, received and for sale by
R GALWAY,
nov 11-3t head of Liberty st.

83, MARKET ST. 83.
B. E. CONSTABLE,
RESPECTFULLY requests the attention of his customers to the new stock he is now opening; 'tis his second arrival this fall, and comprises the best and newest styles of the season:
French Broche Shawles;
Turkeys and Cashmere do;
Blue blk and fine blk Satin de chene;
Chamelion changeable Satin Luxar;
Blue blk and fine blk satin stripe Armure Silks;
Rich fig'd changeable Silks—new;
Cashmere D'Ecosse, of the late styles;
Plaid Cloaking and Gala Plaid;
Mazarine Velvets for bonnets, drab do;
do Satin do do do do;
Lupen's French Merinos, A A in blk and mode colors;
Real Welch Flannels and Ladies' Vests;
Thread Laces and Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
French emb'd Collars, Irish Linens;
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons;
Bajous' Kid Gloves;
Blk Bombazines;
A large assortment of Printed Calicos, from 6¼ to 25 cents.
A full assortment of Hosiery.
A splendid lot of Whitney Blankets.
B. E. C., deems himself so favorably known, that it is needless to follow the customary plan of telling his patrons that his stock is the best, cheapest, &c, being well assured, that an in-pection will give him the preference. nov10

Lafayette Refectory,
NO. 63, WOOD STREET.
THE subribers have fitted up the above place, in superior style, and they feel assured will give comfort and satisfaction to all who may visit them.
Arrangements have been made to have a constant supply of *FRESH SHELL OYSTERS*, which will be served up to visitors and families on the shortest notice. Other luxuries, candies, fruits and pastries of the choicest kinds always on hand. Their Bar is filled with the best brands the markets can afford; and every attention paid to visitors.
Their motto is, Every luxury in its season.
Prices moderate and in reason.
nov10.1y. OGDEN & GIBSON.

Oh Yes! Oh Yes!
YOU CAN always find at G. Schneck's on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, Fresh oysters served up in every style on the shortest notice.—Also, Candies, Fruits and Pastry's of the choicest kinds. Call and see. nov 10-tf

BAGALEY & SMITH,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
18 AND 20 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
SMITH, BAGALEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Produce dealers, No 223 Market street, between 5th and 6th, North side, Philadelphia.
nov10-3m

Removal.
BAGALEY & SMITH have removed to their new warehouse, Nos 18 and 20 Wood street (east side) where they will be pleased to invite the attention of their friends and dealers generally to a large and well selected assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactures. nov10 3m

Canal Boat House.
By R. Dossett, Penn street, Pittsburgh, Penna.
BOARDING and Lodging by the day or week on the most reasonable terms. Strangers will find it to their advantage to patronize him. Persons traveling east or west, will find his house a convenient location—it is within one hundred yards of the Canal Basin, and convenient to the Forwarding Houses.
☞ Every information given to Iron Manufacturers, in all branches of the business.
☞ Home Brewed Ale can at all times be had at the bar. nov10-1y

To Consumers of Coffee.
COFFEE ROASTING—The subscriber would call the attention of hotel and boarding house keepers and others to his Coffee Roasting Machine, by being browned alike, and at so small expense as to make it an object for housekeepers to save the time and trouble which is usually lost in doing it. The fact of his having roasted for several years for our two large hotels, the Monongahela House and Exchange is sufficient recommendation of the superiority and economy of the above plan.
CHARGES—For roasting any quantity not exceeding 50 pounds, 50 cts. for roasting any quantity exceeding 50 pounds, 1 cent per pound, for roasting and grinding any quantity not exceeding 50 pounds, $100; any quantity over 50 pounds, 25 cts per pound.
He would respectfully invite keepers of hotels, boat stores and others, to call and examine for themselves.
A J BONNET, 165 Liberty st,
opposite the foot of Sixth.
☞ Roasted Coffee always on hand. nov10

SPANISH BROWN—2429 lbs. received and for sale by R. E. SELLERS,
nov10. No. 27, Wood st

OSBORN'S WATER COLORS—An assortment of these celebrated colors for sale by
R. E. SELLERS.
nov10

MOLASSES.
35 BBLS O Molasses per str. Pilot for sale by
M. B. RHEY & CO,
nov10 No. 57 Water st.

Flax Seed.
200 BUSHELS per Steamer Putnam, for sale by
M. B. RHEY & CO.
nov10

SUNDRIES.
5 KEGS Lard,
2 sacks Ginseng,
2 " Snake Root;
per str Putnam, for sale by
M. B. RHEY & CO,
nov 10 No 57 Water st.

Portable Window Blinds.
THE subscriber, having competent workmen, and a large stock of Venetian Window Blinds, will sell low. His "*Portable