The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

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

THE RAIL ROAD.—The people of Virginia are in a great state of excitement on the internal improvement question. A Convention was recently held at Fincastle, which was numerously attended by Delegates from all sections of the state. We have not seen the proceedings of the Convention, but on the return of the Delegates for the city of Richmond, a meeting was held to hear their report. It is reported as having been very generally attended. The discussion was prolonged till after midnight. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Ellis, M'Farland, Botts and Lyon.

Mr Lyon, the delegate elected at the last election to represent the city of Richmond in the Legislature, said: "His position as the Delegate of the City to the next General Assembly, had caused him to reflect with the deepest interest on some of the questions which he knew would be brought to its consideration; that he had last winter heard some of the gravest, wisest, and most considerate of our brethren of the Northwest portion of the State say they would make *one more effort* to obtain the means of outlet to market for the produce of their rich and fertile lands, and if they failed, the tie of sympathy which bound us together would be severed, and that they would thenceforward go for a *division* of the State. That when he heard *such men* speak thus of the supposed tyranny, which not only denied them all aid, *but forbade the use of their own means to extricate themselves, he felt it was incumbent on us to open a road for them to market, or permit them to obtain it as they might.* With this view, and with the hope of being able to find out some mode of accommodating the interest of the central State improvement, he had turned to the map of the State, and found all this might be done, if the Louisa Railroad could be extended from Gordonsville to Staunton, and thence to Parkersburg.—But he did not possess that minute knowledge of the topography, which would enable him to answer the question."

The importance of a railroad connection with the Ohio river at some point, was conceded on all hands. In reference to routes there was some diversity of opinion, but the difference seemed to refer more particularly to their practicability, than other considerations.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 13th, in noticing the proceedings of the Richmond meeting, says:—"If Col Crozet be right, that they cannot descend from their enormous mountain height to the valley of Little Kanawha, but must strike some higher point on the river, and thence lay down a line to an Eastern market, it does seem to us unreasonable to *force*, if it were possible, the trade of the North-west, down to the Great Kanawha, and thence across to James River, even if our central line were made. But in the absence of that work, we shall not be the dog in the manger.—We say, too, to our fellow-citizens in Richmond and on the central line, we should dispel the delusion which is broad, that we go for no improvement which looks not to ourselves; that we are asking so much, the State cannot meet our wishes and others too. No; we are willing to be taxed for every just and proper improvement, and when that spirit is acknowledged abroad, the rays of sympathy may converge from the distant counties, and the eye of jealousy be averted. Live and let live, should be our motto, in contemplating the works of internal improvement; and harmony and compromise so much desired, would give us all we should ask. We go for the central improvement, and for that to the South West; *and as we can do nothing for the North West, in the name of peace and good will, let them help themselves*"

It is plain that the people of Richmond are in favor of granting the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road right, of way through Virginia to such point on the Ohio river as shall be desired by the people of the northwest. The whole spirit of the proceedings of the Richmond meeting goes to prove conclusively that the Legislature will at its next session pass such a law as will meet the approbation of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. The right of way to Pittsburgh, is opposed by many persons upon the ground that the Legislature of Virginia will not grant the Company permission to construct the road through that state, and that it cannot therefore be extended beyond Cumberland. This is a great mistake. The signs of the times all indicate a compromise in Virginia which will secure for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road a law as liberal in its provisions as they could desire. Let those who oppose the right of way to Pittsburgh under the impression that the Rail road will never be made west of Cumberland, unless made to this city, enquire a little more particularly in reference to public sentiment on the subject in Virginia, and also as to the means of the company to make the road to either of the points named, and we feel assured that their views must undergo a change. It is highly important to Pennsylvania, especially to the improvements of the state, that every citizen should inform himself well on this important question, and that he should make his views known to the representatives of the people.

If we now refuse the right of way to Pittsburgh and force the company to adopt one of the Virginia Routes, it will be ruinous to the best interests of Pennsylvania; destructive to the main line of her improvements, and will effectually cripple the commerce of her western emporium. Every well wisher of Pennsylvania, should give the subject a calm and through investigation, and before it is too late, let his voice be heard in favor of granting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company right of way to Pittsburgh.

FIRE AT SACO, MAINE.—A fire broke out at Saco at an early hour of Tuesday morning, on Maine street, destroying the grocery store occupied by Charles Nutter, a dwelling house occupied by two families, and owned by Mr Thurston, Saco. Bank's Hotel was with difficulty saved, with about $200 damages. A provision store and paint shop, owned by Messrs Watson & Wentworth, of Gorham, was destroyed, also two harness makers' shops, occupied by Messrs Moody and Huse. The latter was insured.

FLORIDA ELECTION.—The "Floridian" of the 1st, states that; so far as the returns have been received Cabell, (Whig) was 37 votes ahead of Brockenborough; but that several returns were yet to come in officially, which would elect Brockenbrough by 111 majority. The "Floridian" says: If no further returns are received by next Tuesday, Mr Cabell, will have, according to those now in, 37 majority, and must be declared elected; but doubts if he will take his seat, under the circumstances.

There is being constructed at the Navy Yard, Washington, a very neat and beautiful little steam engine, for the Naval School at Annapolis. This is a very good idea, for it is quite important that these young men should thoroughly understand the power of steam and the working of engines.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THE POST OFFICE.—This has become one of the most valuable branches of the government, says the N. Y. Sun. The reduction postage has made it a fiscal agent for the people. Money to almost any amount can now be forwarded from one section of the Union to the other for a mere trifle. How important is it, therefore, that the mail should be in good hands, and thoroughly protected, that most responsible persons should be appointed in all offices; and that the character should be irreproachable? There is a growing disposition among the people generally to forward money by mail, and we should not be astonished to find it become the most popular means of remittance. In forwarding bank bills they ought to be cut in two, sending each half in separate letters, mailed at different times, and retaining the name and date of each.

NEW ZEALAND.—The Baltimore *Patriot* says: We have received a New Zealand paper of the 7th June, in which we find a long account of a fight between the Natives and British troops, under the command of Col W Hulme, commanding the force at Bay of Islands. The British force, consisted of the North Star and Hazard, and the 58th and 99th regiments. The contest took place on the 8th May, and the English commander claims a great victory, but he reports 13 killed, and 2 officers and 36 seamen, marines and soldiers wounded—showing that there was pretty sharp work on the part of the natives.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It has recently been decided by the Treasury Department that Congregations of Churches are associations for Philosophical and Literary purposes, and that their apparatus (which term is defined to mean 'things provided as means to a end,' including materials for building and furnishing an edifice) may be imported free of duty, under the fifth division of the Tariff.

CALIFORNIA.—This country is represented, says a New Orleans paper, by a gentleman just arrived from California, as in a state of quasi independence—every existing circumstance those going to show that the country has swung loose from its moorings of Mexican dominion, and that its affiliation with the U. S. Government is inevitable.

The U. S. snag-boats have been operating very successfully for some time past on the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers. During the month of September they raised 274 snags, removed 1,026 snags blasted 13 stumps and felled 907 impending trees.

SNOW.—The snow was so deep at Cayuga Bridge, New York, on Sunday, that the Engines was unable to drag the train, and had to go on with the baggage car alone. The snow was said to be 18 inches deep, and and all the trains were several hours behind.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The receipts from the use of the telegraph, between Baltimore and Washington, are now at the rate of about two thousand dollars a year, which pays its expenses. During the session there will be, of course, a great increase of income from this source.

THE MICHIGAN MURDER.—It will be recollected that, some weeks since, George Wells attempted to murder Mr. Lewis A Hall, at Monroe, Michigan Wells has been sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years; he is only twenty-two years of age, and very respectably connected.

England, France, Russia and America.

(Translated for the Courier & Enquirer from the Schnell Post.)

PARIS, 1st October, 1845.

I, once more take up the visit of the Queen of England at Eu, for I consider it too important an event to be treated only lightly. You may have received by the English, French and German papers—especially the Times and Standard and the Debats, these three different points of information: 1st. That the visit of Queen Victoria in Germany was no *visite de cour*, *nouvelle*; but that it had a political intention.—2d. That the sudden appearance of Victoria in France gave a new turn to European diplomacy. All of this, it is true, is not clearly printed in those papers, but any one who investigates and scrutinizes may read it plainly between the lines. I may, therefore, be permitted to return to this event which is of importance to America.

The policy of Europe is (the most decided since 1793.) is divided into two sections, to wit: The policy of the Continent and that of England. Whenever the Continent was in disunion, the policy of England gave victory to the party she befriended. But when the Continent was in harmony and threatened to oppose England, she contrived to create so many differences between the several continental powers, that every time the old proverb, "*diride et impera*," prevailed true, and the policy of England dominated over that of the Continent. This supremacy of the policy of England over the continental powers appeared on every occasion; when the peace of Amiens was broken, although this was a special contest between France and England, yet all Europe was involved in the murderous war that followed that breach of peace. Talleyrand who had sufficient opportunity to convince himself of the weight and importance of this supremacy which even lamed Napoleon's gigantic genius.—Talleyrand it was, who from his experience during the republic, the empire and the restoration, immediately after the revolution of July, with all the power of conviction, communicated to Louis Philippe the following as his views, "That France of 1830 could preserve herself against all jealousy and hostile Europe, only by means of the most intimate alliance with England, by perfectly consenting to England's policy, in order thus to execute Napoleon's plan as exhibited in his famous discourse with Lord Whitworth in 1802; whose object it was to dominear over the world, in conjunction with England, the sea being left to England and the Continent to France. Even on his death bed, when Louis Philippe came to see the expiring minister, the latter collected all his strength and said, Sir! Preserve the alliance with England above everything! Thus arose that recent turn of French policy by which France, which had up to 1830, always more or less opposed England, suddenly became a friend and ally of the very government with which those bitter recollections were united by the memories of Cressy, Azincourt and Waterloo. This alliance had been loosened by Thiers' extravagancies in 1840; but the King, together with all judicious statesmen of France, then recognized the old truth, that along with England, all the rest of Europe would be opposed to France. They yielded, and, from the 20th of October, 1840, when the Ministry of Guizot took the lead, all the steps and actions of the government were seen to be interwoven with the red thread of the English alliance.

As there are two kinds of policy in Europe; so each of them has its certain intention as well as its leading ideas of the day; England's policy being based principally upon her commerce and industry, and the policy of the continent, placing the traditions, the relations and the interests of the ruling families above every thing. From the respective bases it appears why at this moment two ideas govern the policy on either side, and indeed on the part of England the fixed idea is predominant; that a war with N. America was sooner or later unavoidable, while the policy of the continent involves the puzzling question, what will be the condition of France and Europe generally after the decease of Louis Phillipe!

These two ideas are at this moment the principal lever of European policy, and both stand in close connexion with the rapid progress of Victoria. France has been the most disinterested friend of N. America ever since her political existence, and it may well be said that America is yet under part of her obligations to France.

France had an active hand in the establishment of the republic, and she finished by ceding to N. America Louisiana, so important to the Union as the means of ruling over the Gulf of Mexico.

America may no more cherish any feelings of gratitude towards France, because a long time has elapsed since those events, and the remark may be made, that France was influenced in her course by enmity against England. But independantly of this it is unquestionable that the enmity of France against England was of great advantage to America, and the English statesmen' who could see only two dangerous enemies and rivals on the globe, Russia and North America, at length thought of depriving these two enemies of the friendship and aid of France, and of restoring by a close English and French alliance the threatened political balance in favor of England.

This alliance has been aimed at by both countries since 1840, and although it appears as yet, only in the cool forms of an *entente cordiale*, it is in secret very intimate, and its is only for some important considerations, partly for public opinion, and the old nations hatred of the two nations—partly that no apprehensions may be awakened among the other European powers—that those apparently cool forms are kept up. While England in the anticipation of an unavoidable war with North America, thus made sure of the friendship of France, to depend upon her neutrality and in case of a defeat, on her assistance; the other powers and especially Austria, Prussia and Russia, saw with apprehensions, the English French alliance arise, grow and gain importance.

The reasoning of the Continental Governments, and especially Metternich, is nearly this—

"The policy of Louis Philippe certainly is in favor of peace. The care for his own existence and the foundation of his new dynasty induced him to keep under close duress the revolution which questioned every thing, and to preserve peace externally and internally. But who guarantees to us the continuance of this policy of peace after his death? Even the warlike and ambitious Duke of Orleans made us fear, and by his death our apprehensions have not been removed but only changed and increased. Every period of Regency in any country has been dargerous; the stratagems of parties have always been more active under a Regency, and the authority of the government weaker. The Duke of Nemours, the least military and ambitious sons of the King, will be Regent in consequence of a law passed by the Chambers. But this law, like all the rest, may be recalled by the Chambers or easily modified; every deputy by virtue of the parliamentary right of motion, can bring forward a motion or proposal. It is not only probable, but even certain, that the political parties of France, calculating on the old dissension among the family of Orleans, as proved by history, will establish an opposition to the regent *Nemours* in the other princes of the house; that the dynasty opposition will protect the Duchess of Orleans as mother and natural regent, and that the military party will adhere to *Joinville* the seaman fond of deeds. *Nemours*, moreover, is unpopular, which promotes these divisions. If once official France is thus split in personal factions there will be no conservatives, no left (gauche) in the Chambers, but the Nemours party, the Joinville party and the Duchess of Orleans. If the two latter parties unite, and thus gain a majority, it is an easy matter to modify on some suitable occasion by a resolution of the Chambers, the law of Regency, and to nominate Prince Joinville and the Duchess of Orleans as Regents. These new Regents, then, of course must act in a way contrary to what the former has done, and thus the policy of France hitherto in favor of peace might assume a disposition for war and conquest, doubly dangerous to Europe if protected by an alliance with England and her cooperation. The inviolable alliance being broken up, the political, social and religious movement in the interior of Europe having increased, it only needs a war for the glowing lava to break out, and the political state of Europe to be overthrown.

Thus reasoning, the northern powers resolved to agree about common measures after the death of Louis Philippe, and for any change in the policy of France that may arise from it. There view also was to loosen the alliance between France and England, to draw England to the side of the northern powers, and to settle with her even now, those questions, which like the marriage of Queen Isabella, the difference between Turkey and Greece, the anarchy in Syria, &c. may before long endanger the peace of Europe. Metternich with the whole suite of his Diplomatic Chamers at Court and State, proceeded towards the Rhine, the King of Prussia with his ministers, and a train of German princes, Russian diplomatists, and observers of all nations arrived there likewise and the Queen of England with indispensable Aberdeen, was not only invited but begged to come to the Rhine. Two considerations induced the Queen to accept the invitation, one was a matter of the Cabinet, involving the plan of reducing the customs union to abandon the projected protective tariff system, most injurious to England's industry—the other was a private concern of the Queen. She had been soliciting for some time the title of Royal Highness for the house of Coburg, and the German league had proved any thing but obliging in this respect; she now hoped to remove the difficulties by her appearance—nay, to cut at once the Gordian knot of German etiquette by the presence of a Coburg by her side as the spouse of the ruler of England. But she was disappointed in both expectations; for on the one hand, Prussia, as the organ of the customs' union, could not without forsooring a schism on the part of the southern states of Germany, consider herself authorized to make any concession in favor of England; and, on the other hand, Prince Albert on many occasions was obliged to take his place after the Austrian Archduke, and to occupy a lower rank than he was accustomed to in England—in circumstance which most painfully wounded the feeling of the Queen. Thus the overtures of Prussia and Austria failed with the Queen—the English ministers was satisfied with rejecting the dogmatic expositions of prince Metternich by a "very well," but he did not think proper to give a decisive answer, and the parties separated with mutual antipathy.

In the greatest excitement, *Victoria* hastened to Eu, and there in intimate discourse communicated to Louis Philippe everything that had been projected and discussed on the Rhine. The consequence of this communication was a closer union of the English and French alliance; and an open difference between the French and Prussian governments. The "*Journal des Debats*," the organ of the Court and Cabinet, generally cautious and moderate, suddenly came out in bitter sarcasm against the King of Prussia, his vanity, ignorance and his follies bearing the character of the middle age. It also exhausted itself in malignant mockery at the arrange ments of the festivities of the Rhine, and freely said that the intention with which the Queen had been invited to the Rhine had entirely failed (*tout a fait manque*). This newspaper war against Prussia is going on, and but yesterday the Debats gave an ably written article, in which it explained why Frederic Wilhelm (William) encouraged, from political reasons, the religious movement in the beginning, and why he opposes it now from fear for his throne. The French Ambassador to Berlin, *Marquis of Dalmatia*, has been in France for some time, and the Prussian Ambassador, *Count Arnim*, has been absent from Paris for the last four months. No war, it is true, will arise from this state of affairs; but nevertheless the difference between France and Prussia may have some serious consequences,—although it has been maintained, within the last few days, that the King of Prussia, naturally alarmed at the possible consequences, was willing to yield, to give his people a constitution, and to unite himself with France as closely as possible. It has even been asserted that Humboldt has been specially charged with the business of reconciliation. Suffice it to say, that the English and French alliance has become very intimate by these events and that the consequences are likely to appear soon.

The "Journal des Debats" a few days after the visit of the Queen at Eu, produced an article about Ireland, admonishing the people of that country never to turn to the continent for help, but to hope for the best from the Government of England and especially from the well-meaning intentions of the ministry of Peel—Aberdeen. But eight days after the *Debats* gave another article still more illustrative of the present policy of France. The article reads thus:—"A cry of war between America and Mexico has been raised; although it is not believed that the threats will be followed by acts, yet it would be well for us to be prepared for any thing. North America presents her ambitious plans for conquering all the American continent. She began by the annexation of Texas by which she divides Mexico, and a war will give her a welcome pretence for possessing herself of all Mexico. Soon the smaller states will follow, and the monopoly of the Isthmus of Panama fall into the hands of North America. *Europe shall not tolerate this*, nor shall North America so increase, or the indepence of Europe might sooner or later be wedged in by the two Colossuses of *Russia and North America* and suffer from their oppression." Suffice it to say, that from the whole article there appeared this one truth; in case of a war between England and America, France will first, by way of intervention; show herself the moral ally of England and if her intervention should not avail, fight against the Union, by the side of England.

Events will prove this assertion true. But now are you pleased with the "Journal des Debats" getting frightened at the Russian Colossus of sixty two millions of inhabitants; at the American Colossus of some twenty millions of population, apprehending danger for the independence of Europe from these countries, which are only about developing themselves and fully engaged in their own internal affairs—and overlooking as that paper does entirely the English Colossus of one hundred millions, a government which even at the present time extends its arms over the whole globe, and which is from the narrowness of its mother Island, compelled to mingle in the affairs of others, for its own existance.

But Russia and North America being rivals of England, France has adopted the policy of England instead of that of the Continent, and thus far the "Debats" reasons quite correctly.

These are the observations and illustrations which I thought a proper appendix to the stray Progress of Queen Victoria, and which I present to your readers for an examination from an American point of view.

A Fact worth Knowing.—It may not be generally known that the unparalleled success of the Clickener Sugar Coated Vegetable Purgative Pill, is owing in a great degree to the method of compounding it. Other remedies operate upon the system generally, and without any reference to the particular complaint they are intended to cure. Hence, if the difficulty happens to be seated in the stomach or bowels, so as to come mechanically in actual collision with the medicine, the patient may perchance experience a temporary relief. But the Clickener Pill has a searching power; and one or more of its ingredients must enter into the circulation of the blood and go directly to the seat of the disease. For this extraordinary quality it is indebted, as we before intimated, to that peculiar chemical process which enables the inventor to extract the essential virtue of each particular article which enters into the composition, and reject those which are valueless or injurious, for it is an undoubted fact though known only to few, that every vegetable production is more or less infected by extraneous substances which contravene its medicinal effects. The slightest error in this particular might serve to prolong our misery, and shorten the duration of our existence. Then do not hesitate to choose the Clickener Sugar Coated Vegetable Pill, because you are certain of a remedy which will not injure you, if it does not cure.

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, put 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. 18.

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.

nov 18

To Plasterers.

2000 BUSHELS of Plasterers' Hair for sale at S. M'CLURKEN'S.
nov 13-3t No 96 Wood street.

A School Room Wanted.

ANY person having a room to let, on the first, second or third story, suitable for a Female School, can have an opportunity of renting it advantageously, by calling at this office. nov15.

To the Ladies.

OPENING this day, another lot of Broche Shawls. Also, on hand, a few splendid French Broche Long Shawls, (all wool) which will be sold a great bargain, at the New York store.
W. H. GARRARD,
nov13 79 Market street.

83 MARKET STREET 83

Landed on the last from the Caledonia steamer at Boston.

RECEIVED and opened this day a lot of hand some Gala Plaids—large and small patterns—very desirable and new patterns and high colors.
nov15 B. E. CONSTABLE.

PRINTERS' INK.

15 KEGS Johnson's Printing Ink just received and for sale by
B A FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
nov 13 cor 6th and Wood st.

PARIS WHITE

5 CASES Paris White just received and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
nov 13 cor 6th and Wood sts.

A DANCING ACADEMY.

MADAME BLAQUE respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has arrived from the East, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties of her Dancing School.—The latest and most fashionable Dances, to be learnt, the Minuet de la Cour, as danced at the Courts of England and France; the BOHEMIAN POLKA, as danced by Martins; the MAZURKA, LA CACHUCA, THE POLKA, COTILIONS, &c., &c., will be taught.

Madame B.'s Rooms are now considered, and will be open for the reception of those ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of being instructed in the above dances, on Wednesday evening the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the gentlemen, and on Friday, 21st, at 3 o'clock p. m for the ladies.

The days of tuition for the gentlemen, are as follows every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.—For the ladies: every Friday from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M and Saturdays from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. and from 3 to 5 o'clock, P M.

LA FAYETTE ASSEMBLY ROOMS are situate on Fourth street, two doors from the Hay Scales.—Madame B. will rent the above named rooms for public and private supper parties, Concerts, Soirees &c., &c.

The above rooms are finished and fitted up in the most novel; elegant and approved style, with dressing rooms, and every convenience for the accommodation of visitors, and are now open for inspection.

Madame B. will commence a series of Cotillion Parties on Friday, the 22th of November, to continue through the winter.

The ladies will be ticketed.

Those gentlemen who are desirous of subscribing, will favor Madame B. by calling at her rooms.

The Rooms can be had on reasonable terms.
nov 13-tf.

LIFE INSURANCE—Capital $2,500,000.

THE insured entitled to participate of profits of both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society. London.

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BANKERS.

The Merchants Bank of New York.

SOLICITOR,

William Van Hook, Esq., 39, Wall street.

The following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a *Savings Bank* with life insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Treasurers, available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Traveling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of life assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These proofs will at each division be paid in cash if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates for life with profits' are lower than those of any other foreign company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution, their tables of rates, their distribution of profits, and the faculties afforded by their loan department, before deciding to insure elsewhere. J LEANDER STARR,
General agent

☞ The subscriber, being duly appointed Agent for the above named Institution, will give any information required, and receive applications for insurance, at the counting-room of Atwood, Jones & Co., Water street. WM. P JONES.
nov 18-1aw3m

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 "

Benefit of Messrs. GRIERSON and JOHNSON.

This Evening, November 18th, 1845,

Will be performed the splendid Drama entitled the

DAUGHTER;
OR THE
REJECTED LOVER.

Master Johnson will appear on the Tight Rope.

1st night of the Farce of the MUMMY.

During the evening there will be a number of Songs and Dances.

The whole to conclude with the admired drama of
MOBB THE OUTLAW.

☞ For particulars see small bill.

☞ Doors open at ½ past 6 o'clock, curtain will rise at 7 precisely. nov18.

ASSIGNEES SALE,

Of the Balance of a Retail Country Store.

A T M'Kenna's Phœnix Auction Mart, No 64 Market street, Simpson's Row, between 3d and 4th streets, on Thursday next, November 20th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by order of Assignees, the following articles of fancy and staple Dry Goods, being the balance of a Retail Country Store, viz: Fancy double milled cassimeres, do silk and satin vesting; silk and brocha shawls, for winter; plaid shawls and handkerchiefs; zenobia cloths; mous de laines, various patterns; alpaccas; silk hats; footing and laces; cap patterns; silk velvet; bobbinett and edgings; straw, silk and plush bonnets, Orleans cloth, embroidered thibet and merino shawls; worsted edgings; gloves and mitts; childrens gloves and mitts; artificial flowers and rousette; figured alpaccas; do merino; gum and webb suspenders; cassimets and broad cloths; boots, shoes, &c.
P. M'KENNA.
nov18 Auctioneer.

Two Horse Family Carriage and Buggy AT AUCTION.

AT 2 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, 20th inst., in front of Davis' Auction Store, corner of Wood and 5th streets, will be sold, one good two Horse 2nd hand Family Carriage, with moveable front and seats for six persons, and may be examined at Patterson's Livery Stable at any time previous to the day of sale.

Also, one good strong Buggy, which may be seen in front of the Auction Rooms, on Thursday morning.
nov13 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

Shawls Shawls!!

JUST received superior French Brocha; printed Cashmere; Turkeri; Andalusia; plain and embroidered Thibet; Ombre; Embroidered and plain Woolen Shawls, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited.
SHEA & PENNOCK.
nov18.

Gala Plaids and Clookings.

15 PACKS Gala Plaids, superior quality and very desirable styles; Plaid Woolen Clookings; shaded Woolen Clookings, received by this morning's Express
SHEA & PENNOCK.
nov18

Hosiery! Hosiery!

PURCHASERS will find at *SHEA & PENNOCK'S* a full supply of heavy, plain and rib'd English silk Hose; heavy plain spun Hose; heavy plain fleecy lined spun silk Hose; superfine Merino and Woolen ½ Hose, Cashmeres; Cheviot; Alpacas; Worsted; Woolen and Lambs Wool do., together with an extensive assortment of children's Hosiery.
nov18.

Æolian Attachment.

TWO new Improved Grand action Piano Fortes, with Coleman's Æolian Attachment, just finished and for sale by F. BLUME,
Cor of Penn and St Clair sts, opposite Ex. Hotel.
nov17.

Piano Fortes.

A LARGE and splendid assortment of new improved grand action Piano Fortes, on hand and for sale by F. BLUME,
Cor. Penn and St. Clair sts., opposite Ex. Hotel.
nov17.

N. B. The above instruments are warranted to stand any climate, and keep in order as long as any manufactured. They will be sold low for cash,
F. BLUME.

Scotch Winkey.

1 PUNCHEON of Scotch Whiskey on tap. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
P. C. MARTIN,
nov17 60 Water st.

Sweet Potatoes.

25 BARRELS of Sweet Potatoes on hand and for sale by
P C MARTIN,
nov 17 60 Water st.

Bordeaux Almonds.

400 LBS. of fine soft shell Almonds, for sale by
P. C. MARTIN,
nov17 60 Water st.

BRAZIL NUTS.

2 BALES Brazil or Cream Nuts, for sale by
P C MARTIN,
nov 17. 60 Water st.

Wines and Liquors.

PURE Wines and Liquors of every kind always on hand, and will be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers. Country merchants and the public in general are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere at 60, Water street.
(nov 17) P. C. MARTIN.

Groceries, &c.

A FULL assortment of Groceries, Spices, Fruits, &c., always on hand and for sale low by
P. C. MARTIN,
nov 17 60 Water street.

Forrett's Cheap Music.

CHIMES' QUADRILLES.—Dennet astore.
Queen's Dances.—Love Not.
Songs from Sonambula.—Fairy Balls.
" " Nonin.—Love's Young Dream.
Operatic Gems.—Leonora Quadrilles.
Bagley's Songs.—Lover's Songs,
Received and for sale by J H MELLOR,
nov17. 122, Wood street.

Almanacs for 1846.

THE United States Almanac for 1846. Printed after the German form, Philadelphia edition.
The Washingtn Almanac for 1846. Printed after German form.
The German Farmers' and Mechanic's Almanac for 1846.
Elton's Funny Almanac for 1846.
Elton's Comic Almanac for 1846.
Crockett's Almanac for 1846.
The Magazine Almanac for 1846; calculated by Sanford C Hill.
Also, the Pittsburgh Almanac for 1846; by Sanford C Hill.
The above, with a large assortment of School Books, Wall Paper, Slates, Wrapping and Writing Paper, for sale by CHAS. H. KAY,
nov17 cor. of Wood and 3d st.

EAST'S REPORTS.

REPORTS of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, with tables of the names and principle matters by Edward Hyde East, Esq., new edition with notes, &c by G. M. Wharton.
For sale by C. H. KAY, Bookseller.
nov 17 cor. 3d and Wood sts.

Ingersall's History of the Late War.

AN Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States and Great Britain, declared by Act of Congress the 13th of June 1812 and concluded by Peace the 16th Feb. 1815, by Charles J Ingersoll.
For sale by C. H. KAY,
nov17 corner of Wood and 3d sts.

Sundries.

20 BBLS N C Tar;
15 bags Pepper;
5 bbls Crushed Sugar, "Lovering's;"
100 matts Cassia;
3 casks E Salts,
25 boxes Almond, Palm and Toilet Soaps;
Received and for sale by H. LAMBERT,
nov17 100 Liberty st.

Coffee.

307 BAGS Green Rio receiving this day by canal and for sale by
H. LAMBERT,
nov17 100 Liberty st.

Fish.

50 BBLS No 3 South Mackerel;
19 half bbls large no 1 "
5 bbls no 1 Salmon;
50 boxes Scaled Herrings;
Receiving and for sale by H. LAMBERT.
nov17 100 Liberty st.

COOK'S BULLETIN OF NEW WORKS.

85 Fourth Street.

LECTURES on the English Comic Writers, by Wm. Hazlett, (Library of Choice Reading, No 26.)

The Vicar of Wakefield, a tale by Oliver Goldsmith (Library of Choice Reading, No 23.)

The Slave of the Mine, or the Stolen Heir, a thrilling Romance, by Mark Marvel. Only 12½c.

The cruizer of the Mist, by Prof Ingraham, No 78. This is one of the best Novels from the pen of the above celebrated author.

Living Age, No 76.

The Pennsylvania Law Journal, for October; devoted to the Diffusion of Legal Intelligence Published Monthly. Subscriptions received and single numbers for sale.

Penny Magazine, No 14.
nov 17.

Now is the time for Bargains

AT THE

"NEW YORK STORE,"

CASHMERES, Paris Reps, M. de Laines and Alpacas, direct from New York.
W. H. GARRARD,
nov12 79, Market street.

BAGALEY & SMITH,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

13 AND 22 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

GEORGE OGDEN. SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

OGDEN & SNOWDEN,

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY, OGDEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS

AND Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, and Lythargе, corner of Wood and Second sts, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov 13 1y.

Hauel's Eau Divine de Venus and NYMPH SOAP.

COMPOSED of an Eastern Botanical Discovery of surpassing efficacy for rendering the skin soft and fair, as well as imparting a delicate roseate hue to the cheek and lips. As a creator and conservator of that most distinguished charm of female loveliness, a transparent fair skin, Jules Hauel's Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus, may be said to exert an almost magical power. Composed for the most part of Oriental Balsamic Plants, to the utter exclusion of all mineral admixture, it is distinguished medicinally for its extremely bland, purifying and soothing action on the skin, and by acting on the pores and minute secretory vessels, expels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and, by this method alone, effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, freckles, sunburn and other unsightly cutaneous visitations, so inimical to female loveliness. Its constant use will change the most bilious complexion into one of radiant whiteness; while on the neck, hands and arms it bestows a delicacy and fairness, which its continued use will happily protect, with every appearance of youthful charm, to the most advanced periods of life.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash, during traveling or exposure to the sun, dust or harsh wind, and after the injurious degree of heat felt in crowded assemblies.

To gentlemen afflicted with tenderness of the skin in shaving, the use of Nymph Soap will be found to allay all cuticular irritation occasioned by numerous soaps or cream, or the climate, which like that on the United States where the variation of the weather sets aside all chances of calculations, and were exhalations and damp, together with rough wind, exist throughout a great portion of the year, the Nymph Soap or Eau Divine de Venus has proved invaluable preservative of the skin, and from its extraordinary efficacy, deserves a place among the household treasures of every family.

The above valuable toilet article is prepared by Jules Hauel 46 South Third st. Philadelphia, and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co, wholesale & retail Agents for Pittsburgh and the West, corner of 6th and Wood streets. nov15

FOR SALE.

FIVE Farms of various sizes and prices in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Fifteen lots of ground, 40 feet by 200, near the village of Spring Garden, (Voglley's Run.)

Two neat dwellings near the Canal, Liberty st.

One lot and dwelling house on Penn st.

Two lots of ground on Pike st.

Four lots of ground on Liberty st.

A number of Lots to lease in the 5th ward for 15 years. Apply to
BLAKELY & MITCHEL.

For Sale,

TWO Lots of Ground in Flemming's plan of Lots, on Sandusky st, in Allegheny City; these lots are in a desirable situation for building on, as they belong to a widow lady whose object is to have the interest annually, a very small sum on the purchase money will be required, and the balance may remain for a number of years, secured on the property Title good and without any incumbrance.
Apply to
nov 14 BLAKELY & MITCHEL.

FOR SALE.

13 LOTS of Land on Charties Creek, containing from 6