THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1846.

Allegheny County Democratic Ticket.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Jr.,
of Bradford county.

Congress,
WILSON M'CANDLESS, *of Peebles.*

Senate,
THOMAS HAMILTON, *of Pittsburgh.*

Sheriff,
RODY PATTERSON, *of Lawrenceville.*

Prothonotary,
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, *of Allegheny.*

Assembly,
SAMUEL W. BLACK, *of Pittsburgh.*
ROBERT H. KERR, *of Allegheny.*
JOHN H. M'ELHENNY, *of Jefferson.*
JOSEPH COOPER, *of Moon.*

Commissioner for 3 years,
ROBERT DONALDSON, *of Wilkins.*

Commissioner for 1 year,
WM. BRYANT, *of Pittsburgh.*

Auditor for 3 years,
WILLIAM EWING, *of Robinson.*

Auditor for 1 year,
N. PATTERSON, *of Birmingham.*

Coroner,
LEWIS WEYMAN, *Allegheny.*

Are You Assessed?

If not, attend to it immediately—lose not a moment. Examine the assesment in each ward in the city, and each township in the county, and don't go away until you *see* your name there. The law requires each voter to be assessed at least *ten days* before the next general election, and pay a State or County Tax, otherwise he will be deprived of his vote. Democrats, be sure and see to this matter *before* the 3d day of October.

Supply Yourselves with Tickets.

We request our Democratic friends in the various townships to call at the office of the Daily Post immediately, and supply themselves with tickets. This matter should not be neglected, by any means.

Facts! Stubborn Facts!

As we anticipated, some of Mr. Hampton's friends yesterday denied the statement made in the *Post*, in regard to that gentleman being employed as counsel on one side, and receiving a fee from the other. Many whigs who knew Mr. H.'s *penchant* for money, considered it just such a transaction as he would be guilty of. "Facts are stubborn things," and those who hate the truth are ever ready to stifle facts. We invite Mr. Hampton's friends to call at this office, and we will take pleasure in showing them the documents upon which our article was predicated. Unless they do this we shall take it for granted that they are *afraid* to go into an investigation of the charges. If Mr. Hampton possesses half the candor that he does cunning, he will at once come out over his own proper signature and set himself *rectus in curia*. As the matter now stands, the public must look upon him as a disgraced and dishonored man; and if he again appears at the bar, he has more brass in his composition than his prototype, the celebrated "Oily Gammon."

Some persons may perhaps think this is a small matter to introduce into a public newspaper, but we are of a different opinion. It is the right as well as the duty of the newspaper press to canvass the acts and opinions of candidates for office. If a man in his professional capacity, has done a disgraceful act, *the public should know it*, and then they will be enabled to place a proper estimate upon his morals. We know that hard things are often said of the lawyers, and some suppose any foul transaction they may engage in is a part of their profession. But this is a mistaken idea. A lawyer can be expelled from the bar at any time for unprofessional conduct. How far Mr. Hampton has laid himself liable to be thus summarily treated we leave to the public to judge.

We shall recur to this matter again.

The Compromise Act and the Tariff of 1846.

The ridiculous rodomontade of the federal papers in regard to the disastrous operations of the Tariff of 1846, before it has actually gone into operation, is enough to frighten half the old women in christendom! We do not pretend to assert that that Tariff is perfect in *all* its features—far from it. It has many radical defects, which at the next session of Congress can be easily corrected by the democratic majority. But we do say that it comes nearer being correct in all its details than the Compromise Act of 1832, of which Henry Clay was the father, or the Tariff of 1842, which the whig party has adopted as their own dear bantling.

Ever since the organization of our Federal Government, there has been no question that has engaged the attention of its citizens to half the extent as that of the Tariff. The discussion of this question has given rise to no little excitement and bad feeling,—it has distracted and divided parties—and had it not been for the lion-hearted JACKSON, it would have broken assunder the chains that bind this mighty union. The question should at all times be discussed calmly and dispassionately.

The Compromise Act, of which the Ajax Telemon of whiggery, HENRY CLAY, was the founder, was in existence from 1833 to 1842, or about nine years. It was an *ad valorem* Tariff, as every person is aware who has ever examined its features. It afforded only a protection of 20 per cent., which is about *one* third less than the Tariff of 1846.—Speaking of the Compromise Act, Mr. Clay said:

"'What are the other principles of this act?—Fist, there is the principles that a fixed ad valorem duty shall prevail and be in force at all times.—For one, I am willing to abide by that principle. There are certain vague notions afloat as to the utility and necessity of specific duties and discriminations, which I am persuaded arise from a want of a right understanding of the subject. We have had the ad valorem principle practically in force ever since the compromise act was passed, and there has been no difficulty in administering the duties of the treasury on that principle.

"'It was necessary first to ascertain the value of the goods, and then to impose the duty on them; and from the commencement of the act to this day, the ad valorem principle has been substantially in operation. Compare the difference between the specific and ad valorem system duties, and I maintain that the latter is justly entitled to the preference.'"—*2d Mallory's Life of Clay* 548, *and 2d Greely* 537-8.

This is all very fine, indeed, and shows a striking difference between the opinions of the great Kentucky Statesman and his most obsequious admirers in this region. Mr. Clay, on more than one occasion, avowed his sentiments in favor of the Compromise Act—in fact, on that measure he staked his political fortunes—he adhered to it with pertinacious fidelity. Before leaving the Senate, on the 15th of February, 1842, he offered a resolution declaring "that in the adjustment of a Tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, *the principles of the Compromise act generally should be adhered to;* and that especially a maximum rate of *ad valorem* duties should be established, which there ought to be as little departure from as possible." Again, in his Southern speeches and letters during the late Presidential campaign, Mr. Clay continued to eulogise the Compromise Act in the most fulsome manner. In a speech made at Charleston S. C., in April, 1844, more than eighteen months after the passage of the Tariff of 1842, he declared that "he had been active in effecting the compromise of 1833," and "he felt it an obligation of honor to adhere to it in good faith, and he challenged the most diligent search of the records to shew that he had ever countenanced its violation in the slightest particular; nay more he was bold to say that during his entire service in Congress since, there never had been an effort to violate it which had not met with his prompt and earnest resistance."

We might give many more extracts from Mr. Clay's speeches and letters in favor of the Compromise Act, but the above will answer our purpose for the present. We do not deny that Mr. Clay also declared himself in favor of the Tariff of 1842, in his private letters to his friends in the North. That was a part of the legerdemain he practiced for the purpose of reaching the Presidential Mansion. His celebrated Texas and Anti Texas letters were of the same family.

But our object at this time is to draw a contrast between Mr. Clay's Compromise Act, and the Tariff of 1846, which has been so violently denounced by the opposition prints. Both Tariffs are on the *ad valorem* principle, but the latter affords a protection of 33⅓ per cent. *more* than Mr. Clay's bill. We are indebted to our excellent friend of the Pennsylvanian, for the following table:—

Names of Articles. Luxuries.	*Clay Tariff '33.*	*Tariff '46*
Wines, of all kinds,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Carpets, Wilton and Turkey,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Glass—Plates polished, glass shades and cut glass,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Silk—Manufactures of, and of which silk is a component part, free till '42, afterwards to pay	20 per ct	30 per ct
Bleached and unbleached linens, napkins, and linen cambrick, &c., worsted stuff goods, shawls, free till '42, afterwards to pay	20 per ct	25 per ct
Gloves—Gentlemens' kid,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Paper—Ladies' and gentlemens' billetdoux or fancy,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Carriages of all descriptions,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Cashmere gowns, shawls, &c.,	20 per ct	
Laces—Cotton,	20 per ct	25 per ct
" Gold and silver, 12½ per ct till '42, afterwards	20 per ct	30 per ct
Brandy,	20 per ct	100 per ct
Wines, and all imitations thereof,	20 per ct	40 per ct
Tobacco, manufactured, 12 per ct till '42, afterwards	20 per ct	40 per ct
China ware,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Fish—Preserved, pickled, &c,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Pastes—Balsamis, cosmetics and perfumes,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Pearls, set or not set, and all articles, made wholly or in part of pearls, 12½ per ct till '42, then	20 per ct	30 per ct
Silk—Garters, stockings, suspenders, handkerchiefs, watch chains, gloves, vestings, free till '42, after that year	20 per ct	30 per ct
Sardines, and other fish prepared in oil,	20 per ct	40 per ct
Fish sauce, free till '42, afterwards	20 per ct	30 per ct
Furniture—Brass, copper, iron or steel, not coach or harness,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Furniture for harness or coach	20 per ct	30 per ct
Furniture for household	20 per ct	30 per ct
Jewelry, 12½ per ct till '42, then	20 per ct	30 per ct
Articles of general use.		
Iron—Bars, bolts, blooms, pigs, &c., &c.,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Wood—Manufactures of all kinds,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Gloves—Yellow sheep, wagoners and workmen's gloves,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Sugar,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Salt,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Cloths of Wool—Manufactures of, or of which wool is a component part,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Vinegar,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Vessels of cast iron,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Molasses,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Mahogany—Manufactures of	20 per ct	40 per ct
Musical instruments and music,	20 per ct	20 per ct
Cotton—Manufactures of	20 per ct	30 per ct
Clothing—Ready made, and all kinds of wearing apparel,	20 per ct	30 per ct
Coffee,	20 per ct	free
Tea, 10 cts. per lb. till '42, after 1842	20 per ct	free

Arthur Brown, Jr.

By the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Cincinnati, Sept. 19th, it appears that Arthur Brown, Jr., has been arrested, and may shortly be expected in our city:

"This day a letter from Pittsburgh was handed me, requesting the arrest of Arthur Brown, Jr., obtaining goods under false pretences. The letter was accompanied with the affidavit of Mr. —— made before the Mayor, together with a newspaper description, and reward for his apprehension. With the assistance of a gentleman who came down on the boat with him, and two others, I was enabled to apprehend a person who answered the description, and who passed on the boat as Brown. We also found in the trunk a Bank-book of deposites made in the Exchange Bank of your city, which fully sustained the facts alleged in the affidavit of Mr. —— The evidence is so strong that the Mayor has ordered him to be committed, and the Marshal tells me he will convey him on to Pittsburgh to-morrow morning."

THEATRE.—The theatre, on Tuesday evening, was better attended than it has been any evening this season. The "Gamester," Beverly by Murdoch, and Stukely by Oxley, was decidedly the finest piece of acting ever witnessed in this city. Mr. Foster, Miss Clara Ellis, and Miss Porter acquitted themselves admirably. In the farce Mr. Owens was as funny as ever—he is a fine actor and a great favorite—the Manager should bring him out oftener.

This evening the "Gamester" and "Inconstant" are repeated for the benefit and last appearance of Mr. Murdoch. Give him a "crowder."

NOBLE EXPLOIT.—Captain Thomas Harris, of the barque Peru, arrived at Boston, from Cronstadt, fell in on the 13th ult., with the wreck of the English brig Britannia, Captain Murray, bound from Pursboro', N. S., for Wales, in a sinking condition. The wind was blowing a heavy gale, and being laid to at the time, rendered the rescue of any lives very uncertain; but without thought of danger, after lying by her some time, hoping that the weather would moderate, he ordered the boat to be lowered, and visited the brig three times, finally succeeding in rescuing the captain, officers, and crew of said vessel.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME BENCH.—Hon. RICHARD COULTER, of Westmoreland, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Kennedy, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday morning and took his seat. From the high reputation of Mr. Coulter as a brilliant advocate and profound lawyer, we augur that he will prove an ornament to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania.

A VERDICT.—The jury in the case of Sarah Murdock vs. the publishers of the New York Express, for libel, brought in a verdict of $450 for the plaintiff.

SMALL POX IN THE COUNTRY.—We have seen a letter from Great Wicomico river, in Virginia, which says that a number of cases of small pox had occurred in that section of country, believed to have been introduced from the ship Isaac Newton, which was quarantined in this port for some time. It is said she was boarded in the bay by a man, who was afterwards taken sick and died with the disease. When he died, the terror of the people was so great that but one person would attend to put him in the ground, and he was then bundled up in the bed clothes, and all rolled into a hole together, and covered up. During one of his paroxysms of fever, he made his way to a place of religious worship, and created no little consternation among the congregation.

FLOUR FOR ENGLAND.—We are informed that a merchant of New York lately purchased in Steubenville 3000 barrels of flour, which he intends shipping direct to Liverpool. He paid $2 75 per barrel for 1800 barrels, and $3 00 a $3 12½ for the balance. This goes in part to supply the demand in England, occasioned by the failure of the potatoe crop in that country. The repeal of the Corn Laws in England will open a rich market for our surplus produce, which we never enjoyed before.

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.—The Mobile Herald of the 12th instant, announces that Lieut. B. F. Van Hook, late of the Revenue Cutter Wolcott, died in that city on the previous morning, of yellow fever. The remains of Lieut. Van Hook were attended to the grave by a large number of acquaintances, and during the procession minute guns were fired from the public square, by the State Artillery.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Ohio annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just closed its session in Piqua. Everything was harmonious. The business of the conference was finished in a short time, and the brethren met and parted in peace. The next session of the conference will be held in Columbus on the 1st of September, 1847.

IOWA IN THE UNION.—The people of Iowa have determined by a majority of six hundred votes to ratify the new constitution. Iowa, therefore, comes into the Union as a State, and according to the late elections, she takes her place amongst the democratic States. This will add two more democratic Senators in Congress.

TELEGRAPH.—The line of magnetic telegraph, or rather the *wire*, says the U. S. Gazette, was put in to operation yesterday, for the first time, between Lancaster and Philadelphia. It work admirably. Messages were conveyed and answered in the prompt est manner.

SILVER FROM LEAD.—The St. Louis New Era states that 54 casks of lead mineral had left that city for France, where it underwent a process, by which 10 per cent. of silver is obtained from it. A considerable quantity had been sent before.

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE.—The Washington Union says.—"The only way to obtain a permanent *peace* now, is to push an active war. We have offered the olive branch, and now we must energetically wield the sword."

A CHINESE WIFE having concealed her paramour in a sack, was questioned by her husband as to its contents. The woman hesitating, a voice from the sack responded. "*Nothing but rice!*"

MAINE ELECTION.

We publish below the returns for Governor, from 235 towns—leaving about three fourths of the vote of the State. By these tables it will be seen that Mr. Dana has 26,429 votes—Mr. Bronson 23,482—all others 7,545. Mr. Dana leads the federal candidate 3000 votes! The returns appended, it will be seen, embrace the strong federal counties of Kennebec, Lincoln and Somerset. While Washington, Aroostook, and large portions of Waldo and Oxford, are yet to be heard from. These counties are strongly democratic. When the whole State is in—although it will appear, we think, that Mr. Dana is not elected—yet it will also appear that he will not be very far behind both his regular opponent, and all other opposition combined.

The Congressional Districts will stand as follows: In the 1st; Hammons, democratic, is elected. In the 2d, no choice. In the 3d, the strong whig district, embracing Kennebec co., Fletcher, whig is elected by a large majority. Represented in the present Congress by severence. In the 4th, Mc-Crate's there is no choice. Morse goes out of Lincoln 500 ahead, but the Oxford part of the district will change the figures. 5th and 6th, no choice.

In the 7th, Williams, the present representative, is probably re-elected. The democrats have thus carried two Districts, the Whigs, one—no choice in four. We have no additional information as to the Senatorial districts—but shall probably have more light by to-morrow's paper. Oxford and Waldo have chosen six Democratic Senators. Cumberland probably, two, and we shall, we hope, get two or three from the eastern part of the State.—In York and Penobscot there is no choice of Senators. The whigs have elected three in Kennebec—Lincoln and Somerset, uncertain.

To the House, we have heard of the election of but 49 members—19 Democrats and 30 Whigs. From the Eastern section of the State, we shall increase our numbers materially. There are, however, an unusual number of cases where no choice was effected.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have returns from the 8th District, which shows that Robinson Palmer, democrat, is elected to the Senate.

Portland Argus.

UNITED STATES SENATE OF 1847.—The New York Globe (Democrat) has the following statement and estimate of the probable political standing of the United States Senate, commencing after the 4th of March, 1847:

"Of the whigs whose terms expire in 1847, successors have been elected to Evans, of Maine; Cilley, of New Hampshire; and Barrow, of Louisiana. The gentlemen elected are Jas. W. Bradbury, John P. Hale, and Solomon U. Downs, all democrats, though it is doubtful how far Hale will act with the democratic party. The legislatures that are to choose senators in place of Simmons, of Rhode Island; Mangum, of North Carolina; and Archer of Virginia, have already been elected. Simmons and Mangum will be succeeded by whigs, and Archer by a democrat. Woodbridge, of Michigan; and Jarnagin, of Tennessee, will in all probability be succeeded by democrats, though it is said that local causes may give Woodbridge a chance for re-election. Davis, of Massachusetts; Clayton, of Delaware; Miller, of New Jersey; Morehead, of Kentucky, whigs; and Calhoun, of South Carolina; Lewis, of Alabama; Chalmers, of Mississippi; Semple, of Illinois; Ashley, of Arkansas; Houston, of Texas, democrats, will be succeeded by senators of like politics; and the chances for re-election of Berrien, of Georgia, are about even.

"If the above statement prove correct, and the whigs carry Georgia at the next election, and Iowa and Wisconsin come into the Union with democratic Senators next winter, the Senate will stand in the 4th of March, 1847, 40 democrats to 20 whigs."

Fatal Accident on the Erie Rail Road.—A passenger who came down in the special train which left Middletown yesterday morning, informs us that at the crossing near Spring Valley, the locomotive came in contact with a wagon in which were two men and a boy, and that the two former were killed while the latter escaped unhurt. The wagon halted for the regular train to pass, and the men not suspecting that there was a second train, started the just in time to ensure their death. The engineer gave the usual whistle before reaching the crossing, but the men probably supposed that the signal came from the regular train, and did not discover their mistake till too late. The names of the men were Edward Stuart and Nehemiah Wright. The former was an old man, and reported to be deaf.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From the Warsaw Signal, Extra, Sept. 14.

Further particulars of the Battle fought in Nauvoo,—Nineteen Men Killed, and Twenty or Thirty Wounded—Recapitulation of events.

In an address to the public, dated the 29th ult. signed by A. Williams and others, a brief statement of facts, which led to the calling out of Mr. Carlin's posse in this county, were given to the public. Since the issuing of that document, important and bloody events have ensued—a history of which we propose to lay before the public.

On Sunday the 3d, the posse left Carthage, and encamped on the prairie five miles north west of that place. Here the army remained under the command of Capt. Singleton, until Tuesday the 8th inst., the men being anxious in the mean time to be led on, and the commander retaining them, under the plea that the force was not sufficient to take the city, and that they were not provided with the necessary artillery.

It finally became evident that secret negotiations were going on between the commander and Major Parker, of Nauvoo, for a compromise. This discovery created a great sensation in the camp, and came near breaking up the army. When, however, the proposition of compromise, ratified so far as the commander was concerned, was submitted to the officers, they unanimously rejected it, on the ground that it was a Mormon *ruse*, intended to distract the Anties, while they had no serious intention of complying with their pledges.

The substance of this compromise was this: The Mormons were to give up their arms to the Governor's agent, to be returned when they left the State, which they were to do in sixty days; and in the meantime a force of fifty men were to be stationed in the city, under command of an officer appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of making arrests and preserving quiet. The Anties were to disband and go to their homes.

The men in camp were almost unanimously opposed to this, for the reason that the Mormons had uniformly proved treacherous, and there was no provision made for enforcing a compliance with the terms on their part.

This proposition being rejected, Capt. Singleton withdrew from the command, and Mr. Carlin immediately appointed Col. Brockman, of Brown county, to fill his place. Immediately on taking command, Col. Brockman, in a soul-stirring speech to the men, assured them he would lead them forward, provided they would pledge themselves to him not to destroy property without his orders, and to obey him implicitly in all things. This pledge was freely given. In fact, "Old Tom," as he calls himself, is the staff of the camp, and without him it would have been impossible to hold the men together. They all have confidence in the man, and hence he can wield them to his wishes.

So soon as Col. Brockman took command, new life was infused into the camp.

He immediately gave orders for marching; and accordingly, on Thursday, the 10th, the army, numbering about 700 men, marched towards Nauvoo, and encamped about three miles from the Temple.

Soon after the camp was formed, it was found that the Mormon picket guard was stationed near to that of the Anties and soon a collision ensued. The Mormons fired first and the shot was returned; but at such a distance that no execution was done on either side. We threw away in this skirmish six cannon balls, and wasted considerable powder.

On the next morning the army again moved forward, taking a northern direction until it struck the La Harpe road—then westward to the city.—In this march Capt. Logan's company of Contonsue Riflemen was divided into two parties, and deployed out on the right and left, as skirmishers, to scour the fields and prevent the army from falling into ambush. On arriving at a point about a mile and half from town, the skirmishers on the left came in contact with a party of Mormons who were concealed in a cornfield. Here a brush ensued, but the enemy was soon routed by a charge of grape. The army in the meantime, turned to the right, through a cornfield, into open and elevated ground, which was kept until within a quarter of a mile of the city. Its position now was about 200 yards to the north of the La Harpe road.

A considerable body of Mormons with a cannon, was stationed just at the point where the road leads into the city, under cover of a corn-field.—These were soon routed by our artillery; but rallied immediately in some houses nearly in front, from which they fired their cannon several times. Our artillery immediately commenced playing on these houses, and did some execution; but nothing was gained on the one hand—while on the other, we lost about 30 of our cannon balls, which, in the end, was an important consideration.

After this brush, the army drew off and encamped on high ground, a little in the rear. Here it remained unmolested for the night.

In the morning, about 7 o'clock, a flag of truce was sent to the city, with a demand for an immediate surrender of the town, under the assurance that no property should be destroyed, or life taken. This was returned, about 10 o'clock, with an answer from B. Clifford, refusing compliance.

The army was then drawn up in front of the camp, and a few guns fired from a breastwork the Mormons had erected during the night, and the fire was returned. One gun and a company of Riflemen were ordered to remain and employ the attention of the men at these works, while the main body wheeled to the left, and in quick time, passed down across to the La Harpe road, through a cornfield, and thence wheeled to the right through an orchard to the town. Our artillery took position in front, and the battle commenced. The artillery on both sides played for about fifteen minutes, when small arms were heard upon the enemy on the left flank from a cornfield. Col. Smith's regiment was immediately ordered to the left, and drove the Mormons before them, and Col. Freeman's regiment was brought up to the support of the artillery. Soon the engagement became general. The Mormons being divided in squares took shelter behind houses and poured their shots in like hail. Our men also took position under cover and returned the fire manfully. Our artillery routed the Mormons from several houses, when our men advanced and took possession. The briskest kind of a fire with small arms was kept up for half an hour, during which time our men on the left steadily advanced on the enemy; but unfortunately our cannon balls here gave out, and it was impossible to lead militia on to a charge in a body. Five separate squads in this fight did charge on houses filled with Mormons, and drove them out, on a covered enemy, it was found that we could advance no further; and therefore the army was drawn off in good order, and in slow time retired to the camp.

In this action we had about 500 men engaged, and four pieces of artillery; 400 men and one piece of artillery having been left at the camp for its protection.

Our loss is seven men wounded—two or three supposed to be mortally. Col. Smith, of the first regiment, received a rifle ball, which passed through his throat, between the larynx and the œsophagus. The names of the other wounded, and the particulars of their wounds we did not hear, except Mr. Thompson, of Fountain Green, wounded in the arm, and Mr. Ware, of Warsaw, artillery, who fell by his gun from a shot in the neck.

Most of our men, throughout the action, displayed remarkable coolness and determination; and we have no doubt did great execution. We believe if our cannon balls had held out ten minutes longer we should have taken the city; but when the action commenced we had but sixty-one balls.

The battle lasted from the time the first feint was made until our men were drawn off—an hour and a quarter. Probably there is not on record an instance of a longer continued militia fight.

The Mormons stood their ground manfully; but from the little execution done by them, we infer that they were not very cool or deliberate. Their loss was, we learn from a gentleman who left the city after the battle, fifteen men killed, and about twenty wounded. Amongst the killed is the master-spirit, Captain Anderson, of the Fifteen Shooter Rifle Company. Their force in the fight was from three to four hundred. They had all the advantage, having selected their own stations, and we were obliged to take such as we could get, sometimes our men could get no cover, and the artillery was all the time exposed, while theirs was under cover. The Anties are now in their camp waiting an additional supply of cannon balls. So soon as these arrive the attack on the city will be resumed.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn that our wounded men, with the exception of one already dead, are doing well. Col. Smith, it is thought, will survive his wounds.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The whole amount of stock has been taken—2,000,000—by the purchasers of the road.

ACTIVITY.

BY MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

Open the casement, and up with the Sun!
His gallant journey has just begun;
Over the hills his chariot is rolled,
Bannered with glory and burnished with gold.
Over the hills he comes sublime,
Bridegroom of Earth, and brother of Time!

Day hath broken, joyous and fair;
Fragrant and fresh is the morning air.
Beautious and bright those orient hues,
Balmy and sweet those early dews.
O! there is health, and wealth, and bliss
In drawing Nature's motherly kiss!

Lo! the wondering world awakes,
With its rosy-tipp'd mountains and gleaming lakes,
With its fields and cities, deserts and trees,
Its calm old cliffs and its sounding seas,
In all their gratitude blessing Him
Who dwelleth between the cherubim.

Break away boldly from Sleep's leaden chain;
Seek not to forge that fetter again:
Rather with vigor and resolute nerve,
Up, to bless man, and thy Master serve.
Thankful, and hopeful, and happy to raise
The offering of prayer and the incense of praise!

Gird thee, and do thy watching well,
Duty's the Christian's Sentinel:
Sloth and slumber never had part
In the warrior's will, or the patriot's heart.
Soldier of God on an enemy's shore!
Sloth and slumber thrall THEE no more.

CITY OF SINGAPORE.—The English have at length founded an establishment on the north-west coast of Borneo, at the mouth of the river of that name. They have obtained from the sovereign of the independent kingdom of Borneo the right to establish a station, destined to resemble their establishment at Singapore; and in a few years this settlement will be rising to as much importance as this prosperous city. It is known that in 1819 Sir Thomas Raffles obtained permission to found a settlement in a little Indian isle, between the south-east coast of Malacca and the isle of Sumatra.—Now, at the end of twenty-seven years, this modest establishment has become the city of Singapore, containing 30,000 inhabitants, of whom 20,000 are Europeans, and transact every year business to the amount of one hundred and twenty millions. In truth, when we compare the progress of England with the want of enterprise of our Government, we feel indignant and almost ashamed.

RICH MUSICAL AFFAIR.—The receipts at the Birmingham Musical Festival, were upwards of £4,000, the largest ever known, leaving about £3,000 for the charities, after defraying all expenses, including the cost of Mendlessohn's Elijah.

PUBLIC MEETING.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Fayette township, desirous of hearing the two candidates for Congress discuss the principles and measures of both parties, respectfully invite Wilson McCandless and Moses Hampton, Esqrs., to be present at a meeting of both parties in Noblestown, on Friday, the 2d October, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

M. E. Baldwin, D.	W. Sturgeon, D.
A. Major, W.	W. T. McEwen, W.
M. McGregor, D.	T. M. Campbell, W.
R. W. Glenn, D.	B. F. Mevey, W.
T. Matthews, D	B. A. Mevey, W.
Wm. Matthews, D	J. B. Kelso, W.
J. W. McMurray, W.	J. A. Glenn, W.
J. Donahon, D.	B. Kelso, W.
Wm. Ratcliff, D.	G. Kelso. W.
J. Kelso. W.	R. A. Johnson, W.
G. Head, W.	J. C. Ramsey, W.
J. H. Smith, D.	J. Allison, W.

R. C. Sturgeon, D.

Both candidates have promised to attend.

Worms cannot exist in the System, if a liberal use be made of the Clickner Sugar coated Vegetable Purgative Pills. They not only destroy the worms but thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels of the mucus or slymy substance which supports them. Their operation is so gentle, that they may be administered to children of the most tender age without producing those injurious effects upon the general health, which have always constituted the most serious objection to Vermifuges. Their metallic base is generally so violent in its operation, that the system seldom recovers from the shock until the patient has arrived at the years of maturity or actually outgrown it. We know several at this moment whose constitutional vigor has been so completely paralyzed by the injudicious administration of metallic Vermifuges while young, that they are almost totally unfitted for the transaction of ordinary business. The Clickner Sugar-coated Vegetable Pills, on the contrary, have never been known to leave any injurious effects behind them. They rather serve to invigorate the system, and render it proof against the most inveterate ailments.

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

Assignees' Sale of Dry Goods.

83. *Market Street.* 83.

THE Assignees' of B. E. Constable are now selling off his entire stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Shawls, Silks, Hosiery, Linens, Cloths, Laces, Cassimeres, Mous. de Laines, White Goods, &c.
sep 24 F. SELLERS, No. 17, Liberty street.

Sundries.

5 Tierces fresh Rice;
14 bbls. Cochine improved Lard Oil;
10,000 lbs. Bacon, Shoulders. On hand and for sale by F. SELLERS,
sep24. No. 17, Liberty street.

LARD, 100 kegs, No. 1, Lard on consignment; And for sale by F. SELLERS.
sep24. No. 17, Liberty street.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLLASSES.—6 bbls. 'Goodals,' S. H. Molasses, in store and for sale by F. SELLERS.
sep23.

Sale of Dry Goods (this Day,

THURSDAY, September 24th, at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, 3d door from 5th, will be sold at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Dry Goods, among which are Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinets, Ribbons, Laces, &c.
sep24 P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Peremptory Sale of Splendid Furniture at Auction.

AT M'KENNA'S Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, 3d door from 5th, on Saturday evening next, Sept. 26th, at half past 7 o'clock precisely, will positively be sold without reserve, the following articles of splendid Household Furniture of a private Family declining housekeeping and leaving the City, all of which have been in use but a few months and kept in the neatest and best of order possible, viz:

1 splendid mahogany wardrobe; 1 do do. dressing bureau; 1 do do. dining table; 1 do. gum high post bedstead; 1 do. mahogany sewing stand; 1 do astral lamp; 2 oil paintings; 1 looking glass; 1 hearth rug.

Also, 1 Lady's gold watch, 18 carrot fine, a beautiful article, finely finished works and said to be a good timekeeper.

N. B. The above articles of Furniture were all made to order and can be seen any time previous to sale. 1 mantel clock. Terms Cash, par funds.
sep24 P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

HOW TO GET RID OF A GOITRE.—Many persons labor under the mistaken idea that Goitre (an enlargement on the throat, producing great deformity, and often death from pressure on the wind-pipe and large blood-vessels,) is incurable. This is a very great mistake. This disease, as well as SCROFULA, are eradicated from the system by that pleasant, yet powerful medicine, JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. It is as certain to cure when properly used, as that the sun gives light and heat. All is wanted is a fair trial of its virtues, and the tumor will begin to diminish in size, and gradually become smaller and smaller until it entirely disappears. Prepared at No. 8 South THIRD street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 Fourth street, near Wood, and also at the Drug Store of H. P. Schwartz, Federal street, Allegheny City.
sep 23.

HOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.—TO PARENTS.—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is, without exception, the most valuable preparation to use for the above diseases. It converts HOOPING COUGH into a mild and tractable disease, and shortens its duration more than one-half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea spoon full will certainly cure the CROUP in infants and young children in half an hour's time.—The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually, by keeping it always on hand ready for every emergency. Prepared at No. 8, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 Fourth street, near Wood, and also at the Drug Store of H. P. Schwartz, Federal street, Allegheny City.
sep 23.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MANAGER,.....C. S. PORTER.

Prices of Admission:

First Tier,	50 cents.	Second Tier,	37½ cents.
Third "	20 "	Pit,	25 "

PRIVATE BOX, 75 CTS.

BENEFIT and last appearance of Mr. MURDOCH. Mr. OXLEY will appear.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, 1846.

Will be acted the Tragedy of the

GAMESTER.

To conclude with the Comedy of the

INCONSTANT.

To-morrow, Benefit of Mr. OXLEY.

Doors to open at 7, performance to commence at 7½ precisely. sept24

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

I will sell at Auction, that valuable row of brick dwellings, situated on Carson street, in the borough of Birmingham, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, 1846. This property will be sold in parts to suit purchasers; one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. This property is located on the best business street in the borough, and is conveniently situated for business or dwellings, and is without incumbrance, for which warrantee deeds will be given. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock. A. McKIBBIN.
Birmingham, Sept. 21.—sep.23-4t.

FOR SALE—A small assortment of Window Sash and glass to suit; Purple and Yellow Carpet Chain; Tubs; Churns; Buckets; Keelers; Half Bushel and Peck Measures; Bed Cords; 1 bbl. of good Plaster Paris; 10 great gross cheap Matches, and a retail stock of School Books, Letter and Writing Paper, Slates and Pencils. Paper and Carpet Rags bought.
I. HARRIS, Agt. and Com. Merchant,
sep.23-4t. No. 12, St. Clair st.

Fine Building Lots in the Fifth Ward at Auction.

AT 3 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 3d day of October next, on the premises, will be sold without reserve,

Eight Lots, fronting on Penn street, opposite Dr. Shoneberger's; the corner Lot on Adams street being 22½ feet by 100, the others 20 feet front by 100 back to Spring alley.

Also, five Lots, fronting on Liberty street, opposite the new Catholic church, each 20 feet by 160 back to Quarry street, with several frame buildings thereon. Title indisputable.

Terms—½ Cash or an approved endorsed note at 4 months with interest, and the residue in three annual payments with interest. For further information apply to Michael Allen or James S. Craft.
sep23 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

REFINED BORAX—1 Case, just received and for sale by HAYS & BROCKWAY.
sep23

REFINED CAMPHOR—1 Barrel, just received and for sale low for cash. HAYS & BROCKWAY.
sep23

CASTOR OIL—1 Bbl., for sale by HAYS & BROCKWAY.
sep23

SPANISH WHITING—11 Bbls., just received and for sale by HAYS & BROCKWAY.
sep23

COPPERAS—20 Bbls., for sale low by HAYS & BROCKWAY.
sep23

GLUE—4 Bbls., for sale by HAYS & BROCKWAY.
sep23

BUTLER'S Nerve and Bone Linement 5 Gross, just received and for sale by HAYS & BROCKWAY.
sep23

SPR. TURPENTINE—5 Bbls, for sale by HAYS & BROCKWAY.
sep23

ESSENSES—10 Gross, for sale by HAYS & BROCKWAY,
sep23 No. 2, Commercial Row, Liberty st.

New Books.

JUST received at Cook's, 85, Fourth st.. Lady's Book for September.

Genevriva, or the Chevalier of Maison Rogue, an Episode of 1793, by Dumas.

The Mysterious Monk, or the Castle of Altenheim'

The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and taste. Edited by A. J. Downing; Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

The Redskins, or Indian and Ingin, by J. F. Cooper, new supply.

Three Guardsmen, and Twenty Years After, being the sequel to the Three Guardsmen, by Dumas.

Life in London; a story of thrilling interest, founded upon the scenes of happiness, misery, virtue and vice, which constitute Life in the British Metropolis.

Spanish, German and French without a master, new supply.

The Widow's