ADDRESS

OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In a government like ours, where the sovereign power is practically, as well as theoretically, vested in the people, the highest political duty that devolves upon the citizen is to take a proper part in all that concerns the public weal.

In ancient Greece there was a law, which compelled every citizen, under a penalty, to declare his sentiments upon all public questions. Here there is no such law, but it is therefore no less a duty in the citizen to declare his sentiments in regard to public measures and public men, and he who fails to do so, does not discharge his duty to his country as becomes a patriot and good citizen. The price of the liberty we enjoy was the toil and blood of the patriots of the Revolution, and the admirable institutions by which our rights are secured, are the results of their patriotism and wisdom.

How can any man who has a mind to perceive, through the traditions and history of his country, and a heart to realize and feel what the men, aye, and women, too, of the Revolution endured to secure the blessings of religious and political freedom, and of good government, be indifferent to the preservation of the holy heritage? If there be such a man, he is unworthy of "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

But are there not too many amongst us who do not properly estimate the value of our institutions—who view the rights they possess as ordinary common place things, and who are content to enjoy, in inglorious ease, all the blessings of good government, without sharing in any of the perplexities which are unavoidable in its preservation. These characters are generally the first to complain when any thing, in their judgment, goes wrong, and are the loudest in their condemnation of others, forgetting that perhaps it was their own negligence and indifference, at the proper time, that caused all the mischief which constitutes the ground of their complaints. Their neglect, perhaps, to attend a primary meeting, by which some unfit person obtained a nomination and election, may be the cause of the very evil of which they complain most bitterly. No man can estimate the value of his influence and vote at a primary meeting to select candidates, or at the general election. Many of the most important events in the history of our country have been determined in our conventions and legislative bodies by a majority of a single vote; and going back to the primary assemblages of the people, it will, perhaps, be found that this vote in the State convention or Legislature, depended upon the vote of a single individual in some township meeting or county convention. These occurrences have been frequent, and they go to show the influence that every individual voter may exert upon the institutions of his country. It has been said by the great apostle of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, and very often repeated, "that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and of the truth of this maxim there can be no doubt. It is therefore, important to understand, what is meant by this vigilance. It is to be constant and continuous, and relates to that watchfulness and care which is required from the people in selecting their public agents—in scanning with jealousy, but at the same time with candor and liberality, their conduct—in distinguishing between the man of sense and integrity and the demagogue and political schemer—in sustaining the faithful and just public servant, and discarding the unfaithful and dishonest.

To an honest and patriotic public servant, there is no reward for his services so highly prized as the approbation and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and no censure so unjust as a withdrawal of confidence and support without cause.

We have made these general observations with a view to impress upon each and every voter the importance and responsibility of the trust confided to him, and the obligation he is under to exercise it, not only for his own benefit, but for that of the whole community. We know of causes which induce many good citizens to abstain from an active participation in political concerns, but we know of none that are sufficient to excuse or justify them. Those who say that political affairs are managed by men in whom they have no confidence, and that therefore they have ceased to take any part in them, offer the very worst reason for their conduct. If they believe what they say, the obligation resting upon them, to endeavor to correct what they regard as an evil, is so much the greater, as no good citizen will abandon what he believes to be the interest of the republic, in despair.

Having made these preliminary remarks with a view to their application to the approaching election, we will proceed to offer some comments on the main question now under consideration.

The coming election, is one of great importance to the people of Pennsylvania; and never was the duty of the people, to examine the questions involved, and decide correctly, more strongly suggested by their interests, than at the present time. It is a question of whether an honest and competent man, who has devoted himself faithfully to the promotion of the best interests of the people, and under whose administration the public confidence is revived, and the State prospering in an unprecedented degree, shall be removed to make place for a man without any known qualifications for the place, except his adherence to a party without principles or measures which they dare avow—which has on all occasions heretofore shown its if incapable of administering the government, without the perpetration of the most signal abuses, for which the people have, in every instance, ejected it from power on the first opportunity. During the administration of Francis R. Shunk, we assert boldly and fearlessly, that the Executive department of our government has been honestly and faithfully administered, with an impartial and strict regard to the rights and interests of the people. To this assertion we challenge truthful and successful contradiction from any responsible source. We invite any responsible friend of General Irvin, the Federal candidate, to point to any official act of Governor Shunk that has been at variance with the interests of the people at large.

He has, on all occasions, advocated the necessity of maintaining the public faith unimpaired; he has urged the necessity of practising the most rigid economy, and of holding public officers to a strict accountability, so as to enable the Treasury to meet the demands upon it, and, ultimately, to form a sinking fund to liquidate a portion of the principal of the public debt. During his administration, the accounts of public officers have been more promptly settled, and more outstanding balances, due from former delinquents, collected than during any preceding administration. He has advocated the necessity of maintaining a sound currency, and without aiming at the destruction of the banking system, he has advocated emphatically to the evils of its excesses, and urged upon the legislature and the people the importance of restraining and keeping it within reasonable bounds, in order that its benefits may be enjoyed; and its mischiefs avoided.

As a means calculated to effect this great object, he has recommended that bankers, as well as other corporators who engage in business for private gain, should be liable to pay their debts as other individuals are. He thinks it unjust that a set of individuals should obtain a charter to carry on business of a private nature, and, if successful, pocket the profits of their enterprize, but if unsuccessful, throw the loss, or at least a portion of it, on the community at large. He does not believe that such a system is calculated to make men either prudent or honest, and that it is, in many respects, at kin to the principles of the bankrupt act, which discharged men, for all time, from the payment of their just debts, even when they are abundantly able to pay. He believes that honest industry and frugality, and men engaging in such business as their means and talents bring within their reach much better calculated to promote real independence and permanent prosperity, than the aggregation of capital under the control of a few irresponsible corporations. At all events he believes that whatever system may be adopted in regard to any interest or business, it should be regulated by general laws, operating alike on all the citizens, of which all who are disposed may avail themselves; and that the whole system of partial legislation, by which special privileges are conferred on some which others cannot obtain, is at war with the spirit of the constitution, and the genius of our free institutions, which regard the rights of all as equal.

In these views of public policy, we believe a large majority of the people of the State, of all parties, concur; and were it possible to obtain a vote in relation to them, irrespective of other party considerations, we have no doubt they would be sustained by four fifths of the citizens.

In regard to the views of Gen. Irvin, the federal candidate, we are left in the dark. He has never, that we are aware of, avowed any views of State policy himself, and as he is the representative of a party whose settled policy it is to avow no principles for the public eye, we can only judge of him by the conduct of those in whose company he is found. When in Congress, we know he was the willing supporter of all the Federal aristocratic measures of the day, and followed humbly in the lead of the great "Revolutionizers," Henry Clay and John Sergeant. We know he voted for a Bank of the United States, and denounced John Tyler for vetoing it. We know he voted for the Bankrupt Act, and against its repeal. We know he was the supporter of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—the abstraction of which from the public treasury would have rendered it necessary to tax the poor man's tea and coffee to supply the deficit. We know that he was in favor of the most ultra protective duties, for the benefit of special interests, regardless of the other great interests of the country. Whether he will avow himself in favor of any or all these measures now, no man can tell, for it is characteristic of the party to which he belongs, not only to deny their principles and measures, but their very name and identity.—We take it for granted, however, that these are still favorite measures, and that notwithstanding their denial of some of them, at least if they had the power they would carry them all into effect. If they have really abandoned a Bank of the United States, why did they denounce John Tyler as a traitor to Whig principles, for his veto of the bank?

There is one question, however, of State policy, that we know the Federal party is in favor of, and on that we join issue most cheerfully. On this measure we have their names on the record as late as the last session of the legislature: we allude to the act providing for a transfer of the public improvements to a company.

On the 9th of February last, Mr. Williamson, a Federal member from Chester county, read in his place a bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, and to provide a sinking fund for the public debt;" which was laid on the table. On the 12th of the same month, this bill was committed to the Committee of Internal Improvements, and on the 17th it was reported to the Senate. On the 22d it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and on the same day reported back to the Senate, and on motion of Messrs. Carson and Johnson, both conspicuous whigs, the bill was immediately read a second time, and on the question, shall it pass? the question was, on motion of Messrs. Bigler & Dimmick, postponed for the present. On the 27th, Messrs. Johnson and Sayer, both whigs, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill, when a motion was made by Messrs. Black and Anderson to postpone, which was negatived by a party vote—16 to 9, and then the remaining sections passed.

On the 2d March it was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. On the 8th March it passed a third reading by the following vote:—Yeas—Messrs. Boas, Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Darragh, Darsie, Gillis, Harris, Johnson, Jordon, Levis, Morrison, Williamson and Gibbons, 19, all Federalists except Mr. Gillis. Black, Crescraft, Hill, Hoover, Maron, Overfield, Potteiger and Ross, 11, all Democrats.

Now we unhesitatingly pronounce the passage of this bill as the boldest and most reckless measure and the greatest fraud on the people of this State, that has been attended since the passage of the Bank of the United States in 1836, by a most corrupt and foul combination. Mark, fellow citizens, how these Federal legislators attempt to deceive you when they contemplate a fraud upon the people. The bill which contained the charter of the Bank of the United States, was originally entitled, "an act to repeal the State taxes and provide for a continuation of the public improvements." The one under consideration was a bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad company, and provide a *sinking fund for the payment of the State debt.*"

Mark the deception; the one was to repeal the State taxes the other to provide a *sinking fund*, but both in reality calculated to rob the people and entail perpetual taxation on them. Now fellow citizens are you not curious to know what this measure for providing a sinking fund to pay the State debt was. We will tell you. It was an act to take from you the control of your whole line of public improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, including the Columbia and Portage rail ways, and to place them under the control of a company for the miserable pittance of between seven and eight millions of dollars at most. That is the whole line was to be valued at twenty millions of dollars, and form a stock to that amount in shares of one hundred dollars each, ten millions of which were to be sold to individuals and paid for in State stocks which were then worth not more than seventy dollars in the hundred. At this rate it cost to the individual stockholders of the one half, would not have exceeded seven millions of dollars. By the provisions of the bill the individual stockholders were to receive five per cent on the amount of their stock before the State receive any dividend whatever. After payment of the expenses and five per cent to the individual stockholder, then the State was to receive in her half dividend on the stock retained, but it was provided that in no event could she receive more than five per cent. If the profits of the company should ever exceed five per cent on the whole capital, then the surplus was to go to the individual stockholders, and this its authors had the impudence to call an act providing a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt.

But the bill contained still more extraordinary provisions, which we cannot advert to in detail, such as conferring on the company power to construct lateral railroads and canals, and also authority to become transporters and to establish lines of steamboats on the Ohio river. Now how did it happen that this bill was defeated? It passed the Senate and was sent to the House of Representatives, on the 10th of march. On the 13th March, being Saturday, and the day of final adjournment being fixed for Tuesday the 16th, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill in the afternoon, and the Federal members attempted to force it through the House without debate or amendment under the previous question, which they were only prevented from the energy and determination of the minority, who finding that the majority were determined to perpetrate an act, which would rob the people of their property and inflict an irreparable injury upon the commonwealth, restored to all the rights and privileges which the rules of the House afforded them, and thereby prevented final action until the hour of adjournment arrived. On Monday other business intervened, and the bill could not be taken up out of order without two-thirds agreeing, and on Tuesday the Legislature adjourned. Thus was the consumation of this outrage upon the interests of the people, prevented, and for which the Democratic members were denounced as rioters and blackgaurds by a leading Federal paper of this place.

This very year we feel assured that the public works will net a million of dollars, and what their value may twenty-five years hence, with the increasing population and resources of the country, no man can now tell.

To this measure then the federalists are pledged on the record, and if they again obtain a majority in the Legislature, and a pliant Governor of kindred feeling in the person of Gen. Irvin, we have a right to anticipate its consummation next session.

In opposition to this measure, Gov. Shunk has recommended that the net tolls of the public works, together with the present taxes on real and personal estate, be pledged to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and to the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of a portion of the principal, and has shown in the most satisfactory manner that the debt can be so far diminished within a reasonable time, as to allow of a material reduction of the present taxes. Here, fellow-citizens, are two distinct lines of policy presented. It is for you to decide which you will prefer.

Is it not, fellow citizens, most extraordinary that in a party embracing so much talent as the Federalists claim, that they have on all occasions when in possession of power, shown themselves incapable of administering the government? It has been so in regard to the general government, as well as in our own State. They have been aptly called "The party of the Incapables." In 1835, when they obtained power through a division in the Democratic party, they outraged the public feeling in the re-charter of the United States Bank, and other dangerous measures, until they closed their career in the crowning scene of the Buckshot War. And last winter when accident placed power in their hands, so far as the Legislature was concerned, they only distinguished themselves by attempting to give away the public improvements and passing some corporation acts, and foreign divorce bills for intinerant applicants over the veto of the Governor.

L. REILY, Chairman.

T. G. McKINLEY, Secretary.

The Daily Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SENATE—ALEX. BLACK.
ASSEMBLY.—JAMES B. SAWYER.
J. H. M'ELHENNY.
JOSEPH COOPER.
JAMES S. LONG.
TREASURER.—JOHN C. DAVITT.
COMMISSIONER.—R. DONALDSON.
AUDITOR.—EDWARD M'CORKLE.

The Address.

We would call the especial attention of our readers to the able address of the Democratic State Central Committee, which will be found in our columns to-day. It gives a clear and most satisfactory view of our State politics, and presents the claims of Governor Shunk, to the favorable consideration of his fellow-citizens, in the most convincing light. We wish that it may be read by every freeman of Pennsylvania, being convinced that all, after reading it, would be satified that he has done the State good service.

Mr. Darsie will not Answer!

Our readers will remember that a correspondent who signed himself "Morgan," addressed a series of interrogatories to Mr. GEORGE DARSIE, the Federal candidate for Senator, in relation to the sale of certain real estate to the Masonic Lodge of this city, a few years since. The questions were couched in respectful language, and were by no means impertinent. Mr. Darsie is a candidate before the people for an important office, and the voters of this county have the right to to inquire into his conduct. But as that gentleman has always been more celebrated for low cunning and double dealing, than frankness, manliness, and all those noble traits of character which always constitute an honorable man; we did not look for a response to our correspondent.

As to the history of Mr. Darsie's transactions with the Lodge—or the particular facts in relation to the matter—we, of course, are entirely ignorant; and we leave the discussion to our correspondent "Morgan," and other gentlemen of honor and veracity, who are familiar with the facts.

The following communication of Mr. JOHN M'GILL has been on hand for a few days, but crowded out by a press of other matter. It will be seen that he volunteers to answer for Mr. Darsie, but with what success we leave those to judge who are acquainted with the facts. Mr. Darsie should answer for himself—the questions were addressed to him personally—he is before the public, and Mr. M'Gill is a private citizen, whose name has never been alluded to in connection with the matter. But it is evidently the purpose of Mr. Darsie to evade the responsibility of a frank and honorable reply to our correspondent, and throw all the odium that may attach to his conduct, upon the shoulders of another person. Such a course is mean and detestable!

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER:—I saw in your paper of July 29 a communication signed "Morgan," which in justice to Mr. Darsie, and more especially to myself, who was the active agent through the whole trans action referred to, requires some notice at my hands. Taking it for granted that you are not disposed to give currency and publicity to wanton and unjust imputations against either Mr. Darsie or myself, I ask you to give the following statement of facts a place in your journal.

In the year 1827 or '28, Mr. Darsie and myself, being then partners in business, were about to erect a building on the corner of Smithfield and 3d sts., when we made an arrangement to finish the third story for a Masonic Hall, upon the following conditions, for which we were to receive twenty five hundred dollars, which was to be raised by one hundred shares of stock, each share to be twenty five dollars, and the Lodge occupying the Hall were to pay a rent sufficient to pay the stockholders six per cent. Lodge No. 45 took one thousand dollars of this stock, and a portion of the balance was held by ourselves; the Lodge not paying any rent for a number of years most of the individual stockholders became dissatisfied, and urged us to purchase their stock, which we did to more than one half the amount at par value. We were induced to do so with the view of obtaining a controlling interest to enforce the payment of rent according to agreement.

Lodge No. 113, No. 165, and the Chapter in the mean time were dissolved or were mingled in No 45, which was the only one left to which we could look for the interest on our stock. I made several propositions to Lodge No. 45, that if they would pay up the interest due, and give an assurance of payment for the future, we would make a conveyance of the title. To these no attention was paid. Finding all our efforts unavailing and something like sixteen years interest due us upon about $1400, we employed Messrs. Metcalf & Loomis, in the fall of 1844, to bring a suit of ejectment. Pending the proceeding, the great fire of 1845 took place, which destroyed the building.

At the time of the fire there was due us from Lodge No 45, an amount much exceeding the whole amount of her instalment

We never had any agreement with Lodge No. 45, other than as a stockholder.

It has been charged that we received pecuniary aid from the masons after our first fire, this is entirely and grossly false, nor had the above agreement any relation thereto, as it took place something like four years after that event, when we had recovered entirely from its effects

Any person feeling an interest in the subject, by calling on me, will be furnished with all the information in my possession.

JOHN M'GILL.

☞ The Boston Post says, "the only thing that Old Rough and Ready ever retreated from, was a Whig nomination for office."

The courage of Gen. Taylor has never been questioned. In the late war, he sustained a siege of some weeks, surrounded by an overwhelming force of Indians, and finally drove them from the field. He was the most efficient commander in the Florida War; and at the head of only 500 Americans defied Santa Anna, with 20,000 men. But when he hears of the Whigs, he says he will have nothing to do with them. *"They are worse than the Mexicans!"* He can stand any thing but Whiggery! No wonder! The sight of a Whig politician is enough to make any honest man run!

☞ The Sandusky City Mirror, (Erie County Ohio) of the 25th ult says:

The Wheat Crop.—The crop of wheat in this immediate vicinity, which is mostly harvested, is rather lighter than usual in consequence of having been thinned by the fly, but the quality is first rate.

☞ The Scotch papers announce the death of Thomas Wright, at the age of 92, during forty of which he was a compositor on the Caledonia Mercury. This speaks well for the employer and the employed.

His *adhesiveness* must have been *very large.*

General Taylor.—The Whigs.

Not long since, the Federal papers made reference to a letter, said to have been written by Lieut. Washington, of the Virginia Regiment, in which he asserted that Gen. Taylor is a Whig, and favors Whig doctrine. Lieut W is himself a Whig, but he authorizes the "Spirit of Jefferson," printed at Charleston, Va., to say that he has never written such a letter; that, from conversations of General Taylor, which he has heard, he declares that Gen. T. is not a Whig; that he is not opposed to the measures of the present administration; and that he is determined not to identify himself with either party. We would like to know what "party scheme" they will next adopt. Do get up something else, gentlemen, before the cold weather comes on; or you will die from lack of excitement—*pos—i—tive—ly!*

Lieut. James L. Parker.

We published an item by Telegraph, on Saturday, stating that "Lieut. Parker, of the Navy, died on the 12th, on board the Mississippi." This startling intelligence has caused no little alarm in the minds of the friends of Lieut. Parker, in this city. Although that gentleman was not a native of this city, yet here he made his home, spent most of his days, and was married. Here he formed acquaintances and contracted friendships, that even the monster Death will not be able to sever. The noble and chivalrous deeds of Lieut. Parker, in firing a Mexican vessel immediately under the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and in full view of the sentinels upon the walls, is without a parallel in the annals of history.

We trust the intelligence of Lieut. Parker's death will not prove true. A few days will set the public mind at rest.

For Telegraphic Despatches, and other matter, see next page.

☞ We have heard the name of John M Botts suggested as the Speaker of the House in the next Congress. Less of the *virulence* of party than is a characteristic of that gentleman, would be a recommendation in the occupant of that high office.

[*Wheeling Times.*

Is it possible that there is *any date* of Whiggery so bitter, that you hate the idea of swallowing it? Well, well, we do not wonder at your making wry faces, even at the mere mention of it. But you need not work yourself into a fever of apprehension about it. You will not be required to swallow *Botts.* Your allies of the North will settle that matter for you, in case the Democrats should fail to secure a majority in the next House of Representatives. They will give you a more thorough Abolitionist than any specimen Virginia can produce; and if the dose should not be quite so bitter, we strongly suspect a portion of your party will find it no more agreeable.

☞ We understand that the property known as Mount Savage Iron Works, together with all the machinery, &c., at Cumberland, Md. was, on Tuesday last, taken into the custody of the Sheriff of Allegheny county, to satisfy mortages and judgments against the company. We understand that a large amount is due to the workmen who had been employed about the works; which will be lost to them. This concern has been badly managed, or it would have proved a great benefit to that section of the country. In the hands of prudent business men, the works may yet become profitable, and afford employment to hundreds of honest men.

Ship Fever in Canada.

The accounts of the ravages of the ship fever in Canada continue to be of the most deplorable character. The Montreal Gazette, of July 24th, says:

It is our painful duty to announce the decease of the Rev Mr Richard, an aged and respectable priest of the Roman Catholic Church. This is the eighth gentleman of the seminary, who has fallen a victim to his pious zeal, from contagion, caught in administering the rites of their religion to the destitute immigrants in the sheds. The whole of the sisters of the Grey Nunnery, we regret to say, are laid up with illness contracted in the same mission. Ne er before the exertions of the Roman Catholic clergy are unwearied by fatigue, and undeterred by danger. The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese and his Vicar General spend alternate nights in watching in that pestilential atmosphere over the sick and dying. The number of sickin the immigrant sheds on the 25th inst was 1,936; there had died during the preceding twenty four hours. 33.

The Kingston (Canada) Chronicle, of the 21st furnishes the following melancholy picture:

We regret to have to announce the death of Dr Grasset, the medical attendant in the Toronto hospital, who lost his life by having taken the prevailing fever; several other highly respectable persons have fallen a sacrifice to the same disease.

About 330 emigrants came up to the wharf this morning: some two or three died on their way up, and there are several of them who must be immediately sent to the hospital; they were in such a filthy condition that it was impossible to go among them; even the sailors declared they could not and would not go into the holds of the barges.

From Quebec we learn:—

Capt C. L. Armstrong is fast recovering. Dr. Demaus has returned to his duties at Grosse Isle.

The number of admissions into hospital since our last statement is 376, making the total there under treatment, on Tuesday last, 3,049.

The Greenock has since arrived at this station, with 816 passengers on board. She lost twelve on the passage, seven of whom were children, and had 50 sick on board.

WON'T GO FOR TAYLOR.—The New York Tribune says of Gen Taylor: "We have recorded the movements of Whig Conventions and the declarations of Whig newspapers in his favor, as we should movements and declarations in favor of Judge McLean, Gen. Scott, Mr. Webster, or any other Whig—but we have never written a line indicative of our wish or our belief that Gen. Taylor would be the candidate of the Whig party—on the contrary we have said before, and we now renew the declaration, that Gen. Taylor is not our candidate for the Presidency."

Profitable Voyage.—The barque John Farnam, was built at Marietta last fall, loaded with corn in the spring, and towed to New Orleans, from whence she started with her cargo of Ohio corn for Cork. She reached her port of destination when corn was at its highest point, $2 a bushel. The profits of her voyage were more than sufficient to pay the cost of the vessel. She proved a fast sailer, and is said to be one of the most graceful vessels of her class that had ever entered to Cove of Cork.—This is saying something for a vessel built on the banks of the Ohio!—*Dayton Journal.*

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—It is twelve miles from the Catskill Landing, upon the summit of one of the principle mountains, at an elevation of 3000 feet above tide water. The mountain is here crowned by a table rock of immense size, on which the house is built. This rock terminates a few feet in front of the house in a fearful precipice, from the brow of which the inexperienced beholder starts back in uncontrollable alarm. In the rear peaks upon peaks rise in every direction, and far away in the distance, all is covered with luxuriant foliage. No description can do justice to the almost inimitable prospect in front.

Mr. Moffit.—While on a recent visit to Islip, L. I., says the N. Y. Globe, this gentleman was visited by the minister, trustees and many of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place, and invited to preach there. Considering the relations between the regular church and Mr. M. this was a most unexpected event. He accordingly complied last Sunday, and we are told that the meeting house was full to overflowing upon the occasion—a large number of the auditors being obliged to listen outside the building.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RESULT OF A MIDNIGHT BROIL.—There has been some controversy of late in the papers in relation to the conduct of a certain watchman, on the night of the row at the Lemon Tree House, Liberty street. A young man named Benjamin Wilson, (son of Wilson of the Shakspeare House,) was struck with a mace by Watchman Kelly, during the affray; and lingered at his lodgings in the Virginia House, from the wounds inflicted, until Saturday morning last, when he expired.

Coroner Richardson was called, who summoned a Jury, and an inquest was held, the result of which will be found below.

We give a brief abstract of the testimony elicited during the investigation.

E. H. Huntley, sworn. I was coming along 7th street, on Sunday morning, when I heard the cry of "watch." I found that it came from the Lemon Tree House. There were nine or ten young men in the house; and some watchmen came up. The watchmen tried to get the young men to go away. After a time the boys went off; but some of them halloed back. They stood at a corner about two minutes, and Kelly said to the other watchmen "let us follow them." I saw the fight at the corner of 7th and Smithfield. I saw Wilson in his shirt sleeves, with three watchmen after him. I heard the blow of a club, and saw Wilson drop; but don't know who struck first. Wilson could have got away if he had wanted. I think Wilson had been arrested before the blow was struck. Kelly denied striking Wilson when at the watch-house. Wilson could walk with difficulty. His head was bleeding very much. I can't say that Kelly was in the crowd when Wilson fell. There appeared to be seventeen or eighteen watchmen and eleven "boys" in the riot.

James Stevens, sworn. I was present when Wilson was laid out. There is but one mark on him, the one on the forehead. He died a few moments after 12 o'clock this morning. Wilson was not in his right mind for a few days before his death. I did not hear him speak.

David Jewell, sworn. I am a Lieut. of the Watch. Was present on the night of the riot. After 12 o'clock we noticed about twenty persons coming out of the Lemon Tree House; they made considerable noise. We asked them to disperse; they replied boastingly, that they "would go when they pleased." Some of the watch went off to tap for assistance. The boys went to Hay's corner, and made noise there. We went over and made several arrests. They got hold of our maces, and gave us much difficulty. I think Quinn took Wilson; and Cromlish and Beatty assisted. Wilson got off from them. Beatty and Kelly went after Wilson, who turned upon them and made battle. I saw no blow struck. Saw Wilson fall; think Cromlish, Beatty and Kelly were near him. He had been arrested before this and got off. I think Kelly first approached Wilson. Do not know whether Wilson struck Kelly or not. Wilson appeared sensible when in the watch house.—Kelly said he struck Wilson in self defence.

George Youngson, sworn. On last Sunday morning, about 12 o'clock, I was on 7th street and heard cry of "watch." I went in the direction, and found that it came from the Lemon Tree House.—There were several persons in the house, who came out when they heard the watch was at the door. The watchmen spoke civilly, and asked them to go home; they said they would not. The watch went across the street, and waited till more assistance came. Some of the crowd cried out "take it." Wilson ran from the corner and I think some one tried to take him. I saw Wilson when he fell. A watchman had hold of each arm when Kelly struck him. He was not resisting, and appeared exhausted. I was in the middle of the street when the blow was struck. Kelly denied striking Wilson at first, but acknowledged it afterwards.

Hanre Hamilton, sworn. Butch Dillon came out of the Lemon Tree House and cried "watch," when five came up. * * * I saw two watchmen hold Wilson when Kelly came up and struck him. * * I insisted that Wilson should be sent to a physician. He appeared theraged. Kelly admitted he struck the blow. Wilson was in liquor at the time. Kelly said that Wilson had knocked him to his knees twice before he struck him.

J. D. Magill, sworn. I was present at the time of the riot, heard the noise. Wilson was struck and dropped, but I did not see who struck him. I can't say that Wilson was under arrest at the time he was struck.

John Cromlish, sworn. I saw Kelly strike Wilson. No person had hold of him at the time Kelly struck. When Kelly struck Wilson, he (W.) was squaring off at him, and said "Kelly, you'll have it now." The blow was backward. I could see no person near Wilson when Kelly struck him. Wilson was approaching Kelly in a menacing manner. I was in the middle of the street. I am confident that Kelly struck a side blow, or from below. Wilson did not fall to the ground. There was no person near enough to pick him up.

Dr. M'Dowell, sworn. I saw Wilson first last Monday. He told me his wound was caused by a stroke upon the head with a mace. There was a mark upon the head, with some swelling, and fusion of the brain. The skin was not cut through to the skull. It might have been the result of a fall or a stroke. I believe that injury was the cause of his death.

John Beatty, sworn. Am a watchman. Saw Wilson strike Kelly at the corner of 7th and Smithfield streets. Did not see Cromlish there. Kelly struck Wilson who fell, and I caught him. Wilson had turned to fight us. No person had hold of Wilson when Kelly struck him. He fell on his side on the pavement. Wilson was not put up against the wall by two watchmen. He walked with Kelly and I from the place where we arrested him to the watch house. He struck and kicked Kelly on the way. I heard no threats from Wilson.

Geo. Youngson, re called. Wilson did not raise hand or foot from the time he was struck till he reached the watch house. I was not ten feet from them till we came to 4th street.

E. H. Huntley, re-called. Did not see Wilson strike or kick Kelly on the way to the watch-house I saw them all the way. There were at least three persons present when Wilson fell.

Dr. Armstrong, affirmed. We have made a post mortem examination. There is a small cut—a half inch long, down to the bone. On removing the scalp, we found a fissure extending from the ridge of the eye backwards about three inches.—There was no depression; there was a crack. The membrane surrounding the skull was detached from the skull on both sides of the fissure, as is always the case when an injury is inflicted. Being plentifully supplied with blood vessels, there was a pouring out of coagulated blood. The ventricles of the brain contained considerable fusion. Death resulted indirectly from this injury.

Dr. Murdock. [The testimony of this witness did not differ from that of Dr. Armstrong.] I think a person could not walk after receiving such an injury. It must have been a heavy blow, as the skull is remarkably thick.

After considerable discussion the Jury gave a verdict, in effect, as follows:—That the deceased came to his death by a blow inflicted on his head by Gabriel Kelly, on Sunday morning, July 25th; but on account of conflicting testimony they are unable to agree as to whether the act was justifiable or not.

On Saturday, Gabriel Kelly, having heard of the death of Benjamin Wilson, surrendered himself into the custody of the law; and in the afternoon there was an examination before Mayor Adams, upon the finding of the Coroner's Jury.

Mr. C. B. M. Smith and Mr. M'Clure appeared for Defendant. Mr. Smith stated that the Defendant had surrendered himself up, and only asked a fair and impartial investigation of the circumstances connected with the unfortunate transaction.—It was for the Mayor to determine whether it was necessary to submit the case to trial by Court and Jury.

Mr. M'Clure read the law in such cases, and argued that Defendant had a right to be admitted to bail, as there was no evidence of his having committed a capital offence. Mr. Kelly could not be looked upon as a criminal.

The witnesses who testified before the Coroner's Jury were then called, but nothing additional was elicited from them.

After consideration, the Mayor held Kelly to bail for his appearance this morning, in the sum of $2,000.

—It will be observed from our memoranda of testimony, that the witnesses flatly contradict each other in material points. There will be an examination before the Mayor to-day, when the case will be disposed of.

Mr. Taylor's reply to 'Candor' will be found on the next page.

☞ Col. GEO. W. M'COOK, of Steubenville, Ohio who has recently returned from Mexico, arrived in this city, on Saturday, and took rooms at the Monongahela House. Should the President make another call upon the gallant Buckeye boys, our friend M'Cook holds himself in readiness to respond most cheerfully. He is a glorious fine fellow, and a deart true as Damascus steel.

EAGLE SALOON.—We learn by a Telegraphic dispatch from Andrews, that a Concert will be given in the Eagle Saloon, on Wednesday evening, by Mrs. Sharp, Miss Clara Bruce, and Mr. Kneass. This will be some comfort these dull times. Let our friends, and the friends of Andrews, and the lovers of Music and Ice cream, turn out generally.

HOWE'S CIRCUS.—We observe by posters that Howe's Circus is coming to town.

FIRE WORKS.—We observe by bills that there is to be a grand exhibition of fire works in the grove in the rear of the American House, on to-morrow evening.

FRANCIS HENRY FOUND.—The man who fell from the steamer Ringgold, on Thursday, was picked up yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest. The verdict of the Jury was, that he came to his death by accidental drowning.

"THE FLOWERS PERSONIFIED."—Part 2, of this most beautiful and highly interesting publication, has just been received by Mr. CALDWELL, at his Depot of Periodicals, &c. Mr. C. is also agent for all the choice periodicals of the country. His collection of cheap literary works is very large.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR AUGUST.
Jas. May, Geo. Weyman, Jas. Marshall.

OFFICE OF THE POST, 2
MONDAY MORNING, August 2, 1847.

FLOUR—The foreign news received per steamship Washington, had an improved effect upon the flour market on Saturday. Holders asked an advance of 25 cents on each barrel, and readily obtained it. The sales were few, owing to light stocks on hand, and confined principally to drayloads to the city consumers. Sales of 51 bbls. in the morning early at $4,12½ ⅌ bbl.; 30 bbls. at $4.50 ⅌ bbl.; 100 bbls late in the evening at $4.62½ ⅌ bbl.; holders are asking $4.75@4,87½ ⅌ single bbl. from store, fresh ground.

BUTTER—Sales 5000 lbs. in kegs and barrels at 9c. ⅌ lb.—a good article.

BACON—Market firm. Sales 3000 lbs. Hams at 9c. ⅌ lb; 2000 lbs. Shoulders at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 1500 lbs. Sides at 8@9c. ⅌ lb.

OIL—Market quiet. Sales of Lard Oil at 68@70c. ⅌ gal.; and Linseed at 60@61c. ⅌ gal.

WHISKEY—Sales 82 bbls Raw (Monongahela) Whiskey at 18c. ⅌ gal.; 45 bbls. Rectified at 23c. ⅌ gal.

FEATHERS—Sales 300 lbs. at 28½c. ⅌ lb; Retailing from store at 28c.

OATS—Sales 75 bu. at 24c. from first hands.

CHEESE—Market poorly supplied, and small sales at 6@6½ according to quality.

MOLASSES—Sales 15 bbls. at 35c. ⅌ gal.

SUGAR—Sales 15 hhds. prime at 8c. ⅌ lb. Market well stocked.

RICE—Demand fair, and sales at 6@6½c. ⅌ lb.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SELLING RATES:

On New York, at sigh	¼	prem.
" Philadelphia, "	¼	"
" Boston, "	¼	"
" Baltimore, "	¼	"
" New Orleans, "	½	"

New Books at Morse's, 85 Fourth street.

REMINISCENCES of Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey, by Joseph Cottle; (Wiley & Putnam's Library.)

Memoirs of Madame de Stael and Madame Roland; by L. Maria Child.

Select Surgical Works of Sir Benjamin Brodie; Bart; V. P. R. S.; containing clinical lettrs on Surgery, Surgical Observations on diseases of the joints, &c.

Cleveland, a tale of the Catholic Church:

Living Age; No. 167.

The Maid of the Valley; or, the Brother's Revenge: a tale of the Revolution.

O'Sullivan's Love, a legend of Edenmore; and the History of Paddy Go-Easy and his wife Nancy; by William Carleton.

Blanche Talbot, or the Maiden's Hand, by J. H. Ingraham, Esq.

The Poems of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The Loiterings of Arthur O'Leary, by Charles Lever.

The Knight of Gwynne, a new edition published by W. H. Colyer, New York.

The American Flora; illustrated with from four to six beautiful colored engravings.

The Lost Ship, or the Atlantic Steamer; by the author of the Flying Dutchman,"

The White Slave, or the Russian Peasant Girl, by the author of "Revolutions of Russia."

The Columbian Magazine for August, illustrated with a view of Lake Winnipisseogee from Red-hill.

Just received and for sale at Morse's Literary Depot, No. 85 Fourth st. aug2

Empty Casks, Packages, &c.

IRON and wooden bound, of all descriptions and sizes, for sale at the Wine store of JACOB WEAVER, aug2 No. 16 cor of Market and Front sts.

MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY, Old and New, constantly on hand and for sale Wholesale or retail, at JACOB WEAVER'S, aug2 No. 16 cor of Market and Front sts.

HAVANA SEGARS &c.—Ten or twelve brands imported; also, Imported Principe of all varieties, of Justo Sang, Steam Boat and De la Cruz brands, for wholesale and retail *at cost* to my customers *only*, at the Wine Store of JACOB WEAVER, aug2 No. 16 cor of Market and Front.

SAND CRUCIBLES: 700 nests, just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., aug2 corner of First and Wood sts.

For Sale.

A Small tract of land containing about 70 acres, situated in Buffalo township, Butler