The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.
I. Henry L. Benner, Philadelphia County.
II. Horn R. Kneass, do City.
III. Isaac Shunk, do County.
IV. A. L. Roumfort, do do
V. Jacob S. Yost, Montgomery do
VI. Robert E. Wright, Lehigh do
VII. William W. Downing, Chester do
VIII. Henry Haldeman, Lancaster do
IX. Peter Kline, Berks do
X. Bernard S. Schoonover, Monroe do
XI. Wm. Swetland, Wyoming do
XII. Jonah Brewster, Tioga do
XIII. John C. King, Clinton do
XIV. John Weidman, Lebanon do
XV. Robert J. Fisher, York do
XVI. Frederick Smith, Franklin do
XVII. John Creswell, Huntingdon do
XVIII. Charles A. Black, Greene do
XIX. George W. Bowman, Bedford do
XX. John R. Shannon, Beaver do
XXI. George P. Hamilton, Allegheny do
XXII. W. H. Davis, Crawford do
XXIII. Timothy Ives, Potter do
XXIV. James G. Campbell, Butler do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

FOR CONGRESS,
SAMUEL W. BLACK,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOHN J. MITCHEL, Pittsburgh.
JOHN S. HAMILTON, do.
EDMUND SNOWDEN, Allegheny.
WILLIAM L. MILLER, Versailles.

REGISTER,
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

AUDITOR,
JOHN O'BRIEN, Lawrenceville.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES WALLACE, Baldwin.

RECORDER,
DR. JOHN POLLOCK, Clinton.

CLERK OF THE COURT,
BENJAMIN WILSON, Elizabeth Borough.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office.
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

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Meeting of the County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence are requested to meet on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the St. Clair Hotel, formerly Washington Hotel.

H. S. MAGRAW, Chairman.

Rody Patterson,	J. Large,
J. Coyle,	R. Donnaldson,
[illegible] Cunningham,	Thos. Donnelly,
John D. Miller,	J. K. Moorhead,
John Birmingham,	T. Farley,
Jas. Cooper,	Thos. S. Hart,
J. H. M'Elheney,	M. I. Stewart,
J. C. Dunn,	Ch'r. Beltzhoover,
Jas. C. Heron,	Wm. W. Guthrie,
Jas. Watson,	C. Barnett,
J. B. Guthrie,	Jas. B. Sawyer,
A. Carnahan,	R. H. Kerr,
John Layton,	J. H. Phillips,

Federal Villainies.

That the unprincipled men, into whose hands have fallen the destinies of the Federal party, always resort to every expedient to defeat the Democrats, and scruple not to *lie* unceasingly, in order to accomplish their wishes, is a fact that we have thought was fully proven; yet we never aware, until the present year, that they were so totally devoid of principle as to perpetrate fraud, falsehood and almost every other villainy, in order to defeat the most sterling men of their own party. Such a result might have been, naturally enough, anticipated; but in our feelings of charity for political opponents, we had never once thought of coming to such a conclusion, until their own acts forced it upon our minds. Thus, in their convention at Lexington—even at the hearth of Mr. Clay—they commenced a scheme of fraud which was without a parallel, in trying to make it appear that Gen. Taylor was actually the favorite of the State of Kentucky for the Presidency. This was further carried out at the Virginia convention, where, by chicanery and lying, Gen. Taylor was made to appear as the first choice of Virginia. The same course was pursued in North Carolina; and at their General Convention, a scene of deception and fraud unparalleled was presented. There Gen. Scott unquestionably was a decided favorite, and deservedly so; but he had some knowledge of political principles; and had dared freely to make them known to his countrymen. In the Convention, he was secretly opposed in some quarters, by the unprincipled demagogues there, because of his alledged Nativism; and a letter, said to have been written by him in 1844, was produced, to sustain this position. It has since been satisfactorily ascertained, as declared by some of his friends, that all the grounds upon which this charge is based are false. That though he has corresponded with leading Natives, yet that *forged interlineations* have been made in various parts of his letters, entirely perverting the original meaning of them. Such are a few specimens of the acts of leading supporters of the No-Party Candidate, who yet profess to be "Whigs," and who seek to rally the party bearing that name to the support of their man. Such being their course towards their own political friends, could it be expected that they would even so much as *try* to be honest with their opponents? They are no more to be trusted than a wolf among sheep.

"Whig" Love for Gen. Taylor.

What a genuine feeling of affection for Gen. Taylor must pervade the *breasts* of the Federal party! How much of filial regard they must have for him! What a refined sense of his benevolence, his kindness, his humanity, they must have! We should not wonder at all if their love for him is as great as that of the serpent for the poor bird that it fascinates into its folds,—the love of the tiger for the kid; or that of the savage for the reeking victim of his revenge! What proofs we have of this love on their part! We gave a *few* not long since; they crowd upon us; we give another to-day. This was the language of *many* Federal papers, in 1840, when speaking of the administration of Martin Van Buren, and the Florida war:

"Keep it before the people, that they had Spanish blood-hounds imported to Florida to kill the poor Indians in the swamps. The screams of innocent [illegible] and helpless babes, had no effect to cause [illegible] cruelty to relent. What! set the dogs on young infants? Yes, young, tender infants would, if the dogs were true to their nature, be torn to bleeding fragments, and eaten in the full gaze of their frantic mothers! O cruel heart that could do so!"

Remember that *the recommendations to use the blood hounds originated with Gen. Taylor*, the present "Whig" candidate for the Presidency! They [illegible]

Cause of the Parisian Civil War.

An intense interest is naturally felt now (says the Baltimore Sun,) to seek out the causes, immediate and remote, of the terrible crisis in French affairs, which has so startled and afflicted, we may almost say the whole human race. Every source of information on this point, having any pretensions to reliability, will be looked to with eager attention; all materials for the formation of a correct judgment will be carefully studied. Among such materials is the following extract from a letter of more than six columns, in the Courier des Etats Unis, written by Mr. Gaillardet, late editor and now Paris correspondent of that journal. His well established reputation as an intelligent and keen observer, not less than his quality of Frenchman, will secure for his remarks a due appreciation. He gives a comprehensive, though of course much condensed, history of the fighting, and the incidents connected therewith, but we confine ourselves to what he says of preceding events as devolving the *cause*.

"The breaking up of the national workshops in Paris has been the origin and pretext of this social war, which has had for its victims the workman on one side and the National Guards and soldiers of the regular army on the other.

"The establishment of these national workshops was the most unfortunate act of the Provisional Government. They supplied a refuge to all the idlers and hangers-on who had swarmed, from every part of France, to this sort of general almshouse, where labor was a fiction, and pay was the only real thing. The number of these birds of passage who had perched upon this roost, amounted to nearly 150,000, of whom, it is said, 20,000 were released absconding convicts, and from 30,000 to 40,000 porters and domestics, who thus added to the income of their real business the profits of an assumed title. The exhausted public Treasury could no longer distribute the wealth of France among this host of idle hands and hungry mouths. The National Assembly therefore resolved to shake them off, but it was seconded only feebly and irresolutely in this bold design by the Executive power, on whose part the creation of the national workshops had not been without an ultimate purpose.

"In the view of certain members of the provisional Government, belonging more or less closely to the Socialist or Communist school, such as Louis Blanc, Albert, Ledru Rollin and Folcon, this agglomeration of workmen, taken into pay by the State, was designed for two objects. One, disclosed by M. Goudchaux, temporarily charged with the portfolio of finance, was to form a sort of Prætorian Guard, which certain members of the government desired to have always at command, as an instrument of coercion, always ready, against their political adversaries; the other was, to lay the foundation of a system of concentration in the hands of the State of all public works—a system which should serve as a common practical basis for the doctrines held by the various sects of the Socialist school. Thus the Executive power was seen proposing to the National Assembly, in succession, two projects of law, having for their ends the appropriation of all the railroads and all the companies of insurance against fire, for the profit of the State. Enjoying the sole control of these great establishments, the State would thus convert individual into national wealth; and, in the distribution of this wealth, would substitute the rational element of capacity for the blind element of hereditary succession, which is the grand theoretical panacea of the modern philosophies for all the evils of the social state. At the same time, while withdrawing industry and property from two other malevolent influences of these philosophies, speculation and competition, the State would gain the additional advantage of having at its command the means of communication, enhanced in value for a time of war by the fact that the lines of railroad are also to be those of the electric telegraph. These additional motives are of some weight, I admit; but their validity is more than neutralized by the immense dangers of favoring the ideas of Communism, and of placing under the control of any Government thousands of employers, who would be so many means of influence, so much inducement to corruption.

"These results being well considered, the committee to which the matter was referred, came to the conclusion that the projected appropriation of the railways ought to be refused, and its report to this effect found numerous supporters in the Assembly. A discourse by M. Montalembert, on the 22d June, boldly revealed the secret tendencies concealed beneath the project, and made a deep impression. 'After obtaining the confiscation of the railroads and fire insurance companies,' exclaimed the courageous orator, 'they will demand that of the marine insurance companies, and the monopoly of salt works, factories, machinery, &c. Vote this law and you will have no plea against a host of projects of the same nature. Individual industry will be crushed and destroyed in this great machine of the state.'

"The effect wrought by the speech of M. Montalembert was such that the partizans of the project could entertain no hope of success. Urged by the energetic resolutions of the Assembly, the Executive power was constrained to take measures for the gradual extinction of the national workshops. It decreed that the workmen from the provinces should return to their former places of residence, whither they should be conveyed at the expense of the state, and employment be given them on the public works; or they might enlist in the army, even at the age of seventeen, and set off for the frontier. But this alternative was little to the taste of these Prætorians, *in blouses*, and the hour of conflict was recognized as come, by men who had foreseen the result, and been preparing for it. These men were undoubtedly the associates and accomplices of the bands who, on the 15th of May, attempted the overthrow of the National Assembly, and to place the reins of authority in the hands of Barbes, Blanqui, and others of the same stamp. Therefore, on the morning of June 22, sinister reports were spread among the workmen, by the managers of the plot, that they would be maltreated in the provinces; that some who had gone thither had been beaten, that the country about Cologne, to which they were destined, was a poisonous soil, where they would perish of hunger and disease. Under the influence of these representations, a body of 400 presented themselves before M. Marie," &c.

Here M. Gaillardet repeats the story of M. Marie's reply, "That the men were not the slaves of their spokesman," &c., and then goes on to describe the conflict and its results.

The Boston Advertiser contains a very interesting letter from Paris, written by George Sumner, Esq., in which he pays the following tribute (which we trust is all deserved) to the great poet and statesman:

"Lamartine saw well that this new combat would come; and it was his policy to stave it off by all means until the Constitution was adopted and the Government definitely organized. For this he kept by his side Ledru Rollin. History will render him justice, and will give him a proud niche among those who have had the courage to sacrifice present popularity, and to brave calumny in order to be useful to his country."

INCIDENTS OF THE PARISIAN CONFLICT.—Fifty young guards mobile, who were obliged to yield in the court of the law school near the Pantheon, were saved by the entreaties of the women among the insurgents. Nor did the men exhibit unmingled atrocity. Many of them were honest workmen who had been deceived. One man is mentioned who, having killed a guard mobile, wept over him bitterly. Captain Loverdo, aid-de-camp of General Damesme, having been sent to reconnoitre a barricade in the rue des Mathurins St. Jacques, was taken prisoner by the insurgent, who, on his refusing to place himself at their head, proposed to shoot him. One of the chiefs, however, interfered, with the remark, that he could not allow a disarmed officer to be assassinated, and conducted Loverdo to the headquarters of Damesme, where M. Arago then was. The persons present surrounded and congratulated him on his noble conduct, but he answered—"Gentlemen, I must leave you—you have your work—I have mine," and he returned to the barricade.

The death which has caused the greatest sensation was that of the Archbishop of Paris. He received it on the top of a barricade while attempting to restore peace. It was, however, doubtless by accident. The fire had been stopped on both sides that he might approach the barricade to speak to the insurgents. The latter met him, many with signs of humility, but others with a stern countenance. While talking with them, the combatants on the other side, fearing he might be in danger in the midst of the insurgents, approached to defend him in case of need. Altercation immediately commenced between the two parties, and a shot being fired, whether accidentally or otherwise, the cry of treason arose, and both sides renewed the combat. The Archbishop ascended the barricades between the two fires, and thus received a ball in his side which caused his death.

The guard mobile, which was formed immediately after the revolution of February, and consists mostly of quite young men from the working classes of Paris, exhibited during the four days remarkable bravery, and has suffered more severely than any other troop engaged. Two or three of its number performed prodigies of valor. One mere boy of eighteen, among other feats, mounted a formidable barricade, seized the block that was planted upon it, and kept his place till his comrades, animated by his example, followed him simultaneously and altogether, clearing the barricade, overcame their opponents. This hero was afterwards introduced to Gen. Cavaignac, who embraced him enthusiastically, and taking the cross of the legion of honor from his own breast and fastened it upon his. The poor lad could only reply, with tears in his eyes, "how my father will be glad!" Another boy of only sixteen is mentioned, who, during one day, mounted first three barricades, which were successfully taken. Many instances of individual heroism are signalized among all the different troops engaged; but I cannot take up your columns by relating them here. It is painful, however, to think that the guard mobile, which has fought so desperately, which has suffered so much from the insurgents, and inflicted so much upon them, consists of individuals in many instances the near relatives, and in some perhaps the children, of those against whom it has struggled hand to hand. It was the combattants of the barricades of February that entered the guard mobile, and they are closely connected in station and blood with the builders of barricades of June. I have indeed, heard it said, though I cannot believe it true, that a guard mobile stated he had killed his own father, and added, he thought he had done well."

Consistent Whiggery.

An Ohio Federal paper copies the following from the New Bedford Gazette, and entitles it a specimen of "Democratic Decency:"—

"LITTLE MATTY!"—Martin Van Buren and his little dandy son John, have both thrown themselves into the jaws of the Coon Party, for the reason that the Democratic Party did not nominate them for the Presidency! In consequence of this patriotic movement on their part, a dirty faction, composed of the refuse of all parties, met at Utica, in New York, a few days since, and actully nominated Martin for the Presidency, the contest being between him and his son! *Johnny* got 5 votes; the *daddy* got 60."

Now we cannot see, wherein there is any violation of *decency* in this paragraph. The editor, it is true refers in the most contemptuous manner, to one who has been long sustained by the Democratic party; and who has now ignominiously deserted them; but he violates none of the decencies of life by so doing. He does not LIE, nor withhold the truth in his statement. Either of *these*, according to our mode of thinking, would be a violation of the highest rules of decency. The editor from whom we quote, however, (and this is only one of almost numberless cases,) called the attention of his readers in an especial manner to a statement respecting Gen. Cass, which he endorsed as true, in which was embodied almost as many LIES as their were lines. This kind of *decency* is not tolerated by Democrats on any occasion; and is never practised by them, when speaking of eminent men, or the measures of the different opposing political parties.

Another Lie Nailed!

On the 2d of June last, the Zanesville Courier, one of the Federal-Noparty-Taylor organs, said,—"When General Cass came to Zanesville, in 1805, he was a very recent convert from Federalism; and our fellow-citizen, Dr. Mitchell, knows this to be the fact."

Gen. Cass settled at Marietta, where he studied law, in 1802, when he was just twenty years old. The gentleman referred to, (Dr. Mitchell,) had no doubt heard of him before his removal to Zanesville; but he soon become acquainted with him there, and, in a letter to this same lying Federal editor he says—

"*I know no such thing!*

"I become acquainted with Lewis Cass in the fall of the year 1806, on my first visit to Muskingum county, at which time I took a house to reside in, and brought my family out in February, 1807. At that time Lewis Cass was a firm and consistent democrat. In those days I never heard, either among his political friends or opponents, any thing resembling a charge of his ever having changed his political sentiments.

"He was elected a member of the Legislature, by the Democratic party of Muskingum county, and I am certain if Gen. Cass had before that time been a Federalist, it would not have escaped his opponents in the campaign; but I heard no such thing, and believe no such thing.

"I have, from the day of my first acquaintance with Gen. Cass until the present time, always esteemed him a sound politician, and he has certainly given abundant evidence of his love of country; and as a statesman, I think he has no superior among the great men of the nation.

"You will please publish this note and oblige, yours, &c. ROBERT MITCHELL."

Zanesville, June 6th, 1848.

More Letters from Gen. Taylor.

The Charleston (S. C.) News furnishes the following extract from a letter from Gen. Taylor, written *since* the Philadelphia nomination:

"My former declarations are those only which govern me, and which I now repeat—that it is not my purpose *to accept of the whig nomination on a whig platform, or upon any platform* but that which is based upon my own repeated declarations."

And the following is in answer to the resolutions of the Independent Young Men's Taylor Convention, held in Philadelphia on the 30th of May, 1848:

BATON ROUGE, La., June 20, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite communication of the 22d ult., enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the Young Men's Taylor Convention, held in Philadelphia on the 20th ultimo.

For the distinguished mark of confidence reposed in me by thus nominating me for the Presidency, be pleased to offer them my profound acknowledgement, and to inform them that their nomination is gratefully accepted.

With great respect, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

From the former it would seem that he has not drawn "the note" which Mr. Clay is expected to endorse. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether Mr. Clay and his more honest supporters will sustain the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention. And from his reply to the young men, he acknowledges his thankfulness for SMALL favors. It is *a brief exposition of his political principles!*

The Pittsburg Letter.

The following is the most amusing account that we have seen of the reception at Utica, of the celebrated letter from those distinguished Democrats! in Pittsburg, to which we have heretofore alluded:

Exultations, acclamations, and congratulations, followed the reading of this letter; the barnburners were electrified, and John Van Buren was heard to make a noise somewhat similar to the crowing of an English cock. Here was proof of sympathy in Pittsburgh; here was a go; the document increased the confidence of the barnburners, and they even made some cheering observations to each other in a conversational way. This was the happy moment—the golden age—and Preston King took advantage of it; he rose and moved that the Convention now go into a nomination for President.

Truly, what a swell it must have made in that pure and patriotic body! Such an unlooked for outburst of the *popular* will, from a quarter so unexpected! Who can tell us if this identical letter did not lead to the nomination of Martin Van Buren, under the belief that those sterling Pittsburg Democrats would be able to carry the State for the man of their choice!

Giddings on Taylorism.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, has long been conversant with the secret movements of the "Whig" party; and, from being one of its allies, he has of course been brought into conjunction with its leaders often enough to form a correct judgment respecting them, and the motives by which they are actuated. He says:

"Those Whigs who have got up this movement in favor of Gen. Taylor, and knowing him to be in favor of extending slavery, are men of desperate fortunes, who have become anxious to share in the spoils of office; they are men who would sell their country, their party, and their GOD, for an ephemeral success,—or to enable them to bask in the sunshine of Executive favor. They have underrated the intelligence of the people. They believe the masses to be as politically corrupt as those who seek to mislead them. Time will demonstrate their error."

TRUTHFUL LANGUAGE.—Gen. William O. Butler made a speech in Congress in 1841, in which he referred to Henry Clay, in the following pointed words:

"To the reproach of a party supported by his fame and talents alone, *they have ever abandoned him in the hour of need* and left him to the mortification of being distanced by every competitor."

The hard cider Congress, elected in 1840, passed a tariff bill, which taxed both tea and coffee. The bill was reported by *one* MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, the same man whose name flies at the head of the federal papers for Vice President of the United States.

For the Morning Post.

THE VETO.

The great and absorbing topic at present, of Whig editors and orators, is the "abuse of the veto"—"the one-man power;" and the great argument used by them for the election of Gen. Taylor, is, that he is pledged not to use that power, but will, if elected, allow Congress to do its work in its own way. Are the people prepared to sustain sentiments so disgraceful to their country, and their own understanding? Does not the President fill the highest office in the country, as the *free choice* of the people? Thus elevated, will he not feel the great responsibility of that station? and when he looks around him from that lofty position, where the *confidence* of a patriotic and united people have placed him, will not his heart throb with the warmest pulsations of gratitude? and will he not feel it to be his greatest pleasure to use all constitutional means to advance the interest and happiness of that people? Will he not have a strong regard for his own good name and reputation?

The present policy of confining the candidate to one term, leaves the President without *motive* to act otherwise than strictly in accordance with the duties of his high office. The "veto" has been compared to a "royal prerogative." There is no *real* similarity. The king *inherits* his throne, and is not *responsible* to his people for any abuse of power. The President is the *free choice* of the people, and is *responsible* to them. The king holds his office for life, the President but four years! Will the people entertain sentiments calculated to disgrace themselves, in the person of their President, before the whole world? Does he not represent the dignity of our country, and the power of our people, to all other nations? These assaults upon the high office of the President are as disgraceful as they are dishonest.

There can be nothing better calculated to subvert our happy and well balanced system of government, than these low attacks upon the President. They are intended to withdraw the confidence of the people from that high office. Why are these attacks made? It is because the plans and schemes of designing, dishonest men, of speculators, and unprincipled politicians, have been checked by the sound judgment, firmness, and honesty of the President!—When General Jackson vetoed the bill of the "money changers," all the abuse and hard names that unprincipled, disappointed selfishness could invent were applied to him. Whig orators and editors, "Wall street money changers," and stock gamblers united in pouring forth a tempest of indignation, because in the discharge of his duty, he believed it to be for the true interest of our country, and in accordance with his oath of office, to veto a bill chartering a U. S. Bank! In his veto message he says, "I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample ground for contentment and peace." The people did sustain him, by re-electing him by an overwhelming majority! Had he not used the veto with firmness, the country would have been cursed with that irresponsible bank that had for years attempted to control the whole government. Here is a striking instance where the "money power" obtained a majority of the votes in Congress, and the evil could only be averted from our country by the veto of the President. This is what first raised the cry against the veto power. The President feels more than any other, the great responsibility of his station; and he must be made of material other than ordinary humanity, if he could refuse his sanction to any constitutional measure which he believed to be for the public good.

The Whigs now assume that the President, whom the Constitution makes a co-ordinate branch of the legislature, should become a mere pupp—a passive *tool* to execute the will of Congress. What degrading and absurd doctrine is this? Shall the President of a great and free people, elected by their suffrages, so far forget the source of his power and the line of his duty, and the solemn oath of his office as to become a low and contemptible tool in the hands of Congress? Does the president represent Congress, or the people? He is the President of the people of the whole Union, and the people who elect him ought to sustain him, if he discharges his trust honestly, fearlessly and independently; but if he should become the passive agent of Congress, they ought to remove him from the office he disgraced as soon as possible.

The President is bound by his OATH to veto such measures as he believes to be unconstitutional and injurious to the General Welfare, and if he did not he would be guilty of perjury. Article 1st Sec. 2. of the Constitution reads as follows: "Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States, if he APPROVE, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated." Congress may then proceed to re-consider the bill, and if it passes by a vote of two thirds it then becomes a law, notwithstanding the veto: or if the President should keep it in his possession during the session of Congress ten days, it would then become a law. The veto is a high conservative power, engrafted upon the constitution by the wisdom of its framers, to preserve the country from the disgrace and disastrous consequences of hasty and improvident legislation.

Members come to Congress from small districts, many of them with local principles and contracted views; while the President, standing upon the loftiest pinnacle of our government, represents the people of the whole country.

All well informed men are aware that bills are not always *fairly* passed by Congress; tricks, juggle, and haste are resorted to at times. Perhaps a better idea can be given, as to the way measures are sometimes passed, by quoting from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Gaston of North Carolina, a rank Federalist, as long ago as 1815; and we may depend that matters have not improved for the better since. He says, "Once, indeed, there did exist in this house, the right of free discussion. And no doubt a vast portion of the good people of this republic yet believe that such is the course of proceeding here. Little do they dream of the complicated machinery, by means of which, every privilege except that of thinking, is made to depend on a whim of a majority. A system to suppress the liberty of speech is brought to a degree of perfection that almost astonishes its authors. A gentleman wishes to bring forward a proposition, he must first obtain permission of a majority before he can even state it to the house. But a proposition is originated by others, it is passed through the ordeal of consideration, and he is desirous of amending its defects, or of exposing its impropriety. This is perhaps deemed inconvenient by the majority. It may give them trouble, or bring on a discussion they do not wish the people to hear, or detain them too long from their dinners—a new species of legerdemain is resorted to—the "previous question," utterly prevented from its original and legitimate use, is demanded by a majority, the proposed amendments disappear: every tongue is fettered, and the proposition becomes a law, without deliberation, correction or debate! And this process is called legislation! And the hall where these things is transacted, is called the temple of liberty!"

Would our country be safe without a virtue and a power somewhere to prevent such hasty, unfair, and perhaps unconstitutional action from becoming the law of the land? If the "legerdemain system" was brought to such perfection in 1815, what can be said of it at the present time?

Why do the Whigs so dislike the veto? Is it not because they have been twice defeated by the veto, in the establishment of a U. S. Bank? In 1841 John Tyler vetoed the Whigs' bank bill, and they declared he was a traitor to the party, and abused him from one end of the Union to the other.

President Polk vetoed the "River and Harbor bill," because he believed it involved constitutional objections, and our country was engaged in war and needed the money to sustain it. Will the people withdraw from the President, in time of war, the means of sustaining our common interest and common honor?

The House of Representatives might as well complain of the Senate for rejecting one of their bills, as to find fault with the President. The Constitution proceeds on the idea that Congress is not infallible. It contemplates the veto as countervailing the opinion of one third, because the bill may become a law by a vote of two thirds, notwithstanding the veto. Therefore, to complain of its exercise, is to assail the constitution, the wisdom of its framers, and the good sense of the people who adopted it. The Whigs assume that Presidents are unfit to be trusted, therefore it is reasonable to suppose they have brought their candidates to the same conclusion. Has not Gen. Taylor said, "I will not use the veto," thus agreeing in advance to become a mere instrument to echo the will of Congress? PONTIAC.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1848.

A Musket and Cartouch Box, with Belts, were left at the house of John King, corner of Second street and Cherry alley. The owner can have the articles by giving a description thereof. The daily papers are requested to notice this.

DR. WILLARD'S VERMIFUGE.—Mrs. ——, a lady living near Pittsburgh (at the Garrison) states to us that a child in the family had been afflicted with worms a long time, until the health of the child had become very much impaired. They had tried various things without any permanent benefit being derived. She finally tried a bottle of Dr. Willard's Vermifuge, which brought away an *immense* mass of worms, "cut" and "entirely used up." Since that period, she further says, the health of the child has *improved rapidly, and is now entirely well.* This Vermifuge always does "use up worms." Try it.

These medicines, prepared and sold by the proprietors, A. W. Brockway & Co., No 2, Commercial Row, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all letters for agencies or other business must be addressed. Sold also by J. Schoonmaker & Co., Ogden & Snowden, Joel Mohler, R. E. Sellers, F. L. Snowden, John P. Scott, J. H. Cassel, James A. Jones, John Hays, Spaulding & Kuceland, and W. Jackson.

Also, by Elliott & Beckam, and D. M. Curry, Allegheny city. je8-d&wy1

For the Morning Post.

"THEY ARE GONE."

BY ERASTUS WHITE.

They are gone; and we are here,
In our sunny homes to-day,
Gazing o'er the ocean calm,
Where the barques at anchor lay.
When we parted, tears were shed,
Like the fresh and early rain;
Now the flowers of Hope are dead—
They will never bloom again!
They have gone,—the barques have drifted,
To the endless shores of Time:
To the isles of Truth and Beauty,
Ever fadeless and sublime.
They are gone; and we are here,
In our sunny homes to day,
Gazing o'er the ocean blue,
Where the barques at anchor lay.
We are waiting for the tide
And the wind, to bear away;
Soon our barques will enter in
At the golden port of DAY!
We will meet the ones we loved,
On the endless shores of TIME,
On the Isles of Truth and Beauty,
Ever fadeless and sublime.

CINCINNATI, *July 18th*, 1848.

Angels.

Earth has her angels, though their forms are moulded
Out of such clay as fashions all below;
Though harps are wanting, and bright pinions folded,
We know them by the love-light on their brow.

I have seen angels by the sick one's pillow,—
There was the soft tone and the soundless tread,—
Where smitten hearts were drooping like the willow,
They stood "between the living and the dead."

And if my sight, by earthly dimness hindered,
Beheld no hovering cherubim in air,
I doubt not, that their spirits knew their kindred,
And smiled upon the wingless watchers there.

There have been angels in the gloomy prison,
In crowded halls—by the lone widow's hearth;
And where they passed, the fallen have uprisen—
The giddy paused—the mourner's hope had birth.

I have seen one, whose eloquence commanding,
Roused the rich echoes of the human breast;
The blandishment of ease and wealth withstanding,
That hope might reach the suffering and oppress'd.

And by his side there moved a form of beauty,
Strewing sweet flowers along the path of life,
And looking up with meek and love-lent duty;
I called her angel, but he called her wife.

Oh, many a spirit walks the earth unheeded,
That, when its veil of sadness is laid down,
Shall soar aloft with pinions unimpeded,
And wear its glory like a starry crown.

FEMALE EQUESTRIANS.—For a few weeks we have noticed that the fashion of riding on horseback is coming into vogue among the ladies of our cities. For their benefit, and for the benefit of all others, we copy a very excellent little article, on the subject in question, from a New Orleans paper. We hope it may be studied with profit by hundreds and thousands:

"The beautiful and invigorating exercise of riding on horseback is now getting to be quite the fashion in this city; and, for once in her life, that imperative and insatiate goddess is doing some good. There is no recreation more healthful and invigorating than that of riding on horseback. A very little experience will enable a lady to ride gracefully, elegantly, and with confidence; and what sight is more charming than a lady, neatly attired, well mounted, and riding with a firm seat? The fascinating elegancies of the boudoir or drawing room, the refinement and polish of the ball-room, with the soft and ravishing looks exchanged in the giddy mazes of the whirling waltz, are as nothing to it. In this country, the habit of using equestrian exercise by ladies has never been much in vogue until of late years, but now it is gradually becoming fashionable, and we hope to see all our American ladies elegant horse-women. Our ladies are in the habit of confining themselves to the house and depriving themselves of exercise so necessary to the strengthening of their constitutions—they walk but little, ride seldom, and transform themselves into mere hot house exotics, and, gradually weakening their constitutions, leave behind them in their children a still more feeble generation. Young girls are confined too much by mothers, for fear of embrowning their complexions by exposure to the sun and air, or rendering their frames large and *ungenteel*. Lacing and bad air do their work, as the thin, flat chests, curved spines, unnatural waists and weak and fragile constitutions attest by scores. An abundance of exercise, riding or walking, and plenty of the fresh, pure air of heaven, taken in large doses, from early youth up, would make American women the fairest of the fair.

Compliment to Gen. Taylor.

The Democratic party design paying Gen. Taylor a high compliment in a few months, and he will always thank them for it. The Pennsylvanian says they are to do it in this way. They intend to declare that he fought in a just war, in defence of his country's flag outraged by an insolent foe, and to establish the great doctrine of Indemnity for the past, and Security for the future. And the way they contemplate doing this, is by rebuking the anti-war party, who hope to declare exactly to the contrary by electing him President. We will, in handsomely defeating Gen. Taylor, pay him a compliment for which posterity will be grateful.

And thou, too, Brutus!

TROUBLE IN HARTFORD.—Lucius E. Smith, Esq., the talented editor of the Hartford Courant, cannot go the Taylor ticket, and has withdrawn from the establishment! In Tuesday's paper, the following card appears under the editorial head:

"The editorial connexion of Mr. Lucius E. Smith with this paper has ceased. He cannot, consistantly with his views of duty, support the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and should not, in any degree, be considered responsible for the articles which have appeared in our columns the past week favoring that nomination.—*New Haven Register.*

Capt. Lincoln, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, of infirm health, was robbed of his trunk and its contents, on board of the steamer Monroe, from New Orleans to this city. The trunk contained clothing, and valuable and curious Mexican handywork, to the amount of $600. We understand that he offers $100 reward for the recovery of the trunk and contents.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

THE GREAT REMEDY.—The Olosnonian, or All-Healing Balsam is still performing wonders. No other medicine has done so much to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow-citizens as this. No remedy has ever been known to cure Asthma with so much certainty and so effectually as this Balsam. A large proportion of the diseases of the United States are those affecting the Lungs, Throat, Liver, or Stomach, and for such this medicine is peculiarly adapted. The proprietor defies the world to produce its equal. Dr. Sherman, the sole proprietor and manufacturer, would urge upon all the necessity of procuring the Genuine, and not be put off with any *imitation* of it, or with any other medicine. So great is its reputation, that the unprincipled unblushingly attempt to pass off their worthless mixtures, hoping to share in the advantages of the proprietor's labors and expenditures, when they have not the energy or ability to get up and establish any thing themselves.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, No. 89 Liberty street, head of Wood, Pittsburgh. jy11

B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Rubefacient, in high favor as an external application in inflammatory affictions, and at the same time a stimulant as well as emollient—B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Rubefacient has been very beneficial in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, &c. &c. The following certificate is from a gentleman well known in this city:

"I some time ago accidentally fell from a scaffold, and severely strained both my ancles. They immediately swelled so much that my boots had to be ripped in order to have them drawn off. The suffering they caused me was intense. In this situation, I procured a bottle of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Rubefacient, and after one or two applications, I experienced much relief. I used about one bottle and a half, and in about two days the swelling entirely subsided, and I was entirely relieved from any further pain, and experienced no more inconvenience from the fall. In all cases of swelling, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, &c., I would most cheerfully recommend the Rubefacient.

July 17, 1848. GEORGE BASSETT."

For sale wholesale and retail by B. A. Fahnestock & Co., corner of Wood and First, and Wood and Sixth streets. je29

DYSPEPSIA.—This complaint, like all others, may be traced to corrupt humors. The gastric juice, a fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from *bad blood*, is deficient in those wonderful solvent properties which are so essential to digestion; consequently, the food is not properly dissolved in the stomach, the body is not suitably nourished, the bowels become constipated, and indeed all the functions of the body are deranged.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found peculiarly adapted to the cure of Dyspepsia, because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors, and purify the blood. Consequently, as they drive out the root or cause of every form of disease, they are *absolutely certain to cure Dyspepsia.*

When Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, is accompanied with headache, pain in the side and breast, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, &c., Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills should be taken in such quantities as to operate copiously by the bowels, and repeated every night until pain and distress of every description is removed; after which, smaller doses, taken merely with a view to keeping the bowels regular, will in a short time restore the body to a state of sound health.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Remember that the Original and Only Genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

Remember, also, that Messrs. Feuchtwanger & Co., of New York; Jas. S. Glascoe & Co., at Cincinnati; and J. B. Wilder & Co., of Louisville, are NOT agents for this medicine, and we cannot guarantee the genuineness of that offered by them for sale.

The genuine is for sale at Dr. Wright's Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia; and by JOHN THOMPSON, 156 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is sole agent for this city, by whom dealers can be supplied at the wholesale rate. jy18

LOCAL MATTERS.

WANDERING VOLUNTEERS.—While standing on the street yesterday, in a little group, a rough looking old fellow came up, in great agitation, and said that he had been taken away from Pittsburgh in Capt. Rowley's company, and after serving in the campaign, was brought back and turned loose upon the streets without money, or quarters. He had applied to the officers, but no one deemed it a duty to help him. He only wanted his pay that he might go home to his family! We do not know who is to blame in this matter, but something is wrong, and some officer has neglected his duty. We were told by one of the field officers that arrived on the Monroe, that several applications of this kind have been made to him since his arrival, by members of other Regiments, but of course he could act only for his own men. We mention this matter in hopes that some persons may have their ideas brightened up.

We were well pleased yesterday, in taking by the hand an old acquaintance, Dr. Holmes, who enlisted in Capt. Naylor's Company, in this city. He has served with the company through all its trials, and comes back in good health.—During part of the time he was in the Hospital service, and we have heard the members speak in good terms of his conduct. He leaves for Baltimore, his home, in a day or two. May happiness attend him.

This gentleman has seen several elephants in his time, according to our judgment. He lived in Liberia for a long time—we believe he went to that Republic as an agent for the Colonization Society. Those who have taken an interest in this matter may be familiar with the Doctor's name, as he is the author of many articles, touching Liberia and the cause of slavery emancipation.

CAPT. ALEX. HAY.—At the Supper given by the President Engine Company, Col. Black spoke as follows:

We did not always get to see the papers—but now and then a chance one would reach us, and we would be pained to find in it some base calumnies upon our officers and men. The first was an attack upon as good a man, and as brave a soldier, as left his home, wife and children, to go with us—Capt. HAY, of the Blues. He took sick on the passage down, and by the time we arrived at Lobos Island, was so broken down by disease, that we feared for his life. He went with us to Vera Cruz, and I saw him there lying on his couch, exposed to the grape shot and shells thrown from the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and yet unable to be removed from his perilous situation. When I shook hands with him, just previous to his departure for home—as God lets me breathe, I didn't believe he would live long enough even to reach the Balize. He did, however, and because he survived, and picked up enough strength to come home, his motives were impugned; and his character assailed on your street corners, and villified by those who should have kindly taken him to their hearts.

MONUMENT.—We understand that some of the citizens have started the project of erecting a MONUMENT, to the memory of those members of the Duquesne Grays who were killed in Mexico. It will be done; and our efforts will be given freely in aid of the movement so far as giving publicity to it may be aid.

—Since the above was in type, we have received the following:

A meeting of the Old Members of the Duquesne Grays will be held at the office of Charles B. Scully, (Burke's Buildings,) on Friday evening, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Monumental Committee, for the erection of a monument to their departed friends who fell in Mexico.

Jonas R. M'Clintock,	James B. Murray,
John B. Robinson,	A. G. Reinhart,
Samuel Snowden,	Alex. Richardson,
Wm. Hays, Jr.,	S. W. Caskey,
James M'Donald,	B. A. Sampson,
F. G. Kay,	Wm. B. Mowry,
E. Robinson,	Charles H. Paulson,
P. W. Keller,	David Campbell,
R. B. Butler,	Z. Wainwright,
W. W. Wallace,	John S. Kennedy.

If this column should appear short or dull, our readers must attribute all to the weather, and to no lack of exertion on our part to pick up the items. We are always about when any thing is going on. We exert ourselves as much for the benefit of our brethren in the Post office neighborhood as any thing else, for did we not look up the things about town, many a rich item would be lost to the world.

THE REASON.—One of the city Editors who went down on one of the boats to meet the volunteers, complained the other day that he was charged a dime for his grog, while others were only required to pay half that sum. The Barkeeper called on us yesterday to say that he charged the Editor in question the dime because his "jiggers" were twice as large as those ordinarily taken.

The Supper given to the members of Capt. Naylor's Company, on Tuesday evening, at the Merchant's Hotel, was a spirited affair. Major Larimer presided. Regular and Volunteer Toasts were digested. Speeches were made by Lieut. Col. Brindle, the President, Col. Black, Mr. Pitt, of Wheeling, and others. As we were not present, we can give no further details.

ROBT. L. SCOTT.—The friends of this young man, who was drowned at Natchez, on his return from Mexico, held a meeting, on Tuesday evening, and adopted a series of resolutions of condolence, and agreed to wear crape for thirty days.

The military excitement is now all over. For a few days we may see in the streets, men in blue coats; but there will be no more receptions, speeches nor "general fusses." All have arrived that have been expected this way.

In our notice of "Another Libel" we should have said "Telegraph" instead of "Dispatch." We make the correction because it is a matter of some importance to be prosecuted for such an offence.

Hare and Dutton held their commissions till the last, in Naylor's company. They received their pay as the other officers and men discharged, as though nothing had happened. This may be all right.

Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield, looks very dull these evenings, since the closing of the Theatre. If the gas lights could only be permitted, for the sake of appearances, we would be satisfied. To miss their glare is like loosing an old friend.

The remains of the members of Company K, (Duquesne Greys,) killed in the action on the 12th October last, will be buried on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. The funeral will start from Market street, between First and Second streets.

DISTURBING CHURCHES.—A man was arrested and brought before Ald. Robinson, of Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, for keeping a disorderly house open on Sunday, in the neighborhood of a Church. He was bound over.

The balance of that large stock of Philadelphia Clothing is selling at McKenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, three doors from Fifth, every day and night, at public and private sale, at extraordinary low prices, and will continue so during the week. The whole lot must be closed by Saturday afternoon. It is the largest and best assorted stock offered in this place for many years. Those in want of a fashionable garment or suit should embrace this opportunity. Several of our friends, who have purchased, speak in the highest terms of praise of the gentlemanly and accommodating proprietors, who show the goods.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1848.

SENATE.—A remonstrance against the stoppage of the Sunday mail was presented. Ordered to be printed and referred.

A joint Resolution presenting the Mexican cannon captured by Col. Doniphan to Missouri, was agreed to. A Resolution for the compensation of Col. Freemont was adopted.

Mr. Clayton explained that his remarks of yesterday, explanatory of the Territorial Bill, were not the views of the Special Committee, but his own.

The Navy Bill was then taken up.

Mr. Vinton opposed advances to mail contractors or the lines of steamers.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—After reading Reports of Committees, which were referred, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill for extending the Pension to the widows and orphans of those who had lost their lives in the recent wars, and of Revolutionary Soldiers, which was debated and passed.

A joint Resolution, relating to carrying the Pacific mails in steamers, was debated and laid on the table.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1848.

The Caledonia sailed to-day with fifty-three passengers and $133,060 in specie.

The Stockton Artillerists left to-day for Easton.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19—6 P. M.

Flour—Sales at $5,25@$5,50 per bbl. The supply of Flour is small; the supply in first hands being nearly exhausted.

Wheat—None in market.

Corn—Sales of Prime Yellow at 51@52c.

Cotton—The market is firm, with sales of 200 bales at previous quotations.

Provisions—The market is without change.

Coffee—Sales of 500 sacks at 6½.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls. at 24c.

There is no change in other articles usually spoken of in the markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 19—6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Howard street at $5,50.

Wheat—Sales of Prime White at $1,16@1,18. Sales of Prime Red at $1,12@1,15.

Corn—Sales of Prime White at 43@44c. Sales of Prime Yellow at 48@49c.

Bacon—Sales of Sides at 5c.; Shoulders same price.—Hams; sales at 7@10c., according to quality.

Prime Pork—Sales at $9; sales Mess at $11.

Lard—Sales in bbls. at 8c.; in kegs it is held at 9c.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls. at 22½@23c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 19—4 P. M.

A quarter of a million of specie leaves on the steamship Caledonia and Packets. Near two millions of specie have been received from Mexico since the ratification of the treaty of peace. *Sterling* to-day was heavy at 10 per ct. above par. Heavy shipments of specie, made to draw against letters from Washington, state that transfers of certificates of the new Loan are enormous for foreign account. Treasury Notes are down ½.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

N. O., July 16, 1848.

Cotton—The market is quiet, with moderate sales at the following prices: Good Middling to fair at 6@6¾.

Sugar—The market is dull with sales at 3@3½.

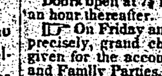
Molasses—Sales at 15@21 per gal. The former in the Plantation, the latter on the Levee. Not much landing; sales moderate.

There is no change in other articles, usually spoken of in the market.

Masonic Notice.—A stated meeting of Franklin Lodge, No. 221 A. Y. Masons, will be held in the Hall, N. E. corner of Wood and Third streets, this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. M.
jy20 A. L. 5848. JAMES HARROP, Sec'y.

EAGLE SALOON.
THREE COMPANIES UNITED INTO ONE.
GRAND CONCERT BY THE
TYROLEAN VOCALISTS & SABLE HARMONISTS.
After which, the celebrated burlesque opera of,
The Virginny Gal!
FOR THREE NIGHTS, *Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, July 19th, 20th, and 21st.*
In which will be introduced all the original Songs, Glees, Choruses, &c., the Banjo Solo and Break Down, the celebrated Solo on the *Comba-Doon*, the burlesque POLKA, and the grand PAS DE DEAUX, &c., by *KNEASS' OPERA TROUPE.*
Notwithstanding the immense expense incurred in bringing the Opera Troupe from New York, and getting up the Opera, the price of admission will be only 25 cts.
Tickets can be procured on application at the Saloon during the day, and at the door on the evening of the performance. jy19

DAN RICE & CO.'S
Metropolitan and Hippo-Dramatic Circus
HAVING been detained, by fog probably, will undoubtedly open to-night, for three days only, on Penn st. in front of the American Hotel.
Bills announcing the arrival of the company, and the opening, will be posted up immediately on the arrival of the troupe.
ADMISSION 25c. only.
Doors open at 7½ P. M.—performance commencing half an hour thereafter.
On Friday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, precisely, grand characteristic entertainments will be given for the accommodation of the Juveniles, Ladies and Family Parties. jy20


H. GERBERDING, Dealer in Imported and Domestic Segars, Snuff and Tobacco, Wholesale and Retail; Liberty street, six doors above Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All orders from country Merchants will be promptly attended to. jy20:1y

Soldier's Claims.
SOLDIER'S CLAIMS BOUGHT FOR CASH, by HENRY WILKINS, of Baltimore, who may be found at the office of John Coyle, Esq., Metcalf's Buildings, Fourth street, near Smithfield street. jy20:3t

Soldier's Rights!
JOHN COYLE has made an arrangement in Washington City, by which he has the best of facilities in procuring LAND WARRANTS for the MEXICAN SOLDIER. He can be found in his office, on Fourth street, near Smithfield street, from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 8 o'clock P. M., by those desiring his services. jy20:1w

HOWE'S CREAM CHEESE.—A few bxs. of "Howe's Superior Cream Cheese," just received and for sale by [jy20] S. & W. HARBAUGH.

MACKEREL—60 bbls. of No. 3 Mackerel just rec'd and for sale by [jy20] S. & W. HARBAUGH.

SODA ASH—20 casks "Tennants" double refined, for sale by [jy19] POINDEXTER & CO.

MARIETTA APPLES.—133 bbls. on consignment and for sale by [jy18] KING & MOORHEAD.

JUNIATA IRON—A lot of No. 27 on consignment and for sale by [jy18] KING & MOORHEAD.

NEW STYLE GINGHAMS.—A. A. MASON & CO., No. 60 Market street, have just rec'd 5 cases Ginghams, new styles. jy19

DARK CALICOES.—A. A. MASON & CO. will open this morning, 4 cases of rich dark Calicoes, small figures. jy19

COFFEE—200 bags prime Rio Coffee, in store and for sale by [jy19] POINDEXTER & CO.

SUGAR—100 bbls. Nos. 7, 8, and 9, Loaf Sugar; 30 " "Lowrings" Crushed and Pulverised Loaf Sugar; for sale by
jy19 POINDEXTER & CO.

PEPPER—100 sacks Pepper, in store and for sale by
jy19 POINDEXTER & CO.

TEAS—250 hf. chests Y. H. and Imperial Teas;
50 catties " " for sale by [jy19] POINDEXTER & CO.

RICE—10 tierces just rec'd and for sale by
jy19 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

NAILS—200 kegs, assorted size, for sale by
jy19 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

PEA NUTS—150 bushels, prime Tennessee, for sale by
jy19 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

FEATHERS—5 sacks prime Kentucky Feathers just received and for sale by POINDEXTER & Co.,
jy18 No. 41 Water st.

S. H. MOLASSES—87 bbls. "St. James" Refinery S. H. Molasses received on consignment per steamer "Eureka," and for sale by POINDEXTER & Co.,
jy18 No. 41 Water st.

SUGAR—40 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar;
100 " fair " for sale by
jy18 POINDEXTER & Co.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—Just received—
2 Rosewood square six octave Pianos;
1 " " six and a half "
1 " " seven "
For sale at Mr. Chickering's prices.
JOHN H. MELLOR,
je29 No. 81 Wood street.

RAILROAD GUIDE.—Doggett's Railroad Guide and Gazetteer for 1848, with Sectional Maps of the great routes of travel.
A few copies received and for sale by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
je21 cor. Market and 3d sts.

MACKEREL AND HERRING—30 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, Massachusetts inspection.
20 bbls. No 2 Mackerel, Mass. inspection.
10 " " 1 " "
20 " " 1 Baltimore Herring.
Just received and for sale by
je21 MILLER & RICKETSON.

PULVERIZED AND LOAF SUGAR—140 bbls. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Loaf Sugar;
25 half casks Lovering's double refined Loaf Sugar;
40 bbls. Lovering's course pulverized
20 " " "
Just received, and for sale by
je16 MILLER & RICKETSON.

BARLEY—500 bushels prime Ohio Barley, just received and for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH,
je3 53 Water and 104 Front streets.