The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WM. O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM HOLMS, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia	County.
II.	HOSE E. KERAST do do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHUNK, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROTHROCK, 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. SCHNOOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWEYLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAH BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN G. KING, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon	do
XV.	ROBERT J. FISHER, York	do
XVI.	FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin	do
XVII.	JOHN CRIDWELL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford	do
XX.	JOHN H. 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. MITCHELL, Pittsburgh.
JOHN S. HAMILTON, do.
EDMUND SNOWDEN, Allegheny.
WILLIAM L. MILLER, Versailles.

FOR SHERIFF,

EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

FOR AUDITOR,

JOHN O'BRIEN, Lawrenceville.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

JAMES WALLACE, Baldwin.

FOR RECORDER,

DR. JOHN POLLOCK, Clinton.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,

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.

☞ Having added to our Establishment, a splendid Steam-Power Printing Machine, we are prepared to print all kinds of Newspaper and Book work in a style of unsurpassed beauty and neatness, and upon the most reasonable terms. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in this line of our business.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insertion the same. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ **Primary Meetings, August 12, 1848.**

☞ **County Convention, Aug. 15, 1848.**

☞ **State Convention, August 30, 1848.**

New Election Districts.

ROSS TOWNSHIP—By an act of the last session of the Legislature, the General and Township elections of this Township are to be held at the house of Mr. George Cooper, on the Franklin Road.

SHALER TOWNSHIP.—The General and Township elections are hereafter to be held at John Shaw's mill, in said township.

LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.—Elections in this Township hereafter to be held at the house of Joseph Rogers, (Lower ferry.)

Indiana "Barnburners."

We have recently seen the published proceedings of the "Free Soil" Convention that assembled at Indianapolis, the capital of the Hoosier State. We have carefully examined the list of Delegates from the several counties represented; and find that every man, so far as we recognize them, is an original Federalist, a fanatical abolitionist, or a *quasi* "Whig." We do not recognize the name of a single consistent, unwavering, reliable Democrat upon the list. This, however, is the case, wherever we have any accurate statements of the "free soil" movements. The actors in these scenes, have but one object in view—the defeat of the Democratic party; and they feel no degree of concern about the manner in which they shall accomplish it. Those among them who have acted with the Democratic party, have only done so in the hope of obtaining office; and failing in that, they have been willing to sell themselves to any faction that would promise to make them conspicuous.

Monument to the late Francis R. Shunk.

The Republican, at Westchester, and the Democrat, at Doylestown, warmly recommend the erection of a monument in honor of our late lamented governor. The first mentioned paper says:

"Monuments are erected to those who die on the battle-field. But is it more proper that they should be erected to the patriotic warrior, than to the patriotic statesman, who, like Shunk, dies not only in the service of the State, but after having served that State long and faithfully? We do not think so; and we, therefore, suggest that the people of Pennsylvania erect a monument in memory of him who will ever be esteemed as a good citizen, a true patriot, and an honest and faithful public servant.

"We hope the approaching Democratic State Convention will consider this subject. Let that body appoint an Executive Committee, to take charge of the proposed work, and also a Collecting Committee in each county, and the people will cheerfully do their part."

We most cordially second this proposition; and we would say, also, let that monument be at Harrisburg, the scene of his long and faithful services, and the radiating point of his greatest usefulness. Let it ever stand there, bearing above all names of ordinary mortals, that of Pennsylvania's most honest and faithful, true and trusty governor. Few men have ever taken a stronger hold upon the affections of the people: few will ever live to be held in higher estimation.

We trust that our democratic fellow citizens, throughout the State, will adopt measures, at the earliest practicable moment, for commencing such a memorial of their affectionate remembrance of departed worth, as will reflect honor upon themselves, their party, and their State. We presume there is not a democrat in Pennsylvania who would not contribute something in order to insure a monument worthy of the name of SHUNK.

Pennsylvania Democratic Electors.

The last Lancaster Intelligencer contains letters from all the gentlemen, composing the Democratic Electoral ticket in this State, (which have been written in reply to letters from the State Central Committee, notifying them of their appointment,) in which they severally pledge themselves to cast the vote of Pennsylvania for the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. The letters breathe the same tone of honest gratification at the prospect of our triumphant success before the People; and are written in a manly and patriotic vein, worthy of those who would reflect the will of the People of our good old Commonwealth.

We do not whipple round as the Post did about the Tariff 1842.—*Wheeling Times.*

☞ We have never written a word in favor of the Tariff of 1842, or any similar scheme of plunder and iniquity. We are not accountable for what others may have said, through the columns of this paper, in years gone by.

We never shall lower the Taylor flag until he is enscroned in the White House.—*Wheeling Times.*

☞ If that is the case, we pity the poor flag! It is destined to wave over your columns, until the angel Gabriel shall sound the last trumpet!

☞ The *Donkey* was in a most lamentable condition yesterday. He was almost entirely rabid—kicking and biting at every thing which came in his way. We were told it was altogether on account of THAT SPELLING-BOOK, which was found too much for his digestive faculties! It has been said, by some of his keepers, that though the poor little thing has always been *very spiteful*, he is not capable of doing any harm. Indeed, there are many who think we have been already too severe upon him,—who say that we have "tortured him without mercy and paid no attention to his suffering." This, we suppose, was on account of that Spelling-Book and Juvenile Grammar. We had not an idea our allusion to that matter would have produced so serious an effect: but as he seems to beg for mercy, we shall give proof of the ancient maxim that "a merciful man is merciful to" even a *Donkey!*

☞ To our Democratic brethren of the press in this State, we respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the nomination of candidates for Governor do *now close*.

Are we seconded?—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The motion is seconded.

All, who are in favor of the nomination of candidates for Governor now closing, will please to say "aye."

"Aye!" "Aye!" "Aye!"

The resolution has passed unanimously, and the nominations are therefore closed.

Gentlemen, you will now proceed to ballot; and be sure to select a good man, who will lead his federal opponent at least 30,000.

☞ Parson Brownlow's paper, the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig, refuses to support General Taylor for the Presidency, and still keeps the name of its old favorite, Henry Clay, flying from its mast head. The Parson says:

"We have advocated Whig principles from our youth up—and we are now old enough to make a right to land—if we had any to convey to others. In prosperity and in adversity—through evil and good report, we have been the unremitting advocate of Whig principles, as we still are, and intend to remain. Nor can any, or all, the hungry expectants of office, who hang around and flatter Gen. Taylor, read us out of the Whig ranks, or drive us into the support of this *perfectly ridiculous candidate.*"

☞ The "Cumberland Valley Sentinel," printed at Chambersbug, says:—"We warn our friends throughout the county not to place any confidence in the reports of the Taylor men as to changes in other parts of the county. We have, within a few days, conversed with members of the party, who were reported to have come out for Taylor, and found them as sound as ourselves. It is a mere trick to cover up defection in their own ranks."

There have been seven lives of Gen. Cass issued. Two more will give as many as a tom cat. Should his party succeed, which life will be elected President?—*Wheeling Times.*

☞ The democratic life, of course! There have been about a dozen obituaries of federal whiggery written within the same number of years; but the universal death and burial of that corrupt and wicked party, will take place this fall. Saltpetre or burnt brandy can't save it this time! Die it must!

Map of Pennsylvania.

J. B. HAYS, Esq., who is a general agent for the publishers, will call on the citizens of Pittsburg, in a few days, with copies of the fine map of this State, published by R. L. Barnes and William E. Morris, which has been highly recommended by both branches of our State Legislature, and many of the most distinguished citizens of the State.

The "People's Press" of the 10th of March, reviewing Gen. Taylor's position, said—

"Concealment of opinions, which the people have a right to know, is presumptive EVIDENCE OF INTENDED FRAUD."

That's precisely the position of the whig party at this time.

Columbus Delano, of Ohio.

The Mount Vernon Times, (Whig,) Delano's organ, speaks as follows of the man that is to deliver a speech at a Taylor ratification meeting in Knox county:

"Mr. Delano is really to stand shoulder to shoulder with the whigs and battle for whig principles, whig measures and whig men, but can never support Gen. Taylor in the no-party dubious position in which the Old Soldier now stands before the whig party and the American people."

Lamartine's Creed.—This is a matter of interest, at the present moment to every friend of liberty in general, and of the French republic in particular. He says—

"I believe in Christ, because he has introduced on earth the most holy, the most faithful, and the most divine doctrine that ever shed its beams on human intelligence. Christ has spoken as reason speaks. The doctrine is known by its morality, in the same manner that a tree is known by its fruits; the fruits of Christianity are infinite, perfect and divine, the author of which is the Divine Word, as he so styled himself."

☞ In referring to the rumor that Taylor will not veto the Proviso if elected, the Nashville Banner, the Whig organ of Tennessee remarks:—

A Louisiana planter in favor of the Proviso!—Why, the *intolerable absurdity* of the proposition almost forbids us to treat it with any degree of seriousness.

☞ Doggett's New York City Directory, just published, estimates the population of the Empire city at present to be 400,000.

☞ The whig papers say the democrats refuse to do justice to Gen. Taylor, and yet the Massachusetts legislature, in which the whigs had a majority of 70 or 80, actually refused to pass a vote of thanks to Taylor and his men, after they had fought their way to Buena Vista!

☞ Another large meeting of the Cotton Factory operatives and their friends, was held last evening at the Allegheny market house. The operatives appeared fully determined to stand out for the ten hour system. Several effective speeches were made in reply to the manifesto of the employers, and insisting that they should give a fair and truthful statement of their profits, by exhibiting their books for investigation. A resolution was passed, inviting W. E. Austin, Esq., to address their next meeting, which is to be held at the Old Court House, Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

☞ In the absence of local incidents yesterday, Rumor stated that several serious rows occurred in different places:—one on Fountain street, in which a man was almost killed with a knife. There was no foundation for this. Another story, was about blood being found in Federal street, Allegheny; but no deaths were heard of, nor even a row in the neighborhood.

The fact is every person behaved well yesterday and the day before, so far as we heard; and we hope they may find the system profitable.

☞ The officers were yesterday in hot pursuit of the thief who took the gold from the boarding house on Monday; but he has not yet been found. Richardson went up the river; Hague to little Washington, and Bougher went down the river. It is hoped he may be taken; and it is further hoped that when taken he may be well supplied with sovereigns.

☞ The Blairsville *Apalachian* is very anxious that the Allegheny city Alderman or preacher who performed a marriage ceremony recently, under peculiar circumstances, may be prosecuted. According to the laws of the State he is liable to a fine of $250.

☞ Though it is difficult to get at the truth in relation to the recent difficulties in Allegheny, we may be safe in saying that several persons *were* arrested yesterday, and warrants *are* out for others. The American says forty warrants have been issued.

THE FACTORY QUESTION.

STATEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

The undersigned, proprietors of the various cotton mills, situate in the city of Allegheny, having in view a decent respect for public opinion, and to shield ourselves from the obloquy and reproach endeavored to be cast upon our characters, by various and oft repeated misrepresentations of our motives and business, in connection with what is called the ten hour law, have judged that the time has arrived, when a simple and temperate exposition of facts, might be proper and useful, in directing the public mind to just and equitable conclusions.

The profits of manufacturing yarn and coarse cotton goods, has been greatly overrated in the United States for a long time. It has had its season of prosperity, with alternate periods of depression and adversity—while public estimation appears to have been predicated upon the bright and sunny side of the picture. That the general and aggregate result has not been at all adequate to justify the risk and trouble incident to its pursuit, is the experience of nearly all who have been long engaged in the business;—at the present time it is laboring under considerable adversity, of which the suspended establishments of the North, and the reduction of wages in that favored region, are unmistakable evidences. Nor is the future free from strong and gloomy apprehensions—these arise principally from the immense importations under low duties—the scarcity of money—and the vast increase of machinery and its productions in the U. States, which has reduced the domestic fabric to a small, regular, and net profit. In this active home competition, the manufacturer in Pennsylvania is required, by the late law, to meet the enlightened and energetic New Englander in a common market;—the one with the product of twelve hour's labor—the other with the product of ten hour's labor—a difference of one sixth, or nearly 17 per cent. of a discriminating duty, enacted by Pennsylvania, AGAINST the labor of her own citizens and operatives. Surely no argument is necessary, to convince an enlightened and calculating public, that however desirous the owners of mills may be to get their machinery in operation again, it never can be completely shut out from the exercise of that right under the late law—unless it be by adopting the proviso it contains, that special contracts may be made for twelve hours labor.

Some time previous to the late law taking effect, the undersigned had a meeting, to compare their experience, and form a judgment as to their ability to adopt the ten hour system;—the result of our deliberations was then recorded, and from the minutes we extract the following—viz:

"At a meeting of the proprietors of Cotton Mills, held in Pittsburgh, on 23d of May, 1848—the subject of the late law of Pennsylvania, regulating the hours of labor in Cotton Mills, was taken up, and the next, being under consideration, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the benevolent action of the Legislature, in excluding children under twelve years of age from employment in Factories, and believe that at no time was it the interest of them or their employers; but that the practice originated through the entreaties of indigent parents, whose wants were supplied by their earnings. We at the same time sympathize with the widows and others, in afflictive circumstances, in being thus deprived of their ordinary supply of the daily necessaries of life.

"*Resolved*, That the extensive and enterprising competition in the various States of the Union, in producing coarse cotton goods, has reduced the business to an estimated and small profit, and that, whilst other manufacturing communities, both in the *free* and *slave States*, are introducing the system of their labor, any attempt on the part of Pennsylvania ALONE to reduce the hours of labor, would have a most destructive tendency on a great, growing and important branch of industry, conducive alike to the comfort and prosperity of our Commonwealth.

"*Resolved*, Therefore, that from necessity, we must continue to employ our machinery twelve hours per day, as heretofore, and in conformity with the provisions of the law, adopt a system of special contracts with the operatives."

A common desire on our part, and amongst a respectable, industrious and orderly portion of the operatives of both sexes, to remain at the employ of labor, induced us, not to evade the law, as has been reported, but to comply with its terms and requirements, by making the special contracts for twelve hours. In this attempt of the employers, we succeeded, to execute their lawful business, in the only way in which the Pennsylvania Mills can be saved through the provisions of the law, the violence of the mob is known to the public, and if approved and acquiesced in by them, has effectually suspended operations, until such legislation shall prevail in Pennsylvania, or be adopted in other States as may place the Cotton Manufacturing interests of this great Union on one common footing as regards labor, which is only another term for wages.

We have no desire to advert to the personal violence, the abuse of our property and of our common rights as citizens, which have all been outraged. We allude to these proceedings incidentally, and only because we fear and regret that the effect produced may be to prejudice the good will, cordiality and friendly feelings, that has happily heretofore existed between the proprietors of cotton mills and the Allegheny Mills, and which need not be impaired—and cannot be destroyed—if they are left to control and adjust their own concerns, and consult their own interests.

We hope, therefore, that we may be correctly understood by the public in reference to the position we now occupy—not through any choice of our own, but by reason of the necessity that is laid upon us.

First, That whilst in other States they run their machinery 12 or more hours per day, we cannot successfully compete with them, working 10 hours per day.

Second, That the mills must and will remain suspended until we are placed on a common platform with other States, of which we are now deprived, unless we can operate under the special contract provision of Pennsylvania law.

Third, That we are ready and willing to resume our business whenever we can do so, with no greater burdens, restrictions and dangers, than what are common and incident to the business elsewhere.

BLACKSTOCK, BELL & Co.,
Pitt Cotton Mill.
P. McCORMICK,
Hope Cotton Mill.
KING, PENNOCK & Co.,
Eagle Cotton Mill.
MOORHEAD, COPELAND & Co.,
Union Cotton Mill.
KENNEDY, CHILDS & Co.,
Penn Cotton Mill.
N. VOEGTLY & Co.,
Star Cotton Mill.
JAMES A. GRAY,
Allegheny Cotton Mill.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1848.—d&w1t

Gen. Cass—Internal Improvement.

Mr. Cass by accepting the Baltimore nomination, is pledged against a latitudinous system of internal improvements by the General Government. At the same time, however, it may be admitted, that he is not so strict in his views, on this subject, as we of Virginia would wish. Some diversity of opinion exists in regard to this matter, and no candidate can exactly represent the opinion of his supporters in every section of the country. That Mr. Cass would authorise an indiscriminate and lavish internal improvement by the General Government there is not the least reason to believe. On the other hand, Gen. Taylor, by surrendering the exercise of the Veto power, will open the door wide to the most unscrupulous and prodigal system of internal improvement that may be concocted by a Whig majority in Congress. To object to Mr. Cass on this score, and yet vote for Gen. Taylor, is "to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." Gen. Taylor, in the Allison letter, says: "The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress, upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed, where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

The Constitution says that when a bill is presented to him, if he approve it, he shall sign it; but Gen Taylor, who means to be guided by the Constitution alone,—intends to sign the bill, whether he approves it or not. The Whig party has always favored a vast system of internal improvement by the general government,—the Republican party has opposed it. Gen. Taylor is the nominee of the Whig party, and by his election they will come into power, and will be able to carry out this their favorite measure. By the expenditure of vast sums of money in this way, even while the war debt remains unliquidated, a pretext for a prohibitory tariff will be furnished, and thus while England is advancing rapidly on the road of free trade, the United States will be found retrograding into the obsolete and unjust track of monopoly and restriction.—*Petersburgh Intelligence.*

The New State Government.

On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, acting Governor Johnston was sworn into office at the Governor's rooms, in the State Capitol. The heads of departments and a number of citizens were present. The oath was administered by General Packer, the Speaker of the last House of Representatives. The very first movement of the new Governor was the ousting of the Hon. Jesse Miller, the worthy Secretary of State. Townsend Haines, Esq., of Chester co., has been appointed in his place.

HAND ROUND THE HAT.—We understand that a collection will be taken up amongst the whigs of Louisville to the amount of one dime, to pay the postage on a letter to Gen. Taylor, announcing to him his nomination by the slaughter house mob.—*Democrat.*

For the Morning Post.

The Sand and Gravel Outrage.

MR. HARPER—I am glad to see that you have called public attention to the infamous Law, passed last winter, granting the minerals, gravel, sand, and paving stones, in the beds of our rivers, to a few cunning speculators, for the paltry consideration of fifty cents an acre! It is right that our *mis*-representatives in the Legislature should be called upon to explain why they permitted so grossly outrageous an act to pass without opposing it; or timely informing our citizens of its existence. It is rumored that Senator *Darsie* says, it passed without his observation. What an excuse! Did it also "escape the observation" of our four other *mis*-representatives? Look to it citizens! will you sanction the conduct of men who will vote the bed of the Monongahela from the Point to the first Dam in fee simple *forever* to Lawyer *Eyster*, that he may make a fortune out of the gravel and sand by paying only the insignificant sum of fifty cents an acre to the state. Every citizen who builds a house, lays down a pavement, or pays a dollar of taxes, is interested in this matter.

Let our *mis*-representatives speak out, and explain their conduct in this matter. If they cannot do it, or wont do it, thank heaven! there is a *ballot-box remedy* against trusting, a second time, such public servants as have once proved unfaithful to their constituents. I do not write out of any political bias, or to make political capital; I merely want light on a dark matter, that perhaps some men would rather keep from public scrutiny.

ANTI-SAND TAX.

P. S. I wish you would publish the Law.

☞ We regret to learn that the venerable Judge Shriver died at his residence in Frederick, Md., on Saturday evening last, after a very short illness.

An Exciting Scene!

A brave officer gave us, a few days ago, a graphic account of the meeting of the division of Gen. Lane, "the Marion of the war," at camp Encero, near Santa Anna's plantation, in Mexico, in favor of Cass and Butler. Our informant was present and participated. A large number was in attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Three very able and eloquent officers—all "whigs" before they left home—addressed the assemblage, and declared their unchangeable resolution never to act with the federalists hereafter.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ The story has gone abroad that the officers and privates of the 1st Mississippi rifles will all vote for Gen. Taylor. There is not a word of truth in it, so far as the statement relates to the democrats of that regiment is concerned. Colonel Davis, the gallant illustrious commander, Col. Jeff. Davis, to the "high privates," there is not one who went to the field a democrat, who is not so now; and every one of them will vote for Cass and Butler. You could not offer the patriotic volunteer a greater insult than to say to him, "Because Gen. Taylor has shown himself a warrior, we presume you will surrender your principles, and vote for him." The proposition is insulting to say, but to none more than the volunteer soldier.—*Mississippian.*

Military Converts to Democracy.

We have seen and spoken to a number of the volunteers and members of the two regiments, who declare that they left home "Whigs," and return Democrats. The universal feeling among these gallant men is, that Gen. Taylor has placed himself in the hands of his own enemies, and the enemies of the country, and that, therefore, no soldier can vote for him.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ THE GREAT HERBS.—The Oleomanian, or Alkahest, of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. This we know 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 perfectually 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 advise all who are afflicted with coughs, curing 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, unfeeling and cheaters try 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 W'M JACKSON, No. 80 Liberty street, head of Wood, Pittsburgh. jy11

☞ Goodson & Clark, of Bellevue, Ohio, November 23d, 1846, sent a letter to Dr. G. C. Vaughn, the proprietor of the celebrated Lithontripic Mixture, the Great American Remedy, with a statement that in the vicinity of Ohio where they do business, the article has had unprecedented sales. Nothing like it has ever appeared. People resort to it for all complaints, and its effect is always good. Old cases, which have baffled the skill of Medical men, have yielded to it, and the facility of using it in their practice. A large number of medical men are agents for its sale—a strong proof of the great virtues of the article. Agents, in our paper, to whose names are to be found under Great American Remedy, and get a Pamphlet.

Agents in Pittsburgh, HAYS & BROKEWAY, No. 21 Liberty st, near Canal Basin.

☞ BOWEL COMPLAINTS occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other season, because at this season the system being debilitated, digestion is not sufficiently active to dispose of the food before it begins to putrified; hence a peculiar acid is generated in the stomach, which is the cause of those horrid diseases called dysentery; cholera morbus, inflammation of the bowels, &c. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a natural remedy, and therefore a certain cure for bowel complaints; because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from those putrid humors which are the cause of the above disheartening complaints. Consequently, as they remove the cause of every form of disease, it is impossible for them to fail in making a perfect cure.

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; Jos. S. Hoyt & Co., of Cincinnati, and I. 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, 160 Race street, Philadelphia; and by JOHN THOMPSON, 165 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is sole agent for this city, by whom dealers can be supplied at the wholesale rate jy25

EAGLE SALOON, WOOD STREET.

GRAND GALA WEEK!

Engagement of the **Ethiopian Serenaders**, in connection with the former Troupe, for one week, beginning this MONDAY EVENING, JULY, 31st.

The evening's entertainment will consist of a GRAND CONCERT.

By the Tyrolean Vocalists; after which the justly celebrated

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS,

will make their appearance, and give a series of their inimitable entertainments, consisting of Negro Songs, Glees, Overtures, Extravaganzas, &c.

Admission, only 25 cents.

A great quantity of the best Ice Cream served up to visitors. jy31

Apollo Hall, Fourth street, near Wood.

THE ORIGINAL VIRGINIA SERENADERS,

(*Late of the Chestnut st. Theatre, Phila.*)

J. R. Myers, G. A. Harrington, V. V. H. Crosby, G. Kunkel, F. Solomon, and E. Horn.

WILL continue their unique Ethiopian Concerts at the above named place until further notice, with a change of programme every evening. During the week the Company will produce the burlesque Indian Dance, Negro Statuary, &c., which was received nightly at the Chestnut st. Theatre with great applause.

☞ Doors open at 1 past 7; to commence 1 past 8.

☞ Cards of admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, accompanied by their parents, half price. jy29

FLOUR—A few bbls. of Gay & Sons superior fresh ground Flour, for sale by
aug4 KING & MOORHEAD.

STAR CANDLES—50 boxes Cruttenden & Co.'s Star Candles, for sale by [aug4] KING & MOORHEAD.

LOAF SUGAR—12 bbls. assorted for sale by
aug4 KING & MOORHEAD.

SUGAR CURED HAMS—A few bbds. prime, just received by [aug4] KING & MOORHEAD.

JAVA COFFEE—A few bags prime Java Coffee for sale at [aug4] KING & MOORHEAD'S.

BOOKS, PENS, &c., AT AUCTION.—On Saturday evening, the 5th inst. at 7½ o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and 5th sts. will be sold a large collection of valuable and Miscellaneous Books, comprising Standard Works in the various departments of Science and Literature, family and folio bibles, pocket bibles and testaments, post and cap writing paper, gold pens, diamond point, &c.

The Books can be examined on afternoon of sale.

aug4 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.

Fresh Supply of New Books.

A. M. MINER, Smithfield street, between 5th and 6th sts., has just received a large assortment of new publications, among which are the following:

Jenny Lind, by Miss Hendricks.

The Fallacies of the Faculty, from the 5th London edition; second American edition.

The Mysteries of Old London—complete; by G. W. W. Reynolds.

Columbian Magazine for August, splendidly illustrated, with a plate of Niagara Falls, &c.

Saint Rosalie; or the Mysterious Casket; an Autobiography.

A great variety of large and small class songsters, including Cass and Taylor songs.

Lillith's Living Age, No. 220.

Chambers' Miscellany, No. 24.

Corinne; or, Italy. A fresh supply.

The French Revolution of 1848. By Foster and English; illustrated. Fresh supply.

Our stock now comprises the largest and most complete assortment of cheap literature in Western Pennsylvania. aug2

FLOUR AND CHEESE—Just received, an extra article of Family Flour and Western Reserve Cheese.

EDMOND GREER.

aug3 Liberty street, opposite Smithfield.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, ASTHMA, and all affections arising from derangement or disease in the Biliary, Digestive, Vascular, Respiratory, and Nervous Systems, such as constipation, inward piles, heartburn, loss of appetite, coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, swimming of the head, fullness or weight in the stomach, dimness of vision palpitation of the heart, Choking or suffocating sensations, depression of spirits, sudden flushes of heat, pain in the side or back, weakness of the limbs, cold feet, constant imaginings of evil, fever and delirium in the head, pain and difficulty of breathing when lying upon the side, frightful dreams, sour eructations, yellowness of the skin and eyes, deficiency of perspiration, &c. &c. can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures in this city attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

Derangement in the liver and stomach are sources of insanity—from disorder or obstruction a morbid action of the sympathetic and other nerves follows, and the functions of the brain are impaired and deranged; as nerves are the connecting medium between mind and matter, it follows from the reciprocal action, that both must be more or less implicated and deranged simultaneously; derangement there will also produce disease of the SKIN, LUNGS, UTERUS and KIDNEYS, as well as the brain. The thousands who die with YELLOW FEVER, CHOLERA or INFLUENZA, is owing to the same cause; and the majority of cases of that most painful disease, CONSUMPTION, originates from the same. In fact the stomach is the important organ in the system of matter, as upon it you depend for the success and all the advantages to be derived from the administration of internal medicines. Its functions are of the utmost importance to every one in constituting the source and fountain of life, which is nutrition. No organ possesses such remarkable sympathies, none such remarkable power in modifying every part of the system.

The rare success in treating disease of the liver and stomach successfully has not been a want of pathological knowledge of their functions, but the preparation of a compound that would act upon the disease and all the sympathetic afflictions. That point has been gained in these Bitters, and they are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, and will in every case permanently destroy costiveness, and give strength and vigor to the frame, at no time debilitating the patient, and they are grateful to the most delicate stomach under any circumstances.

ALL CAN BE CURED.

WHO WILL USE THEM AS DIRECTED,

(IN WITHIN THE POWER OF MEDICINE.)

The few months this preparation has been before the public, has, from its infallible efficacy, elicited the eulogy of the medical faculty of this and other States, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Three very able and eloquent officers—all "whigs" before they left home—addressed the assemblage, and declared their unchangeable resolution never to act with the federalists hereafter.—*Pennsylvanian.*

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

are made strong by using it—in fact it is an family medicine, and can be administered with safety to a child one year old, the delicate female, or man of ministry.

The Philadelphia Democrat says:—"This medicine has an extraordinary virtue and efficacy, and is in great demand. We can speak from experience, that it has produced many wonderful cures."

The Daily Sun says:—"We believe it is one of the best medicines of the age—a friend having used it in his own family with great satisfaction in the Jaundice and Liver Complaint."

The Spirit of the Times and Keystone says:—"Do our good citizens, who are invalids, know the many astonishing cures that have been performed by Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters? If they do not, we recommend them to the German Medicine Store, 273 Race street; all who are afflicted with Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility; the Doctor has cured many of our citizens, after the best physicians had failed. We have used them, and they have proved to be a medicine that every one should know of, and we cannot refrain giving our testimony in their favor, and declare that they left home "Whigs," and return Democrats. The universal feeling among these gallant men is, that Gen. Taylor has placed himself in the hands of his own enemies, and the enemies of the country, and that, therefore, no soldier can vote for him.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ THE GREAT HERBS.—The Oleomanian, or Alkahest, of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. This we know 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 perfectually 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 advise all who are afflicted with coughs, curing 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, unfeeling and cheaters try 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. 80 Liberty street, head of Wood, Pittsburgh. jy11

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Michigan, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at the Sault Ste. Marie, commencing on the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and West of the principal meridian.

The Manitou Island, situated in fractional townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range fourteen, and fractional townships thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, of range fifteen.

Townships forty-one and forty-two, of range twenty.

Townships forty-one and forty-two, of range twenty-one.

Township forty-one, of range twenty-two.

Township forty-one, of range twenty-three.

At the land office at Ionia, commencing on Monday the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned fractional townships, situated in the former Maniatee Indian Reserve: viz:

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range fourteen.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range fifteen.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range sixteen.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range seventeen.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range twenty-two.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and thirty-two, of range twenty-three.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and thirty-two, of range twenty-four.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and thirty-two, of range twenty-five.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and thirty-two, of range twenty-six.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and thirty-two, of range twenty-seven.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and thirty-two, of range twenty-eight.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and thirty-two, of range twenty-nine.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and thirty-two, of range twenty-ten.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and thirty-two, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, and townships thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, of range twenty-two.

Fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, and townships twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, of range twenty-three.

Fractional townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine, and townships thirty and thirty-one, of range twenty-four.

Fractional townships twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, of range twenty-five.

At the Land Office at Green Bay, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships thirty-five, thirty-six, and thirty-seven, and fractional township thirty-eight, of range twenty.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range twenty-one.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range twenty-two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other pur