The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 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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☞ 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.

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

☞ **Committee on Naturalization.**—John Coyle, R. H. Kerr, M. J. Stewart, C. Barnett, John Layton, Richard Louth, Daniel Fleckisen, Fred. Yohst.

North Carolina—The Federalists.

Since the transmission of the intelligence that the Federal candidate for Governor in North Carolina has barely succeeded in securing his election, the Federal party seem to be almost thrown into extasies. They really talk of the matter as one to be wondered at; and we too are disposed to wonder, that any portion of the people of this country, should be so utterly devoid of sound sense, as to sustain any of their leading men, after the Philadelphia Convention had adjourned, with the virtual declaration that its party was one destitute of principles. The State of North Carolina has been under Federal rule for many years; and we have not a doubt that, had Mr. Clay been the Federal candidate for President, instead of Gen. Taylor, the majority in that State would have been greater against us than it has ever been.

But, so little ground have the Federalists for boasting at the result in the old North State,—so nearly have they been to a thorough defeat,—that they have already commenced accounting for the result in a manner very unsatisfactory—because not embracing the entire means. While there is not a doubt, that the Philadelphia nomination is highly unsatisfactory to the "Whig" party in that State, the "no principle" editors elsewhere would have us believe that the sole cause of Mr. Manly's diminished vote, was in consequence of his contending for "Whig" doctrines,—in other words they say he lost votes, because he openly contended that there should be a property qualification for electors of Senators, while Mr. Reid, the Democrat, contended that every free white man, a citizen of the State, possessed an undoubted right to vote for all those who were entrusted with the office of making laws for the government of the People. Now, Mr. Manly, in contending for the continuance of this relic of ancient tyranny, did but pursue the unquestionable "Whig," National Republican, and Federal plan. The Father and founder of their party thought that "the gentlemen"—landholders—"ought to have a permanent share in the government. Subsequently, when *reforms* in the State Constitutions have been proposed, the National Republican Party, and more recently the "Whig" Party, have uniformly stood aloof from these movements, or have openly and violently opposed them.

Where was found the great mass of that party, and all those who had been recognized as *leaders*, when the People of Maryland were seeking to overthrow the rotten borough system of that State? They were all arrayed against reform;—and when, at last her ever-memorable and "glorious nineteen" electors refused to tolerate by their sanction a longer continuance of the corrupt system of government under which they were living. National Republican presses, and leaders, and partisans, all cried *treason*; and would have found a law, if they could have done so, to authorize the *decapitation* of the *traitors!* But those *nineteen*—nearly every man of whom was, and still is, a Democrat—by their firmness and their true courage, introduced the small wedge of reform into Maryland, which will yet place her among the number of the Democratic States—enjoying the widest range of constitutional liberty.

Where have stood, and still stand, the "Whigs" of Rhode Island, in relation to the monarchical charter, under which the majority in that State are held in bondage? And how stand the "Whigs" of the whole country, in relation to their brethren, the "Algeriner," of that State? The question is easily answered. The Federal party of Rhode Island, from the outset, have opposed, in every form, the restoration of their lost rights to the people. The aristocracy have the power;—they use it;—and they are sustained in their course by the Federal party in every other State. It is therefore useless, for gentlemen of the opposition, to speak in terms in any degree condemnatory of Mr. Manly, or of any other man who takes the same grounds which he has taken; for, in taking such grounds, he is but following the natural impulses of his own mind, which are in perfect unison with the mass of his party; and if there be any among the more intelligent of its members who are honest supporters of universal suffrage, they are in the wrong place;—they are acting with men, whose natural sympathies are almost exclusively at variance with their own;—they can never become thoroughly engrafted into that party, and share its confidence; and had therefore better embrace the earliest favorable opportunity for establishing a connection with those, whose natural feelings, and whose most enlightened judgment, prompt them to contend for and support the cause of *the masses*, in opposition to the contriving, speculating, and corrupt *few*, who ever seek to enslave their race.

Great Meeting of the Democracy.

Last night, at about 8 o'clock, there assembled at the Oregon House, one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Democracy of Allegheny county, that ever was convened. The large enclosure was literally crowded with a living mass, all anxious to hear the great men who were expected to be present and address them.

On motion of P. C. Shannon, Wm. M. Edgar was called to the Chair; Messrs. White, J. K. Hamilton, Chambers M'Kibbin, Bell, of Manchester, Maj. Dan'l. Wearts, and Johnson, of Lawrenceville, were appointed Vice Presidents; and Messrs. Wynn, Coyle and Guthrie, as Secretaries.

Many calls were made for Col. S. W. Black, who being absent from indisposition, P. C. Shannon was loudly called for, and soon made his appearance. He addressed his fellow-citizens in an effective manner, reviewing the acts of the Federal party from the time of Hamilton to the present day, noticing particularly the sacrifice of Henry Clay upon the altar of availability, and marching before the country under a blank banner! Mr. S. made a very neat and appropriate apostrophe to the Constitution of the United States,—the sole basis of the principles of the Democratic party.

On the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. S., it was announced that Gen. SAMUEL HOUSTON, of Texas, the Hero of San Jacinto, had arrived. Upon this announcement, the air was literally rent with the cheers of the vast assembly; and when he appeared upon the stand, one general shout was uttered, which reverberated from the opposite hills of the Monongahela.

Gen. Houston apologised for the imperfect manner in which he should address his fellow citizens—from the fact of his great loss of rest for more than a week past. He had known Gen. Cass for twenty-five years; and he was regarded when he first knew him as a pioneer of American enterprise; his relations to the Democratic party for more than forty years; his distinguished services; he was presented as a candidate for the Presidency, and he most cordially supported his nomination. Yes; for nearly forty years had Gen. Cass been in the service of his country; and there was not a default against him at the treasury, nor a violation of duty; and that he had shown his valor and patriotism, by refusing to surrender his sword at the capitulation of Detroit. He had been chosen by the immortal Jackson, to be his right arm in the War Department; and had received the warmest blessings of that glorious patriot. All the sins that man ever committed had been charged upon Jackson, and Cass had borne the heat and brunt of the battle with him; and this was the man chosen to be the standard bearer of the Democratic party; and he was the man who would nobly follow in the footsteps of Jackson.

This great and good man had been charged by one of our citizens (Andrew Stewart) with being a defaulter, a swindler—a very bad man! But he had long known Andrew Stewart. He was a member of the House with him many years ago, and though he was a very clever man, he was perfectly satisfied that Andrew Stewart was no Solomon. However, he thought that Andrew had but few friends here, and therefore he would not say much about him. This he knew, that he had been clearly convicted of having made great mistakes; and some folks had said he had lied.

The General paid a handsome tribute to the merits of General Butler; and then passed to a review of the political history of Gen. Taylor. He was a brave man—a gallant General, and was entitled to the lasting honor of his country. But General Taylor had said he had not slept in a house for some years—had not made politics his study—had not formed any opinions—but yet he was now going to learn all these great questions that had required the attention of the greatest minds of the world. The idea that this could be done by any man was preposterous.

But we had been warned that there was great danger ahead. And what was the ground of this danger? There was no danger except those imaginary ones that had their resting place in the minds of southern fanatics, and northern agitators. Who was there here, who could think for a moment of sanctioning any act that would lead to disunion? He would not believe there was a man present who would sanction such an idea. Why there was not a man in Pennsylvania, or Kentucky, or Louisiana,—not a man in any State contributing by its springs to form the great Mississippi, who was not interested in sustaining our glorious Union. He had no fears about disunion from any such cause as this; he relied upon the plain, honest good sense of the People; and the man who would contend for the destruction of this glorious Union, could only be looked upon as the most foul and degraded traitor.

Another cause of danger was in our affairs with Mexico. There was nothing to apprehend here. Mexico could do us no harm, and we were not going to harm her. It was true, that there were some who talked of the Buffalo Hunt, down in Mexico, which was to be the means of overcoming all Mexico. But this was all a mistake. We were not likely to get any more of Mexico; but if we wanted to get Mexico there was one way in which it could be done, without bloodshed, and without tears. He would offer encouragement to one hundred thousand young Americans, to go to Mexico, settle down in the country, and take each a Mexican girl for a wife; and in this way in less than three generations he would conquer, and civilize, and republicanise, and annex the whole of Mexico.

Gen. H. here adverted, in a most powerful manner, to the course of the movers in the Buffalo Convention; and showed most clearly that the Democratic party had done all for Martin Van Buren that he could have asked them to do. He continued to speak for more than half an hour, enchaining the audience with his sallies of humor, wit and sarcasm. He was interrupted every few moments with the loud huzzas of the multitude; and when he concluded, three long, loud, hearty cheers rent the air for the Hero of San Jacinto.

When Gen. Houston concluded, the chairman introduced the Hon. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, who went into an able and powerful appeal to his fellow-citizens, to sustain those great principles, contended for by the Democratic party, from the foundation of our government; and set forth by the late Democratic Convention at Baltimore,—not one of which had been abandoned; and all of which were at this moment gloriously triumphant.

He adverted most beautifully to our condition as a People during the war with Mexico,—a period unexampled in the history of nations,—when, tho' a sanguinary war was progressing, we scarcely knew anything of that war except from the shouts of victory borne to us upon every southern breeze.

The shadow of the platform laid down by the Philadelphia Convention, and the sentiments of Gen. Taylor upon the veto power, were then referred to by the gentleman in a most powerful and convincing manner.

Mr. Stanton also entered into an energetic defence of the general administration and the Democratic party, on the subject of the Mexican war; and showing the inconsistency of the Whigs in trying to sustain the principal actor in that war. We had shown to the world the power and influence of a Democratic government, in the manner of prosecuting this war. It has been asserted in former years that a Democratic government could not sustain and conduct a foreign war; but we had shown that no government on earth had ever conducted a foreign war with such a degree of energy and vigor as the war in Mexico had been conducted by ours.

He then entered into a full and free examination of the qualifications of the two leading candidates. And asked if any man could believe that Gen. Taylor, in four or five months, could become proficient in the vast science of government, which had been heretofore considered the work of a long life of constant study and participation in its details.

Mr. Kauffman, one of the Representatives from Texas, and a native of Pennsylvania, was next introduced to the multitude, and received with three deafening cheers. He sustained the reputation which had preceded him as a speaker; but the late hour at which his remarks were concluded, and the limited space allotted us, preclude the reporting his remarks even briefly. Indeed we can only claim to have given an imperfect outline of the remarks of either of the distinguished speakers: but enough, we trust, to convey to the mind of the reader an idea of the positions taken by each. The manner in which those positions were sustained we have entirely failed in doing justice to.

We cannot consent, however, to omit one or two ideas advanced at the conclusion of his remarks. Alluding to the too common talk about disunion, and to the feeling among all true friends of our form of government on the subject, he mentioned, as a fact pregnant with meaning, that the representative from Texas, whose district bordered on the Rio Grande, was born and reared in Portland, in the State of Maine; while he, who represented the northern district, was born and reared in Pennsylvania.—And here he introduced a most significant interrogatory: Where among the People of Pennsylvania are the advocates of disunion to be found? He could not believe there was a man in this State, who favored such a doctrine. It could not be. With the Monongahela on the one hand, rising in Virginia, and the Allegheny, on the other, having its source in New York; both joined together in the Ohio; we had a perfect union of the North and the South; and through their instrumentality the voice of Nature itself might continually be heard—"*What God hath joined together let no man put asunder.*"

We shall only say, in conclusion, that the gentlemen themselves were well pleased with their reception by the Democracy of the Iron City; and they offered, in return, those assurances of success in the great contest before us, and encouragement still to persevere in battling for our principles, which can alone be given by men honest themselves, and relying upon the honesty and intelligence of their auditors.

Last night, we are free to say, was a proud one for the Democracy of Pittsburg; and will be long remembered as an era in the history of the Democratic party of Allegheny county.

The President's Message.

We respectfully call the attention of the readers of the Post to the message which we insert to-day, on the subject of the Territories of Oregon, California, and New Mexico. It should be read by every one in our country; and its principles carefully and dispassionately considered. Our Chief Magistrate has embraced a most opportune moment, in which to state the true position to be occupied on the question of the organization of those territories,—a moment when the people can be called upon to assert their views of the value of our Union;—when they can at once check the mad aspirations of Hotspurs at the South, and native fanatics and hired British agents at the North. We are rejoiced that Mr. Polk has taken this step: for the question will now be fairly before the People, whether they shall sustain the institutions of our country as they are, or leave to the decision of *British Philanthropists* (?) the tenure of their liberties. This is one of the questions that cannot be evaded; and we can, therefore, the more easily find out who are *for* their own country, and who against it.

The Federalists and the War.

We gave, the other day, an extract from a speech of Mr. Tuck, a Federal member of Congress from New Hampshire, in these words—"Let the same vote that declared the war unnecessary and unconstitutional, STARVE IT TO DEATH BY WITHHOLDING SUPPLIES!" We gave this as a specimen of the patriotism of the Federal party; and *Greasy* says that Tuck never said so,—"Neither Mr. Tuck, nor any other member of Congress, nor any American, ever used such language." This *he* says is truth. He has, of course, read all the speeches ever made by *his brother* Tuck, and all that have been made by other members of Congress, and *all that were ever made* by Americans, and therefore knows all about it! So he says: but we are inclined to think that he can tell much more accurately *what was the price of beef*, &c., on the Canada lines, during the last war with Great Britain, than he can the sentiments of *all the Americans who ever spoke!* Try it again, *Greasy!* and recollect that, although we have made the statement, it will take something more than *your word* to disprove it! We are not required to prove the truth of our statement; and you *cannot* disprove it.

"The Sand and Gravel Outrage."

It is a fact, to which we specially call the attention of our readers, that none of the Whig papers have adverted to "the Sand and Gravel outrage;" but endeavor, by their silence, to cloak the infamous conduct of their Representatives in that nefarious transaction. If they could have written a single sentence in favor of their friends, they would have done so; but no, they would rather keep their readers ignorant of the mischief done to them, by those who should have watched over and guarded their interests. Will those Representatives dare to say, that they themselves had no share in the plunder? We are anxious to hear from them; and will cheerfully open our columns to any explanation from them of their conduct, in voting a tax upon our citizens, by giving almost for nothing to a set of speculators the beds of our rivers. If the whig papers will cloak over this infamous fraud upon the people, by the mantle of *silence*, they may rest assured that we shall take pains to uncover it, that the people may see the unfaithfulness of their public servants. We call the attention of the whig property holders of the two cities to the "sand and Gravel outrage;" and blinded indeed must they be to their own interest, if they permit the conduct of their Representatives to pass over without an unqualified rebuke at the ballot-box.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

When the President has given his official sanction to a bill which has passed Congress, usage requires that he shall notify the House in which it originated of that fact. The mode of giving this notification has been by an oral message delivered by his private secretary.

Having this day approved and signed an act entitled "An act to establish the territorial government of Oregon," I deem it proper, under the existing circumstances, to communicate the fact in a more solemn form.

The deeply-interesting and protracted discussions which have taken place in both houses of Congress, and the absorbing interest which the subject has excited throughout the country, justify, in my judgment, this departure from the form of notice observed in other cases.

In this communication with a co-ordinate branch of the government, made proper by the considerations referred to, I shall frankly, and without reserve, express the reasons which have constrained me not to withhold my signature from the bill to establish a government over Oregon, even though the two territories of New Mexico and California are to be left, for the present, without governments. None doubt that it is proper to establish a government in Oregon. Indeed, it has been too long delayed. I have made repeated recommendations to Congress to this effect. The petitions of the people of that distant region have been presented to the government, and ought not to be disregarded. To give to them a regularly organized government and the protection of our laws, which as citizens of the United States they claim, is a high duty on our part, and one which we are bound to perform, unless there be controlling reasons to prevent it.

In the progress of all governments, questions of such transcendent importance occasionally arise, as to cast in the shade all those of a mere party character. But one such question can now be agitated in this country; and this may endanger our glorious Union, the source of our greatness, and all our political blessings. This question is slavery. With the slave-holding States this does not embrace merely the rights of property, however valuable; but it ascends far higher, and involves the domestic peace and security of every family.

The fathers of the constitution—the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundation of our institutions—foreseeing the danger from this quarter, acted in a spirit of compromise and mutual concession on this dangerous and delicate subject; and their wisdom ought to be the guide of their successors. Whilst they left to the States exclusively the question of domestic slavery within their respective limits, they proved that slaves who might escape into other States not recognising the institution of slavery, shall "be delivered on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Upon this foundation the matter rested until the Missouri question arose.

In December, 1819, application was made to Congress by the people of the Missouri Territory for admission into the Union as a State. The discussion upon the subject in Congress involved the question of slavery, and was prosecuted with such violence as to produce excitements alarming to every patriot in the Union. But the good genius of conciliation, which presided at the birth of our institutions finally prevailed, and the Missouri compromise was adopted. The eighth section of the act of Congress of the 6th of March, 1820, "authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government," &c., provides: "That, in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the persons claiming his or her labor or services aforesaid."

This compromise had the effect of calming the troubled waves, and restoring peace and good-will throughout the States of the Union.

The Missouri question had excited intense agitation of the public mind, and threatened to divide the country into geographical parties, alienating the feelings of attachment which each portion of our Union should bear to every other. The compromise allayed the excitement, tranquillized the popular mind, and restored confidence and fraternal feeling. Its authors were hailed as public benefactors.

I do not doubt that a similar adjustment of the questions which now agitate the public mind would produce the same happy results. If the legislation of Congress on the subject of the other Territories shall not be adopted in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, it is impossible that the country can be satisfied, or that the most disastrous consequences shall fail to ensue.

When Texas was admitted into the Union, the same spirit of compromise which guided our predecessors in the admission of Missouri, a quarter of a century before, prevailed without any serious opposition. The "joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," approved March the first, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, provides that "such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of the Missouri compromise, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime,) shall be prohibited."

The territory of Oregon lies far north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, the Missouri and Texas compromise line. Its southern boundary is the parallel of 42, leaving the intermediate distance to be three hundred and thirty geographical miles.

And it is because the provisions of this bill are not inconsistent with the terms of the Missouri compromise, if extended from the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean, that I have not felt at liberty to withhold my sanction. Had it embraced territories south of that compromise, the question presented for my consideration would have been of a far different character, and my action upon it must have corresponded with my convictions.

Ought we now to disturb the Missouri and Texas compromises? Ought we at this late day, in attempting to annul what has been so long established and acquiesced in, excite sectional divisions and jealousies; to alienate the people of different portions of the Union from each other; and to endanger the existence of the Union itself?

From the adoption of the federal constitution, during a period of sixty years, our progress as a nation has been without example in the annals of history. Under the protection of a bountiful Providence, we have advanced with giant strides in the career of wealth and prosperity. We have enjoyed the blessings of freedom to a greater extent than any other people, ancient or modern, under a government which has preserved order, and secured to every citizen life, liberty, and prosperity. We have now become an example for imitation to the whole world. The friends of freedom in every clime point with admiration to our institutions. Shall we, then, at the moment when the people of Europe are devoting all their energies in the attempt to assimilate their institutions to our own, peril all our blessings by despising the lessons of experience, and refusing to tread in the footsteps which our fathers have trodden? And for what cause would we endanger our glorious Union! The Missouri compromise contains a prohibition of slavery throughout all that vast region extending twelve and a half degrees along the Pacific, from the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes to that of forty-nine degrees, and east from that ocean to and beyond the summit of the Rocky mountains. Why, then, should our institutions be endangered because it is proposed to submit to the people of the remainder of our newly acquired territory, lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, embracing less than four degrees of latitude, the question whether, in the language of the Texas compromise, they "shall be admitted (as a State) into the Union with or without slavery?" Is this a question to be pushed to such extremities by excited partisans on the one side or the other, in regard to our newly acquired distant possessions on the Pacific, as to endanger the union of thirty glorious States which constitute our confederacy? I have an abiding confidence that the sober reflection and sound patriotism of the people of all the States, will bring them to the conclusion that the dictate of wisdom is to follow the example of those who have gone before us, and settled this dangerous question on the Missouri compromise, or some other equitable compromise, which would respect the rights of all, and prove satisfactory to the different portions of the Union.

Holding as a sacred trust the Executive authority for the whole Union, and bound to guard the rights of all, I should be constrained, by a sense of duty, to withdraw my official sanction from any measure which would conflict with these important objects.

I cannot more appropriately close this message than by quoting from the Farewell Address of the Father of his country. His warning voice can never be heard in vain by the American people. If the spirit of prophecy had distinctly presented to his view, more than a half century ago, the present distracted condition of his country, the language which he then employed, could not have been more appropriate than it is to the present occasion. He declared:

"The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth—as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

"For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together. The independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and success."

"With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bonds.

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—*northern* and *southern*, *Atlantic* and *western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party, to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1848.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TAR AND FEATHERS.—Some of the morning papers notice the application of Lynch law to a black-man named Smith, in Birmingham on Wednesday night. We heard several stories about the affair, and concluded that it looked a little *hoaxy*. The Gazette, however says:—"It appears that a slave, by the name of Scott, who had escaped from Virginia, and concealed himself in Birmingham, had entrusted his secret to Smith. A reward of one hundred dollars having been offered for the delivery of the slave, Smith decoyed poor Scott into the toils of his master, (so called,) who gagged the victim and carried him back to slavery. The colored people discovering the treachery of Smith, seized him, tore off the clothing which he had purchased with the reward of his betrayal of his fellow man, and after a terrible whipping, tarred and feathered him.

ALL TOGETHER.—The members of the celebrated Carl family are now all in jail! Two daughters have been in for some days; and yesterday we saw some of the Allegheny Police walking up to the hill with the old lady and gentleman, and a child about four years of age. These people have spent a great portion of their time for some years past in the jail of this county; and that little boy, who has never yet committed the slightest violation of "law and order" has been kept in a loathsome prison for many weeks and months! Is this right?

Attempts have been made to get him away from his parents; but they refuse to give him up! We understand that he will, nevertheless, be taken in spite of their remonstrances.

☞ At a meeting of the Female Operatives, yesterday afternoon, the following Resolutions were passed, and handed to us for publication:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions embracing the sentiments and determination of the Operatives in regard to the present strike.

The following Committee was appointed: Misses Rose Ann Whistle, Jane Shaner, Mary Dickson, Elizabeth Boden, Harriet Haney, Rachel Kizen, and Martha Irven.

The following Preamble and Resolution were also adopted:

WHEREAS, We have understood that the Manufacturers are desirous of coming to a settlement of the existing difficulties, be it therefore

Resolved, That any communication they may have to make, can be handed to Wm. Brown, Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

☞ It is true that Mayor Campbell, of Allegheny, has got one of the "Buffalo Gals" in jail. She came out here with a gang of thieves, and has been with them, dressed in the habiliments of a boy. She is white, and rather interesting; while her keepers are black and filthy. Officers Scott and Armstrong found her in a house near Sandal's chandlery, north side of the city. She made no objections to going to jail; but heard her sentence with complacency, remarking: Well, it may be best; I'll stay there awhile and come out fat."

MORE OF IT!—One of the speakers at the market House (Allegheny) on Thursday evening, stated that a gentleman (whose name he did not give) had during the past year obtained FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS from the *Exchange Bank* for the purpose of speculating in Pork. We do not know to whom the speaker referred, and do not care. It is due to the officers of the Bank that the matter should be explained; or defended if they deem such conduct right.

FACTORIES STOPPING.—The Middlesex, at Lowell, only runs a quarter part of the machinery; at Andover some mills have stopped entirely, and the Sallisbury company have stopped half their works; the Perry cotton mill, at Newport, the Lewiston Falls woollen mills, the Sabbatsville flannel factory, and the woollen mills at Ware and Clapville, have likewise stopped, or are about to stop, work. The James' mill, at Newburyport, has also stopped.

—The above is going the rounds of the papers without comment. In order that the people in this region may not be deceived, we will merely state that *the mills have stopped for repairs*—as is the custom at this season.

☞ A sale of valuable building lots, situate in several of the upper Wards of the city of Pittsburg, will be held at McKenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, three doors from Fifth, this evening, at 8 o'clock precisely. The terms will be very easy and within reach of all, both rich and poor. A credit of several years will be given on each lot.—An excellent opportunity is offered to working men, in particular, of securing to themselves and families a comfortable home at a very moderate price.

☞ There was a desperate fight on the upper wharf, near the Gas works, on Thursday night. A man named Aikens was almost killed with a club. The affair was conducted quietly and quickly. A friend of the wounded man's moved him off as soon as convenient, fearing justice might go hard with him, as it appears he was the aggressor, and got no more than he deserved. We did not hear how the quarrel originated.

☞ Dan Rice has bought the interest of Spaulding's Circus, and is now sole proprietor. Dan's friends will be glad to hear that in the short time he has been connected with the company, his gains have been sufficient to enable him to take the whole establishment himself. Miss *Rosa*, *Glen Roi*, *Russells* and the rest of them are still with him.

PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—This magnificent painting will be exhibited this evening for the last time in our city, at Philo Hall. A full Band of Music will be in attendance, which adds greatly to the evening's entertainment. We bespeak for the proprietor an overflowing house.

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—Townsend, Carr & Co. are getting up a four wheeled Hose Carriage, for the Allegheny Engine Company. The members say it will surpass any thing of the kind that has ever appeared in this city. Our citizens will be called upon to subscribe a trifle for it.

☞ We were shown yesterday, an improved double ruling machine. It was manufactured by J. Schnively, Smithfield, between Diamondalley and Fifth street.

☞ The city Hotels are daily well filled with strangers. There is an immensity of traveling done now. Several Congressional lines have passed through and others are coming shortly.

☞ The Factory Ball, which took place last evening in Quincy Hall, was a splendid affair. Though small in number, all appeared to enjoy themselves.

☞ There is at present no prospect of public amusements in the city for next week. The amateurs will have to get up something.

HUDSON'S PANORAMA.—This is the last evening that this magnificent Painting will be exhibited in this city. Mind this, readers.

SABLE BROTHERS.—This Band will take a Benefit at the Eagle Saloon, this evening.

☞ No murders, larcenies or burglaries for the last forty-eight hours! May we not have hope?

☞ A retail stock of Groceries will be sold this morning, at the store formerly occupied by James Moore, corner of Webster and Logan streets.

☞ The most extensive pawnbroker in the United States arrived in our city yesterday, with a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches, both new and second hand, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c., and will hold his first sale at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, 3 doors from 5th, on Saturday evening August 26th, commencing at early gas light. A full description will be given by advertisement and catalogue at the proper time previous to sale.

Married,

In the City of Washington, on Tuesday evening last, the 15th instant, by the Rev J. L. Elliott, WILLIAM FLINN, of this city, to CAROLINE ELLIOTT, of the city of Washington.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—A special meeting of St John's Lodge, No. 219, A. Y. Masons, to be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the W. M.
aug19 W. J. DAVITT, Sec'y.

☞ CHILLS AND FEVER.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of intermittent fever, because they excel all others in ridding the body of those morbid humors which are the cause, not only of all kinds of fevers, but of every malady incident to man. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most obstinate case of chills and fever; at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified that fever and ague, or disease in any form, will be absolutely impossible.

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 whole sale rate aug12

☞ 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

☞ Goodson & Clark, of Bellevue, Ohio, November 23d, 1846, sent a letter to Dr. G. C. Vaughn, the proprietor of the celebrated Lithontriptic 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 faculty are 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. Call on Agents, in our paper, whose names are to be found under Great American Remedy, and get a Pamphlet.

Agents in Pittsburgh, HAYS & BROCKWAY, No. 2 Liberty st., near Canal Basin. jy14

LAST WEEK OF
HUDSON'S PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER!
AT PHILO HALL!

THE proprietor of this great Picture of the North River, (on his way to the eastern cities,) will exhibit his Panorama at the above Hall, for
ONE WEEK MORE.
Commencing on Monday evening, August 14th, and to continue every evening during the week.
It is painted on 12,000 feet of canvass, and represents with wonderful accuracy, every city, town, and landing, (on both sides,) from New York Bay to the mouth of the Mohawk River, constituting one of the largest and most beautiful Panoramas in the world.
☞ Admission only 25 cents. Children half price.
☞ Tickets to be had at the principal Hotels, and at the door.
☞ Doors open at 7½; Panorama to commence moving at 8¼ o'clock, precisely. aug14-6t

EAGLE SALOON, WOOD STREET.
BENEFIT OF THE SABLE BROTHERS.

IN consequence of the sudden closing of the Eagle Saloon for a few days, the above band were like to have been deprived of the Benefit which was to have been given them; but through the kindness of Mr. McClurg—he having tendered them the use of his Rooms—they are happy to announce that they will take a Benefit on Saturday evening, the 19th inst., which will be positively their last appearance prior to their departure. A great variety of new Songs and original Conundrums will be produced, together with the Burlesque Opera of SAM SHUFFLEHEEL.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
For particulars see small bills.
Admission only 25 cents. aug 18

ALLAN'S PORTRAIT OF
GEN. TAYLOR AND OLD WHITEY,
LIFE SIZE,
WILL BE EXHIBITED AT APOLLO HALL for a few days and nights only, commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 21st, 1848, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Admission 25 cents; Children 12½. aug19:1w

DRY GOODS, &c.—On Monday morning, August 21st, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, without reserve, for cash currency, an extensive assortment of fresh seasonable, staple and fancy Dry Goods, among which are 61 de laine robe patterns, 92 pieces super. rich style prints, 180 pieces mous de laine, 62 pieces super oil color ginghams, 74 splendid tilty, cashmere, terkeri, broche and de laine shawls, 458 pieces assorted fancy ribbon, &c.
At 2 o'clock, Groceries, Furniture, &c.—
5 half chests young hyson tea;
6 boxes Virginia tobacco;
20 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
26 boxes Sp. Segars;
110 feet good quality hose, with screw nossel;
1 crate assorted queensware;
Glassware, hardware, axes, hatchets, shovels, iron safes, Venitian and transparent window blinds, linen and cotton fly nets, a general assortment of new and second hand household furniture, &c.
At 7½ o'clock,—Cutlery, jewelry, musical instruments, a large assortment of fashionable ready made clothing, boots, shoes, umbrellas, saddles, bridles, whips, trunks, gold and silver watches, guns, pistols, fancy and staple variety goods, &c.
aug19 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.

209 DOZEN SUPERIOR SHIRTS AT AUCTION. Will be sold on Tuesday morning, 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, at Davis' Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th streets, on a credit of 60 days on all sums over $100, for approved endorsed notes: the largest and best assortment of superior quality shirts ever offered at public sale in this city, to which the attention of dealers and others is respectfully invited, as the sale will be positive.
Catalogues will be ready and goods opened for examination on the day previous to the sale.
aug19 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.

BOOKS, WATCHES, &c., AT AUCTION.—On Saturday evening, the 19th 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 pocket bibles, letter and cap writing paper, &c.
1 gold detached lever watch, jewelled;
1 silver do full do
1 do cylinder escapement do
2 fine jewelled patent vertical watches.
Together with a number of second hand gold and silver watches of various descriptions, 1 good quality Guitar, variety goods, &c. JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.
aug19

Election.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, August 19th, 1848.
THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are hereby notified that a meeting, for the purpose of electing six Trustees for said Company, will be held at the office of the Works, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 4th of September, 1848.
JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.
N. B. Certificates of Stock will be issued to the persons entitled to receive them, any time after this date.
aug19:2w J. M. C.

GAMBOGE—75 lbs. just received and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
aug19 Corner 1st and Wood streets.

BIRD PEPPERS—64 lbs. just received and for sale by
aug19 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

T. D. SIENNA—300 lbs. just received and for sale by
aug19 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SECOND HAND BOOKS AT AUCTION.—This evening, August 19th, at early gas light will be sold, at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, three doors from Fifth—a lot of second hand Books, the balance of the private library of a gentleman leaving the city.
aug19 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct.

EXTRA PAWNBROKER'S *Large Sale of New and Second-hand Gold and Silver Patent Lever and other Watches, Fancy and Variety Goods, &c.*, at Auction.—On Saturday evening, August 26th, at early gas light, will be sold at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, 3 doors from 5th st., a stock of Watches, both Gold and Silver, new and second-hand, Patent Lever, L'Epine, Horizontal, Quartier and others, Jewelry, Fancy and Variety Goods, Fowling Pieces, Pistols, Ornaments, &c. &c.
A full description will be given, by Catalogue, before sale, and the articles can be examined on Friday, 25th inst. It is the first sale of the kind ever held in Pittsburgh and presents a rare opportunity to purchasers.
aug19 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct.

Seminary for Young Ladies.
PROFESSOR THOMPSON, recently of the Western University, with the aid of competent Assistants, proposes to open a School for young Ladies in this City, about the 1st of September, in which the usual branches of a finished education will be taught.
The Terms will be $25 per session of 21 weeks each.
The following gentlemen may be referred to—
Wm. B. M'Clure, Esq. Rev. Wm. Preston.
Dr. Eddington. Prof. L. Stephens.
Geo. R. White, Esq. Dr. Dyer.
In the absence of Prof. Thompson, particular information will be furnished by Dr. Dyer, of the University.
aug18:2wcod

EAGLE SALOON.—The subscriber has, from this date, relinquished the control of the Eagle Saloon; and having paid all the debts he contracted, will not be responsible for any contracted from this date.
aug18 L. Y. CLARK.

FOR SALE.—A LOT, 43 by 20 feet, on the corner of Second and Grant streets,—the best business stand at the Scotch Hill Market. The cellar is dug and walled, and the lot cheap.
Also—A LOT on High street, near the corner of Wylie, at the new German Church. This Lot, 20 by 100 ft. will be sold on accommodating terms, or leased on perpetual lease, with the privilege of buying out the ground rent at any time.
Also—Several other Lots on the Hill, in different places, for sale on accommodating terms, or perpetual lease, as may suit purchasers.
aug12-till changed. THOMAS MELLON.

CHROME GREEN—14 cases just received and for sale by au 15 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

FAMILY FLOUR—100 bbls. Fresh Ground Family Flour, just rec'd and for sale by
EDMOND GREER,
ag12 Liberty st., opposite Smithfield.

FOR SALE.—A valuable improved FARM, 17 miles from this city, on the road to Kittanning, containing 155 acres with suitable buildings and other improvements; 105 acres in cultivation. Price—$3,000. Approved Real Estate of $1,600 or $2,000 value will be received in part payment, the balance at 5 of 7 years.
S. CUTHBERT, Gen. Agent,
aug12 Smithfield street.

FISH—50 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 do Herring;
30 hf. bbls. No. 1 Shad; for sale by
jy3 KING & MOORHEAD.

News by Telegraph!
Reported for the Morning Post.

Awful Conflagration—A portion of Albany in Ruins.

ALBANY, August 18, 1848.

Our city is now in the midst of the most frightful conflagration we ever experienced. About one eighth of it is now a heap of ruins. The whole city is in a most frantic state of excitement and apprehension—parents running to and fro, looking after their children—children seeking their parents, uttering the most heart-rending cries. The appaling scene defies description. Not less than two million of dollars' worth of property is destroyed.

The fire broke out in Broadway and burnt to Herkimer street. The progress of the flames was arrested by the blowing up of houses. Several lives have been lost by the falling of walls, &c.

The President at Bedford.

By a telegraphic dispatch from our friend Gen. Bowman, of the Bedford Gazette, received yesterday afternoon, we are informed that the President, the Secretary of State, and a few of their friends, are expected to reach Bedford this day, where they will probably remain for a week.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1848.

Our markets to-day are firm, and prices are well maintained. In Flour, nothing to any great extent was doing. Sales at $5,25@5,50.

Grain—Sales of Reds at $1,05 and White $1,08 to $1,10 ♃ bushel. Corn: Pennsylvania Yellow brings 60c ♃ bushel.

Cotton is dull, and prices are nominal.

Provisions are in demand at former rates.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.
BALTIMORE, August 18, 1848.

Our markets are unsettled, and prices but poorly maintained.

Flour—Sales of Howard street at $4,87½ and City Mills $5,10 ♃ bbl; receipts small.

No change in other articles. The business in the city is generally dull.

NEW YORK MARKETS.
NEW YORK, August 18, 1848.

No tidings of the steamer. Our city is enveloped in sympathy for the partial destruction of Albany. The conflagration is the largest ever felt there, and it is truly an appaling calamity.

Flour—Sales to considerable extent at $5 for Western and moderate sales of Genesee and Georgetown at $5,50. Rye Flour: Sales at $3,87½ to $4 ♃ bbl. Sales of Wheat at $1,04 to $1,14, as per quality.

Provisions—In demand, but we have no transactions to make quotations from, which can be relied upon.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.
CINCINNATI, August 18, 1848.

Flour is dull, and sales of 358 bbls. at yesterday's quotations.

Whiskey—Sales at 16½. Tallow—140 bbls. sold at 7½. Linseed, 53. Cheese—Quick sales at 6c.

Business is dull, and money matters growing tighter.

IRISH VENGEANCE.—Yesterday some thirty or forty Irishmen, who have enrolled themselves as volunteers, to assist their countrymen in the coming struggle in Ireland, went on a target excursion; having painted on one side of the target a figure intended to represent the Lord John Russell and on the other a figure intended to represent the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, through both of which they intended to send a sufficient number of balls to show the manner in which they wished to dispose of the originals.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

NEW WORKS.—Vanity Fair, a Novel without a Hero. By William Makepeace Thackery—with illustrations by the author.
The Tenant of Wildfell Hall. By Acton Bell, author of "Wuthering Heights."
The Young Schoolmistress. By Joseph Allen, D. D.
Part 6 of Harpers' Illustrated Arabian Nights' Entertainments. New translation, arranged for family reading, with explanatory Notes. By E. W. Lane, Esq.
Loomis' Logarithms—Tables of Logarithms of numbers and signs, and Tangents for every ten seconds of the Quadrant, with other useful tables. By Elias Loomis, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of New York, author of a "Treatise on Algebra," &c.
The above works rec'd this day and for sale by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
aug17 Booksellers, cor. Market and Third sts.

CAPES AND COLLARS.—A. A. MASON & Co. are now opening 100 fine French Wrought Capes, of various qualities; and 500 Fine and fine French Embroidered Standing Collars, at very low prices. aug17

New and Popular Work for Book Agents.
AN AGENT is wanted in every city and county in the United States, to secure subscribers and sell the following elegant work, just published and ready for delivery:
SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR
PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE U. STATES.
Containing an account of the Topography, Settlement, History, Revolutionary and other interesting events, Statistics, Progress in Agriculture, Manufacture, Population, &c., &c., in every State in the Union.
ILLUSTRATED WITH 200 ENGRAVINGS,
Of the principal Cities, Places, Buildings, Scenery, Curiosities, Seals of the States, &c., &c.
Complete in one octavo volume of six hundred pages, elegantly bound in gilt pictorial muslin.
RETAIL PRICE, $2,50.
We have prepared this volume at great expense; the type large, clear and handsome; paper smooth and white; binding strong and handsome; engravings neat and appropriate. This work is decidedly the cheapest and most popular ever issued from the American press, and, from the orders already received for it, we are satisfied it is destined to have an immense sale throughout our vast extended country. From peculiar circumstances, we are enabled to offer this book low to book-pedlars, post-masters, and others, who may feel disposed to act as agents.
As the publisher is desirous of giving this useful Family Work a very extensive circulation, he offers the most liberal inducements to Agents, and is satisfied that any man of good address can make from $5 to $10 a day from the sale of it. There is scarcely a town or village in the Union but will furnish more or less subscribers. A small capital of from $25 to $30 will be necessary to make a commencement.
☞ No letters attended to, unless the postage is paid. For further particulars address—
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
aug17:3t No. 124 Nassau street, N. Y. City.

A. A. MASON & CO. have just rec'd 6 cases of Prints of beautiful neat dark figures. Also—100 ps. Lyonese Cloth, Alpacca, &c., which they will offer at great inducement to purchasers. aug17

LACE CAPS—5 doz. fine Lace Caps, just rec'd at
aug17 A. A. MASON & CO'S.

PREPARED CHALK—8 cases just rec'd and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
aug17 cor. First and Wood sts.

RAD. LIQUORICE—300 lb. just rec'd and for sale by
aug17 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

NOTICE.—My books and accounts are left in the hands of R. Galway for collection. All those knowing themselves indebted to me, will please call and settle with him, as he is the only person authorized to receive the same. [aug17:3t] A. STUART.
(Journal copy.)

FRINGES AND GIMPS.—A. A. MASON & Co. 60 Market street, have just received 400 doz. fine black and colored Silk Fringes, of all widths. Also—Gimps of every variety and color. aug17

Magazines for September.
RECEIVED AT M. A. MINER'S—
Graham's Magazine for September;
Godey's Lady's Book;
The Seven Capital Sins. Envy; or Frederick Banti, by Eugene Sue.
The Foundling of the Mohawk, by Newton M. Curtis.
The Half Sisters—fresh supply.
Living Age, No. 222.
For sale by M. A. MINER,
aug16 Smithfield st., 3d door from Second.

FLOUR—150 bbls. Fresh Flour, just rec'd, for sale by
aug16 CUMMINS & SMITH.

MACKEREL—50 bbls. No. 3;
10 do No. 2;
5 hf bls. do for sale by
aug16 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

GROUND NUTS—200 bushels superior, just received and for sale by aug16 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

GOLDEN SYRUP—10 half bbls. for sale by
aug16 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

FLOUR SULPHUR—5 bbls. just rec'd and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
aug16 corner First and Wood sts.

ROTTEN STONE—1 cask just rec'd, and for sale by
aug16 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

PHOSPHORUS—80 lbs. just rec'd and for sale by
aug16 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

CHEAP CALICOES.—A. A. MASON & Co. have received another large lot of Calicoes, at 25 yards for one dollar. Also good yard wide brown muslins, at 5c. More wrought Collars at 12½c. au15

LARD AND DRIED APPLES—1 bbl. Lard, and a few bushels Dried Apples, for sale by
aug16 CUMMINS & SMITH.

1 BOX 60 doz. Tow Yarn, rec'd and for sale by
aug16 CUMMINS & SMITH.

FOR SALE—3 valuable building Lots, situated on First street, each 30 feet front by 75 deep to an alley. Price, $1,600; $500 in hand, balance at 10 years.
Also—A desirable Lot in Allegheny, 25 feet front on the canal, by 115 deep to an alley. Price, $650; $150 in hand, balance at 5 years.
S. CUTHBERT, General Agent,
aug16 Smithfield street.

MONEY FOUND.—On Saturday, the 12th instant, a small sum of money. The owner can have it by calling and describing the same. M. F. KELLY, Confectioner,
aug15-1* corner of 5th and Smithfield.

BLEACHED MUSLINS.—A. A. MASON & Co. 60 Market street, have just opened 5 more cases of those very cheap Bleached Muslins, at 8c. ♃ yard. Also, 4 more cases of the 4½c. do. Also, another large lot of remnants of Calico, at 6¼c. au15