The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1848.

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 do 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 insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

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

☞ Committee on Naturalization: Lewis Coyle, R. H. Kerr, M. I. Stewart, C. Bernstein, Ashton, Richard Lonth, Daniel Fickisen, Fred. [illegible] FACES!

SOMETHING FOR WHIG DOGS! Invested ONE ☞ Gen. Taylor has REC[illegible] IN NEGROES, and HUNDRED THOUSAND DO[illegible] of the Wilmot Proviso therefore cannot be in [illegible]ayton, (whig) in La-[illegible]—*Speech of R[illegible]*

[illegible] Election.

[illegible] the 10th day of OCTOBER.

TUES[illegible] *Presidential Election.*

[illegible], the 7th day of NOVEMBER.

TH[illegible] TORCH-LIGHT

PROCESSION!

The Democratic citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, and the adjoining boroughs and townships, will have a Torch Light Procession, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

JOHN D. MILLER, will act as Chief Marshal.

Charles Kent, John Layton, F. Fickeson, Charles Burnett, M. Kaue, jr., and C. P. Yost, will act as Assistant Marshals.

The Democrats of the different wards, boroughs and townships are requested to meet at their usual places of meeting on Friday, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for joining in the procession.

PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION:

To assemble at the Oregon House, near the court house: the procession will proceed along Grant to Liberty, up Liberty to Adams, along Adams to Penn, down Penn to Water, up Water to Wood, up Wood to Fifth, down Fifth to Liberty, up Liberty to Seventh, up Seventh to *Coal Lane*, up Coal Lane to Washington, up Washington to Wylie, down Wylie to Chatham, down Chatham to Coal Lane, down Coal Lane to Grant, down Grant to Fourth, down Fourth to Smithfield, down Smithfield to Water, down Water to Market up Market to St. Clair, down St. Clair to Penn, up Penn to Wayne, the place of starting.

Come on with your tallow candles, boys!

Democratic Mass Meeting.

The Democrats of South Pittsburgh and vicinity, are requested to meet in front of James Blachmore's store, near the end of the bridge, on Saturday evening, Oct. 7, at 6½ o'clock. Col. Black, Andrew Burke, Col. M'Candless, H. S. Magraw, and other distinguished speakers will address the people.

John Conlor, John D. Miller, J. A. Blackmore, John Mooney, W. Meredith, J. M'Garrigle, C. M'Gahigon, Hugh Fulton, D. Murdoch, Dennis Whalen, James M'Kain, Geo. S. Hamilton, A Cummins, James O'Donnell, H. Sellers. oct 2 d1

The Result on Tuesday.

The organs of Nativism, "Free Dirt," &c. are making great calculations upon the result of their union, which is to be manifested on Tuesday next. They estimate the entire vote of the State at about 325,000; and taking the state of the polls at the last Governor's election as a criterion, they confidently calculate upon carrying the State for their candidate by a large majority. It has, perhaps, never occurred to them, much was the deep-rooted conviction in the minds of all, that Governor Shunk would be re-elected; that a very large proportion of his political friends, stayed at home—not having an idea that their votes would accomplish any other result, than that of swelling a majority almost unprecedented, which every one believed he would receive. They have not, probably ever thought, that there have been many causes in operation, to increase the Democratic vote,—and that not the least fruitful of these, they themselves set in motion, at the time of their Convention in Philadelphia; while their course in relation to the war, and upon the various other leading measures, affecting the country, has not been calculated to impress the People very favorably, in relation, either to their honesty as politicians, or their devotion to the country's interests. We have no hesitation in saying, that the prospects of the Democratic party in this State, were never more promising; and that we never confidently calculated upon a most triumphant victory over all the combination, of Anti Masonry, Abolitionism, Nativeism, Van Burenism, and Federalism.

Whig Deceptions.

The Whigs and Natives have united in one common effort against the Democrats. They have the same candidates for President and Vice President, for Governor and Canal Commissioner. In Philadelphia county, they have divided the offices, and are supporting one ticket. Yet, in the face of this open and admitted fact, they are endeavoring to conciliate and procure the votes of our adopted fellow-citizens. Governor Johnston plays a cunning card for the German vote of this county, by appointing Leopold Sahl, a German Catholic, as his Aid; and this is heralded to the people, as evidence of his great liberality to Catholics and foreigners.

The same effort is being made for Gen. Taylor. At the discussion in Pine township, on Thursday last, the Whig candidates were busily employed in circulating a pamphlet of eight pages, entitled—

"AN ANSWER!"
TO THE
CHARGE AGAINST Gen. TAYLOR and his FRIENDS,
OF
Opposition to Naturalized Citizens,
AND HOSTILITY TO CATHOLICS.

This precious document is now in our possession, and will be noticed more at length, when time and space will admit.

The attempt of its author to make the Democrats responsible for the conduct of the "Church-burners," (as he styles the Native party,) in Philadelphia, in 1844, is as weak as it is infamous.

Federalism and its Allies.

If any evidence was needed of the unholy, corrupt and anti-republican tendencies of federalism, it is furnished in the notorious fact, that that party has formed a most infamous alliance with all the vile factions in the country, in order to defeat the honest Democracy at the approaching elections. The leaders of the party now openly admit this alliance; but excuse themselves on the ground that "the end justifies the means." The Abolition or "free soil" party, has already been transferred over to the federalists in many places. The union of the Church-burners with the federalists in the city and of Philadelphia is so well known, that the opposition openly boasts of the infamy of the act. We now learn from the Iowa State Gazette, printed at Burlington, that the federal whigs of Iowa have embraced Mormonism, in order to defeat the Democracy there! Will any honest man longer act with a party that resorts to such unholy and damnable scenes, in order to secure to power?

The "Free Soil" Outbreak.
A Word to all Honest Democrats!

If any honest man has been indeed to think that there was a single spark of true patriotism, or even the shadow of moral honesty, in the movement that resulted in the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, we are compelled to pay a poor compliment to his mental capacity, by saying, that on so credulous a *dupe to be made the dupe* of political scoundrels of base as those who have been the prime movers in this disorganizing and traitorous scheme. There is, probably, not an intelligent Democrat in the Union, who does not know that this nomination was "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity," and if the names of WILLIAM C. ROVES and NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE, and their followers, were bandied through the Union with every demonstration of contempt and disgust, (because *they* proved traitors in a trying hour,) with how much more of indignation must the names of *Van Buren*, and the apostates who are following in his lead, be uttered by every man, of whatever party, who recognizes an honest difference of opinion among his countrymen, on the subject of politics! *We know* that this movement originated in a spirit of *revenge* alone, nourished in the bosoms of Van Buren, Rathbun, Blair, and some other kindred spirits, who, rather than serve in heaven, would seek to rule in hell; and who, unless *they* should be recognized as alone qualified to direct the destinies of the Democratic party, would sink the country into ruin, and throw the administration of her laws into the hands of those whom they had heretofore visited with the most vile abuse.

Such being the origin of this "Free Soil" party, it is to be wondered at, that all the disappointed, discontented, and factious spirits of every party, should here find a temporary resting place—a half way house—wherein to plot mischief against all honest and legitimate party associations; and from which to assail all honest men, whose natural impulses necessarily prompt them to oppose dishonesty and villainy, under whatever name. As a necessary consequence of an organization under such circumstances, of material naturally discordant, it was to have been expected, that the most unprincipled among these factionists, (for there are grades of enormity in vice,) would at an early day manifest the active moving principle by which they were actuated; and that, so soon as this should be done, their honest but too credulous dupes would leave the leaders, to stand forth alone in all the glaring iniquity of their course.

Although we had from the outset anticipated such a result as this, we are free to confess, that we did not expect to see it so soon developed. Although we were perfectly satisfied that reckless and unprincipled Abolitionists, bigoted and narrow-minded Anti-Masons, and disappointed office-hunting hangers-on of the Democratic party, could never long hold together, we had thought that, in this city at least, where there was so much of Federal influence to encourage them, and where any amount of Federal capital could be secured to aid their movements, they would not so soon have fallen out among themselves, and, like a captured band of highwaymen, set about to try and prove to the world, who was the greatest villain among them. We had thought that the October elections at least would have passed by, before the outbreak would have taken place among the renegades in this city, but in this we have been mistaken. We were, however, prepared to anticipate an approaching crisis, when, on Wednesday morning, there appeared in the columns of a dirty, venal, corrupt and infamous hireling sheet of this city, a full report of the speech of JOHN A. WILLS, a *pretended* Free Soil advocate, delivered at a Federal meeting on the evening previous, and which satisfactorily showed—whatever may be asserted to the contrary elsewhere—that the "Free Soil" party had been *held*, "body and breeches," to the Federalists of this State; that the money of Federalists bought up *the organ* of that infamous combination, itself a *pretended* ally of the Democracy; and that, in the first State Convention they ever held in Pennsylvania, it was well understood, that all their influence, whatever it might be, was to be exerted in defeating the Democratic ticket for State offices, *in order that the defeat of the Cass and Butler electoral ticket, in November, might be rendered certain.*

JOHN A. WILLS, in order to afford to the Federal leaders all the comfort in his power, in the speech alluded to, fully informed them, in the presence of their suddenly elevated high-priest, of the bargain that had been made, and of the results which they might anticipate from it. This speech was in type, and probably many thousands in print, long before it was delivered; and was therefore heralded as a great and masterly effort in aid of the Federal candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, and, incidentally, for Taylor and Fillmore. Such was the course of *one* portion of the "Free Soil" party in Pittsburgh:—this was the operation of the *mind* and *talents*, devoid of either moral or political honesty, embarked in the movement. But it would seem that the CAPITAL and INFLUENCE, and the small modicum of *honesty* that entered into the organization, at once revolted, on this development being made: and the *organ* of "Free Soil" yesterday morning, contains a long and elaborate review of this speech of John A. Wills, in which there is an abjuration of the whole arrangement by which this faction was sold to Federalism, and obligated itself to vote according to the dictates of its leaders.

We have, from the outset, looked upon this movement, as one *designed* to inflict injury upon the Democratic party, and to aid Federalism in its efforts to attain to power. All that we knew of its prime movers, justified us in adopting this belief, and now; (so far as our county and our State are concerned,) the proof of the design is furnished us from among those who have been instrumental in effecting its organization. Something then remains to be done.—What is the course most proper to be adopted?—What should every man do, when he finds that his character for honor and integrity are likely to be compromised by dishonorable and dishonest associations! There is but one course left to him, if he would save himself from burning shame and disgrace and that is, to leave those with whom he has been connected, and by whom he has been deceived, and at the sacrifice even of life itself, make the effort again to participate in the enjoyments of honest association. This is the only course that is honest.—This is the only manly course. If therefore, there are any who have heretofore honestly sustained the measures of the democratic party, and who have joined in this "Free Soil" movement under the impression that there was any thing honest to be compassed by it; and who were consequently actuated by pure motives;—we call upon such, by every consideration which men regard as honorably, and by every sacred consideration, to come out from among these workers of iniquity,—these political pirates, who are sailing under the black flag of Federalism while they *profess* the Democratic name, only to disgrace the first principles of the Democratic party; and to render odious, if possible, the doctrines of the purest minds that have ever sought to enlighten the world and to render eternal our glorious Republic.

Shylock would not Explain!

His Excellency Wm. F. Johnston, was in this city, at the time we published the statement of Messrs. GRAY and MAY, showing up an infamous transaction of his a few years ago—a transaction that would shame his great prototype Shylock, the Jew himself—and he did not attempt an explanation, or even got one of the reckless federal Editors of this city, to do so for him. By his silence in this matter, he tacitly acknowledges the truth of the statement. What do the whigs now think of the honesty of their candidate?

☞ The second communication of our esteemed correspondent, "R. R.," will appear in our next.

Governor Johnston, Jim Biddle, and COL. Sahl.

In Philadelphia, the whigs and Church Burners have made a bargain, and are supporting a county ticket with an equal number of each party on it—They all go for Johnston for Governor, and are betting on a large majority in the city and county of Philadelphia for him, on the strength of the coalition. The union of the parties, it is said, was superintended and effected by the Governor himself, on his recent visit to Chestnut street. This arrangement secures for him the Native vote in the East.—Something must be done in the West, to conciliate the vote of naturalized citizens; and Jim Biddle, who has been the constant slanderer of our Irish and German fellow citizens, suggested to Mr. Accidency Johnston, the appointment of Leopold Sahl as an aid to the Governor, with the rank of Colonel—and sure enough the appointment was made.

On the receipt of his commission, Capt. Sahl, now Colonel, calls a meeting of the Germans, and with the aid of Mr. Lawyer Ritchie attempts to fasten upon the Democratic party the sins of Nativism. Out upon such hypocrisy. Shinplaster Johnston and Greasy Jim will discover that the intelligent Germans of Allegheny county cannot be gulled in this way. They are not to be marched into the ranks of the Native party under the command of Col. Leopold Sahl, or any other bag of wind, who may be flattered by the condescension of Gov. Johnston and his right bower, greasy Jim.

What will Whigs not do?

To secure the votes of the section boat men for Johnston, the whigs are circulating a lie, manufactured out of the whole cloth, that the democratic candidate for Governor is opposed to the section boat system. Wonder if this is the work of David Leech, who was the Johnston delegate from Armstrong co. in the State Convention? Very likely: as he has such a deep interest in that system.

Farmer Longstreth is opposed to all monopolies—as well the Canal Monopoly as the Bank Monopoly, which sustains it.

Working men! individual enterprize men! don't be deceived by the frauds of a party that attempted within the last two years to give away the public improvements to an incorporated company of speculators.

Gen. Taylor's Charleston Democrats.

If any one has been disposed to wonder how it was that Gen. Taylor so instantly and cordially responded to the nomination of the Charleston so-called Democrats, the ground for astonishment will at once disappear, on reading the following resolution, which was adopted by the body referred to. They very clearly show themselves to be the willing co-workers with the Northern Abolitionists, in their efforts to defraud the people:—

"*Resolved*, That we most heartily approve and adopt the language of a leading journal of the State, when it declares that the proceedings of that body, including the late Baltimore Convention, have fallen like the startling tones of an alarm bell on the ears of the South. Its nomination of Gen. Cass—its resolution about Slavery—its entire proceedings from the beginning to end, fill us with apprehension almost amounting to dismay. The opinions of Gen. Cass, promulgated in his late letter, that the inhabitants of a Territory, before they are invested with the attributes of self-government and sovereignty—*tenants of the Public Lands at the sufferance of the States—mere squatters*—have a right to appropriate the territory that may be acquired by the treasure or gallantry of all the States, and to exclude from its limits the property of citizens in the States—*has been repudiated by the Press and the People of the whole South.* IT IS A DOCTRINE TOO MONSTROUS TO BE TOLERATED—AN OUTRAGE TOO DEGRADING TO BE ENDURED."

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

MOUNT PLEASANT, WESTMORELAND CO., October 24, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—By accident I was present at a Democratic meeting in this place, on Saturday last, and found the Democracy of this old strong-hold of republicanism true to the time-honored cause and alive to the contest. Though the day was exceedingly bad, the meeting was large and spirited. On motion of Judge BURRELL, the Democracy of Westmoreland pledged themselves to give PAINTER and LONGSTRETH, a majority of 2500 votes, at the coming election. The meeting was addressed by A. S. FULLER, Esq. of Fayette; Judge BURRELL, of Westmoreland; W. B. ROBERTS, Esq., and P. A. JOHNS, of Fayette. Mr. Johns is a returned volunteer, and exposed, in a masterly manner, the baleful effects produced on the American cause in Mexico, by the circulation of whig speeches, and whig papers among the Mexicans. The meeting adjourned until candle lighting, and was again addressed by Messrs. Roberts, Fuller, and Snodgrave. I was assured by men from all sections of the County, that the Democracy of Westmoreland were never better united, nor stronger. They know for what they are contending, and are prepared to do noble service in the good cause, when the time shall arrive.

Truly, yours. MORE ANON.

From the Albany Argus

A test—Who will take it!

A responsible and highly respectable democrat of Syracuse thus challenges the calumniators of Gen. Cass. No one of the assailants of that distinguished patriot and true patriot, will *attempt* to claim the reward. Jackson was assailed and traduced; and so is Cass. Jackson triumphed over calumny and aspersion. History will confirm the parallel—Cass will triumph also.

From the Syracuse Democrat.

One Thousand Dollars Reward!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That I will pay the above reward to any person that can show that Gen. Cass—in any speech, letter, word or conversation—is in favor himself, or approves of any action on the part of the General Government, for extending Slavery into Territory now free. As the charge is so often made, let us have the proof. J. H. COLVIN.

Syracuse, Sept. 13, 1848.

The Issue.

LONGSTRETH and EQUAL RIGHTS.	JOHNSTON and MONOPOLIES.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

UNIONTOWN, Fayette Co., Pa., October 3, 1848.

Dear Sir: Supposing that your readers would be pleased to hear of the good cause in the South west, I take the liberty of dropping you a line from this place. You are aware that this county, Greene and Somerset, form the 18th Congressional District, which has been so miserably *misrepresented* for a long time by Andrew Stewart, or "*Handy Andy*," as he is appropriately called. Andy, you are aware, set his heart on larger game last winter—he had the presumption to aspire to the Vice Presidency, and, strange to say, actually received in the Slaughter-house Convention no less than 13 votes for that honorable station. His withdrawal, as the candidate for Congress, made it necessary to "*fix up*" another Whig candidate in this district, which resulted in the *production* of one Andrew Jackson Ogle, a relative of the notorious *Spooney Ogle*. Mr. O. is a young man, of fine personal appearance; but, unfortunately for the Whigs, is unable to meet his competitor, John L. Dawson, Esq., on the stump.

Mr. Dawson, the Democratic nominee, is a gentleman in every sense of the word. His abilities, as a public speaker, are of a very superior order.—His energy, zeal and industry, in the present campaign, have endeared him to every Democrat in the district, and from information received from every section of the district, his success, and the redemption of this long lost district, is more than probable.

A desperate effort is being made by the Whigs, of this region, to get the vote of the Abolitionists and Barnburners for W. F. Johnston; but, so far as I am informed, their success is not flattering. The Abolitionists cannot believe that his Accidency is serious in his opposition to slavery, when they find him stumping the State for Gen. Taylor, *who holds two hundred and eighty human beings in the galling fetters of Slavery, and works them in such States as Mississippi and Louisiana*—whose princely wealth has been *ground from the crushed bones of the miserable Slave*—whose "*extra allowance*" is increased by reducing the *pitiful allowance of the SLAVE to a "PECK OF CORN A WEEK."* These things the Abolitionists cannot understand, and have generally come to the conclusion that Mr. Johnston is *playing the hypocrite*—which is a most manifest and rational conclusion.

I am instructed to say, by those who have a right to know, that Longstreth and Painter will have a majority in this county of 800, and in Greene—"little Berks"—they claim 1,200.

In great haste, yours, ***

THE DEATH OF CLAY.

TUNE—*Dandy Jim.*

From Ash land shade the doleful sound—
Awake ye Coonies under ground,
Sad news has come to you this day—
The mournful death of Harry Clay.

CHORUS.

Oh the Coon is dead and gone to rest,
He struggled hard, he's done his best,
He's left the Coons all in a stew,
And now he bids this world adieu.

In the city of the Keystone State,
The poor old coon he met his fate,
He there took sick and laid long ill,
In spite of all the doctor's skill.

Oh the Coon, &c.

And now old Clay is dead and gone,
The dogs will howl his funeral song,
Old neutral Zack has took the floor,
So Harry Clay we'll see no more.

Oh the Coon, &c.

Old Andy too, was in a strife,
He'll now retire to private life,
This tariff sing was scarcely seen,
So all his votes were bare 14.

Oh the Coon, &c.

Alas poor Andy don't you know,
Down to the White House you can't go,
Your tariff speech it will not do,
So take the stump on something new.

Oh the Coon, &c.

Old Webster too was in the fight,
He run and bawl'd with all his might;
He got the gout right in his skin:
Oh what a fit this Coon was in.

Oh the Coon, &c.

Old Tom McKennan was in the fray,
His wounds he'll carry for many a day,
He got the colic in the toe,
So from the field Tom did go.

Oh the Coon &c.

Oh Judge M'Lean he yell'd and cried,
With his mouth thrown open wide,
He got so mad, he turned pale,
And then he shook his ringy tail.

Oh the Coon, &c.

Scott, poor fool, he did confess,
That his soul was in distress;
For a fool could plainly see,
He could not be the nominee.

Oh, the Coon, &c.

So neutral Zack you're on the boat,
And up salt river you will float:
Oh Filly, Filly, Filly O'More,
Such little boats should keep near shore.

Oh the Coon, &c.

Come my boys roll on that ball,
A skinning match well have this fall,
From all their holes they shall be taken,
Not one Coon shall save his bacon.

Oh the Coon, &c.

Oh Gen. Cass is in the field,
To him the Coons are bound to yield,
For by sure we run fall best,
To elect him *President*.

Oh the Coon, &c.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, entitled "An act regulating commercial intercourse with the islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre," it is provided that all French vessels coming directly from those islands, either in ballast or laden with articles the growth or manufacture of either of said islands, and which are permitted to be exported therefrom in American vessels, may be admitted into the ports of the United States on payment of no higher duties of tonnage, or on their cargoes aforesaid, than are imposed on American vessels: and on like cargoes imported in American vessels, provided that this act shall not take effect until the President of the United States shall have received satisfactory information that similar privileges have been allowed to American vessels and their cargoes, at said islands, by the government of France:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that all French vessels, coming directly from the islands of Miquelon and Saint Pierre, either in ballast or laden with articles the growth or manufacture of either of said islands, and which are permitted to be exported therefrom in American vessels, shall from this date be admitted into the ports of the United States on payment of no higher duties on tonnage, or on their cargoes aforesaid, than are imposed on American vessels; and on like cargoes imported in American vessels.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twentieth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy first.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, *Secretary of State.*

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, of the twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled 'An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes,'" it is provided that, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the said nation upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported into the United States in the same from the said foreign nation, or from any other foreign country, the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, as aforesaid, shall be continued, and no longer:

And whereas satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me, from his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, through an official communication of Mr. Felippe Jose Pereira Leal, his charge d'affaires in the United States, under date of the 25th of October, 1847, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost are imposed or levied in the ports of Brazil upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country whatever, than are levied on Brazilian ships and their cargoes in the same ports under like circumstances:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of Brazil, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the United States in the same, from Brazil, and from any other foreign country whatever, the said suspension to take effect from the day above mentioned, and to continue thenceforward so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into Brazil in the same as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the government of Brazil.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and the seventy-second of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, *Secretary of State.*

☞ **U. S. District Court.**—The United States District Court will meet every day, until the election, from 10 to 1 o'clock. Persons wishing to be naturalized had better see to it in time. sep28-tc

☞ **Democratic Meeting.**—The Democracy of Sta. Clair, Snyder, and other townships, will meet at Mr. Belthoover's, (in Upper St. Clair) on Friday, the 6th of October, at 2 o'clock; and at John Cowan's, (in Baldwin tp.) the same evening at 7 o'clock.

Let all true democrats turn out and hear the truth from Col. Black, Col. M'Candless, Judge Shaler, Collins, Magraw, Hamilton, Mitchell, Shannon, Sawyer, and other popular speakers. [oct4-td] BY THE COMMITTEE.

☞ **Mass Meeting.**—The Democratic citizens of Indiana township will meet at the house of Thomas Stewart, on Saturday the 7th of October, at 2 o'clock. The following persons will address the meeting: Col. Black, M'Candless, Shannon and others. The Cass and Butler Glee Club will attend. Turn out, one and all, and rally for your country. sep29-d&wtd

Mad as March Hares.

The poor whiggies are still as mad as March hares, because we have republished the statements of Messrs. Gray and May, made several years ago, in relation to an infamous transaction of Wm. F. Johnston, the Shinplaster candidate for Governor. The best of the joke is, that the very men who are now so much annoyed about this *statement of facts*, had it published themselves in 1846, in the *Federal papers* of this city, at the time Johnston was endeavoring to defeat the "Right of way Bill!" at Harrisburgh!

As there has been a great demand for the *Post* containing the statement of Messrs. Gray and May, we again place it before our readers.

Picture of a Shylock!

A LEAF FROM THE HISTORY OF
WM. F. JOHNSTON,
The Federal Candidate for Governor.

PITTSBURGH, August, 1838.

Dear Sir.—In answer to your inquiry as to my knowledge of a certain "shaving" operation on the part of Wm. F. Johnson, Esq., late member of assembly from Armstrong, I have to state as follows:

In the month of August, 1837, I met Mr. Johnson in Market street, near Fourth, and he invited me to take a glass of punch with him at N. Holmes' in Third street. Whilst there, he began to complain against one of our city Banks, which had *refused* to redeem $300 of its endorsed notes, after three months had expired. I asked which Bank it was. He said the Merchants and Manufacturers'. He observed that this Bank owed it to him, last winter, or it would not now have the public deposites, or for preventing the money being removed from it. He further observed that he would have it in his power, he believed, next winter, to annoy said bank, as much as its refusal now did him—he having been renominated by the democrats of Armstrong; and he believed there would be no opposition candidate. He wished me to interest myself to get him specie for his notes, declaring that he had purchased a tract of land, and had to pay $1300 in specie, early in September. He said that he had entered into this contract before the suspension, with a German, whom he named; that he knew that nothing but specie would suit him, and that he had got the notes endorsed expressly to meet this payment in part. I promised to try and get the specie for him, and begged him not to complain against this bank, as it was the only one which had been of any real service to the small dealers in the city.

A short time after this conversation, I met Mr. James May, commission merchant, now of the firm of May & Hannas, and as far as my memory serves, related to him as above; adding that as Mr. Johnston was a political friend, of great influence in the assembly, having been chairman of the committee on banks last session, he might, for this offence, greatly injure the interests of the M. & M. Bank. Mr. May went with me, that evening, to the Exchange, and I introduced Mr. Johnston to him. The conversation was renewed as to the refusal of the bank, and Mr. J.'s want of specie. Mr. May promised to assist him, if it was in his power, desiring him to call at his warehouse next day. At about ten o'clock next day I accompanied Mr. Johnston and met Mr. May at the door. They renewed the conversation by themselves: I was near, but did not hear what passed. The same day Mr. May told me that he could accommodate my friend. I offered to pay part of the discount, which was three per cent. Mr. May declined receiving any part from me. The next morning Mr. Johnston, "he as a tight colt," or something to that effect—that he had charged the interest, $5, as well as the discount, making $25.00.

A day or two afterwards, Mr. May called at my house and asked me if I had not been imposed upon by Mr. Johnston, in the representations he had made as to the purpose for which he wanted the specie. I maintained that I was not—that Mr. Johnston was, in my opinion, a highly estimable citizen, and would not *make a false statement*, for the sum of $25—this would be only worthy of a shaver or broker, and too low for a member of the bank committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Well, said Mr. May, come with me, and I will convince you that you have been *deceived*. We went together, first to the store of Galbraith and Reynolds, merchants of this city, and formerly, I believe, of Kittanning. Mr. May began by saying, he wished to ask a question of Mr. Galbraith, if he would be kind enough to answer it:—Did you, a day or so ago, buy of Wm. F. Johnston, of Kittanning, silver for bank paper?—Mr. G. smiled, and said he was not at liberty to answer, and begged to decline doing so. Now, said Mr. May, come with me further. I went with him to Sibbet's, the broker, and there ascertained that Mr. Johnston had offered them the specie for par paper at a premium of 5 or 6 per cent., and that they had referred him to Galbraith & Reynolds, who had *bought his specie* for Pittsburgh paper, at a premium. I afterwards assured him that he had got this paper endorsed at the bank, before leaving the city. In view of the facts disclosed, I remarked to Mr. May *at that time*, that a man who could descend to such *deceptions and false pretences* for the purpose of realizing a petty profit by the operation, could easily be *purchased* by the opposition.

These are the facts, so far as I now recollect them. The impression then made on my mind could not be easily effaced, and I know that the most material circumstances can be corroborated by numbers of our citizens. I would not come forward at this time to expose such conduct; but that a power is now at work overawing the faint in heart and purchasing the venal; which makes it doubly incumbent on every citizen to tell in truth and sincerity all he knows that is calculated to develop the motive and passions of our public men.

JAMES GRAY, 4th street.

Letter from Mr. May.

JAMES GRAY, Esq.

Dear Sir!—In answer to your enquiry on the subject of the money exchange with William F. Johnston, Esq. so far as my memory serves me, I think the following correct, so far as I was concerned.

You addressed me on Market street, and remarked there is a very clever man in the city, named W. F. Johnston, of Kittanning who is a very prominent politician; was a member of the State Legislature—a candidate for re-election and likely to be elected, and that he had about three hundred dollars in Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank notes, for which he wanted silver, and as the banks were not paying specie, and Mr. Johnston much in want of it, you would be glad if it could be arranged for him. You remarked you would rather lose something, than have him leave our place with any bad feeling to the bank. I told you I would give U. S. Bank paper for it, which was nearly equivalent to specie; you asked me to go to the Exchange Hotel to be introduced to Mr. J. We went there, but did not see him that evening. You came to my warehouse with Mr. Johnston and introduced him; he told me he had about three hundred dollars in M. & M. Bank notes endorsed but owing to the peculiarity* of the endorsement the bank refused to pay specie for them.

He told me he could not use U. S. Bank notes in his neighborhood as well as the bank of Pittsburgh, and that he was under a special obligation to pay specie to some old man in the neighborhood that would take nothing else and that he would not be particular if he was not thus peculiarly situated. I gave him the specie for the amount of his notes, after which he demanded *five dollars for interest*. I observed that I would dislike to ask for the interest but he insisted, and I gave it to him.

In a few days after I heard Mr. Johnston had *sold the silver* for Pittsburgh paper for seven per cent premium to Messrs. Galbraith & Reynolds, in Market street, which surprised me very much. I called on you to inquire of you on the subject, and asked you to go with me to Messrs. G. & R. You may recollect that we both agreed the information was correct although Mr. Galbraith gave us *evasive* answers—*nor did Mr. G. deny the fact.* I felt a little uneasiness about the matter, which prompted me to make some inquiries which resulted in confirming me in the belief that the little favor you and I had paid Johnston was not properly appreciated.

Your friend and obt. s'vt.

JAMES MAY.

*It seems some notes are endorsed merely to *hear interest*; not compelling the Bank to pay specie in 90 days.

☞ **Duquesne Gray Monument Association.**—The members of the D. G. M. A. are requested to meet at Charles H. Paulson's, 73 Wood st. on Saturday, 7th inst. at 12 o'clock, M. By order:

DAVID CAMPBELL, Secy.

oct6-2t

Democratic Mass Meeting!—A meeting of the Democrats of the Fifth Ward will be held on Friday evening, the 6th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the Public School House, corner of Pike and Walnut sts.

Addresses will be delivered by Col. S. W. Black, Andrew Burke, J. S. Hamilton, J. J. Mitchel, H. S. Magraw, G. W. Layng, and others.

The Democrats of the other Wards are respectfully invited to attend. Democrats, turn out and rally for your country! oct5-2t

☞ Goodson & Clark, of Bellevue, Ohio, November 22d, 1840, 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 have sent 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 the head of Medical Remedy, and get a Pamphlet.

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

LOCAL MATTERS.

Row on WEDNESDAY EVENING.—It must be known to most of our citizens, that the Whigs had a Torch Light procession, on Wednesday evening. As to numbers and respectability, we have nothing to say, except to make the simple confession that there are a large number of Whigs in this city, and they are generally most excellent citizens. But we judge they did not turn out, on the occasion alluded to.—It is reported to us by disinterested persons that the procession was not very long, and that *about* one-half (some say two thirds) of it was composed of boys. We know that many of the transparencies were carried by young lads, who were not whigs, and who just turned out because they saw fun ahead. The procession moved through the principal streets; the march was enlivened by music, vocal and instrumental.

But "boys are boys," as Neal said years ago, "and boys are always easy."

When the Torch Lights reached the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, (at about ten o'clock) an assault was made upon those in the procession by a crowd of young rascals, who took possession of a pile of paving stones. Many persons were injured, on both sides. The Whigs say the assailants were driven off.

No one can justify such conduct as this. The Whigs had a right to the street, and it was outrageous to make the attack. But we wish simply to say that the Democrats are not responsible for the proceedings of the little fellows (or big fellows, either, if there were any who participated.) We do not know what may have been the motive. We do not know that the affray originated on the pile of paving stones; nor do we know that the actors have any feeling in common with the Democratic party. If they have, and if the attack was made from political feeling, we do say that they disgraced themselves, and not us. We denounce such conduct wherever we find it.

The Whigs have attempted to make capital out of this affair. We understand they started telegraphic despatches off, stating that the Whig Procession was assaulted with paving stones and pistols, by a Democratic Glee Club, and that some were killed. But three shots were fired, and not a death resulted.

The Journal is quite indignant. Why did not the editor give his Whig friends, who attacked the Democrats a few evenings ago, in the Eighth Ward, a little of his denunciation?

It seems to be all right in Whigs, but if persons supposed to belong to our party, commit such acts of indiscretion, Whig papers become furiously wrathy. The difference between them and us is, that we denounce all violations of public order and rights.

—We have since learned that a woman, who was standing on the pavement, was struck with a stone in the face, which knocked her senseless upon the ground. She had a child in her arms at the time. She was carried home.

A man received one of the pistol balls in his face, near his mouth, but fortunately it made only a flesh wound. Several other persons were injured, more or less.

No informations were made yesterday against the perpetrators of the outrage; none of them are known.

STEWARTSTOWN.—On Wednesday we learned a little more about the geography, &c. of our county than we before knew. We passed through Stewarts town, in Shaler township, a village remarkable for industry and neatness. The immense iron establishment of Spang & Co. is located there. The neat little dwellings in every direction were to us evidence of the intelligence and general thrift of the people. We have no idea of the number of inhabitants; but in a few years the place has grown very much. We did not see a doggery in the vicinity and doubt if one would receive much support. We were told that it was a "manufacturing and temperance village;" and so it looked. The mansion of the proprietor stood in curious contrast with the more humble habitations of the operatives, but we think the experience of the world has proved that there is as much pure happiness in the most lowly shed as in the huge and elegant building. But this is no excuse for the unequal division of wealth; and should not deter all good men from struggling for that period predicted by Secretary Walker, when the operative shall be a partner and enjoy a fair dividend of the proceeds of manufac