The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

"Having full confidence in your abilities, and republican principles, I invited you to my cabinet; and I can never forget with what discretion and talents you met those great and delicate questions which were brought before you whilst you presided over the Department of War, which entitled you to my thanks and will ever be recollected with the most lively feelings of friendship by me.

"But what has endeared you to every true American, was the noble stand which you took, as our minister at Paris, against the Quintuple Treaty, and which, by your talents, energy and fearless responsibility, defeated its ratification by France—a treaty intended by Great Britain to change our international laws, make her mistress of the seas, and destroy the national independence, not only of our country, but of all Europe, and enable her to become the tyrant on every ocean."—*General Jackson's letter to General Cass.*

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WM. O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

"BUTLER and his five sons" was a favorite toast with Washington and Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER is one of them. The Butlers have fought on every field from Bunker Hill to Monterey; and there is a tower of strength in the very name.

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 Criswell, 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

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 6 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 Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 405 North Fourth street—is our only authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

A Small Matter.

In the body of a long article in the Journal of yesterday, we find the following:

"On Monday night, after all was known that, up to the hour writing this, is yet known of the result, highly respectable gentleman inform us, that the editor of the *Morning Post* read to a numerous and eager and highly excited crowd in front of his office, the positive announcement, as from high authority at Harrisburg, backed by his own assurance, of Longstreth's election."

The "highly respectable gentlemen," whoever they are, have stated that which is not true. Here are the facts: It is known to most of our citizens that we have received our telegraphic despatches for some weeks past, from the Journal office. But for several days those despatches, giving election returns, have been so grossly false, that we have generally destroyed them, without making any use of them whatever. This was the case in regard to the returns from Georgia, Florida, and the first reports from this State, claiming a majority from 6000 to 8000 for Johnston. We concluded that it was best for us to place no confidence in whig news, unless corroborated by the reports received by the Democrats. Hence, we requested friends in Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Washington City and other places, to send us the latest and most reliable news. We published the despatches from our friends, just as we received them. On Monday night, we read in our Counting room, the despatches published in Tuesday's paper—nothing more. We stated nothing more than the despatches stated—we gave no "assurance" that was not given in the despatches. This is a very small matter to notice at all, but as the paper in question endeavors to produce the impression that we intentionally deceived our Democratic friends, we have deemed it to be our duty to say this much on the subject.

Before the Journal Editor commenced finding fault with our telegraphic despatches, he should have placed his spectacles before his eyes, and glanced at his own columns. We find the three following despatches in that paper of Tuesday, in the order here inserted:

PHILADELPHIA, October 16—12½ o'clock, P. M.
Nothing has come in yet to change the opinion that Johnston's majority will be in the neighborhood of 3000. Middleswarth's election is doubted.

HARRISBURGH, Oct. 16—7 P. M.
Johnston is 773 ahead, and Potter and McKean to hear from.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16—10 P. M.
The contest is so close that both parties claim Governor. NOTHING BUT THE OFFICIAL VOTE CAN DECIDE.

If the whigs can reconcile these dispatches, we have nothing more to say.

Gov. Johnson and Free Soil.

We gave it as our opinion, some time before the election, that the free soil factionists would to a man vote for Johnston for Governor. The returns show, that we were not mistaken. In reviewing the indications over the State, our excellent and industrious coadjutor of the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says:

"We are not alone in this view of the case. The "free-soil" faction (as it delights to call itself) voted *en masse* for Mr. Johnson. They will *not* vote for General Taylor. The "Republic," which is the accredited organ of "free-soil" Van Burenism, says, in its edition of yesterday:

"The free-soilers had no candidate in the field to represent them as a party, or to receive their distinctive support. That they generally cast their votes in favor of Governor Johnston, 'for his open avowal and earnest advocacy of their distinguishing principle,' we infer upon the reason of the thing. That the number of votes thus secured to him *greatly exceeds his majority*, if he is elected, there can be no reasonable doubt. His vote, whether elected or not, *does not indicate that of Gen. Taylor*, in November next. The strong anti-extension sentiment of Pennsylvania had no choice but Johnson on the second Tuesday, but it will look for a truer exponent and a worthier representative," &c. &c.

New York Canal Tolls.

The amount of tolls on the various canals in the State of New York, for the last month, amount to $520,853,42; being an increase over the corresponding month in the last year of $69,096,43. The amount for the first week in October of the present year is $128,241,78; being an increase of $6,704,18 over the same week in 1847. The returns also indicate a decrease of $489,418 in the tolls up to the latter period, when compared with the receipts of 1847.

Our State Legislature.

We yesterday received the following telegraphic despatch from brother M'KINLEY, of the Harrisburgh Union:

"Who carried the members in Butler and Mercer? If we have two of them, the Legislature is a tie."

Shortly afterwards, a gentleman direct from Mercer paid us a visit, and informed us that in Mercer county one whig and one democrat had been elected; and that the democrats of Butler have elected their representative by a majority of six votes. We presume Mr. M'Kinley meant to say that the House would be a tie, if we had two members in Butler and Mercer.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

THE STATE CERTAIN FOR CASS AND BUTLER.

The Federalists, not only in Ohio, but in every part of the country, confidently calculated upon the election of SEABURY FORD, by a majority of at least 10,000. No Democrat claimed the State, with any degree of confidence, for Col. WELLER. The Abolition and Free Soil party made no nomination for Governor, as the opinions of Mr. FORD, in regard to Slavery, entirely agreed with those of the Abolitionists, or supporters of Martin Van Buren. Col. Weller's opinions were obnoxious to "the third party," and he repeatedly declared, publicly and privately, that he would make no concessions to that party, and did not expect their support.

The result for Governor in Ohio still remains in great doubt, and it is supposed the question will not be settled until the official returns are opened. The Federalists, finding that the State is probably lost to them for Governor, and certainly lost for President, are taking their ever fruitful imaginations, to discover the cause. The more moderate and decent portion of the Federal press, has the honesty to confess that their party has met with unexpected defeat in Ohio; but on the other hand, all the reckless and lying Federal Editors have the cool impudence to assert, that Col. Weller's large vote was in consequence of him having received the support of the Free Soilers! This assertion is too glaringly false, to be seriously believed by any well informed politician, of either party. However, to convince those who may entertain the slightest doubt in relation to this matter, we have taken the pains to examine carefully the returns for Governor in Ohio, and we are now more than convinced that SEABURY FORD, the candidate of the Federalists, received the support of the entire Abolition and Free Soil vote. LET FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES!

That portion of Ohio known by the name of the "Western Reserve," is the strong hold of the Free Soilers. So strong, in fact, is that party there, that it is generally conceded Van Buren will receive more whig votes than Gen. Taylor himself. We have taken the majorities given to Mr. Clay, in the Reserve counties, in 1844, and the majorities for Ford in the same counties, in 1848, and the result is as follows:

	CLAY.	FORD.
Ashtabula	2260	2460
Cuyahoga	943	1054
Geauga	1173	1138
Lorain	174	600
Summit	785	600
Trumbull	283	700
	5618	6552
		5618
Ford's maj. over Clay		934

Here it will be seen that Ford's majority over Clay in the six Reserve counties, is 934! [Summit and Trumbull are not properly speaking Reserve counties; but they are filled with a New England population, and are mostly Free Soilers in sentiment.]

In the counties of Jefferson, Harrison and Belmont, there is a large Quaker population, who are decided whigs and anti-slavery men. There is a considerable number of Free Soilers in those counties, independent of the Quakers. Now, let us see how those counties voted 1844 and 1848.

	CLAY.	FORD.
Belmont	319	450
Harrison	289	328
Jefferson	31	17
	639	794
		639
Ford's maj. over Clay		155

From the tables here presented, it will be seen that Ford unquestionably received most of the "Free Soil" vote in the counties named; and yet, in the face of these *facts*, the Pittsburgh Gazette of yesterday has an article, copied from the Cincinnati Gazette, asserting that a bargain had been entered into between the "Free Soil and Locofoco parties" in Ohio! But after lying so much about "Presbyterian Tract, No. 1," the Deacon does not hesitate to publish any infamous falsehood, it he can help his party by so doing.

The result in Ohio is evidence of the total overthrow of such traitorous spirits as Corwin, Delano and Ford, who have taken sides with Mexico, against their own country, and prayed that our gallant and patriotic soldiers might be "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Our democratic friends in Ohio are confident of carrying the state for Cass and Butler by a tremendous majority—some say 30,000. Indeed, so certain are the Federalists that the State is lost to them for President, that we would not be astonished to hear of the withdrawal of the Taylor Electoral Ticket in Ohio, and the union of the Federalists with the Abolitionists and Free Soilers, in the support of the arch traitor Martin Van Buren.

Infamous Corruption.

Before the late election, we heard, from the New York Express, (one of the editors of which has been connected with the Press of the Federal party in this State,) that *sixty thousand dollars* had been raised in that city, to be *used by the Locofocos* in carrying this State for Longstreth! We took occasion, on the appearance of the article making the statement, to express our belief that the editors of that paper had sought to villify the Democrats of Pennsylvania, by charging upon them what *they knew* was about to be undertaken by the leaders of their own party. Like the petty contemptible thief who finds the officers of justice upon his track, they set up the hue and cry, with a view to divert the attention of the People from the villainy of their own party.

There is abundant evidence to satisfy our minds, that *more than sixty thousand dollars* have been expended in this State, in producing the result which we see has been produced. The State has been literally flooded with infamous lies, gotten up expressly for the occasion, put forth irresponsibly; and to which no responsible names dare be appended. Every county, town, village, and almost every house has been visited by hired emissaries of the most unprincipled character, who have been ready to say, or even swear to, any thing that was ordered to be said by their masters. Every infamous creature, who has had connexion with the Democratic party, and who could be bought with money, or bribed by the promise of office, has been brought into the field; and all other unholy influences, that could be brought to operate in any county, or section of the State, has been directed against us. With *all these* we are not defeated; and all the power that may be brought to bear against us in November, will, we think, be inadequate to effect our defeat.

More Villainy.

But a few days before the election, there was a tremendous clamor in the eastern part of the State, about a great number of fraudulent naturalization papers that were to be presented at the polls in different counties. In order to show where the actual guilt of this attempted invasion of the rights of freemen lies, the Harrisburg Union says, that "the only paper of this kind that was offered in the Petersburg district, were Fitzpatrick lived (the man who, it was asserted, had procured these papers,) was one by an Irish voter brought to the polls by one of the *wealthiest Whigs of that township*, and, when the Democrats challenged it as forged, on the evidence laid before the public by the Whigs, this *worthy Whig defended it as a genuine paper*." Thus, one by one are the villainies of the Federal party, and its adjuncts, brought to light. Before the seventh of November, we shall expect to have abundant evidence of many other stupendous frauds that have been practiced upon the people.

"DISTRACTING THE WHIG PARTY."—The whig and abolition supporters of Martin Van Buren, in Ohio, say that the Taylor men, by running Taylor, are only "distracting the whig party." That is rich!

More Evidence of their Rascality.

In 1844, with a view to concentrate the votes of that most unfamous of all factions (the Native Americans,) upon Henry Clay—Daniel Webster, and the Federal leaders generally, in quarters where they thought to gain any thing by it, declared, that the "Whigs" were *the true Native Americans*; and that any effort which might be made by that faction, to carry their point, under a separate organization, would be unsuccessful: while a union with the "Whigs," who were all aiming at what *they* professed to aim at, would certainly lead to its accomplishment. The effort of those leaders to effect this object, was very successful; and, since that time, it has been an easy task, to bring about a combination of all the corrupt factions, and mercenary individuals in the country, with a view to strengthen the Federalists. Nativism is the natural offspring of old Federalism, and is in perfect harmony with it, and there is, therefore, nothing to be done, at any point, to unite them, but to work upon the mercenary motives of either; and that branch of the party which can bid highest, at once obtains the sway.

A perfect union having been effected, on the presidential question, between Federalism and Nativism, the great effort is, now, to bring about a union of another hopeful child of Federalism with its parents. Free Soilism is now abroad—professedly acting for itself;—but we are strongly inclined to suspect, that, like conservatism, and all other *isms* that have ever been known in the country, it will soon manifest to the world, the full extent of its natural affection for its parent. The ease with which it joined in a parental embrace in this State, shows with how little effort a similar result may be accomplished in the country at large. The existence, of the bastard, was begun in lying; in lying it has continued to exist: and it is only necessary that a *quid pro quo* shall be offered, in order to place it in full communion with Federalism,—with which it has thus far been an efficient co-laborer. Great efforts are now being made, to prove to the *pure!* and *honest!* supporters of this faction, that they can only act efficiently, by joining with the Federal party; and, as we have seen Abolitionism, Conservatism and Nativism, all joining in with, or being swallowed up by Federalism, we are left to no other reasonable conclusion, but that of believing that Free Soilism must follow the lead of its ignoble predecessors.

We give the following as a specimen of the *arguments*, by which the *pretended* advocates of free soil are approached by the leaders of the Federal party. It is taken from one of the *Algerine* papers of Rhode Island—the Providence Journal,—and we are truly rejoiced that no Democratic editor can be found, poor enough, and base enough, to seek to influence any one of these factionists, by a resort to similar means. We rejoice in the reflection, that, even in the midst of trial and temptation, our party remains pure. It remains uncorrupted, because it is *the party of the People*—not the party of mercenaries, monopolists, petty aristocrats, and unholy factionists, seeking to be revenged upon the mass of their countrymen:—

"The Whig party is the best Free Soil party. If the Abolitionists had not defeated the Whigs in 1844, the extension of slavery which has already taken place, and the greater extension which is menaced, would have been prevented. Throughout its whole history the Whig party has been the party of freedom. It has maintained the right of petition, it has opposed the annexation of Texas, IT RESISTS THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY WHICH IS NOW CONTEMPLATED, NOT ONLY OVER NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA, but over the country which is to be the next subject of *re annexation*, the yet unformed republic of Sierra Madre. The Whig party is a *national* party, which the Free Soil party cannot be; and it numbers even in the Slave States better friends of freedom than the Barnburners of New York, because they are honest friends, who are actuated by conviction, and by attachment to the great principles of their political organization, and not by a momentary spasm of malice and revenge. The Free Soil men are playing over again precisely the game which the Abolitionists played in 1844.—THE ELECTION OF CASS WOULD BE THE GREATEST TRIUMPH WHICH SLAVERY COULD ACHIEVE, AND EVERY VOTE THAT IS GIVEN TO VAN BUREN, IS GIVEN IN AID OF CASS."

More Exposures of Villainy.

Towards the close of the late session of Congress, certain specimens of the genus "Whig" who are members of the Senate of the United States, but reflect no credit upon the station, made it a matter of grave charge against the Democratic party,—and expended much of the public money in trying to prove it,—that there were in circulation two Lives of Gen. Cass, materially differing from each other—one designed for the *North* and the other for the *South*. This charge was met by our friends, and successfully refuted. It was shown, to the satisfaction of any reasonable and honest mind, that there were actually no discrepancies whatever between the two publications; and that they were, in fact, only different editions of the same work. The charge, however, base and groundless as it was, has resulted in good. It has set the Democrats to work, in the neighborhood of the Capitol. Knowing it to be one of the regular tricks of the Federal party to cry "stop thief" when they intend to practice a fraud upon the People—when they wish to have a church burnt, or to prevent honest Democrats from voting,—the Democratic Committee of the City of Washington have been on the alert; and they have discovered, that there have been franked by Federal members of Congress, thousands of copies of *four different lives of Gen. Taylor*,—all gotten up in the District of Columbia. We give the language of the Committee in relation to the conduct of the Federalists there, (members of Congress and others,) about this matter. They say—

"While admitting that they have two publishing rooms, they deny that documents are prepared for the *North*, representing Gen. Cass as pledged to the extension of slavery, and Gen. Taylor pledged against it; and that documents are prepared for the *South*, representing Gen. Cass as an enemy to the institution of slavery and an abolitionist; that one of our Committee procured and placed in the hands of Senator Hannegan, last summer, fourteen lives of Taylor; and that we have now in our hands, and open to the inspection of all, four different lives of Taylor, published by Whig publishers, in this city, and circulated by the Whig committee under the frank of Whig congressmen and senators; that we have in our hands and open to the inspection of all, Whig documents prepared for the NORTH, representing Gen. Taylor as opposed to and pledged against the extension of slavery; and documents prepared for the SOUTH, representing Gen. Cass an "abolitionist of the strictest sect," and declaring the notorious Millard Fillmore as a better friend of the institution of slavery than Gen. Cass; that the first of these documents was obtained from the Committee where documents are published for the SOUTH; that these different lives of Taylor, and Northern and Southern Whig documents, are in the Committee room of the Executive Committee at Jackson Hall, where they can be examined at any hour of the day, from this time until the election of Gen. Cass to the Presidency. That the Whigs accusing us of falsehood in making these statements, have, in addition to the fraud, the LIE proved upon them; and with this brand upon their forehead, we hold them up to the scorn and execration of the world."

The Federal party at the seat of Government have been guilty of another base act—that of importing to that city a certain *captain* Rodgers, (who is clearly shown to have been a coward in the war of 1812, and subsequently a swindler,) to be employed as a tool by whom to make statements of the most dishonorable character respecting Gen. Cass. This *creature* addressed "all the decency" of that city, by particular desire, and his *speech* was printed, and thousands have been circulated all over the country by the "Whig" Congressional Committee. The Executive Committee of the Democratic Association of Washington thus refer to this *creature*, and his employers:—

"We view with indignation and scorn the conduct of the Whig party of this city, in meanly endeavoring to sneak out of the infamy of their association with one, whose name should not be mentioned among honorable men; but whom they imported into this city, introduced to an audience, and cheered on in his infamous falsehoods and malicious slander of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency; and published his speech, which was so infamous, that they had not the hardihood to allow the name of a responsible man to go out in connexion with it. Even the publisher *dared* not allow his name to appear upon the document—a statement known by them to be false, but which they trusted might be used to deceive unsuspecting people. However much they may endeavor to shrink from the responsibility of their connection with this base slanderer, we shall fasten the infamy of the act upon them, till, like the poisoned shirt of Nessus, it consumes them to the death."

So *infamous* were the statements made by this Federal *pet*, that numerous counter-statements have been made, by gentlemen unknown in the *political* world; but who have been, and are yet favorably known in the military history of their country. The most important of these are from Brigadier General Jessup, of the Army, who was actively engaged upon the northern frontier, at the time when Gen. Cass reaped his first laurels as a military man; and another is from Col. NORTHROP, also known as a brave and gallant officer. The statements of these gentlemen show, that this Rodgers is only a poor cowardly tool, who has been bought by the Federal leaders to do work even too low for them to do; but for which they will be held accountable at the bar of public justice.

XVIII District.

JOHN L. DAWSON, Esq.—We are gratified to see that something can be done in this district by proper exertions. Mr. Dawson addressed the voters thro' out the district, and run his competitor, backed by Andy Stewart, off the course, so that they would no longer meet him on the stump; and the result is, a larger democratic majority in Greene and Fayette than was ever before received by a candidate for Congress, and a larger democratic vote in Somerset. Under ordinary circumstances, the vote in Somerset and the majorities in Fayette and Green would have elected—strange, however, to say, Somerset polled some 300 votes more than there was ever before cast—or perhaps had.

South Carolina Election.

The following members of Congress have been elected, viz: Isaac E. Holmes, in the 6th (Charleston) district; Joseph A. Woodward, in the 3d (Lancaster) district; Armistead Burt, in the 5th (Abbeville) district; Wallace, in the 1st district, represented formerly by the Hon. Jas. A. Black, deceased. It is probable that Orr and M'Queen, in other districts, have both been elected.

Georgetown has elected two Taylor men and one Cass man, representatives to the Legislature.

Property in New York.

The total value of the assessment of real and personal property in the city of New York, for the present year, is $264,202,027; being an increase over the last year of $7,049,724, or rather more than 3½ per cent. upon the whole amount.

The Loss of the First Born.

We have read of a young mother who newly buried her first born. Her pastor went to visit her, and, on finding her sweetly resigned, he asked how she had attained such resignation. She replied, "I used to think of my boy *continually*, whether sleeping or waking—to me he seemed more beautiful than other children. I was disappointed if visitors omitted to praise his eyes, or his curls, or the robes that I wrought for him with my needle. At first I believed it the natural current of a mother's love. Then I feared it was pride, and sought to humble myself before him who resisteth the proud. One night in dreams I thought an angel stood beside me and said, 'Where is the little bud thou nurturest in thy bosom? I am sent to take him away! Where is thy little harp? Give it to me! It is like those which sound the praise of God in heaven.' I awoke in tears my beautiful boy drooped like a bud which the worm pierces; his last warbling was like the sad music from shattered harpstrings; all my world seemed gone; still in my agony I listened, for there was a voice in my soul, like the voice of the angel who had warned me; saying, 'God loveth a cheerful giver.' I laid my mouth in the dust and said, 'let thy will be mine;' and as I arose, though the tear lay on my cheek, there was a smile also. Since then this voice has been heard amid the duties of every day—methinks it says continually, "the cheerful giver."

CLIMAX OF BLUNDERS.—In a debate on the leather taken in 1764, in the Irish House of Commons, the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir John Parnell, observed with great emphasis, that in the prosecution of the present war every man ought to give his *last* guinea to protect the *remainder*." Mr. Vandercludde said, that "however that might be, the tax on leather would be *severly felt* by the *barefooted peasantry* of Ireland. To which Sir Roach Boyle replied, "that it could be easily remedied by making the *under leather of wood*."

The amount of wine already made this year, in the neighborhood of Hermans, Ohio, is about 6,000 gallons. It is worth on an average $1 25 per gallon. A considerable amount, however, remains to arrive, as the Catawaba grape has not yet attained perfect maturity.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* will be found a *certain cure* for the above painful malady; because they purge from the body those corrupt and stagnant humors which are the cause not only of inflammation of the eyes, but of every description of disease. From three to six of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time completely rid the body of everything that is opposed to health; and therefore will assuredly make a *perfect cure of inflammation of the eyes*; and at the same time the blood and other fluids will be of such a healthy quality, that disease of any kind 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., of 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, 158 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is sole agent for this city, by whom dealers can be supplied at the wholesale rate. oct19

If people would listen to reason, as readily as they do to "humbug," they could not hesitate a moment in the choice of remedies for disease. They would undoubtedly prefer the Clickener Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills to all others; and for this plain reason, that they possess all the essential requisites of an effectual remedy. They are of vegetable origin; they are palatable; they neither gripe nor nauseate; they go directly to the seat of disease; they never fail to effect a permanent cure in all cases where they are recommended. All this can be substantiated by testimonials from ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability and most undoubted integrity. They all concur in the opinion, that Clickener's Sugar-coated Vegetable Pills, when properly administered, have never been known to fail in curing complaints of the liver, consumption, jaundice, whooping-cough, fevers of all kinds, indigestion or dyspepsia, headache, gout, dropsy, scurvy, small pox or cholera morbus. They have likewise been eminently successful, when the disease had defied the efforts of the most skilful physicians.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Gen. Agent, oct19 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
[For list of Agents see advertisement.]

Consumption is a disease which is carrying its victims to the tomb by thousands, without being arrested in its progress by the medicines in common use at the present time. But a brighter day is coming, and has come—as to successfully arrest this disease. DR. ROGER'S LIVERWORT AND TAR, not only gives immediate relief in COUGHS and COLDS, but from the testimony of men of the highest standing here and elsewhere, it is making some very remarkable cures of CONSUMPTION. Improvements in the treatment of diseases are onward; and nothing can arrest its spirit in the present age. Those who are afflicted with *diseased Lungs* would do well to call on KNEELAND & HARDER, Grant st., one door below Second st., the agents, and see the certificates of Dr. Wm. J. Richards, Judge Wm. Burke, the wife of the Rev. Geo. W. Maley, and of Dr. Hiram Conlate Professor in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. sep23

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. PORTER, Manager and Lessee.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Private boxes $5,00, | Single tickets, 75c.
Dress Circle 50c. | Second Tier 35. | Pit 25c.
Gallery 20c. | Private Boxes $1,00.

First night of Mr. OWENS, the popular Comedian.
THURSDAY, October 19, will be acted, a Comedy in five acts, called the

POOR GENTLEMAN.

Ollapod Mr. Owens. | Frederick Mr. Prior.
Worthington Mr. Oxley. | Emily Miss Porter.
Miss Lucretia Mac Tab Mrs. Madison.
To conclude with

STATE SECRETS.

Gregory Mr. Owens. | Maria Mrs. Madison.
Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

GROCERY STORE, *Platform and Counter Scales, Desks, Store Fixtures, &c., at Auction.*—On Monday next, October 23d, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, without reserve, at the store, corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, a large stock of Groceries, Counter and Platform Scales, Desks, Store Fixtures, &c., as the owner is declining that business. Among the articles are gunpowder, imperial and Y. H. teas, coffee, New Orleans and loaf sugar, allspice, pepper, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, mustard, tobacco, soap and candles; together with a large assortment of Groceries of every description.—Also, China and Queensware, glassware, glass jars, platform scales, complete; counter scales, desks, store fixtures, &c. Terms at sale.
oct18 JAMES McKENNA, Auct.

LAST SALE OF ATTACHED GOODS AT AUCTION.—To-morrow, Friday, October 20th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at McKenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, three doors from Fifth, the balance of Goods remaining unsold from Monday and Tuesday's sales, comprising cloths, cassimeres, Welsh flannels, calicoes, silks, vestings, alpacas, merinoes, muslins, fustians, corduroys, &c. Terms: cash, par funds.
oct19 JAMES McKENNA, Auct.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The landlady of the "*Adam and Eve House*" called upon us yesterday, desiring a public retraction of all we have said in regard to the character of the house. Two members of the Allegheny Police, Scott and Armstrong, called shortly afterwards, and gave us the assurance that all we said was just, but that our denunciation was not strong enough. They say that complaints have been made three and four times each day for some weeks past, by the neighbors; that fights are affairs of daily occurrence; that as many as nine persons have been dragged to the Tombs at one time from this hive. The attention of the Grand Jury, which will be organized on Monday next, will be drawn to this house, and its true character ascertained. If the Court decides that it is useful, orderly and worthy the support of the community, we will announce the fact.

The above is the "retraction" we offer.

The police offices were dull places yesterday morning. In Allegheny not a single case was brought up. Mayor Adams had two—both charged with drunkenness. One of them was a simple looking Irish man, who was brought in at the request of his brothers and sisters, in whose house he was raising a most disgraceful disturbance. He plead "first offence" in mitigation of punishment. Having some money in his pocket, the amount necessary for the requirements of the law was abstracted, and the balance given to him, when he was invited to leave.

UNITED STATES COURT, JUDGE IRVIN.—The Court commenced its session on Monday.

On Tuesday, the case of *United States vs Daniel Faust*, indicted for secreting and embezzling letters from the United States Mail bags, was taken up. Defendant was a temporary stage driver; and the offence was committed near Ebensburgh, Cambria county.

On Wednesday the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Sentence will be pronounced to-day.

The Jury was yesterday charged, there being no other cause on the list for trial.

SNOW.—We saw about a dozen sickly looking snow flakes yesterday morning. Rather early, we thought; but welcome, if all people were ready for them. The atmosphere felt much like winter, and "winter winds howled" a little—just a little—during the preceding evening.

We are requested to say that the members of the Eagle Fire Company intend to get up a Ball, for some evening during next month.

There was an alarm of fire on Tuesday evening, which sounded very much like the genuine, but we have heard of no destruction of property and calculate that it was false.

Local news is very scarce; the papers are dull and we can't steal nor borrow, and we are afraid to invent. We are almost willing to be hoaxed, decently.

A LARGE APPLE.—We have been presented with an apple weighing 17 oz., which grew on the farm of Mr. Nicholson, of this county. It is of the pipin genus. Who can beat this?

The new novel called "Kate Walsingham," noticed a few days ago, is also for sale at Morse's, Fourth street.

The sale of attached dry goods will be continued at McKenna's this morning at 10 o'clock.

Died—Yesterday morning, in Lower St. Clair Township, EPHRAIM JONES, Sr., aged 55 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this morning, at 11 o'clock, from the Ferry House.

Married—On Tuesday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. A. M. Bryan, Dr. G. ROBBINS, of Economy, Wayne county, Indiana, to Miss JULIA W. FORSYTH, daughter of John Forsyth, Esq., of this city.

On Wednesday morning, 18th inst., by Rev. Wm. Preston, CHARLES B. GALLAGHER, of New Orleans, to HELEN MARIA, daughter of L. Wilmarth, of this city.

Masonic Notice.—A stated meeting of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, A. Y. Masons, will be held at the Hall, N. E. corner of Wood and Third streets, this (Thursday) evening, at 6 o'clock. By order of the W. M.
oct19: A. L. 5848. JAMES HARROP, Sec'y.

Attention Greens.—You are requested to [illegible] Saturday evening, the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.
oct19 ROBERT PORTER, Captain.
(Chronicle copy.)

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-tf

Goodson & Clark, of Bellevue, Ohio, November 24d, 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

ADJOURNED SALE.—*Splendid Property on Duquesne Way*—On Thursday morning, October 19th, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold that large and valuable lot of Ground at the corner of Duquesne Way and Hay st., having a front of 120 feet on Duquesne Way, and extending along Hay street 124 feet 7½ inches, subject to the privilege of a three feet alley in the rear thereof, being the most desirable property now for sale in that beautiful part of the city, which *may* be divided to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.
oct19 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

Korrect Returns Obtained.

CALL AT CURRAN'S, No. 30 Fifth street, and receive some of the best, most fashionable, and above all, CHEAPEST GOODS, imported this season, in exchange for your money. All tastes, fashionable or plain, suited at this establishment. Cash customers invited. Cash terms strictly adhered to. JNO. CURRAN,
oct19 30 Fifth st.

BACON—3000 Bacon Shoulders on hand and for sale by [oct13] KING & MOORHEAD.

A FEW KEGS PRIME LARD—Rec'd and for sale by oct19 CUMMINS & SMITH.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

TO THE PUBLIC.—This is to certify that I have found *Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor* to prove a cure for the Chronic Rheumatism, which I have been afflicted with for ten years, in my hip joints.
ABRAHAM R. VREELAND.
Acquackanock, N. Y., April 8, 1848.

MR. H. DALLEY—*Sir:* I have been troubled with the Piles for eight months, and could get no relief. Your Magical Pain Extractor having been recommended to me, I applied it but twice, obtained instant relief, and in a short time was perfectly cured! Could I not get any more of it, I would not take a hundred dollars for the balance of my box. WILLIAM HALL.
97 North Moore street, New York, June 10, 1847.

CAUTION.—*Dalley's only Depot in the city of New York*, and where *the genuine article* can be obtained, wholesale and retail, is at 415 Broadway.

H. DALLEY is the inventor of this truly invaluable compound, and he *never has*, and *never will* communicate the secret of its preparation to any man living; and, therefore, no other person ever has made, or ever can make, a grain of it himself.

Counterfeits abound! Every truly valuable article is subject to be depredated upon by counterfeiters and imposters; and nothing that we know of, has more extensively experienced that fact than Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor!

A TEST—The genuine *Dalley*, in cases of the severest Burns, Scalds, Piles, &c., will afford *instant relief*, and produce at once a cooling and soothing effect—extracting pain in and from one to fifteen minutes! but be sure, always, apply it on linen—never on cotton cloth.

And now mark the *difference!*—Counterfeit Extractors, no matter under what name they may appear, or how applied, *always irritate and increase the pain!*

Pamphlets, containing certificates of cures, may be had gratis, on application to JOHN D. MORGAN,
Western Depot, Pittsburgh.
DR. WM. THORN, Agent.

Dalley's Animal Galvanic Cure-All,

For Horses, Cattle, &c.—cures spavin, quittor, grease, poll-evil, sores, galls and bruises. Pamphlets containing certificates of respectable parties, may be had on application to JOHN D. MORGAN,
oct18:d&wy Agent, Pittsburgh.

To Buyers of Woolen Clothes!

IN purchasing, the object is to get the most *sterling Cloths and Cassimeres* at the *cheapest rates*—the question arises, *where* can both be secured?

ROBINSON, Post Buildings, corner Fifth and Wood, states a *fact*, which says more for his Goods than the *most lengthened puffs*, that the majority of his customers are *city and country Tailors*, and they, *sooner than any, will find out the best and cheapest Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings.*

Observe! CLOTH STORE, corner Fifth and Wood.
oct18:w

Lamartine House,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND GRANT STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

THE subscriber respectfully announces that he has now opened this new and excellent Hotel for the accommodation of travelers, boarders, and the public generally. The house and furniture are entirely new; and no pains or expense have been spared to render it one of the most comfortable and pleasant Hotels in the city.

The subscriber is determined to deserve, and therefore solicits, a share of public patronage.
oct11:y JACOB HOUGH, Proprietor.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

[Exclusive Correspondence of the Morning Post.]

OHIO ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 18, 1848, 10 o'clock, P. M.

L. HARPER, Esq.: Dear Sir—The result for Governor is still very close, and remains in doubt. We cannot tell who is elected. There are 25 counties from which official returns have not been received. Weller is yet 198 ahead.
Your friend,
S. MEDARY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18—9 P. M.

The steamer's news has brought the markets to a stand, which, added to the election excitement, causes nothing worth reporting.

Proposals for Indian Goods.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Indian Affairs, Sept. 30, 1848.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 1st day of November next, for furnishing the following goods, in the quantities annexed or thereabouts, for the use of the Indians, and deliverable at the following places, viz:

AT NEW YORK.

Blankets.

1100 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches and weigh eight pounds
900 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches and weigh 6 pounds
600 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches and weigh 5¼ pounds
200 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches and weigh 4¼ pounds
450 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches and weigh 3½ pounds
200 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches and weigh 8 pounds
100 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches and weigh 6 pounds
50 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches and weigh 10 pounds
60 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches and weigh 8 pounds
50 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
50 pairs 3½-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds
250 pairs 3-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
200 pairs 2½-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

Dry Goods.

400 yards scarlet strouds
300 do blue do
800 do fancy list cloth, blue
350 do do do scarlet
200 do do do green
350 do gray do blue
2200 do saved do blue
700 do do do scarlet
100 do do do green
400 pounds worsted yarn, 3-fold
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
130 do do Madras do
100 do black silk do
50 do 6-4 cotton shawls
20 do 6-4 do do
20 do 4-4 do do
40 do woolen do
20000 yards domestic calico
1000 do English and French calico
6000 do Merrimac, blue and fancy
3000 do blue drilling
5000 do Georgia stripes
2000 do blue denims
1500 do cottonade
7000 do bleached domestic shirting
9000 do unbleached do do
6000 do domestic checks, stripes, and plaid
9000 do unbleached domestic sheeting
200 dozen woolen socks
6000 yards plaid linseys
1000 do flannels assorted
1600 flannel shirts
125 calico shirts
150 pounds linen thread
250 pounds cotton do
200 dozen spools cotton, No. 1 to 36
40 pounds sewing silk
450 pieces ribbon, assorted
573 yards bed-ticking
40 do Kentucky jeans
40 do sattinett, assorted
[illegible] gross worsted gartering
50 pounds Chinese vermillion
10 dozen silk handkerchiefs, (bark and bandana)

Hardware.

480 pounds brass kettles
630 tin kettles
25 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest)
75 dozen butcher knives
14000 flints

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Blankets.

925 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
900 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches and weigh 6 pounds
575 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds
550 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds
500 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds
150 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
100 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
100 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds
75 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
75 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
150 pairs 3-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
75 pairs 2½-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

Dry Goods.

500 yards blue strouds
1000 do scarlet do
1000 do fancy list cloth, blue
150 do do do green
150 do do do scarlet
20 do gray do blue
2500 do saved list cloth, blue
200 do do do green
300 do do do scarlet
100 pounds worsted yarn, 3-fold
75 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
150 do Madras do
75 do black silk do
75 do 6-4 cotton shawls
25 do 4-4 do do
1800 yards domestic calico
1200 do English and French calico
6000 do Merrimac do blue and fancy
8000 do bleached cotton shirting
6000 do unbleached do
[illegible] do do sheeting
1000 do domestic checks, stripes, and plaids
4000 do blue cotton drilling
[illegible] do ticklenburg
300 dozen woolen socks
200 yards plaid linseys
750 do flannels, assorted
2000 flannel shirts
2000 calico do
10 pounds linen thread
40 do cotton do
40 do sewing silk
20 gross worsted gartering
50 pieces ribbon, assorted
150 gross fancy and clay pipes
150 pounds Chinese vermillion

Hardware.

1300 pounds brass kettles
50 nests japanned kettles (8 in a nest)
450 tin kettles
25 gross quaw awls
7000 fish-hooks
25 doz. fish lines
25000 needles (assorted)
100 doz. combs do
10 do scissors do
14000 gun-flints
10 gross gun-worms
200 doz. butcher knives.

Axes and Hatchets.

12 doz. axes, to weigh from 4½ to 5½ pounds
50 do half axes, to weigh 3½ pounds
24 do hatchets, to weigh 1½ pound

To be delivered at the place where manufactured, or in the city of New York or Philadelphia, as may be required, without additional expense.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

There will also be required, to be delivered in New York, at the same time, the following agricultural implements:

250 axes, to weigh from 4½ to 5½ pounds
250 half axes, to weigh 3½ pounds
200 hatchets, to weigh 1½ pound
200 drawing-knives, 12 inches in length
200 augers, in equal proportions of 1¼ and 1½ inch
150 pairs hames
150 do trace-chains
300 pounds brass kettles

Also,

480 axes, to weigh from 4½ to 5½ pounds
160 half axes, to weigh 3½ pounds
25 broadaxes
1700 weeding-hoes
600 pairs trace-chains
175 hand-saws
40 cross-cut saws, 7 feet in length
40 do do 6 do
100 hand-saws files
100 cross-cut saw-files
600 quarters, screw-augers, ¾, ½, and ⅝ inch
40 log-chains, to weigh 25 pounds each
200 Whittemore carps. No. 10
700 quarters socket chisels
90 planes, fore and jack

Northwest guns.

650 northwest guns, two-thirds of which must measure 30 inches in length of barrel, and one-third 42 inches to be delivered at the place where manufactured, or in the city of New York or Philadelphia, as may be required; samples of them are deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The above proposals may be divided into five parts for each place of delivery, viz:
1. Blankets.
2. Dry Goods.
3. Hardware, to include the agricultural implements.
4. Axes and hatchets.
5. Northwest guns.

The lowest competent responsible bidder will receive the whole or any part of the contract, according to the above scale, the department reserving to itself the right to determine whether the bidder is competent and responsible or not.

A schedule of the articles, with samples, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in Washington, exhibiting the amount of money to be expended for each article, but the department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles named, or substitute others in lieu thereof, or to require, at similar prices such goods as may be wanted for presents or other purposes in the administration of the affairs of the department.

The whole amount in money to be applied to the purchase of goods will be about $90,000 of which some $40,000 will be wanted on the seaboard, and the residue in the West. Goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred, but as all the samples of blankets and cloths on hand are of foreign manufacture, it will be necessary, when a domestic article is bid for, that the sample of it should accompany the bid to enable the department to decide whether it is of equal quality with the samples to be exhibited.

The party proposing to supply the articles will make an invoice of all the items embraced in the above list, and affix the prices, in dollars and cents, at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in New York and St. Louis respectively, on or before the fifteenth day of March next, assuming the quantity of each article as specified in this advertisement, and extending the cost, making an aggregate of the whole invoice before sending it on. The goods will be inspected at New York or St. Louis by an agent of the United States, who will be appointed by the department for the purpose, and to ascertain the conformity of the articles purchased with the samples exhibited, when the contract shall be made, and with the terms of the contract itself; which contract shall contain a clause that if the articles are not furnished within the time prescribed, or if they are of insufficient quality, in the opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if within five days after notice of such insufficiency, the party shall not furnish others in lieu thereof, of the required quality, the United States shall be authorized to purchase them of others, and to charge any increase of price they may be compelled to pay therefor to the contractor, who shall pay the said difference to the United States.

Bonds will be required, to the amount of the bids, with two good sureties, the sufficiency of whom to be certified by a United States judge or district attorney for the faithful performance of the contracts. Payment will be made after the contract is completed, and the delivery of the goods at New York and St. Louis respectively, to an agent of the department, upon a duplicate invoice certified by him.

Communications to be marked "Proposals for Indian goods."

The bids will be submitted with the following heading, and none will be received that are not made in the form and terms here described.

"I (or we) propose to furnish for the service of the Indian department the following goods, at the price affixed to them respectively, viz:

(Here insert the list of goods.)

"Deliverable in the city of New York or St. Louis on or before the ___ day of ___ next; and in case of the acceptance of this proposal, the quantity being prescribed by the department, I (or we) will execute a contract according to this agreement, and give satisfactory security to the department within ten days after the acceptance of the bid; and in case of failure to enter into such contract, and give such security, I (or we) will pay to the United States the difference between the sums bidden by me (or us) and the sum which the United States may be obliged to pay for the same articles."

Each and every bid must also be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by one or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by some one who is known to the department, either personally or by his official position:

"I (or we) hereby guaranty that ___ the above bidder, will comply with the terms of the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated September 30, 1848, if the contract should be awarded to him, and enter into bond for the execution of the same within the time prescribed.

[L. S.]
[L. S.]

W. MEDILL,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
oct4-2awtNov.1.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided that the Electors of the several counties of the Commonwealth qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, should hold an election at the same places at which the said members shall have been voted for at the preceding election, on TUESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, for the purpose of electing Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States.

Now therefore, I, JOHN FORSYTHE, High Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, in pursuance of the duty enjoined on me by the above recited Act, do issue this, my Proclamation, giving notice to the freemen of said county, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, to meet at the several Election Districts therein as follows:

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Little, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, in said ward.

The electors of the 2d ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at B. Weaver's Merchant's Hotel, corner 3d and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Andrew M'Master on Fifth st.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Washington Coffee House, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

The electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Alexander Stewart, in the said ward.

The electors of the 6th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the 7th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the 8th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the 9th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of J. Woodhouse, on Robinson street.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of John Offley, formerly occupied by John Gehring, corner of the Diamond and Ohio street.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward, on the East Common.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Mrs. Wylie, East Common.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Mrs. Nancy Murray, on the Mechanics' and Farmers' turnpike road, in said township, except the qualified voters residing in sections Nos. 13, and 14 of said district, who shall vote at all general elections in the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Peebles township to meet at the house of John Beltzer, in the village of East Liberty.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the house of Francis Wilson, on the Franklin [illegible].

The electors of Plum township to meet at the house of Margaret Little, (formerly John Little,) in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the White House, formerly occupied by Thomas Neel, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike road, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, including the borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Walters, in said borough.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of John Snee, formerly occupied by J. King, in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of James Comer, in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house of Joseph Ross, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of Sarah M'Farland, (formerly Andrew M'Farland,) in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of M'Clelland & Armor, formerly occupied by John Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Peter Ouston, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Hay, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Shrum, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Manchester to meet at the Public School House.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Gottlieb Fisher, in said township.

The electors of Baldwin township to meet at the house of John Cowan, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of [illegible], on the farm of [illegible] Colley, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Jamison at Rogers' Mill, in said township.

The electors of Ross Township to meet at the house of George Cooper, on the Franklin road, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochrane, Esq., in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Nathan Conley, in said township.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the Public School House, in the village of Tarentum, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Sam'l Mackey, in said township.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mill, and that Alfred G. Lloyd shall be the Judge, and J. M'Elhenny and Thomas Stewart shall be the Inspectors until others are duly elected.

The qualified voters of that portion of Indiana township residing in the following described boundary, shall vote at all general elections in the Borough of Sharpsburgh at the election poll in said borough, viz: beginning at a point on the Allegheny river at the upper line of the farm of Jas. Ross, and running a northerly course between the farms of said James Ross and John and Francis Brany to the N. E. corner of said James Ross' farm, thence running a westerly course to Ross township line in such a manner as to embrace all such farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, and belonging to what are called the river tracts, in the above described boundary.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville to meet at the Town House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburgh to meet at the house of James Sharp, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of M'Keesport to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the house formerly occupied by E. M'Aninch, at the end of the Monongahela bridge, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at ___, in said borough.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot

TWENTY SIX ELECTORS

for President and Vice President of the United States.

And by virtue of the 19th section of the act of the 2d July, 1839, it is enacted that every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, judiciary or executive department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth; and that any Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election, shall not be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the 4th section of an act approved the 16th of April, 1840, it is enacted, That the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839 entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth shall not be construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk at any General or Special elections in this Commonwealth.

And the returned Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are requested to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FRIDAY AFTER THE FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, then and there to prepare for those duties required by law.

Given under my hand and seal, at Pittsburgh, this 22d day of September, A. D. 1848, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-third.

sep23 JOHN FORSYTHE, Sheriff.