Daily Morning Post.

LUKE HARPER, ... THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING:.....SEPT. 20

☞ We North, we South, we East, we West, under the Constitution; but a sacred Brotherhood of the Common Sort, and true devotion to the Common Brotherhood, or PARTY PRIDE.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM HOPKINS,
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket for Pennsylvania.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD. WILSON M'CANDLESS.
GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

District.	District.
1. PETER LOGAN.	13. H. C. ETTER.
2. GEORGE H. MARTIN.	14. JOHN CLAYTON.
3. JOHN MILLER.	15. ISAAC ROBINSON.
4. F. W. BONIUS.	16. HENRY FETTER.
5. H. M'CAY, Jr.	17. JAMES BURNSIDE.
6. A. APPLE.	18. MAXWELL M'CASLIN.
7. HON. N. STRICKLAND.	19. Gen. JOSEPH M'DONALD.
8. A. PETERS.	20. WILLIS S. CASAHAN.
9. DAVID FISHER.	21. ANDREW BURKE.
10. R. R. JAMES.	22. WILLIAM DUNN.
11. JOHN M'REYNOLDS.	23. JOHN S. M'CALMONT.
12. P. DAMON.	24. GEORGE R. BARRET.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,
T. C. SHANNON, Pittsburgh.
FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine Township.
FOR STATE SENATOR,
JOHN BARTON, Pittsburgh.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
SAMUEL FLEMING, Pittsburgh,
A. J. GRIEBEN, Pittsburgh,
GEORGE P. GILMORE, Lawrenceville,
SAMUEL McKEE, Birmingham,
J. C. STEWART, Plum Township.
SHERIFF,
CHARLES KENT, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB TOMER, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JACOB McCOLLISTER, Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
STEPHEN WOOD.
PROTHONOTARY,
EDWARD McCORKLE, Indiana Township.
ASSISTANT JUDGE,
PATRICK McKENNA, Pittsburgh.

DEMOCRATIC TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence have fixed upon the following places at which to hold Township Meetings prior to the State election:—

At Sewickleyville on Monday, September 26th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Bakerstown on Tuesday, September 21st, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

At Perrysville on Wednesday, September 22d, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Tarentum on Thursday, September 22d, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

At Sharpsburg on Friday, September 24th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At M'Keesport on Saturday, September 25th, at 3 and 7 o'clock P. M.

At Texas on Monday, September 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Elizabeth on Tuesday, September 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Shaustown on Wednesday, September 29th, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

At Clifton on Thursday, September 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Noblestown on Friday, October 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Chairman.

☞ Messrs. S. M. Pettigrew & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized agents in the cities of New York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. These receipts are regarded as payment. Their offices are at

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☞ FIVE 20S PRINTING.☜

Having recently made large additions of New and Elegant Type to our Book and Job Office, we are now prepared to do Printing of ALL KINDS, in the neatest style, and upon the lowest terms. Among the Printing we do cheaply may be mentioned Bills Lading, Cards, Circulars, Pamphlets, Blanks, Handbills, Posters, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Checks, Drafts, Notes, Receipts, Tickets, Certificates, Bills for Fish Gets or Packets, will pay 20 cts for 20 copies. 20 Other Bills in a full.

THE RECEPTION OF GEN. SCOTT,

And the manner in which he was treated by the whig party, was, really, disgraceful to our city. His advent among us appeared to be more like a day of "humiliation and prayer," than the visit of the great whig standard bearer. He arrived during the gloomy shades of midnight.—The fire bells were rung, and many of the members turned out of their comfortable beds, but when they heard that the fuss indicated the arrival of the General, they said it was only a "fire in the rear," and went home to enjoy their usual repose.

We cannot imagine why the whigs should endeavor to keep Scott caged up in the manner they do, or why they conceal him in a mountain pass to prevent him from entering a populous whig city, in daylight, when those who are asked to vote for the man might see him and hear him. But whiggery will not permit him to be seen by daylight at an hour when the people have leisure to look upon his "magnificent proportions," and, accordingly, Gov. Johnson kept him at the Mountain House until it would be impossible for him to reach the city before all quiet citizens had gone to bed. At 12 o'clock "myself and the General" arrived at the Depot, accompanied by six Whigs. There were several boys around the office who looked at the "Hero of Lundy's Lane" with much interest. But there was one full grown whig present, whose admiration was excited to an alarming extent, and he did not know how to work it off. After dancing around for a short time, almost choked with enthusiasm, he discovered a flock of geese reposing on the opposite pavement; he rushed across, seized a venerable gander (who did not expect the distinguished arrival and had retired to rest at an early hour) and bearing him in triumph to the car from which the General emerged, swung the gander over his head and called for "three cheers for fuss and feathers."—The few whigs in attendance gave the cheers, the gander was dropped, the General thanked him, and he went to his repose again in a rather bad humor, and the others went to the Monongahela House.

We cannot help saying that this reception of Gen. Scott is disgraceful to our city, and extremely discreditable to the Whig party. He has been slighted in a most heartless manner by those who profess to be his friends, and they have permitted—and perhaps instructed—Gov. Johnson to keep him hid in some of the mountain caves, so that he could not be exhibited to the people of Pittsburgh in daylight. We say again that the treatment he has received from the Whigs of Pittsburgh is disgraceful. Had he intimated to any member of the Democratic party that he intended to pass through Pittsburgh, he would have received a respectful reception, and not have been hid in the Mountain House for the purpose of bringing him in at midnight. That he was kept at that hotel in company with Gov. Johnson, is a fact, and it will be useless for the whigs to deny it. We have our information from those who traveled with him to that point; he desired to proceed but those who had charge of him thought that it would suit their purposes to hide him for a while and not permit him to exhibit himself to the people of Pittsburgh from the balcony of the Monongahela House, in the glare of a setting sun.

Gen. Scott has just cause to complain of the treatment he has received from his Whig friends in Pittsburgh, but we hope it will convince him of the hollowheartedness of those who have all along been professing to be his ardent friends.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. Joseph Farrell, and her two daughters, living near Goldsboro', N. C., met with a shocking accident. It appears they went to Mr. F.'s brandy still, during his temporary absence, to attend to it, when the daughter playfully touched the bung of a barrel with a lighted candle. The brandy took fire, and instantly an explosion followed, which was heard throughout the neighborhood. Mr. F. hastened to the scene and on reaching it found one of his daughters dead, and the other, with his wife, dreadfully injured. They survived but two days.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT OF OHIO.—Died, at Zanesville, on the 6th instant, Seth Adams, Esq., in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He had resided in Zanesville more than forty years.

THE WEBSTER REBELLION.

We learn from the N. Y. *Post* that the scheme for organizing a support of Webster has been taken in that city. A paper drawn up with this view expressing the desire of the signers that a Webster electoral ticket should be nominated for the State of New York, is now handed about, and we hear that it has already received a considerable number of signatures. By and by, when the list begins to look a little formidable, it is said that it will be laid before Scott's friends, through the press.

There is but one way, that we can see, for Gen. Scott's friends to extricate themselves from this difficulty and secure the support of the malcontent partisans of Webster. The cause of the dissatisfaction is not merely that Webster has not been nominated by the Whig Convention as their candidate for the Presidency, but that he will not be allowed to hold his place in the Cabinet, if Scott, by any chance, should be elected. Scott has his favorites, his personal friends, his warm political supporters to whom he owes his nomination; and among these he will naturally be inclined to distribute the executive departments. He must need make a sacrifice of some of these preferences; he must offer to keep Mr. Webster in office; to retain him in the office of Secretary of State if he desire it; to send him to England or France, if he prefers a diplomatic situation, and receive him back into the State Department when he returns, or do anything else that may be agreeable to him. In this way, we doubt not, the matter may be amicably arranged, the support of Webster's friends secured for Scott, and all talk about a third electoral ticket effectually silenced.

As long as no such arrangement is made, the friends of Scott may be pretty certain that the insurrection against the authority of the Baltimore Convention will go on.

We have before us the Address adopted yesterday at the Webster Convention, held at Boston. In the following passage it alleges the inevitable exclusion of Mr. Webster from General Scott's cabinet, as the reason for rallying in his favor:

"In the event of the success of either of the other candidates for the Presidency, the public life of the first statesman of the country [Mr. Webster] must be terminated. The unrivaled intellect and lofty patriotism which Massachusetts has for more than thirty years given to the councils of the country, must be forever withdrawn from every department of the public service. It is rare to ask her this void is to be filled. But if it must happen before the ordination of Providence brings it upon us, is it a thing quite unworthy of Massachusetts, that the place which would the ballot box can render, should be bestowed upon him who has done so much for her honor, her influence, her prosperity, and her security."

The Boston *Courier*, which seems to have taken its position as the organ of the Webster whigs in Massachusetts, speaks of the Webster Convention, of which an account is given elsewhere in this paper, says:

"We may as well look at the facts as they exist. There are some thousands of Whigs in Massachusetts—more we fancy than in generally supposed—who cannot, under any circumstances, be induced to vote for Gen. Scott. People may call this the result of personal disappointment, if they please. We think that it is adherence to principle of the highest and noblest grade. But whatever the cause, the fact is unquestionable. Now, if this party, numerous, independent and influential as it is of whigs, are to be left without any candidate whatever of a whig stamp, the question must and will arise in this state, what are we to do? They will either stay away from the polls, or vote a ticket which they would be sorry to be driven to; and in the latter event, they would be led to neglect the Whig State ticket, and do it some harm. It is of no use whatever for any body to denounce these persons as traitors, or anything else but being Whigs. They do what they think is a sacrificial duty, they hold themselves to be absolutely right, in the course which they are taking. They have not so much fear of consequences to the political party of the country, by the convention which nominated Gen. Scott, and they are determined not to sanction the principle of such a nomination."

The Boston print proceeds to say that in no event will those who thus insist on giving their votes to Mr. Webster separate from the Whig party. This, we have no doubt, is true. What would a Webster whig do in the democratic party? He would find few measures which he could support, and no principle or legislation to which he could adhere. Our party wants no recruits from that quarter. It has already in its ranks too many politicians who come as near to the practices of the Webster school as their position in the party will possibly allow.

For the Morning Post.

It is really amusing to look over the Whig papers of this city. The editors are driven to the wall for arguments wherewith to meet the overwhelming current of public opinion against their candidates for President and Vice President, and the ward resolutions, writers and speakers, either through ignorance or design, are engaged in the work of exposing the weak points of Whiggery.

The editor of the Journal cries out lustily, now and then, for the Tariff of 1842, notwithstanding the Whig National Convention *repudiated* the principles of *Protection* for Protection's sake, and adopted Polk's principles contained in the famous "Kane Letter."

The editor of the Gazette, well known to be exceedingly liberal in his religious views, and, at present, quite vociferous in the defence of the "Irish and Dutch Catholics," is "fired with indignation," because of the nomination of Judge Woodward. He also tries his hand at the Tariff but the principles of the "Kane Letter" adopted now by the whigs of the Union, bother him amazingly.

The editor of the American is all for Scott and Iron. The Irish and Dutch do not bother him much, since Shunk tramped on the American flag, when he walked in the Catholic procession. Scott Soup and Graham Bread are good enough for him.

Would any person suppose after looking back at the files of these papers for the years 1844 and 1848, that they were managed and controlled by the same persons? When the Journal had the Tyler Gripe, the Gazette had the Fifteen Whigs disease, and the American was wrapped in the flag that Old Shunk did not tramp on.

The other evening there was a meeting of the Young Whigs, and they declared among other things, "that old issues had come up before the people," and what do you suppose the "old issues" are? Why, they declare them to be "the Tariff, SLAVERY, the River and Harbor, and Land Bills." We thought the Bank of the United States, the Bankrupt Law, and the Distribution of the Public Lands, and the Wilmot Proviso, were some of the old issues, but it would seem that all the old politicians are dead, and that a new race of leaders have sprung up in the Whig party, who do not exactly know what the "old issues" were. These young men are undoubtedly honest in believing that their party has always supported "the Tariff, SLAVERY, River and Harbor, and Land Bills."

Doubtless Scott and Graham are both Tariff and Slavery men. Scott was once "fired with indignation" at the free importation of Foreigners, and was in favor of making a prohibitory tariff on them. Graham thought the Tariff of 1842 did not discriminate sufficiently in favor of American manufactures, and he voted against that Whig measure in the U. S. Senate, which was all right, of course in him. But it seems that Geo. M. Dallas, when he occupied the Vice Presidential chair, undertook to vote and act in about the same way, which very much incensed our Whig friends, and they denounced the Vice President most unscrupulously. Should Graham happen to reach that same place, what do you suppose would be his course? Would he vote for the Tariff of 1842? or for the principles of the Kane Letter?

Why are the Whigs not "fired with indignation" at the nomination of Graham, a Free-Trade Slaveholder, who, if Vice President, would vote as Geo. M. Dallas voted?

☞ Wallace, the composer, it is said, receives from W. Hall & Sons, of New York, one hundred dollars for every original composition, he furnishes them, of whatever kind and length, if only a two page Polka. The Musical World says they have contracted with him for ten years of music at that rate, and have refused $5,000 for the contract. It is also said the London and Paris publishers pay Wallace more than twice as much as he receives on this side of the Atlantic—so that he receives over three hundred dollars for each of his compositions.

THE ISSUE.

SCOTT, GRAHAM, AND HOME LABOR.	PIERCE, KING, AND BRITISH GOODS.

This is the true issue involved in the coming Presidential election. "It is an issue between American prosperity and American independence, and British capitalists and British interests.—*Federal Paper.*

The above quotation constitutes a part of the specious and infamous pleading in which the federal press indulge, to advance the prospects of SCOTT and GRAHAM, and again to delude the American manufacturer with a shameful and destructive Tariff agitation. It is sought by the leaders of Federalism to arouse the mechanic, to convulse the country by political panic, and upon the prejudices and fears of many honest people, secure the success of their favorite national candidates. We have seen the same game tried before—and as often as it was attempted, it failed, covering with disgrace those who labored to perpetrate the fraud.

We have heretofore shown that William A Graham, the Federal candidate for the Vice Presidency, voted against the Tariff of 1842.—We have proven that he spoke against the measure—and we have fully established the fact that he is a confirmed, radical and uncompromising free-trade man. During the discussion of that question (the Tariff of '42) in the United States Senate, Graham violently opposed every feature of the bill—voting against it at all the points of its progress, and on its final passage strongly and indignantly protested against all its provisions. He has done so, because the act was antagonistical to his free-trade notions. He has done so, because, as he declared himself, Northern manufacturers had no claims upon Southern Senators for legislative protection. We proved all this from the record, and yet the federal press strive to robe Graham in the garb of a friend of the American manufacturer, and with the fact of his opposition to the Tariff of 1842 staring them in the face, Greeley and Seward preach falsehoods to delude the people, and court them into the belief that William A. Graham is in favor of protecting American industry. But all the facts, history, and the records of the nation's legislature prove otherwise. Prove that Graham is the foe of every description of tariffs—prove that he is in favor of direct taxation to supply government support and revenue—prove beyond controversion and doubt, that his past course and present position are the antipodes of the great and growing interests of American industry.

Gen. Scott has never expressed any opinion upon the subject of a Tariff—and therefore he occupies a neutral position in his relation to the question. We do know, however, that he made no effort to secure the passage of the act of '42, and that he professed to be totally ignorant of the provisions of the bill of '42. With a nice application of his mental powers, he disregarded the study of duties and the solution of figures, to engage in the improvement of the naturalization laws; and invent plans which would secure by debar the emigrant from becoming a citizen, unless educated at a cost by military or marine service. The federal press, however, present Gen. Scott as the champion of protection, just as Gen. Scott now wishes to appropriate to himself all the glory of every battle fought from 1812 to the victory before the gates of the city of Mexico. He has as little title to the one as claim to the other. In regard to both the issue is easily defined. The federal party has abandoned the real discussion of the tariff, and history, pre-eminently important in this instance, records names equally as brilliant as that of Scott, whose deeds have conferred American valor to the admiration of the world.

The issue with the Federal party is the same on the subject of the tariff, as on any question now exciting public attention and consideration. The Convention which nominated Scott, smothered a direct avowal of regard for all the industrial classes of the country—and the men who secured Graham a place on the Federal ticket, are the leaders of radical free-tradeism in the South. They are disciples of that nullification which Jackson crushed out twenty years ago, the principles which years ago threatened the country with a sanguinary civil war. Bigotted, headstrong, and unrelenting in their opposition to Northern institutions and manufacturers, the clique which Graham leads as the South, is equally repulsive to the genius of Southern institutions, and ambitious only to provoke bad sectional jealousies, and plunge the country into a social, business and political conflict.

Such are some of the issues of this campaign; and such is the present true position of the leaders of Federalism.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Farther from Havana.

More of the Arrests.—The New Orleans Picayune contains the details of the news from Havana, of which we have already given the substance by telegraph. A correspondent of that paper, writing from Havana, under date of the 3d instant, says:

"I am told that a special guard of twelve of the police has been detailed to prevent any communication with the Crescent City, which arrived this morning.

"An order has been received at the post-office, from the Captain General, prohibiting the admission into the island of all newspapers from the United States. There are four large bags by the Crescent City now under lock and key. I am also informed that the purser of the steamship has not been permitted to come ashore. It is said the purser is accused of carrying exaggerated accounts of arrests here to New York, on his last trip."

The writer adds that 400 suspected persons, including 14 females, are now in prison; and, on the 2d instant, about thirty prisoners were seen to stop at the commissary's office. Among them was a young officer of the rank of captain, dressed in full uniform, with several orders on his breast, but with his arms tied behind his back with strong cords.

The Captain General has written to Spain for instructions. He does not know what to do with the prisoners. It costs money to maintain them, and to send them to Spain or to shoot them would make matters worse, in the acknowledged state of public feeling all over the island. In fact the government is at its wit's end, and does not know what to do.

The French consul-general has written to his government to send a force to Havana for the protection of French interests, in case of disturbance; and Mr. Crawford, the English consul-general, it is said, has done the same.

TRIAL OF REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.—At the late State Fair at Utica, N. Y., twelve reaping and mowing machines entered the lists for prizes. Among them were Ketchum's mowing machine and McCormick and Hussey's reapers. J. H. Manny, of Illinois, seems to have been the most fortunate competitor, his machine receiving the first prize as a mower and the second as a reaper. Manny's machine seems to have some important advantages over all the others. Its cutting apparatus is more perfect, and it can be easily, and while in operation, adjusted to various heights in cutting. It has also a great advantage in its peculiar combination of reaping and mowing properties, by which it is equally adapted to both purposes; the removal or insertion of a loose platform, being the only change necessary to convert it from one to the other.

FURTHER CONFESSION OF JANE WILLIAMS.—The Richmond (Va.) Republican states that before the execution of this hideous monster, on Friday last, she confessed to the Rev. Robert Ryland that she was murderess of the child of Mr. Winston that died some few weeks before Mrs. Winston and her infant were massacred, and that she poisoned it by administering a teaspoonful of mixture for the destruction of bed bugs. She bound the Rev. gentleman to keep the confession a secret until after her execution, fearing that a mob would seize and destroy her.

ANOTHER RAILROAD COMPLETED.—The track of the Montreal and New York Railroad was connected with the track of the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad at the Province Line, on Thursday evening last, thus completing the iron connection between Lake Champlain at Plattsburg and the River St. Lawrence at Caughnawaga.

☞ The division of the estate of John Randolph, deceased, in the county of Charlotte, Va., known as Middle Quarter, on which was his mansion, was sold on the 6th inst., at Charlotte court-house, for something less than $25,000.—Wood Boulden, Esq., of the city of Richmond, was the purchaser.

☞ Horse thieves are prowling about Wheeling, and stealing all the good horses they can set their hands upon.

Sydney Smith's recipe for a Winter Salad.

Two large potatoes passed through kitchen sieve,
Unwanted softness to the salad give,
Of mordeu mustard add a single spoon;
Distrust the condiment which bites so soon;
But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt.
Three times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown,
And once with vinegar procured from town.
True favour needs it, and your zest beg
The pounded yellow of two well-boiled eggs,
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
And, scarce suspected, animate the whole;
And lastly, on the flavored compound toss
A magic teaspoon of anchovy sauce.
Then tough green turtle fall, though venison's tough,
And ham and turkey are not boiled enough,
Serenely full the epicure may say—
Fate cannot harm me—I have dined to-day!

Items of News and Miscellany.

The Fairfield County Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show comes off at Bridgeport, Conn., on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of October. P. T. Barnum, the President of the Society gives two hundred dollars to be divided into premiums for a grand union plowing match, open to competitors from any State in the Union and Canada.

Mrs. Herschell C. Benson, of Palmer, Mass., ejected from her stomach about the 27th ult., a live red evet, or water lizard, nearly three inches in length. It is supposed that she carried the animal in her stomach, about three years, she having during that time suffered much distress in the stomach, with occasional spasms and a peculiar appetite.

The Pomological Congress, which has been in session in Philadelphia for several days, has adjourned to meet in Boston in 1854.

Moses A. Dropsie has been nominated by the whigs for mayor of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.

A man named Rains is to be hung in Whiteley county, Ky., on the 8th of October, for the murder of another named McFarland.

The South Western Railroad of Georgia has paid a dividend of $8 per share, for the year ending August 1, 1851, after all expenses, and reserving a surplus fund of $18,749.

Nearly all the omnibus lines in Philadelphia have reduced the fare to three cents, and their receipts are said to be greater than ever.

The Chancellor of New Jersey has granted an injunction against the Trenton Mutual Life and Fire Insurance Company, on complaint of several persons for mismanagement.

Chris. Lilly, the notorious New York "bruiser," has purchased a schooner at Panama, which at last accounts he was fitting out for the gold mines of Australia.

The San Francisco Whig of August 14th, contains a notice of the death, on the day previous, of the Hon. E. W. McGaughey, late member of Congress from Indiana. He arrived at San Francisco on the 4th ult., laboring under the Panama fever, with which he was attacked during the passage.

Position of Parties—The Balance of Power.

We have been at some pains to examine the figures, and see what the chances are for the great parties, which have formed in view of their respective positions, are. We must confess that the hopes of a Whig triumph in November are opposed by a stern array of facts. Except in this State, Vermont, Tennessee and Wisconsin, the Whigs have not a Governor; and in Congress, save one in Massachusetts, which off sets the Democratic Legislature of Wisconsin. In Congress the Whig show is equally bad—nay, worse. In the Senate, against 93 Whigs are 94 regular Democrats; 3 quasi Democrats, alias Free Soilers, and 2 vacancies. In the House, against 73 Whigs, are 140 regular Democrats, and 5 Free Soilers.

Thus far, the account stands 4 Whig Governors and Legislatures against 27 Democratic, leaving a Democratic balance of 23 States; joint Whig vote in Congress 101 against 174 Democrats, 5 Free Soil, and 2 vacancies, leaving a Democratic balance, without Free Soilers, of 63—a pretty fair working majority.

We have found it impossible to give in tabular form a final item, to wit:—the largest popular vote of the States which for Governor have to come. A portion of the States elect their Governors by Legislature, hence the popular vote of 1851 is divided between Gubernatorial, Congressional and other elections. We have, however, by going back to the Presidential election of 1848, in three or four States, given an average of the strength of the two parties according to the latest.

Leaving Georgia, South Carolina, Minnesota, and Utah out of the question—they are all Democratic—we find the Whig strength to be not far from 1,200,000 votes while the Democratic vote stands about 1,440,000—leaving a Democratic balance of 180,000 votes. We have not recorded the Abolition vote of New York—some 5,000; as cast for Chapin; nor the Native vote of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, some 8,000; as cast at late elections. We have shown that in 1848, and the Democratic party been united as it now is, it would have carried even against Taylor—Ohio by some 50,000, New York by over 16,000, and Pennsylvania, counting the Native vote that will now be cast against Scott, by a small majority—thus running the three great States depended on to elect Gen. Scott.

What reason then has the Whig party for exulting too loudly over its chances? Can it expect to carry a stronger vote than Gen. Taylor polled—and he was beaten with the Democratic party united, will be of no avail.

To our mind the picture is by no means bright, and short of the utmost unity in the Whig ranks, now shaken by independent movements in Georgia, Massachusetts, and elsewhere, and the determined organization of the Native party against Scott, there is but the smallest chance of success. We trust, therefore, that Whigs who "spit upon Whig platforms," &c., will see that quite another sort of work will have to be done to elect Gen. Scott.

As an adenda to the above, you may say that, since the election of Gen. Taylor, or the latest trial of the national strength of the two parties, a large crop of Democrats have been naturalized and come of age—for it is a fact that youth inclines to radicalism and Democracy rather than conservatism. That is, we get up in the morning of life progressing, and lie down at night conservatives.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Spiritual Rappings—A Poetical Poem.

Once upon a midnight stormy, a lone bachelor attorney pondered many a curious volume of his heart's forgotten lore—while he nodded, nearly napping, as of some one gently rapping, rapping at his chamber door. "'Tis the spirits!" and he started, rapping at my chamber door! Oh, for help! I'm frightened sore!

Then into this chamber flitting, (not even once permitting him to fly into the closet, or to get behind the door,) came the ghosts of fond hearts broken, (with many a ring and other token,) and they set them down beside him, on the dusty, book-strewn floor—set them amid the volumes of most venerable lore. Quoth the lawyer, "what a bore!"

It must be something serious; this is certainly mysterious, quite an advent of the spirit—resurrection *con amore*. But I understand them mostly!

[Here there came a rap so ghostly that he could no more dissemble as he had done before; and his face grew paler and paler as he started for the door—down he fell upon the floor.]

Then there came a clatter, clatter, and his teeth began to chatter, as the spirits gathered round him, and accused him very sore; now with handsome face all smiling, and with winning words beguiling, he had charmed away the senses of fair maidens by the score! and each lass had fondly fancied 'twas her he did adore. Quoth the lawyer, "Nevermore!"

Started at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken, for the answer, strange enough, quite a relevancy bore; they began a noisy rapping—sort of spiritual clapping, which the lawyer thought could be but a fashionable encore—and again, as if his soul in that word he would outpour, did he groan out "Nevermore!"

Presently his soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer—"Oh!" said he, "sweet spirits, your forgiveness I implore; on my knees to every ghostess, who to love has played the hostess, I will promise to recant the many faithless things I swore! Will you promise them to leave me?" Here he pointed to the door. Rapped the spirits, "Nevermore!"

"Be that word our sign of parting," said the hapless wight, upstarting; "hie ye hence into the darkness, seek ye out some distant shore. In the noisy camp or forum, in the lonely *sanctorum*, such ghastly, grim, ungainly guests were never seen before. Leave my holiness unbroken." Here he opened wide the door. Rapped the spirits, "Nevermore!"

So those vixen guests of evil—spirits still though most uncivil—they will never leave the lawyer, though in tears he may implore. At his false heart they are tapping, they are rapping, rapping, rapping, and he wishes, oh how vainly! that his haunted life were o'er; and he often sighs, "Oh, could I but recall the days of yore, I would FLIRT—"Nevermore!"

THE LITERARY HUSBAND.

BY MRS TAYLOR.

Wedded ere I reached the twenties,
To the one I loved the best—
Young, beloved, merry-hearted,
Who shall say I am not blest!

But that bliss may not be perfect,
Fate presents one cruel ban,
In the fact that my dear husband
Is a literary man!

You may see the poet-spirit
Shining in his curious dress,
Thrown unthinkingly about him,
With no thought of cleanliness.

By the state of wild disorder,
Which his hair is always in—
By the soiled and dog-eared collar,
Curling neath his unshaved chin.

By the ink upon his fingers,
And the dark and dismal stains
Seen upon the table-cover,
Spite of all my care and pains.

By the thousand likeattractions
Which the poet-gift confers,
You may see that he is numbered
With the muse's worshippers.

I must speak in smothered whispers,
And on tip-toe move around,
Lest I scare his dainty fancies
By some rude and jarring sound.

And to draw his wrapt attention
From his pen I vainly try,
And my kindly worded question,
Meets some foreign, strange reply.

Worse than this, and more perplexing,
Though he is the best of men—
He of late has really fancied
That I too might wield the pen.

That I too must spend long hours
Daily o'er the sheet of past,
Rubbing my bewildered fore head,
Courting fickle fancy's host.

And if I attempt employment
While he pens romantic lore,
He abstracts my knitting-needles,
Rolls my spools upon the floor—

Till I, sitting down beside him,
Just to please the anxious man,
Weave long rhyme and rambling sketches,
Rather on the prosy plan—

Till my head is aching sadly,
And my fingers stained with ink—
And the editors and printers
Are quite puzzled what to think.

Ah, I should be really happy
Did not the fate present a ban
In the fact that my dear husband
Is a literary man!

OLE BULL'S NORWAY SETTLEMENT.—The land purchased by Ole Bull, in Pennsylvania, is for a settlement for his countrymen, lies in Potter county, and embraces 120,000 acres. He made the purchase from John F. Cowan, Esq., of Williamsport, Pa., and already some twenty hardy sons of Norway have proceeded to their new home in that county.—*Balt. Sun.*

McLane's Worm Vermifuge.

☞ The following order shows at once the demand for and the excellence of this great medicine. Certificates have been so multiplied in favor of this Vermifuge, that we consider it unnecessary to add any more.

HONTIVILLE, Indiana, June 3, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Your agent, when here, left with us twelve dozen bottles M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is nearly all sold. Please send quickly twelve dozen more, as we do not want to get out of it: for we consider it the best Vermifuge ever used in this part of the country.

G. P. & J. B. HUDSPETH.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and from the sole proprietors.

J. KIDD & CO.,
50 Wood street.

☞ **Mechanical Remedies**—Under this head we designate a number of articles that have been introduced lately for the purpose of relieving certain diseases and deformities, that cannot be reached by the application of medicines proper. Among the most important of these, are—SHOULDER BRACES—the object of which is to cure stooped shoulders, a habit of leaning forward, hollow and flat chest, and very frequently remove a tendency to disease of the pulmonary organs, dependent on these dispositions. These Braces are strong, well made, and adapted to the use of ladies, misses, boys and men. The Gentlemen's Braces in Front, are so made in such a way as to answer the double purpose of a Brace and suspenders, and at a price very little above the price of suspenders. The public may rely on these Braces, as just what they are represented; many persons of weak and hollow chests have been completely cured, and, in some cases, the circumference of the chest increased as much as four inches—thus giving to the Lungs a fuller action, and consequently adding to the general health and strength of the system.

I also keep TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Spinal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, of every variety now in use.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, No. 145 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep18:tdw

☞ HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The annual Exhibition of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society will be held at MASONIC HALL, on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th days of September. All articles for exhibition must be reported to the Committee of Arrangements before 9 o'clock, A M. on the 21st of September.

Family tickets $1; Single Tickets 25 cts. By order of
sep18:td EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,
No. 56 *Wood Street, between Third and Fourth,*
PITTSBURGH.

☞ MY stock embraces every variety and style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, adapted expressly for Fall and Winter sales, and will be sold at eastern prices. Please call and examine before buying. sep6:2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

50 PIECES RICH PRINTED CASHMERES, selling at A. A. MASON & CO.'S.

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS.—A. A. MASON & Co. will offer for sale, on Monday, an assortment of handsome Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas. sep20

FOR SALE—Two shares in (OLD) Savings Bank, Allegheny. Apply at the Carpet Warehouse, 85 Fourth street. sep20

NEW ARRIVAL OF FINE JEWELRY—At HOOPS, 51 Market street, the finest assortment in the city, and for sale at New York City prices, and from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than at any other establishment in this city, and no mistake. sep20

SPLENDID GOLD WATCHES—HOOD, has this morning received a large additional assortment of fine Watches, which he will sell as usual, from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than any other dealer in this city, at

51 MARKET STREET.

Administration Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of DAVID DICKSON, late of Sligo, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing there, and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to make known the same to me, without delay. MARTHA ANN DICKSON,
sep20:cmwfw* Administratrix.

☞ Magazines for October!

JUST received, at H. Rhem & Co.'s, No. 32 Smithfield st:
Godey's Lady's Book for October;
Graham's Magazine for October;
The Black Avengeer of the Spanish Main, by Ned Buntline—price 25 cents;
The Adventures of a Gentleman in search of Miss Smith, by Elia A. Duffy.
Uncle Tom's Cabin salt is—fresh supply.
sep20 H. RHEM & CO., No. 32 Smithfield street.

COUNTRY FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale, a desirable property of 297 acres of choice land, with valuable improvements, and very desirably located in Bakersville, sixty miles from Pittsburgh, on the West Newton and Cumberland Plank Road, Somerset county. A large and convenient dwelling house, now used as a Tavern, with large stabling and out buildings; also, wagon maker and smith's shop, tenant house, &c; 150 acres in cultivation; balance prime timber. The whole well watered; is a well and favorably known tavern stand. Price $5000. Property will be received for the whole, or more, or in part, and payment given, or received, or for cash, terms liberal.

S. CUTHBERT, General Agent,
sep20 50 Smithfield street.

VINEGAR—35 bbls. Belpre pure Cider, in store.
sep20 STUART & BILLS.

BROCADE SILKS.—A. A. MASON & Co. have just received another lot of 20 pieces rich brocade Silk, from $1.25 to $2.00. sep18

BORDERED PRINTS—Just received, at A. A. MASON & Co.'s, 50 pieces new style Bordered Prints, expressly for Robes. sep18

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—A. A. MASON & Co. have just received a large assortment of rich printed cashmere Shawls, brilliant colors. sep18

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPORTS.—Just received, 17th vol (5th Harris,) Pennsylvania State Reports, and for sale by
sep18 KAY & CO. 55 Wood st.

Emporium of Light!
CELEBRATED ETHEREAL OIL AND LAMPS.

W. H. WRIGHT, (Successor to J. S. Tocom) Manufacturer of and Dealer, Wholesale and Retail, in the above named Oil and Lamps, is now receiving a large assortment of LAMPS, for burning the Ethereal Oil, Camphine, and Fine Oil. Also, Lamps of every description, for burning Lard and Lard Oil.

Chandeliers, Girandole Hall Lamps, Wicks, Globes, Chimney Mats, Cans, and all things pertaining to the trade.

Ethereal, Camphine or Fine Oil, regularly supplied once or twice a week.

All orders left with the wagon, which is constantly passing through the city, will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—Lamps of all kinds altered to burn the Ethereal Oil. All articles delivered in any part of the city, or in Allegheny, free of cost. W. H. WRIGHT,
No. 82 Fourth st. (Apollo Hall,)
sep19:tr between Market and Wood streets.

New Music.

WAIT FOR THE WAGON:
Uncle Tom's Lament for Little Eva;
Eliza's Flight.—a Scene from "Uncle Tom's Cabin;
Death of Little Eva, or I'm Going There;
Death of St. Clare, (Little Eva's Father;)
Old Folks at Home;
Oh! Boys, Carry Me Along;
I have something sweet to tell you, or, "In Talking in My Sleep"—music dedicated to Catharine Hayes;
Echo of Lucerne, or the Swiss Mother, with colored front