Daily Morning Post.

LEXT HARPER.....THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:.....SEPT. 22

☞ For North, no Compromise; for South, no Extension; but a sacred Watchmanship of the Common Rind, and true Loyalty to the Common Brotherhood.—PRESBYTERIAN PATRIOT.

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 ADDRESS.

The great length of this document excludes from our columns this morning our usual variety of news and editorial.

A CORRECTION.—In the article in relation to the Cleveland Fair yesterday, we should have stated that Messrs. Cornwell, Kerr & Co. exhibited specimens of gig hames, instead of gig harness, as we were made to say.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

We hope that the citizens of Western Pennsylvania will agitate the subject of holding a State Fair in this city, some time during the Summer of 1853. The facilities for reaching Pittsburgh by River, Railroad and Canal, are unsurpassed by any other city in the Union. The difficulties attending the transportation of articles for exhibition to Fairs in the Eastern part of the State, have heretofore prevented our Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Farmers from sending abroad specimens of their skill, genius, and products. A Fair in Pittsburgh, therefore, on a large and comprehensive scale, and managed in a spirit of liberality, will do much towards developing the resources of Western Pennsylvania, and exhibiting the taste, genious, and handiwork of our enterprising population. If a State Fair for Western Pennsylvania, is gotten up in the manner we have suggested, it will undoubtedly be attended with good results. The Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society should take a lead at an early day in this matter, and invite members of Agricultural Societies in other counties to join in the exhibition. An invitation should also be extended to the citizens of other States to visit our city on the occasion, and become competitors for the various prizes. There are ample grounds in either Pittsburgh or Allegheny city, to accommodate one hundred thousand persons, and there will be no difficulty in furnishing all who may visit us with good boarding and comfortable quarters.

The suggestions here made, will, we feel confident, meet with the hearty approval of every citizen of Western Pennsylvania; and all that is necessary to insure the success of an undertaking of the kind mentioned, is for men of spirit and enterprise to make an early and energetic movement in the matter. Who will second our motion? Who will be a leader in this good work? However much people may disagree on the subject of politics, this is a question on which we can have unity and concert of action. At the approaching county Fair in October, we trust the subject will be acted upon, and every effort made to give form and character to the suggestions above set forth.

"ALL THE DECENCY."

That modest, courteous gentleman who stands sponsor for the editorials of the Gazette, affects to be shocked at our notices of the mean reception the whigs of Pittsburgh gave to Gen. Scott. His "self-respect" will not permit him to notice them. This is an old trick of this man, but it has been played off so often that it has become extremely stale. The same course was tried with the memorable "fifteen" in '44, but it did not deceive the people. What have we said of Gen Scott's visit to Pittsburgh that is not a fixed fact? The manner in which the facts are stated may not be pleasing to the "self-respect" of the finical favorite of the celebrated "fifteen," but they are facts notwithstanding, and we stick to them with the tenacity we do to positive truths in all cases.

His "self-respect" appears to come over him at very peculiar occasions. He forgot all about it, when he was uttering the most infamous calumnies against Gen. Pierce; he could not think of it when he grossly misrepresented Judge WOODWARD; but, now, he has seen something in the *Post* about the shabby reception the whigs gave Scott, and he at once falls back on his dignity as an apology for his political duplicity.—This trick will not serve him. The *Post* has said nothing about Gen. Scott which is not borne out by facts, and we defy the man possessed of such a doubtful amount of "self-respect" to prove anything to the contrary. He will not try it, however, for he knows that we have stated nothing but the truth.

GOOD NEWS.

We are pleased to learn from the Jefferson Star, at Brookville, that the Grand Jurors of Jefferson county, have authorized the Commissioners to subscribe $90,000 to the capital stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

We also learn from the Clarion Democrat that the Grand Jury of Clarion county, with one exception voted in favor of requesting the Commissioners to subscribe one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars to the Allegheny Valley Railroad. This they did unconditionally.

Mass Meeting in Westmoreland.

We are informed that a grand gathering of the democracy of the "Star of the West" will be held at Greensburg on Thursday, the 7th of October. Westmoreland is one of the democratic stars that never sets, and we can assure our neighbors that they will have hundreds from our benighted region to see them shine on the occasion. We hope that all adjoining counties will be strongly represented, and that it may be a meeting worthy of the cause and the strong democratic stronghold in which it will be held.

OMISSION.—In our notice of the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland, we inadvertently omitted making mention of the articles exhibited by Messrs. McKELVY & BLAIR, of this city. They received a silver goblet worth $80 for the best cast and blister steel, and the first premium and a diploma for their wrought iron strap hinges made by machinery. Experienced workers in steel gave it as their opinion, that the steel manufactured by Messrs. McKelvy & Blair was in all respects superior to the best article imported from England.

A Compliment to Pittsburgh Manufacturers.

We have been permitted to copy the following despatch, and it gives us pleasure to record the high compliment awarded to our worthy fellow-townsmen.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18, 1852.

Messrs. NEGLEY & MORAN:—

The board will forward to you twenty-two premium diplomas by express. *The largest number issued.*

A GOOD HIT.—John Van Buren in his speech at Newburgh, N. Y., among other things said that after November next, Gen. Scott would be delivered of all apprehension of a "fire in the rear," which had been the nightmare of his life—because then he would be so far *behind* that there would be nobody behind to fire at him.

ADDRESS

OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In obedience to instructions from the Democratic County Committee of Correspondence, we proceed to address you upon the importance of the political contest which is now engaging the attention of the American people. Before alluding to the questions involved in the canvass, permit us to say, that the prospects of the Democracy are cheering and full of hope. The certain triumph of our party in November has already been developed, in the united and cheerful manner with which our nominations have been received by the people. The enthusiastic demonstrations of popular feeling which have greeted the nomination of Pierce and King in every section of our Union, inspire the conviction of their being triumphantly ratified at the polls in November. Our party, which, when united, has always been invincible, is now complete and perfect in its organization. From the Granite Commonwealth in which Gen. Pierce resides, to the far South, the home of Wm. R. King, union and harmony in the Democratic ranks are strikingly manifested, presenting a most gratifying contrast with the shattered and weakened ranks of our desponding opponents. Here in Pennsylvania, our cause and candidates have aroused a feeling of confidence among all the members of our party, unknown since the glorious days of Jackson. In every locality in our Commonwealth, a wonderful degree of confidence is manifested by our friends, indicating, with unerring certainty, the glorious triumph which awaits us. But amid this joyous and encouraging prospect of glorious triumph, we must not forget that we have an ever-vigilant and unscrupulous organization opposed to us—an organization which is now making its last desperate struggle under its present name, to retain the control of the public places of our Government. With such a party opposed to us, stimulated, as it is, with the hope of reward, no matter how crippled and distracted it may be, we must not rest from our appointed labors to remove the Government from its corrupting influence, until the ballot-boxes proclaim our efforts victorious:—Vigilance and industry will secure for us this gratifying result.

It is not impossible, fellow-citizens, that a majority of the people of this country will entrust their Government to Whig control. To conclude that they will, after their experience of the last few years, would be to doubt their capacity for self-government. The Whig party never obtained control of our Government but by deception; and, at no period of their existence, have they so shamefully betrayed the trust reposed in them, as they have during the present administration. Their only object seems to be to get possession of the treasury of the people; they are not contending for political principles, for, all they ever possessed they have abandoned; they propose nothing new in the way of legislation, and even if they did, so meagre are their numbers in Congress, that there would be no possibility of their suggestions being adopted. What, then, are the Whigs contending for in the present contest? Nothing but office; they have nothing else to stimulate them to exertion but the hope of place,—all they hope for is, to be quartered upon the people. It is this hope which prompts the Whig leaders to the desperate efforts they are making to retain control of the Government. The hope of future peculation upon the money of the Government is the true secret of the efforts making by leading Whigs to get control of it. The honest Whig citizen, who believes his party right, may consider these charges extravagant accusations, but they are not; they are truths, and susceptible of most triumphant proof.

Let us go back a few years and consider the public course of this profligate Whig party. We all remember the course it pursued in the campaign of 1844 and 1848. In the first, our opponents in Pennsylvania, in their attachment for the Tariff of 1842, forgot every other question. Upon this measure they planted themselves, and declared unless it was retained desolation and ruin would overtake the business of the country. They appealed to the people to rally to the maintenance of their idea of a Tariff, as upon it depended their business and the entire prosperity of our country. They kept this offensive crowking in the people's ears for years after, until the assembling of their last National Convention. Then they abandoned their notions of protection as unceremoniously as they formerly disposed of a National Bank. Our people must well remember the contest of 1844, and how our opponents predicted ruin and bankruptcy in the event of Mr. Polk's election. He was denounced as a *Free Trader* and numerous of our Pennsylvania interests. All the lies and schemes which plotting politicians could invent were brought to bear, in order to prove the Democratic candidate an enemy of American industry. The celebrated Kane letter was denounced as a Free Trade document, and its author ridiculed for daring to expect Pennsylvania's support for the Presidency. Devastation was predicted in the event of his election, if in the administration of the government he observed the doctrines of the Kane letter.—Every one remembers these fearful warnings. Every one remembers, also, very vividly, the little attention which the people paid to them.

But in order to give an exhibition of Whig honesty, or rather Whig villainy upon this question of the Tariff, we propose to place along side of that same Kane letter, and place it along side of the Whig platform passed at Baltimore, and accepted as good Tariff doctrine by General Scott. We ask Whig workingmen, and honest Whigs generally, to read and reflect upon these two documents.

Extract from Polk's Letter	*From the last Whig Platform.*
"I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue Tariff, I would prefer specific duties, as they are less liable to fraud than those based upon the market value of the foreign article; and, in order to produce the amount of revenue needed, not at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for protection to protection MERELY, and not for revenue.	Government should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from duty on imports, and revenue Tariff. I have ever been in favor of so levying such duties, sound and moderate, as will produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for protection to protection MERELY, and not for revenue.

In my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend, so far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, *ample and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, including Agriculture, Manufacture, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation.*

Here now are the two platforms: the author of the first was denounced as an enemy to American industry, while Gen. Scott and those who approve of the other are eulogized as the especial friends of our manufacturing interests. Remember, fellow citizens, that the Whig National Platform, from which we have selected this Tariff extract, was adopted by the convention which nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency; and remember, also, that Gen. Scott has endorsed its doctrines over his own name. Read it carefully, and compare it line for line with Mr. Polk's sentiments, and then comprehend, if you can, the extent of the profligacy of those who have been constituting themselves the especial friend of Pennsylvania's interest. Is such a party fit to be trusted with the government of this Union? A party which thus proclaims its own dishonesty and disregard for all shadow of public consistency. After convulsing the country with needless agitation about the Tariff, prostrating the energies of the people by fearful forebodings, and prophecying bankruptcy and ruin throughout the land, we find these Whig leaders falsifying their own teachings by abandoning the very policy upon which they relied for State and National prosperity. But more than this; they have nominated a man for Vice President, Wm. A. GRAHAM, of North Caroline, *who is an open and avowed Free Trade man.* He was a member of the United States in 1842, when the Tariff of that year became a law, and he was one of its most *determined opponents*,—he spoke against it and voted against it, as the record will prove. Still, in the face of these facts, the abandonment of the protective principle by the Whig National Convention, and the nomination of an undisguised Free Trade man for the second office in the Government, the Whig organs and leaders of Pennsylvania have the affrontery to still talk of their love for the industry of our people.

The Democracy, and the honest Tariff men of the Whig party, can see from this simple statement of undeniable facts, the utter faithlessness of the Whig leaders. No more need be said, we are sure, to intelligent thinking men, to establish the hypocritical canting of Whig editors and orators upon this question of protection. The sentiments which they abused Mr. Polk and his party for entertaining in 1844, they deliberately endorse as their own in 1852, and nominated an acknowledged Free Trade man to be the exponent of their creed.

Let us now take a hasty glance at the conduct of our adversaries during the canvass of 1848; then, as in '44, they acted with open deceit. The prominent point in their creed, then, was GEN. TAYLOR AND FREE SOIL! Although their candidate was a large slaveholder, all his interests and sympathies identified with the institution of slavery, still the Whig politicians, with their usual audacity, insisted that he was opposed to slavery, and in favor of the WILMOT PROVISO. Many, very many, honest anti-slavery men were deceived by these statements, and gave votes, accordingly, in favor of Gen. Taylor. But as soon as the Whigs obtained control of the Government, what did they do? Did they recommend the Wilmot Proviso, as they promised to do? Not at all; they adopted the doctrine of Non-Intervention, the doctrine of the Democracy, and the very opposite of that which they had contended for but a few months before. In 1848 the Whigs advocated the Wilmot Proviso to the verge of dissolving the Union; in 1852 they have a platform containing as much pro-slavery doctrine as Southern slave-holders demanded. This Whig platform, pledged to the maintenance of the Fugitive Slave Law, to oppose all alteration or amendment of that law, calculated to weaken its provisions, has received the public sanction of Gen. Scott, who promises to enforce it in all its vigor. Yes, our Anti-Slavery Whigs of Pennsylvania have bound themselves to regard the Fugitive Slave Law as "*essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.*" Does the annals of political profligacy exhibit another case of apostacy so glaring as this? It is even worse than their conduct upon the Tariff. This, fellow-citizens, is part of the platform of Allegheny County Whiggery, which, up to the assembling of its National Convention, could not find words strong enough to express their detestation of slavery. Thus we have presented to us the humiliating spectacle of a great party, which was for protection in '44, indifferent about it in 1852, and which was Anti-slavery in 1848, up to its eyes for slavery now. It is true that a few of the most reckless of our opponents affect to despise the platform of their party, which their candidate endorses; but this shallow device is but an additional exhibition of their contempt for the common understanding of the people.—With extraordinary audacity they "spit upon the platform," and at the same time, urge the election of one who is pledged to observe its injunctions.

Let us now allude to the strange course pursued by our opponents, in relation to those who served their country in the war with Mexico.—Their conduct here is as hollow and hypocritical as it is upon the other subjects to which we have directed attention. Every citizen, be he soldier or civilian, is conversant with the unrelenting opposition which the Whigs made to the Mexican war. The war itself was denounced by them as damnable, and those engaged in its prosecution as murderers and cut-throats. It is notorious that the Whigs in Congress refused to vote food and clothing to the army, and even went so far as to talk of impeaching the President for recommending the prosecution of hostilities. In reply to patriotic appeals, made by Democratic Senators, in the name of our common country, to vote food and clothing to our men, and push the war to a speedy and honorable termination, Whig orators and Statesmen denounced the war, and hoped that those engaged in it might "*be welcomed, by the enemy, with bloody hands to hospitable graves!*" We need not, surely, ask the survivors of the Mexican campaign, in this locality, to remember these facts. They are historical, and marked upon the annals of the time. But there is a matter which we remember well, and which we wish to impress upon the minds of those gallant men amongst us, who escaped the bullets and diseases of Mexico:—Had Allegheny County Whiggery had the control of their lives, not a single one of them would ever have returned to their homes, to tell the sad story of their contempt for them. We have a right to tell the survivors of that war, how they were treated, in their absence, by those very Whig politicians who are now asking their votes. Opposition to the war and administration was not bad enough for them;—no, they exercised the hatred of both to the desolate families of some of our absent volunteers. When Democratic Committees were appealing to our citizens to contribute something to relieve the distresses of the wives and children of those who were struggling in their country's cause, they were busying themselves in opposition, before any one of the other departments of the government, of which he is a component part."

Public indignation became so aroused against these plunderers of the public moneys, they were compelled to leave the seat of government. They abandoned their posts, but took care to hold on to their plunder. Crawford went back to Georgia, but accounts of his conduct had preceded him. The honest masses of that State received him with scorn, and drove him, not only out of their presence, but out of the State. He left for England, where he associated with British nabobs, rolling in luxury, purchased with our people's money. Ewing, the other plunderer, is still in this country, in Ohio, braving public indignation, and devoting his time and talents to slandering the Democratic party. He is another distinguished character, than Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Walker, Mason and Mr. Johnson. A place in your cabinet, therefore, so far as personal association is concerned, could not be more agreeable had the whole been the subject of my own choice.

Then I ask, your important measures in the foreign and home administration of the government have commanded not merely the approbation of my judgment, but my grateful acknowledgements as an American citizen. I see how desirable, on every ground, connected with your administration, the office tendered would be to me; and yet, after mature consideration, I am constrained to decline. Although the early days of my manhood were devoted to public life, it was never my ambition to be a public servant, and I often have to deplore time done, for the quiet and independence that belong only to the private citizen, and now, at forty, I feel, that desire strengthen rather than weaken.

When I resigned my seat in the Senate in 1842, I did it with the fixed purpose never again to be a voluntary separated from my family for any considerable length of time, *except at the call of my country in time of war*; and yet this consequence, for the reason before stated, and on account of climate, would be very likely to result from my acceptance.

These are some of the considerations which have influenced my decision. You will, I am sure, appreciate my motives. You will not believe that I have weighed my personal ease against the public interest, especially when the office is one which, if not sought, would be readily accepted by gentlemen who could bring to your aid attainments and qualifications vastly superior to mine.

Accept my grateful acknowledgements, and believe me, truly and faithfully, your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The only contingency alluded to by Mr. Pierce which could induce him to leave the quiet and comfort of home, soon arrived. Our country, urged him in order to contribute to the public tranquillity, became involved in war with Mexico, and the modest, retiring Pierce, who had refused Senatorial, Gubernatorial, and United States Cabinet distinctions, was one of the very first to enrol himself among the gallant volunteers of New Hampshire. He left his home and family, in which no civil station in the Union could induce him to leave, and at the first call of his country he engaged for her defence. He did not seek the cocked hat and trappings of a General as a condition to his going; *far from it*; he entered as a volunteer; he rose to distinction, as all soldiers should, from the ranks; and when the war was ended, he threw up his honors and his title, and again became plain Franklin Pierce. His only ambition was to serve his country when it needed his services; and when he was no longer needed, he returned to his home. Nor did he, after his return, seek political advancement as a reward for military services; and in this he set an example which is exclusively his own, and and one which our country would benefit by, were it more generally observed.

Of General Pierce's gallantry during the war, while engaged in its most bloody and obstinate engagements, it is unnecessary for us to speak. The man who doubts his bravery knows nothing of the campaign; and he who was in Mexico himself, and charges Franklin Pierce with aught but the most undaunted valor, was and is a coward and a coward. The wretch who insinuates against the unpretending soldier of New Hampshire, gives the lie direct to not only *all the brave officers and men with whom Pierce was associated, but to Gen. Scott himself.* Gen. Scott, in his report to the Government of the difficult battles in which Gen. Pierce was engaged, alludes to him in terms of the highest commendation; he styles him the "*gallant Pierce,*" and seems to have selected him from all the volunteer officers of his intrepid army for especial compliment. General Worth, too, the Marshal Ney of the Mexican campaign—a man who fought with an enthusiasm bordering upon desperation—speaks of Gen. Pierce in his despatches in the most glowing terms, and bears honorable testimony to his constancy and valor in the most trying engagements of the campaign. Shields, Butler, Cadwalader, Gen. Scott himself, and a host of other brave officers and gallant men, all bear evidence to the fortitude and heroic daring of Pierce. No man in the army, unless he was, and is, a coward himself, ever questioned the courage of General Pierce. On the contrary, he was, prior to his nomination for the Presidency, always spoken of as one of the band of soldiers who had, by their valor, added additional lustre to the arms of their country. This very glory, fellow citizens, obtained by Gen. Pierce and other Democratic officers and men, constitute the chief capital by which our opponents expect to elect their candidate.

Until Gen. Pierce became our candidate for President, no one ever breathed a word against him; then, and not till then, did he become the object of Whig detraction. Since then, calumny has been busy with his fame; and who are the men who are slandering him? Why, lying politicians, corrupt office hunters, who opposed their Government in its struggle against Mexican arms, and who would have been traitors to their country, had they lived in the days of the Revolution. These are the set of men who now doubt Franklin Pierce's courage, and who expect, by slandering him, to retain their hold upon the treasury of the people. Their only interest in the present canvass is the hope of office; with the nomination of their candidate they abandoned all for which they ever contended; but once put them in power, and we will see them return, with natural affinity, to the advocacy of those obnoxious principles which the American people have so frequently condemned.

But, fellow citizens, the die is cast, for, as certain as the election day arrives, so sure will it close upon the triumphant election of Franklin Pierce. Our opponents see this inevitable result, and know not how to escape it; they are reduced to the desperation of defeat, and desperately, indeed, are they acting to stay the mighty, impulsive current of popular enthusiasm, upon which the candidates of the Democracy so gallantly ride. Under a pretext of Government business, we find them dragging their candidate from becoming retirement, and hauling him through the country to arouse some feeling in his favor. While Franklin Pierce remains in his quiet home, patiently awaiting the verdict of his countrymen, Whig politicians exhibit their candidate in the humiliating character of a stump orator. This is a depth of degradation to which Whig politicians never before descended; and, for the sake of the dignity which should belong to the Presidential office, and to those seeking that exalted position, we trust, most devoutly that it may be the last.

But all this degrading and contaminating conduct of the Whig leaders, will not save them from the overwhelming defeat which awaits them. The enormity of the stupendous frauds, which they have committed upon our National Treasury—their shameless abandonment of all shadow of political consistency—their brazen retention, in their front ranks, of those who committed the Galphin and other peculations upon the monies of the people—these abuses and corruptions have aroused the honest masses from their lethargy, who, with unparalleled unanimity, demand the return of their Government to Democratic hands.

A glorious and enduring triumph awaits the Democracy of the Union; let us but make an effort commensurate with our duty and ability, and victory is ours. The effort, fellow citizens, will be made, it is now being made; from every State shouts of joyous exultation are ascending, in anticipation of our triumph—a triumph which will add additional vigor and security to our blessed Union. With a constant and solid determination to achieve this triumph, let us labor for remembering that the first and foremost debt an American owes is to his country; and, keeping constantly in our minds the memorable and significant words of the heroic Jackson, in the campaign of 1844, "let us put our shoulders to the wheel, pray to God for strength, and push on the column!"

By order of the County Committee of Correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMILY FLOUR—Warranted fresh, always on hand, and for sale by A. J. STUART. [sep22]

CIGARS—5 bbls, on consignment and for sale by A. J. STUART. sep22

MOLASSES—100 bbls prime New Orleans, for sale by KING & MOORHEAD. sep22

SUGAR—Fair to prime N. O. Sugar, in store and for sale by KING & MOORHEAD. sep22

SUGAR—6 hhds, on consignment and for sale by A. J. STUART. sep22

MOLASSES—100 bbls prime New Orleans, for sale by KING & MOORHEAD. sep22

SUGAR—Fair to prime N. O. Sugar, in store and for sale by KING & MOORHEAD. sep22

TOBACCO—50 half chests imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas, from good to fine quality, received, and for sale by KING & MOORHEAD. [sep22

TOBACCO—25 boxes Russell's Scotch, Lorillard's, Wolcott's and other well known brands, received and for sale by KING & MOORHEAD. [sep22]

100 BBLS N. C. TAR—To arrive, and for sale by TAAFFE, MAGEE & DAVIS, 112 Second street. sep22

OATS—300 bus, just rec'd and for sale by A. J. STUART, No. 6 Smithfield street. sep22

COFFEE—200 bags fair to prime Rio Coffee; 25 do do prime Java do; Arriving and for sale by KING & MOORHEAD. sep22

STOCKS—20 shares Minnesota Copper Stock; 22 do Adventure do; 50 do Ridge do; 10 do Norwich do; 175 do Coiling do; 250 do Iron City do; 75 do Aztec do; For sale by LOOMIS & MDOWELL, over S. Jones & Co, cor Wood and Fourth sts.

Home Industry.

IT'S pronounced patriotic to encourage home industry. Individually, how much more socially, to carry out the principle. Examination will produce conviction. Call at Gothic Hall—the largest and most complete stock of MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, work equal to customer work, at 20 per cent less than the ordinary prices. 1200 SUITS BOYS' CLOTHING, which for variety of style and fabric, is not equalled in the West. All of which are manufactured in this city. READY TO PLEASE.

CHESTER, 74 Wood street. sep22

SUNDRIES—350 kegs Nails; 250 boxes Glass; 125 doz Corn Brooms; 25 doz Hoes; 2 scales No 1 and 2 Batting; 10 bags Pepper; 5 do do Allspice; 2 bbls Cloves; 1 do Nutmegs; 50 do Beaver Buckets; Received and for sale by KING & MOORHEAD. sep22

Books! New Books! Cheap Books!

FOR SALE by H. MINER & CO., No. 32 Smithfield st, No. VII Bleak Home; price 12½ cents. School for Fathers—an old English Story. By T. Gwynne. Price 40 cents.

Anna Hammon, a Tale of German Life—from the German of Gemme. Price 25 cents.

Blackwood's Magazine for September. Price 25 cents.

Living at Daniden Manor, or the Christmas Guest—by Marie J. M'Intosh. Price 50 cents.

No. 72 Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. 25 cents.

For sale at H. MINER'S Cheap Newspaper and Periodical Store, No. 32 Smithfield street. sep22

300 BAGS RIO COFFEE:
20 bags Laguayra Coffee;
10 barrels Rice;
40 half chests choice Young Hyson Tea;
16 do do Imperial Tea;
10 do do Gunpowder Tea;
10 boxes assorted brands Tobacco;
20 bbls No 1 Herring;
20 half bbls No 3 Mackerel;
1 bbl No 1 Shad;
10 bbls Tanners' Oil;
Together with a general assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Also, a full stock of Liquors, Foreign and Domestic, consisting of Wines, Brandies and superior old Rye Monongahela Whiskey. For sale by HERVEY MULLOUGH & CO., corner of Penn and Irwin sts. sep22

BAND INSTRUMENTS.

JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street, is now opening a very large and entirely new stock of the latest patterns and greatly improved SAX HORNS, and at greatly reduced prices.

E Flat Soprano Sax Horns;
E Flat Tenor do;
E Flat Alto do;
B Flat Baritone do;
B and A Flat Bass do;
E Flat and F Centre Bass Horns;
New style Post Horns;
New style Post Trumpets in cases;
Graves & Co.'s Bugles, of all the different keys and styles.

COMPLETE SETS OF SAX HORNS, of eight, ten and twelve instruments.

The above will be warranted, and sold at New York prices.

JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

Books! Books! Books!

MCGUFFEY'S, Swan's, Town's, Emerson's, Comley's, Gummere's, Webster's, Cobb's, and United States Spellers. Swan's, Town's, Eclectic, and English Readers.

Ray's, Greenleaf's, Davies', Adams', Bailey's, Smiley's, Mann's, Chase's, and Emerson's Arithmetics.

Davies', Bullion's, Ettekham's, Smith's, Bullion's, Pinney's, and Barnard's Grammars.

Comstock's, Parker's and Olmstead's Histories.

Davies', Frost's, Willard's, and Goodrich's Histories of the United States.

Goodrich's, Pictorial History of England, France, Greece, and Rome.

Mitchell's, Olney's, Smith's, Morse's, Parley's, and Tullidge's Geographies.

Davies' Algebras, Legendre, Bourdon and Logic of Mathematics: Ray's Algebra, part 1 and 2, with a general assortment of other Books, Paper, &c. For sale by B. T. C. MORGAN, 104 Wood street. Journal and Union copy.

GROCERIES, &c.
100 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 do do Laguayra;
20 hhds prime New Orleans Sugar;
20 bbls Rodney do;
10 bbls New York Syrup;
60 bbls and half bbls New York Syrup;
50 half chests Green and Black Teas;
76 cadty boxes do do;
200 kegs Blasting and Rifle Powder;
150 doz superior Corn Brooms;
30 boxes Clothes Pins;
25 doz patent Zinc Wash Boards;
50 boxes Rosin and Palm Soap;
20 do Starch;
20 do Sperm and Star Candles;
20 do Chocolate and Cocoa;
5 do Babbitt's Yeast Powder;
10 do Farina and Corn Starch;
20 do Almond, Toilet and Shaving Soaps;
1 case Bordeaux Prunes, in jars;
5 bbls Smyrna do;
6 do do Raisins;
5 boxes Genoa Citron;
5 do Jordan Almonds;
50 boxes 1 lb, ½ lb, 5's, 6's, and 8's Tobacco;
25 do Scaled Herring;
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & CO., 122 Wood street.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, NEAR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

IN pursuance to the orders and decrees of the Orphans' Court of the counties of Lancaster and Allegheny, will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of Elrikin G. Crawford, dec'd, and sold by the undersigned, as his Administrator, under the orders and decrees aforesaid:

Upon a division of the Estate of the late Michael Gunistker, dec'd, the tracts to be sold as aforesaid are numbered 15 and 16, and are described as follows:

No. 15, beginning at a black oak at the western boundary of the whole tract, late of the said Michael Gunistker, thence by lands of persons unknown, north, three degrees west, one hundred and six perches to a white oak; thence by land late of Samuel E. Gundaker, north eighty-seven degrees, east, two hundred and forty perches to a post and cherry; thence by land late of Samuel Dale, south three degrees, east, one hundred and six perches to a black oak; thence by land late of Henry W. Gundaker, south, eighty-seven degrees, west two hundred and forty perches to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and fifty acres, being the north half of patent No. 82, and north-east quarter of patent No. 81.

No. 15, beginning at a post at the southern boundary of the whole tract aforesaid; thence by land late of Henry W. Gundaker, north three degrees, west one hundred and six perches to a black oak; thence by land late of Samuel Dale, north eighty-seven degrees, west two hundred and forty perches to the place of beginning. Containing

One Hundred and Fifty Acres,

being the south half of Patent No. 80, and south-east quarter of Patent No. 81, containing together three hundred acres and allowance.

The property is situated in Fine township, within nine miles of the City of Pittsburgh, and offers great inducements to purchasers, from its advantageous location, and the rapid advance in the price of real estate in that neighborhood. Due attendance will be given, and terms made known on the day of sale, by ROBERT A. EVANS, Adm'r of E. G. Crawford, dec'd.

sep22-3tdawtc

Attention is Directed to the advertisement of HALSEY'S FOREST WINE, a medicine of great celebrity in the cure of various morbid and unhealthy conditions of the human body, arising from what is usually termed impurity of the blood. It is recommended for the cure of Dropsy, Gravel, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Gout, and diseases of the Heart, Liver and Kidneys. Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, No. 140, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, is the agent for Pittsburgh. See advertisement in another column of this paper. aug18-3dw

☞ Dr. Guyzott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla *is a Sure Remedy for Hereditary Taints.*

Thousands of individuals are cursed with grevious complaints which they inherit from their parents. The use of the *Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla* will prevent all this, and save a vast amount of misery, and many valuable lives, for it *thoroughly expels from the system the latent taint*, which is the seed of disease, and so takes off the curse by which the sins or misfortunes of the parents are so often visited upon their innocent offspring.

Parents owe it to their children to guard them against the effects of maladies that may be communicated by descent, and children of parents that have at any time been affected with *Consumption, Scrofula or Syphilis*, owe it to themselves to take precaution against the disease being revived in them. Guyzott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is a sure antidote in such cases.

☞ See advertisement. sep18daw

☞ Scrofula.—It is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestage of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that Kier's Petroleum is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in *Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight*, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physicians, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. T. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth, certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business and much of the time unable to walk and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as everything else had failed. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing; it threw the poison to the surface at once, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of indolent ulcers and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use where other medicine had failed.

D. Y. FOOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh. [aug7ddaw

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.

PITTSBURGH, Indiana, June 3, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Your agent, when here, left with us twelve dozen bottles McLane'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. R. RUDISPERLI.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and from the sole proprietors. J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

☞ 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 sep15-2d 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 Manufactures, adapted expressly for Fall and Winter sales, and will be sold at eastern prices. Please call and examine before buying. sep8-2m

GLASS—100 box 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and 10 by 14, in store and for sale by [sep17] A. J. STUART.

POTATOES—25 bus, to close, by sep17 A. J. STUART.

MOUSSELINE DE BEGE—Just received, and selling at 6 cts. A. A. MASON & CO.'S. sep21 62 and 64 Market st.

100 PRINTED SHAWLS—Bright colors, just rec'd at A. A. MASON & CO.'S. sep21 Nos. 62 and 64 Market street.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPORTS.—Just received, 17th vol (6th Harris,) Pennsylvania State Reports, and for sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood st. sep18

TRIMMINGS.—A. A. MASON & CO., have just received a large and varied assortment of Trimmings, comprising Silk Worsted and Mohair Braid and Gimps, Royal Polka Cord, Lace Gimp, Puff Trimmings, Velvet Ribbons, Netted, and Worsted Buttons, &c. sep21

BANNER COTTON MILLS.

Warehouse, No. 149 First and 120 Second sts., Pittsburgh.

Warner, Park & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF—

Banner A. No. 3 heavy 4-4 Sheetings;
do do do do Shambrays, do, all colors;
Royal Carpet Chain, of all colors and shades;
Cotton Twine, white and variegated colors;
Do Yarns, Batting, Candlewick, &c.

sep21ds4w2m

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at G. Y. COUL