The Daily Morning Post.

THOS PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. A. MUHLENBERG.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOSHUA HARTSHORNE,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Congress,
ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE, Pitt.
State Senate,
CHAMBERS M'KIBBIN, City.
Assembly,
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine,
JOHN ANDEREGG, Pitt,
JAMES WHITTAKER, Mifflin,
STEPHEN WOODS, Robinson,
Commissioner,
WILLIAM EWING, Robinson.
Auditor,
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

SENTENCE OF DORR.—THOS. W. DORR, the rightful Governor of Rhode Island, *is sentenced to be incarcerated for life in a loathsome prison.* Unprejudiced, thinking men, of all parties, must be horror-stricken at this monstrous, this shameful outrage on the rights of mankind. Let us pause, for a moment, to the history of this Rhode Island affair, for the purpose of having the questions answered:

1. Why was Thomas W. Dorr doomed to this terrible punishment: and

2. Who and what were the men who inflicted it.

These questions, happily for the cause of truth and justice, can be briefly and concisely answered. *He was imprisoned, because he made efforts to procure the right of suffrage for all his fellow-citizens!*—He is condemned to pass his life in a dungeon, because he wished to procure for his fellow citizens of Rhode Island, *the same privileges which we enjoy!* Mr. D. does not suffer for himself; it is for others that he is doomed to terminate his days in *a prison.* He had the right of voting himself—but he wished all his fellow-citizens to have the same right—for this disinterested act behold how he is punished.

But who did this monstrous wrong? *The whig authorities of Rhode Island!* They have had unlimited control of every department of the government—they first denied redress to the people, and punished with severity every man who had taken part in the effort to procure equal rights—and now, they have committed their crowning act of shame in this sentence of Mr Dorr. Fellow-citizens, you see in this shocking sentence the inevitable result of whig principles. Can you give them control of the general government?

The following resolution was supported by the democrats and opposed by the whigs in the last Legislature. The greasy Solomon of the American says it is '*high Anti-tariff.*'

"Resolved, As the sense of this House, that a tariff for revenue, with proper discriminations, would be a sufficient tariff for protection.'

If this resolution is 'high anti-tariff,' then is Henry Clay a *high anti-tariff man,* for it contains the very sentiment that was uttered by him in the Senate on the 31 of March 1842. Mr. C. said:

"I hold it to be one of the first of all social blessings, and that it is better if it can be done, to give *protection as* INCIDENTAL *to the raising of revenue than to establish it, eo nomine.*'

ANOTHER BIG SCREW LOOSE.—MINOT LANE, formerly a whig member of the Michigan Legislature, has published a letter in the Detroit Free Press, announcing his withdrawal from the whig party, and his determination to support the election of Polk and Dallas.

☞ The name of CORNELIUS SCULLY, a staunch Democrat of Allegheny city, is attached to one of the Tariff Club calls in that city. Mr S says that he signed the paper under the idea that he was to aid in maintaining the Tariff, but never dreamed that he was to be paraded as a CLAY man. Mr S. is a firm Democrat, and will vote for JAS K. POLK. This system of villainous fraud and deception, has no doubt been carried on to a great extent, by men who hope to make up in ingenuity for their woful lack of influence. There is no knowing how many POLK men have been cajoled into signing these CLAY calls—the thing would be easy done, because the Democrats and their candidates are known to be the true friends of the Tariff.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.—We would call the particular attention of all who desire correct information on the important questions of the present contest to the Democratic Address published in our paper this morning. It strips from Mr Clay the thin covering which his partizans have thrown over his acts, and exhibits the demagogue to the public gaze in his true character.

☞ To make room for the admirable address of the Democratic Committee, and other interesting matters, we had to omit several editorial articles prepared for this morning's paper.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Councils of Philadelphia, for the purpose of preserving the public peace, have made the following enactments:

"That the Brigadier General of the City Brigade of the Pennsylvania Militia, be requested to report to the Councils when a full regiment of Infantry, a full battalion of Artillery, and one or more full troops of Cavalry, shall have been formed from the present or any future Volunteer Corps of his Brigade, ready and willing to act within the limits of the city and county of Philadelphia, on any emergency in which their services may be required by the Mayor or Sheriff, to assist in maintaining the public peace of the city or county, and to report them with the muster rolls of the said corps respectively.

2. That upon such report being made, the City Treasurer shall pay to the proper officer of the Brigade, the sum of twenty dollars for each Volunteer of their respective corps, to be applied to the purchase of accoutrements, and to the necessary arming, outfit and equipment of such Volunteers respectively, for any service that may be required.

3. That suitable ammunition and stores be provided at the expense of the city, to be at the disposal of the Brigadier General or officer for the time being in the command of the said Brigade, at such time or times as the said several corps, or any one or more of them shall be called into service upon the requisition of the Mayor or Sheriff as aforesaid, and shall continue in service under such requisition.

4. That the further sum of $10,000 be appropriated, and remain in special deposit or investment until wanted to be applied by the Mayor or Sheriff, to the supply of provisions and of such other further ammunition and stores as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes for which the services of any such corps shall, as may hereafter at any time or times, be required as aforesaid.

5. No military force shall receive any ammunition stores or supplies under this Ordinance, except when acting under the requisition of the Mayor or Sheriff as aforesaid.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

We are told by a gentleman who left Philadelphia on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, that the riots threatened on Saturday night did not take place. The mob did make some demonstration of their intention to attack Moyamensing prison, but dispersed when they heard of the assembling and approach of the military.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic Democratic meetings of the people, ever held in Pittsburgh, on the 4th day of June, appointed the subscribers a committee to address you upon the approaching elections of President and Vice President of the United States, and Governor of this State. In the performance of this duty, it is gratifying to inform you of the entire unanimity which now pervades and animates the whole democratic party in the United States. The convention which met at Baltimore, on the 27th May, was one of the most numerous and most able delegations of the Democratic party, that ever met upon any similar occasion. After a fair trial of the claims of all the candidates who had been previously prominent for the nomination, the convention, relinquishing all local or personal prepossessions, and alone regarding the stability and success of the party which involves the true prosperity and good government of our common country, unanimously resolved to present to the people, what they had so often demanded, *a new man.* The same patriotic spirit, with equal clearness and unanimity, directed their choice to the nomination of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, for President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. They are now the candidates, and the only candidates for the suffrages of the democratic party; and in view of the high character which these gentleman have acquired, for talents, industry, knowledge of public business, great services, pure democracy, and elevated moral principles, both in private and public life, no one can rationally doubt for a moment of their triumphant election. Mr Polk, our candidate for the Presidency, is now in the 49th year of his age, and has been in the public service more than twenty years, during fourteen of which, he was a leading and distinguished representative in Congress, extensively known throughout the Union as having been a prominent member of that body, and successively, session after session, the able head of the committee of Ways and Means during the Bank panic war upon Gen Jackson and his administration. During all this alarming period when the whole monied aristocracy of the Union, backed by all the powers of British influence, were arrayed to break down the invincible firmness of the hero, and the Statesman, and establish a new Bank of the United States, with all its inevitable corruptions and blasting effects; Mr Polk was distinguished for the able support he gave to the President, in the destruction of that daring institution. Subsequently he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives; always viewed as one of the most honorable and important stations in the government—a post which he filled with distinguished ability, for the four years immediately preceding his voluntarily retirement from Congress. Having voluntary relinquished his seat in that body in 1839, at a time when there was not a whisper of opposition to his re-election in his district, and when the fact was well known, that he would have again been returned to the House if he desired it; he retired expressly for the purpose of making the patriotic effort from which all others shrunk in dismay; to recover and redeem his State from the possession and ascendancy of whiggery and federalism. He entered in that contest, against a whig majority of 20,000, as indicated by the state election of 1837. By his indefatigable industry, toil, and commanding talents in popular discussion, he won one of the most brilliant political victories ever achieved by any man, and it was in reference to this great achievement, that one of the most distinguished Clay advocates of the present day testifies as follows:—"In 1839 JAMES K. POLK, THE ABLEST AND MOST POWERFUL SPEAKERS IN THE SOUTHWEST took the field as the administration (Van Buren) candidate for Governor; and after a canvass of unprecedented vehemence, in which he proved himself an overmatch both in speaking, talent, and in powerful address and popularity, for his opponent, Governor Cameron, he was elected by some 2500 majority!" Horace Greely's life of Judge White.—It may also be here stated, that in his youth he had served with great distinction as a member of the Legislature, of his own state; and soon after his election as Governor he had it at his option to be chosen Senator in Congress, but voluntarily declined, preferring to reinstate his old friend and preceptor (Judge Grundy) in the station in the Senate, from which that great and good man had been unjustly driven, by the instructions of a federal whig Legislature. This incident is here mentioned as a trait of his fine character, which politicians, unfortunately, too frequently care not to imitate.

Though not old enough to hold a seat in Congress, during the last war with England, and although he has not held a seat in the Senate of the United States, yet the important character of his public services in Congress, and as the chief magistrate of his own State, have been such as to make him both extensively and favorably known to nearly all the leading public men of the nation; and he deserves to be much better known than he is, to the great mass of the American people throughout the Union. He has ever been a man of the people, and emphatically one of them. In manners he is familiar, affable and agreeable. He has ever mingled freely with his fellow citizens; his feelings, sympathies and interests are in common with them; and in his commanding abilities, and distinguished moral character, the people of all sections of the Union have the surest guaranties of a faithful and ever watchful public servant.

Gov. Polk has never been *an ambitious man.*—When Cincinnatus, in the 392d year of the Roman republic, received, in his working dress, upon his little farm of five acres, the message of the august Senate, calling him to serve and TO SAVE the commonwealth, HE could not have been more surprised than was our nominee, in his little study-room, at Columbia, upon the receipt of the decision of the Baltimore Convention. Unlike his whig competitor, he has never, in the thirst for office, assumed two faces, one for the north and the other for the south. Looking alone to the straight forward commands of the constitution for his guide, he has never found it necessary to act the demagogue for the sake of political distinction, to throw out promises which he knew at the time it was impossible to perform. Had he ever desired federal office, his intimate connection with the administrations of Gen Jackson and Van Buren, surely afforded ample opportunity for the gratification of such wishes. He never had any such to gratify; but has been content, throughout his brilliant career, to perform hard and severe service, and submit to every degree of sacrifice in support of his party and principles. He has never offended against the spirit or practice of true democracy. He zealously embraced the true republican principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON at his outset in life, and has cherished and defended them from his youth up, and has ever been firm, undeviating and unshaken, in the maintenance of those principles, as well in the season of adversity, as in the season of the prosperity of his party, both in and out of his State. His name is now placed before the democracy of the nation for the Presidency, under circumstances of unanimity and acclamation, which must inevitably result to him and the party in another of those great and decisive political victories which always attends the "long, strong and pull altogether" of the Democracy of the United States.

In presenting the name of Mr Dallas, for the second office of the Government, the Convention has conferred distinction upon our state, and a reward of merit upon Mr Dallas, which few in our union are more entitled to receive than he is. His past services in the cause of the Democracy, and the dearest interests of his State, are too well known to require enumeration, and the distinguished ability with which he has hitherto discharged the various public trusts which he has held under the General Government, render him eminently suited for the place to which he is nominated: The following prophetic and well-deserved tribute is contained in a biographical sketch of Mr. Dallas, published in the Democratic Review for February, 1841, and may be appropriately introduced into this address, not only to show the prompt fulfilment of the prediction of the writer, but also to show his previous opinion of the ability and high character of the individual now selected by the democracy for the Vice Presidency:

"To the confidence reposed in him, founded in his adherence, from earliest youth, to the accepted doctrines of the Republican party on every great national question, he adds a brilliancy of genius, a spotless personal life, and qualities so calculated to win the affection and regard of all with whom he is called into association, that his native State, placing him as she does in the highest class of her favorite sons, will scarcely consent that the riper years of his life shall be withdrawn altogether from her service, and that of the people of the United States. Adorning and filling, as he would with distinction, the most exalted office that his fellow-citizens can bestow, their hope is certainly as general as it is reasonable and just, that none of the accidents which hang upon all human footsteps may withhold him from the honorable discharge of these public trusts which are conferred, by the willing suffrages of a free people, upon those among them who have been found to be the most deserving.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—We congratulate you upon the unbounded approbation with which the foregoing nominations for President and Vice President have been received by the Democracy throughout every state of the Union. ANDREW JACKSON has promptly avowed his hearty concurrence; and the stamp of his approbation is a sufficient passport to the hearts of his friends. But one spirit now animates the whole. Every sectional feeling is laid aside, and every personal aspiration of those who were rivals is now offered up as one common sacrifice at the altar of our country's good.

The time-honored chief of the Hermitage, thus writes in a letter of the 15th June, to the Murfreesburg Committee:

"Never, gentlemen, had we more reason to felicitate ourselves upon the auspicious prospect which now summons the old republicans to the field. Instead of disorder and confusion, produced by differences of opinion respecting the relative claims of the distinguished individuals who were balloted for at the convention, what do we witness? Unanimity without a parallel. Rising above all selfish feeling, those individuals themselves, nobly withdrew their names from the list of candidates, and united in the nomination of Messrs. Polk and Dallas, two gentlemen thoroughly known as having the highest qualifications of character and talent, and possessing in an eminent degree the confidence of their fellow citizens."

That great Statesman, Mr. Van Buren, in his reply to the ratification meeting of New York, gives the support and influence of his opinion to the nomination in the following words:

"I have known Messrs Polk and Dallas long and intimately. I have had frequent opportunities for personal observation of their conduct in the discharge of high and responsible public duties. The latter has, by my appointment, represented the country abroad, with credit and usefulness. They are both gentlemen possessed of high character, of unquestioned and unquestionable patriotism and integrity; able to discharge the duties of the stations for which they have been respectfully nominated with advantage to the country and honor to themselves. Concurring with them in the main in the political principles by which their public lives have been hitherto distinguished, I am sincerely desirous for their success.

"Our expectations as to the course Gen Cass would pursue in reference to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention have been fully realized.

"A large meeting was held at Detroit, to respond to the proceedings of the National Convention. After the adoption of the resolutions, 'the chairman,' says the Free Press, 'announced to the meeting the presence of Gen. Lewis Cass. On this announcement, three hearty cheers for Cass brought the war-worn veteran to the rostrum.'

"Gen Cass said he had come here this evening to take part in the proceedings, to express his hearty concurrence in the nomination made by the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and to announce his determination faithfully to support it. He said the crisis through which the Democratic party had just passed had served but the better to prove the integrity of its principles, and the internal strength of its cause. After many differences of opinion, differences however about men, and not about measures, the choice of the convention had unanimously fallen upon a man irreproachable in private life, and who, in various public stations, had given proof of great firmness and ability, of incorruptible integrity, and of a sincere devotion to those principles, which the Democratic party deem essential to the prosperity of our country, and the perpetuation of her free institutions. I know him well said Gen Cass, and I know he will fulfil the expectations of his friends, and fully justify the confidence of the party. Nothing now is wanting to ensure success, but united exertion, *and that we must, and will have.* Let us put behind us the divisions and preferences of the past, and join in one common effort, to promote the triumph of our cause. Victory is in our power, and let us attain it. Let every one feel and fulfil his duty. I am persuaded that such will be the general sentiment and action of the party, that I confidently predict that James K Polk will be the next President of the United States—and if he is, I know he will follow in the foot-steps of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, and of Jackson."

The People also are everywhere enthusiastically responding in numerous public meetings. In the city of New York upwards of 25,000 citizens are said to have been present at the great ratification meeting; and so throughout the Union wherever notices for meetings have been given, the democracy by thousands have assembled at the shortest notice, to roll onward the thunder of their satisfaction with the nominations and assert their determination triumphantly to sustain them at the polls.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—We have thus briefly placed before you the characters and prospects of the two individuals, nominated by our party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. An election for the chief magistrate of our own State not less important to the prospects of our party, and the best interests of our State, will be previously decided. On the second Tuesday of October, a Governor of Pennsylvania for three years is to be chosen, Henry A Muhlenberg, of Berks, has been selected by the Democratic State Convention, to succeed the present able incumbent, whose term of office is about to expire. The public life and services of Mr Muhlenberg have long been well known to the people of this commonwealth. As a member of Congress, for many years, he always stood up firmly for the interests of his native State and gave to the administration of Andrew Jackson a warm and efficient support. Pennsylvania has ever found him true to her interests. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of 1833, where he nobly defended the Tariff, and advocated the raising "*such a revenue by imports as may be necessary to supply the wants of the government upon such articles as require* PROTECTION, AND THE PROTEC[illegible] WHICH WILL ENCOURAGE OUR AGRICULTU[illegible]RESTS, AND OUR DOMESTIC INDUSTRY GEN[illegible]," while Henry Clay, that prince of political hypocrites in the other House, was surrendering protection by passing the compromise bill! Mr Muhlenberg is also well known for the decided stand which he has always maintained in opposition to a United States Bank. He is also familiar with the political history and institutions of our State, and, if elected, (of which no well informed man can entertain a doubt) his administration will be characterized by rigid and frugal expenditures, and fidelity to the true interests of the people. In private life he is not excelled by any citizen of the State in point of ability, integrity and sterling democracy. He is even above the power of the envenomed shafts of party rancor—proof against calumny and abuse. His character is favorably familiar to the people in all respects. His strong mind, and intimate acquaintance with the wants and resources of our State, combine to fit him eminently for the office of Governor.

Let us then, fellow citizens of Allegheny County, with one voice join in the general rally for Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg. Let it be the spontaneous movement of the people by which they will win back the days of Jefferson, when the true principles of republican government were understood. By the election of Polk Dallas and Muhlenberg, we can alone hope to secure a return to those landmarks presented by Mr Jefferson in his second annual message. "To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprizes; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and for the nurture of men, *and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances;* to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts; expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practice with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burthens; *to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional power,* and cherish the federal union, as the only ark of safety; these fellow-citizens are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings." And can there be any doubt of the success of the party in re-establishing these honored principles, in the present contest? No intelligent observer of the signs of the political horizon, will discover any reason to despair of the Republic. East and West, North and South, the eye is greeted with one universal movement in favor of the democratic nomination. It is a movement too of the right kind; comprising the real people—the laboring and productive classes—the sturdy farmers and mechanics—men who are not politicians by trade or habit; who cannot be influenced by the bribes of a United States Bank, or the siren solicitations of British whig 200 million stock-mongers—men who neither expect nor ask for special privileges nor peculiar advantages from charters and monopolies, but who are content with the equal rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor. These are the men who compose the true democracy of our country, and are now rushing as an army with banners to the rescue.

In that army we wish to behold the Democracy of Allegheny County, every man of them at his post. Our opponents have the command of money, and they are preparing to use it unsparingly. The hopes of the British Banks, and stock jobbers in England, and their connexions among the whigs of our own country, for a Bank of the United States, and for a share of the great 200 million debt, with which they would saddle the General Government, rest alone for success upon the election of Henry Clay. No sums of money necessary to attain the object, will be spared; and judging from appearances, heavy sums are already placed at the disposal of the Clay Club in this County, for the accomplishment of that design. But what can all this, avail, if you are true to yourselves? The whig frauds of 1840 may be repeated, but we mistake much if they can seduce or deceive the unpurchasable integrity of the Democratic voters of Allegheny County. Arouse yourselves, therefore, in time to resist a desperate onset, and let us stand to our arms with the undismayed firmness of voters, and let every voter do his duty. Remember that the whole Democracy is united, and never yet was the united party beaten. With such a spirit to animate us, we can confidently promise a glorious victory in the election of POLK, DALLAS, and MUHLENBERG.

JOHN B. BUTLER,
WILSON McCANDLESS,
ROBT. H. PATTERSON,
HENRY C. MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM H. SMITH,
ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
P. McKENNA,
J. C. McCULLY,
THOS. FARLEY,
Committee.

july 17.

LETTER FROM COL. POLK ON THE TARIFF.—We publish the subjoined letter once more. Read it and pass it round. It nails the slanders of federalism to the counter, and shows the Col. P. is in favor of affording a fair protection *to all the great interests of the country.*

MR. POLK'S LETTER.

COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE,
June 19, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the Tariff, and among others, yours of the 30th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

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 have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection *merely,* and not for revenue.

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1828. I voted for the act of 1832 which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December, 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the impositions of the duties which it proposes. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise bill, for which I voted.

To my judgment, it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation. I heartily approve the resolutions upon this subject, passed by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore.

I am with great respect,
Dear sir, your ob't serv't,
JAMES K POLK.

J. K. Kane, Esq., Philadelphia.

Cannon, Shot and Shells.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
JULY 12, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received in this Bureau until 3 o'clock P M of Monday, the 19th August next, for furnishing and delivering, in the proportions and at the places herein named, the following number and description of cannon, shot and shells for the naval service of the United States, viz:

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

4 eight-inch chambered guns, of about 10,000 pounds each
400 eight-inch solid Shot
300 eight-inch Shells, and
200 stands of grape Shot for eight inch guns
(To be concluded in one contract.)

At Sacketts Harbor, New York.

10 eight-inch chambered Guns, of about 63 cwt each
25 thirty-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 42 cwt each

At Buffalo, New York.

10 eight-inch chambered Guns, of about 63 cwt each
20 thirt-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 42 cwt each

At Erie, Pennsylvania.

10 eight-inch chambered Guns, of about 63 cwt each
25 thirty-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 42 cwt each.

(Ordnance on the Northern lakes to be included in one contract.)

At Navy Yard near New York

26 thirty-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 42 cwt each
20 thirty-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 27 cwt each
(To be included in one contract)

At Navy Yard at Gosport, Virginia.

42 thirty two-pounder chambered Guns, of about 42 cwt each
50 thirty-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 27 cwt each
(To be included in one contract)

At Navy Yard near Boston.

1,200 eight-inch Shells
At the Navy Yard near New York.
1,200 eight-inch Shells, and
700 nine-pounder solid Shot
At Navy Yard near Gosport Va.
1,200 eight-inch Shells, and
800 nine-pounder solid Shot
(To be included in one contract.)

All the aforesaid guns, shot and shells to conform to drawings to be given by the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and are to be subject to such proofs, tests and inspections near the foundry at which they are made, and such further inspections at the places of delivery, as may be directed by the Chief of the Bureau, and to stand such proof, tests and inspections as will be entirely to his satisfaction; should one-fourth of the number fail in any particular, at any one inspection, the whole lot offered shall be rejected, or such further tests be applied as may be deemed necessary; and all to be delivered by the first day of December, 1844.

The contractor to provide an appropriate site for proving the guns.

The proposals must distinctly state the rate per ton (of 2,240 pounds) for the guns, and the rate per pound for the shot and shells, deliverable as above, free of charges; must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Cannon on the Northern lakes," "at New York," &c., as the case may be.

Bonds, with two approved sureties in one half the amount of contract, will be required, to be entered into within fifteen days after the time limited for receiving bids; and ten per cent. of the amount of all bills will be retained as collateral security for the faithful performance of the contract, which will be paid only on the satisfactory completion of it; and ninety per cent, of all deliveries made will be paid on all bills properly authenticated, according to the provisions of the contract, within thirty days after their presentation to the Navy Agent.

Drawings of the guns and shells will be furnished the successful bidders by the Bureau, and they must be cast and finished to conform to them in every particular. The whole of the guns to be turned, and the surfaces dressed off and finished perfectly smooth, and to be cast of the best gun metal; no hot blast metal to be used; and the shot to be cast in sand moulds.

july 17-3tw1

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 15th, 1844. Persons calling for letters, whose names are on this list, will please say they are advertised.

A

Aikman J B
Achison Miss Caroline
Alden Mrs Priscilla D
Allingham John 2
Albro Gustavus
Anderson James
Anderson Mrs Wm
Anderson Temperance
Ballentine Nathaniel
Ball Wm W
Bayliss John
Bailey Harriett
Bates Richard
Barndollar John
Beates Chas
Bartholamew Nelson
Barry Wm
Barry Mrs Harriett N
Bayard Mrs Mary E
Bell Mis Mercer
Bell John
Beck Wm
Berisford James H
Bellett Thos
Belly Thos
Bennett Saml
Beale Chas
Brown George W
Brown Helena
Brown Miss Margt
Brown D M
Brown Adam M
Breneman John M
Brennan James
Bradford J C
Bradley Edwd
Brush Mr

Carter James
Carothers Thos P
Curst Joseph
Cunaghan James
Carpenter John H
Carpenter Joshua G
Carlisle James
Carnaghan Archd
Campbell Wm A
Campbell Duncan
Campbell John
Colwell Wilson
Caldwell Alex
Chester Joseph
Chisnall Henry
Clark Rev Dorus
Claridge Cyrus
Clark C H 2
Clark Albert H
Crawley Patrick
Crawford Mrs Charlotte

David Alexr
Davis Mrs Susanna
Davis Daniel
Davis John
Davis J H
Dean Richard
Dery James
Dealley James
Dennison James
Donnelly Chas B
Drake Jacob
Dryden George L
Duncan John

Eckert Wm
Edmons John
Evans Wm
Evans Margaret

Farley T
Ferree Miss Margaret
Fleming Henry
Fleming Thomas
Fleming William D
Fleming Greenwood
Finley William
Flinn John
Follard Thomas
Foreman G D
Frazier Joshua

Gerrard John
Gallagher Edward
Gallagher Cornelius
Gallagher Miss Jane
Garst Joseph
Gardner Andrew
Gardner George
Gabel John
Gambell John W
Garmen John
Gould Israel
Goddard Abraham
Grace William M

Hamilton Robert
Hamilton Charles
Hall John
Hallam John
Hallock W A 2
Hackett Owen
Hagerman Miss Eliza J
Harden Henry L
Harper Hugh
Harris T H
Harris Abraham
Hurtis B F
Hunnington Henry
Harley Alexander
Harpham Hugh
Hartman Miss Sarah
Hiner Joseph
Holmes James R
Holmes Eleanor
Horner John
Houenstein Mrs Mary
Hulbend Charles
Hughes James

Ingram Miss Ellen

James John
Jacobs John M
Jacob David
Jamison S S
Johnson Sam'l
Johnson Wm
Jones David J B
Jones Wm

Ketchum Isaish 2
Kennedy James
Kerr James J
King Martin
Kibler Jacob
Knox John
Knox & M'Keo

Lacock Hamilton
Lerake Henry
Le Barron Theodore
Lemon Rebecca
Leeper B G
Leaser Daniel
Libhart Jacob Capt 2
List George
Lincoln Daniel J
Lowell Alexander
Lowroy John 2

Mazarie James
Mackey Thomas
Marshall Hugh

Anderson Mrs Harriett
Andrews Wm
Armstrong John D
Armstrong Miss Elizabeth
Ashmead Saml
Aspy Miss Mary Ann
Atkinson Jas
Atwell John

B

Beverly Chas F
Berry Miss Hannah
Beihl Jacob
Benty Mr
Blanchard Harvey
Blackford Alexr
Blackburn M
Blackadine Geo
Black Miss Jane
Black Joseph
Black Saml
Black Mr J E
Blair James
Blair James E
Bowman Mrs Julia A
Bonnie Perian
Bowers Mrs Elizabeth
Bingham P H
Boyle Wm
Brindle Peter
Bradley Geo
Briscoe Edwd H
Bridder Wm
Buch John
Buckley Mrs Bridget
Burrys Harrison
Bortlewerk Amos B
Burns John

C

Clark Saml
Clark Thos S
Clark Constant H
Clark Robt W
Clinton Joseph
Cpyher Miss Amanda
Cooper John W
Collins Timothy
Coukson Joseph
Coffin Simon C
Coon R M
Course Miss Rebecca
Connell Robt A J 2
Conwell Arthur
Corington John
Copelan Danl
Crawford John
Cromer Jacob
Cruster Wm
Cupples James
Cuthbert Mr

D

Donaldson Alexr C
Douglass & English
Donovan Dennis
Donlan Stephen
Donnelly Hugh
Dooley Wm
Dougherty Wm
Douthett Joseph
Donaven Robt
Dunn James
Dunn Mrs Maria E
Dunkey John

E

Evans Ellis
Ewan Isaac
Eves W P

F

Foley Mrs Clara
Ford Samuel
Fornig Jacob
Ford Mrs Ann
Ford G E
Fritchman John
Frew Aron
Frew Miss Adaline B
Franklin Miss Sarah
Fuller William R

G

Gibson Adams
Gibson George
Gilkison James
Gill Wm
Ginter John
Gilmore Miss Mary Ann
Gilmore John
Glass & Foster
Glenn James B
Grevns Cartwright
Graham John
Gwynne J S

H

Hartley Mrs Maria
Harkins John
Hays Adam M D
Hasson Samuel
Havens Joseph
Hiere Mr
Horn Miss Mary C
Herbert John Rev
Hemingray Reuben
Helman Miss Elizabeth
Hedrick M S Capt
Henry Milton
Henderson W S
Hinley Catharine
Hill John
Hindman Miss Nancy
Hope James
Hughes Miss Margaret
Huston Mrs Eliza
Harr Miss Margaret
Hunter John
Hunter & Warner & Co

I

Irwin Geo S

J

Jones I N 2
Jones Seth C
Jones James
Jones Mr S
Jones Owen 3
Jones Samuel
Jones Solomon
Jones Mrs Margaret

K

Kiegar Miss Ann M
Knoll John
Kimball J A 2
Kramer Wm
Kooney Peter B
Kretzer Mrs Charlotte
Kyle Messrs S & C

L

Luding John
Lookhart Isaac
Lynch John
Lous James
Lynch Francis
Long Thomas M
Lynski Michael
Lyon John
Long Martin
Lusk Hugh
Lupton Elizabeth

M

Mynahere Miss Eliza
Molson Robert 2
Moreland Samuel

Martin Samuel
Magee Charlotte
Mariams Mrs
Meegan Miss Catharine
Myre John
Minch William
Mercer William
Minto John
Mitchell Miss M A
Mitchell Thomas
Miller John B
Miller Mrs Mary J
Miller John R

Mc

M'Adams Samuel
M'Carty James
M'Clure James
M'Clane James
M'Cann Robert
M'Clughey Hugh
M'Cluskey Alice
M'Candless David
M'Candless Alex.
M'Clure J T
M'Clintreth J A
M'Closkey Miss Mary
M'Clure Jas H
M'Clure Alex.
M'Cartney W G
M'Candless Mrs Rebecca
M'Cabe Bernard
M'Cormick Henry
M'Glashaw Charles
M'Farland Claudius
M'Farland Robert
M'Queanam Miss Mary
M'Kee Lewis
M'Kelby Samuel
M'Kenna Bernard
M'Kenna James
M'Kinney Daniel
M'Keever Martha
M'Kellip Robert C
M'Kinnis Samuel
M'Kee David
M'Laughlin Martha

Mowton Miss Matilda Ann
Newton & Harris

O'Donovan Catharine
O'Bryan Thos
O'Donnel Patrick

Paul Miss Mary B
Paintas Parker
Patrick Arabella
Paul Rev Alfred
Patton Wm A
Patton John
Pennall James
Peters Charles
Peoples George

Queen Margaret

Ramsey Tinsh E
Ray Mrs Emely
Reed Miss Amelia
Reed Wm
Reily Edward
Rees George L
Richards C W
Rohen David
Reiles Rev Mr
Ritter Abraham

Samuel Edward
Savage Robert
Schaffer John
Scott John W
Seymour Sylvester
Shanks John
Shaw Wm
Shanefelt John
Shafer Lewis
Shank George P
Shadrack Wm Rev
Shaw Wm B
Shaffer John S
Shode Sidney G
Sroades John Capt
Shunk Mrs Rebecca
Shore Wm
Smithers David 2
Smart Jacob W
Slicer James
Sawin Albert
Swisbelm J

Tailor Elizabeth Miss
Taylor John 2
Taylor Miss Margaret
Taylor John H
Taylor Henry H 3
Thompson Ruth
Thompson George
Thompson Joseph A
Thompson Mrs S A E

Updegraff Mrs Ruchel

Varner Thomas
Vansciver Wm

Walker John
Walker Mr E W
Walker Jose G
Wallace M Sergeant
Wallace Miss P E
Wallace Peter
Watkins Thos C
Walters Miss Anne
Ward Patrick
Watt James
Waters Miss Geeline
Wald Miss Elizabeth
Watson Robert
Wats Francis
Wirts Elizabeth
Wells S J
Westerman J & W
Wells Jessee
Wear Parson
West Wm Z C
White David
White Richard
White Miss Louisa

Morris Veron
Mowrey Thomas
Morris T K
Morris Isaac
Moyers Samuel
Molts Samuel M
Morton George
Morrison Mrs Sarah
Munday H S
Murphey Ellis E W
Murry Miss Sarah
Murry Mrs Sarah

M'Coy Charles
M'Cord S M
M'Curdy Mrs Sarah
M'Lernut Eden
M'Cormell Henry
M'Corkle I. J
M'Coy Wm
M'Cord James
M'Donnell James
M'Dowel John
M'Clelland John
M'Clelland Wm
M'Gill John 2
M'Glee James
M'Gowen Alex
M'Grath Hugh
M'Gaffick John
M'Gill Henry B
M'Clain George
M'Laughlin John T
M'Laughlin John
M'Lean Jehu
M'Pherson Jos
M'Shane James
M'Roberts Miss Jane
M'Masters Samuel
M'Kelly James
M'Sweeny John F
M'Maghen Miss Jane
M'Willens Charles
M'Manus Joseph

N

Nabe W G

O

C'Neal & Fleming 2
Orr Miss Isabella
Otis W A

P

Philips John
Philips James
Philips E
Pierce And
Platt Mrs Mary
Pickham A K
Preitt Robert
Preston James

Q

R

Root Mr
Roberts Robert
Roberts David
Robb Joseph
Robbins John A 2
Rogers Samuel
Rogers Isaac
Rogers Wm H
Robinson Samuel
Robinson J D 2

S

Sias Enos
Sias Samuel
Sias Nathaniel
Small James H
Smith Wm
Smith John
Smith Wm M
Smith Mrs Jane
Smith Mrs Sarah
Summers John
Snodgrass John
Speyer Albert
Stafford F W
Stevenson Alexander
Stewart Wm M
Stewart Alexander
Strope Mrs Cinthia
Suteliff John
Swords Richard
Swan Charles
Swift T

T

Therber Mrs Ellen
Tiernon B
Tesh Adam
Trimblo James
Trayner James
Townsend Miss Harriet
Townsend Wm
Tobin Michael

U

Upella Francis

V

Van Fossen Thomas
Vansice Wm

W

Wheeler Amos
Whitemore Miss Amanda
Williams Miss Elizabeth C
Williams Wm W
Williams Thomas
Williams John
Wilson Mrs Maria
Wilson James
Wilson John
Wilson James R
Wislar Lemuel
Williamson Miss Mary
Wickley Gawood
Winder James 2
Wolf Henry
Woodburne John
Woolton James T
Woodward Capt I C
Woods Catharine Mrs
Worcester Henry
Wright Mr
Wright G R

Y

Young Jackson

Secretary Mechanics' Lodge. No 9 I O O F 2.—No 9 Western Lodge I O O F. No 9 Wm Tell Lodge I O O F.

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