Court on a charge of high treason. The principal witness against him was Mr. Wm. H. Everly. Mr. Everly testified that in a conversation with Mr. S in the street, on Monday last, he heard him say that "they (meaning the rioters,) if the military had not been withdrawn they would have fired them"—that "they would have fired brimstone at them." Mr. Springer was held to bail for a further hearing, on Saturday next, to give him an opportunity of proving his innocence and showing that Mr. Everly is mistaken by proving an alibi.

The Philadelphia Chronicle, speaking of the testimony taken at the examination, says:—

"Several of the witnesses were very unwilling ones, and were of that class from whom the Commonwealth should receive better conduct. Strange to say, they knew nothing; and yet they were present at the time, from the first gathering in front of the church, on Friday night, up to the withdrawal of the military on Monday. Several of these witnesses were thought, from their position, to be cognizant, not only of what was going forward by the mob, but who were the ringleaders and principal actors. Yet, they come before the court, and know nothing. The authorities, however, are determined to sift the matter to the bottom—to ferret out the principals, and to deal that punishment they so richly merit. The Attorney General has, thus far, did all man could do; and he intends, we are pleased to say, continuing in his work so well begun. The testimony of witnesses, published in one paper on Saturday, in direct opposition to his will, and the expressed wish of the court, interfered somewhat with his plans, in preventing the attendance of witnesses. Not many good citizens did go forward, and state what they knew—and their evidence is in strong contrast with some others. They show conclusively, and beyond doubt, "how the fool rout began." They show the dangerous position of the citizen soldiery—the insults they received on Saturday night—the taunts and jeers with which they were met, and the commendable forbearance exhibited by officers and men."

The Daily Morning Post.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 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, Pinc,
JOHN ANDEREGG, Pitt,
JAMES WHITTAKER, Mifflin,
STEPHEN WOODS, Robinson,

Commissioner,

WILLIAM EWING, Robinson.

Auditor,

EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

THE WHIGS AND THE TARIFF.—The whigs of this county have determined to conduct this contest on borrowed capital," and you would think from their movements that they had any thing else in view than the election of Clay; knowing that his treachery to the Tariff, his rabid Bankism, and his malignant hostility to Pittsburgh, cannot but render him obnoxious to the people, they prudently leave him in the back ground, and try to fight the battle on false issues.

There is now on the corners a hand bill for the call of a meeting of the Clay Club, in which the two prominent lines are "Tariff" and "Tippecanoe Hall," of course it is intended to create the impression that there is to be a meeting of the friends of the "Tariff" at "Tippecanoe Hall." As you go nearer to the Bill you see the cloven foot sticking out in the form of CLAY's name, printed in small letters—covering perhaps one-fifth part of the space occupied by the word "Tariff." Thus they seek to use for their advantage, the Tariff, saved *by Democratic votes*, from Mr. Speaker WHITE, who sought to kill the Bill," after CLAY had absconded to Ashland, for fear of having to help the Speaker WHITE and his other friends to murder the Tariff.

Then they try to humbug the people further by holding their meetings in "Tippecanoe Hall" Not satisfied with sacrificing Gen. HARRISON to their unhallowed lust for power, they have the heartlessness to use his name and fame, now that he is dead, to aid in raising a man who had treated him, as he himself has said, with the "blackest ingratitude."

But the most impudent thing in this bill is, the invitation to the "friends of the Tariff" to meet to help CLAY along. Now, what on earth can the true friends of a Tariff have to do at a CLAY meeting, except it would be to offer a resolution denouncing CLAY for deserting his party just as the Tariff question was coming up, or to hold up ADAMS, WHITE, OWSLEY, and the other whigs who tried to "kill the Bill," to the deserved contempt of their insulted constituents?

These miserable machinations of the whigs, however, are the natural result of the depressed and dejected condition. It was not thus in 1840. It was not necessary then, to print their handbills so as to *conceal*, as far as possible the names of those they sought to elevate. Then the name of HARRISON was paraded as the largest feature of the Bill—they met in a Hall named in honor of the principal achievement of his life—nay, more, when it became necessary to reorganize the party with some name which they could unite under, they chose that of HARRISON Democrats. But now, how sadly the face of things is changed. They know their candidate is odious, and they dare not carry his name boldly aloft—their Club is formed to advance his interests, and yet they *dare not* announce that they meet in "Clay Club Hall."

The whigs hope, by this poor device, and the unworthy fraud of carrying round papers for the signatures of friends of the Tariff, which are afterwards appended to handbills, to add strength to their party. But their tricks and deceptions will succeed only in deceiving unwary men for a while, and the shifty, sneaking manner of electioneering will tell upon them with a force that will sweep them from the field, with disastrous defeat.

CLAY'S TEARS.—The friends of CLAY say that when the death of CILLEY was announced, he wept. But let no one suppose that the author of the challenge was touched by the thought of the bereaved widow and fatherless children, thus cruelly murdered. *His tears were for the murderer.* He trembled for himself, who he knew would be despised and avoided by all who loathed contact with such a man—and his compassion found vent in tears. Who can deny that Mr CLAY is of kind and gentle nature. We do not hear that he was thus moved at the story of the fate of Mrs CILLEY and her orphans. She, it is said, died in an insane house, while her children eat the bitter bread of destitution.

☞ We have been absolutely astounded at the cruel and covert manner in which the Gazette attacks his co-laborer of the AMERICAN in his article about Col POLK's ancestors. In the forlorn and bruised condition of the editor of the Gazette, this charge against Col POLK was the "sovereignest thing on earth." He wanted to abuse Col POLK—because he had abused CLAY, and he wished to do something as a set off—and here, by the mere force of good luck, he thinks he has an opportunity to commend himself to the whigs, and to give an insidious and deadly thrust at his co-temporary of the American. On the 21st day of February, 1843, the editor of the Gazette published an *official* and SOLEMN act declaring certain men, and among others one JOHN BIDDLE, to be guilty of "*High Treason*"—and now with refined cruelty he launches abuse against the democrats on the mere *unproved allegation* that they are supporting the "grandson of a tory." How he cuts into the flesh of those whigs of this county whose organ the American is, when he pretends to taunt the democrats with supporting the "grandson of a tory"—who does not see that his arrows glance harmless from the democratic array and strike deep into those who the Gazette has published as having a nearer connection with treason? Who does not understand that these denunciations of the Gazette must reach persons who, by its own showing, may be supporting the "*son* of a traitor," before they can harm men, who even if its charges are true, are only sustaining the "*grandson* of a tory," and are of course one remove further from danger?

We always believed the editor of the Gazette was heartless and mercenary—but this serpent-like assault on a co-laborer strikes us with unaffected wonder.

☞ In noticing our article in relation to the shouts for "King William and Harry Clay," that were heard in our streets on Friday evening, the editor of the Gazette says:

"As to the fact itself, we know nothing except what the editor tells us. It may be true, and it may not be. We did not hear the cry, and we have met no individual who did."

We are sorry to think that in the above paragraph the editor has deliberately uttered a falsehood, for we cannot imagine how any one could live in the city for four days without learning the fact from some person who heard the shouts. That those shouts were uttered can be authenticated by hundreds of whigs and democrats, and we believe the editor of the Gazette was well aware of it long before he saw it noticed in the Post. But he was afraid to notice it least some of those who were guilty might take offence, and rather than offend *them* he is willing that the balance of the community shall regard him as a deliberate falsifier of facts. It is a singular choice, but all will admit that it is quite consistent with the general course of the editor of the Gazette since he became acquainted with the fifteen whigs.

As to the charge that our article was an appeal to the "feelings, religious and political, engendered in a foreign country in order to injure Mr Clay," we will briefly say that it is false. In our article we distinctly disavowed any such intention; we do so again. We believe that many of the whig party would regard the prevalence of the principles of the Orange Oath in our country with as much abhorrence as we do, and altho' it might be pleasing to such as the editor of the Gazette to hear shouts for "King William and Henry Clay" upon our streets, yet we feel certain that a majority of the whig party would strongly condemn all such attempts to revive in our country the faction battle cries that have caused so much bad feeling and bloodshed in Ireland. We had no political object in view when we condemned the proceedings of Friday evening; our sole intention was to denounce conduct which if persevered in might lead to fearful scenes of outrage. The article of the Gazette shows that it views the matter in a different light, and thinks that those who uttered the shouts (if any were uttered) merely permitted their "foreign prejudices to get the better of their judgment and discretion." We hope they will be more *discreet* the next time and only shout for Clay and Frelinghuysen—it will be sufficient for them to toss King William.'

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—What was the matter with our coon cotemporaries yesterday, that they had not their usual amount of crowing for the "glorious whig victory" in Louisiana? The Gazette was solemn and silent, and the donkey of the American very prudently kept his poney in the stable. We are under the impression that the sagacious organs of whiggery have discovered by this time that in claiming the result in Louisiana as a whig victory, they have made Judies 'of themselves, and they have now neither the courage nor honesty to correct their former misrepresentations From the returns which *we* publish this morning, the public will learn that the democrats will have a majority in the Senate, a majority in the House of Representatives, and a majority in the Convention. This is what the returns indicate, but before sufficient were received to justify an opinion as to the result, the coons were making the hills resound with the shouts of victory! They are welcome to many such victories, and we hope most sincerely that they "may get them." The Bee, the leading whig organ, admits that the democrats have a majority of one in the Senate, but by *estimating* a number of districts not heard from, it figures out a majority of *two* for the whigs in the House. This is all they hope for under the most favorable results in the districts to come in; it is the extent of their estimates, and every body knows how far short whig estimates fall of actual results. The people's thunder is beginning to be heard—the first clap comes from Louisiana, and loud peals will soon roll from other quarters.

☞ The "Harry of the West" wants to know how much we will contribute towards defraying the expense of printing electioneering documents for the whigs.—Is it possible, that the whigs are already beginning to repudiate their contracts, and compel men to work for them, and then apply to the democrats for aid, as they had to do in the case of the Tippecanoe dinner? It must be so, or why would the editor of the "Harry" ask us to contribute towards defraying the expenses of his printing.

But perhaps this is merely a hint of the publisher to the squatters to pay up. If it is, we applaud him for his forethought. Remember the Tippecanoe dinner, Mr. Cook, and don't let them defraud you, as they did Major Irons, out of your just dues. Poke the hints at them, and make them pay up *before* the election.—Don't wait until after that event, or it may be hard for you to find many of the "birds of passage" that are now fluttering round the federal rookery.

☞ The editor of the Gazette made a desperate effort yesterday, to reply to some of the charges made against Mr. Clay in the democratic Address, published in our paper of Wednesday, but he failed most woefully in everything but to expose the weakness of the cause which he is now supporting, per contract.

In noticing the remarks of the address on Clay's Compromise, the editor says:—

"The committee who sign this address knew that Mr. Clay only supported the Compromise Bill to save protection from destruction."

The public will remember that the same editor who now says that Mr. Clay saved protection from destruction by supporting the Compromise Bill, declared but a short time since, that in supporting the very same measure, he (Mr. CLAY) "THROTTLED THE TARIFF."

What an exhibition is here made of political honesty! If the editor speaks the truth now, it is evident that he slandered Mr. Clay when he charged him with having 'throttled the Tariff,' and of course the man is not entitled to any credit for veracity. Will the editor inform the public which of his statements he wishes them to believe: the one charging Clay with throttling the Tariff, by supporting the Compromise Bill, or the one saying that he saved protection from destruction by supporting the same measure? One of them must be false, and we would like to know which of his assertions the editor intends to stick to.

☞ The N. Y. Tribune is brim full of wrath and indignation because a democratic speaker has assailed CLAY for the part he took in the sacrifice of Cilley. The Tribune admits that Cilley had no quarrel with Mr. Graves—that he repeatedly, both by mouth and pen, assured Mr. G. that he meant "no disrespect to him." It admits, too, that CLAY wrote the challenge to Cilloy for Graves—and it publishes that paper. The Tribune further states that Mr. CLAY *shed tears* when he met Graves after the duel—and that if Mr. CLAY pronounced the affair a "nine day's bubble," it was to "alleviate the mental agony and horror of Graves." Yet after putting forth all these things, the N. Y. Tribune would make light of this business and insists that it is wrong to accuse Clay of a culpable connection with this duel! A man was *killed without any provocation*, under circumstances that gave those who caused his death "*mental horror and agony*," yet it is "mean" and "atrocious" to speak harshly of it! The editor of the N. Y. Tribune should hide his head in shame after such an attempt to defend one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in this country.

SUICIDE.—A woman named Mary Riggs, swallowed two ounces of arsenic at Cincinnati, on Friday night last, in consequence of having been abandoned by her paramour, with whom she had been living for 5 years, which caused her death in a short time after.

From the N O Republican, July 8.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Since our last, we have received returns from several parishes. The result indicates that Mr Labranche is defeated. We have, however, beyond all doubt elected Messrs Slidell, Dawson and Morse, to the next Congress We are also of the opinion that the democratic party will have a handsome majority in the State Senate, the House of Representatives, and the convention.

In West Feliciana, Messrs. Howell and Marks have been elected to the legislature—both democrats — The democratic members for the convention are also elected.

In East Feliciana, Col Flunker (dem.) and Dr Perkins (whig) have been elected to the legislature; and T W Scott and A M Dunn, both democrats, to the convention.

In East and West Baton Rouge, T W Chinn and J Labaun (whigs) have been elected to the convention. For the legislature, Walsh (dem.) has a majority.

In West Baton Rouge J McCaleb (dem.) has been elected. For the House, S M D Clark, (whig.) For the convention, J Herbet (dem).

In East Baton Rouge, the entire democrat ticket is elected by a large majority.

In Assumption and St James, the whig ticket has been elected.

In Caddo, Morse, (dem.) for Congress, has 155.—Bordelon (whig) 185. The remainder of the whig ticket has been elected.

In Nathitoches, Morse 489; Bordelon 478. Col Brazil, for convention, (dem.) elected by sixty-five majority. Taylor, (dem.) representative is also elected.

In Rapide, Morse 488. Bordelon 328. The whole democratic ticket is elected.

In Clairborne, Morse's majority is 189.

In Sabine, the whole democratic ticket is elected. Vote not given.

Morse leads Bordelon in for parishes 321; add the democratic majorities in Sabine and Catahoula, and Morse's election is rendered certain.

In Avoyelles, Dawson, (dem.) for Congress, 374; Bernard (whig) 196. The whole democratic ticket elected.

Madison has elected a whig senator, and a whig representative, and two democrats to the convention.

Concordia has elected the whole whig ticket.

From the N Y Courier, July 6.

THE ELECTION.

We believe Mr Labranche has lost his election. If he had been in the district a fortnight before the 1st of July, the result would have been different He arrived at the house of a relative, on the banks of the river, two or three days before the election, extremely ill—and was thus disabled from making use of the short time before him. We trust the interests of the sugar planters may not suffer by the change of their representative.

The steamers have brought us some returns of a favorable character. The whigs have raised the cry of victory in New Orleans, although after depriving many hundreds of democrats of the right of suffrage, we have succeeded in electing three representatives, which, allowing no further gain in the country parishes, will insure a majority in that branch of the general assembly. At the last session, the whigs had TEN representatives from the city of New Orleans—at the next, they will have only SEVEN! This is the victory.

In the parish of West Feliciana, the democrats have elected Messrs Howell and Marks, both democrats, to the House of Representatives.

In the parishes of Iberville, East and West Baton Rouge, all the democratic candidates are elected, as we are informed, and have reason to believe.

We have little doubt that the democrats have elected a clear and decided majority in both houses of the assembly, as well as in the convention. Here is another whig victory!

As to the election for President in November, that is in the hands of Providence and the good people of the State. We doubt not that it will be a glorious triumph for the democracy. It is the game of the whigs to brag; but neither brag nor hard cider will save them this time.

Our readers will bear in mind that all the strongholds of the whigs have been heard from, and the democrats have gained more than they lost. Nearly all the returns to be received, setting aside St Mary, St Martin, and St Landry, will be favorable to the democracy.

What an astounding whig victory!

ANOTHER SECRET AND COLD BLOODED MURDER AT WEST HOBOKEN.

Discovery of the murdered body by a Dog—and arrest of supposed Accomplice.

We are compelled again to record the particulars of another secret and horrible murder at West Hoboken, near this city, and within about a mile of the supposed scene of the murder of Mary Rogers. The greatest excitement prevailed at Hoboken on Sunday on the discovery of this horrid deed, which extended to this city, as soon as the news reached us.

On arriving there, and searching the packets, it was discovered the name of the deceased was A G A Martin or Meehie of 42 Dey street Notice was immediately sent to this city by the coroner who had the matter in charge; and information also given to the Lower Police Office, when officers M'Grath and Stanton were started on the look out. On enquiring at 42 Dey street, it was ascertained that deceased had arrived in this country but about two weeks since from the Village of Heide, in Holstein, Lower Saxony, Denmark, and had brought with him several trunks of valuable clothing, merchandize, &c., and was supposed to have considerable money in his possession, as well as a valuable gold watch and heavy chain that he usually carried about him. Upon further enquiry it was discovered that a young German, acquainted with deceased, whose name we suppress for the present, had called at the boarding house of deceased on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, to enquire for him, and being told that he was not in the house, departed. He called again at about 7 o'clock in the evening, and received the same answer, and again at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.—This fact created suspicion in the minds of the officers, and they arrested him in the course of the day, and took him to Hoboken.

The Coroner summoned a jury, and Lewis D Hardenberger, Esq, District Attorney, attended the examination of the witnesses, who testified to these facts. A partial *post mortem* examination of the body was then made by Dr R F Cooke, when it was found that the deceased had received three fresh wound stabs near the top of the left shoulder, and two stabs on the left breast near the nipple, both of which had entered the pericardium, or thin covering of the heart The gun shot wound had been produce by a pistol ball that had entered the left breast, about an inch below the nipple, and then passed through the left side of the heart, striking the inner edge of the superior lobe of the lungs, and then entirely through the body of the interior lobe of the left lung, and lodging on the inside of the integuments of the back, near the spine, from whence it was taken. This was the fatal, murderous shot, and must have caused the almost instant death of the deceased. The conflict must have been close and desperate between the deceased and his murderers, as the wadding of the pistol shot was found at the entrance of the wound. The examination was partially continued at Hoboken yesterday, when it is probable the jury returned their verdict. E V R Wright, Esq., of Hoboken, is engaged as counsel for the young man arrested on suspicion.

MARRIED, by the Rev. William Preston, on the 6th instant, WILLIAM W. DALLAS, Esq., of this city, to LOUISE H. SHORB, second daughter of Anthony Shorb, of Huntingdon county.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday Morning, July 19, 1844.

Business has become very dull and little comparatively doing in any branch of trade. We have had this week some refreshing showers, but the weather continues very warm. Our rivers have kept up remarkably well, but we may expect them now to fall slowly.

Flour—Very little coming in for a few days past; sales from river and wagons at $3 00, and for choice brands $3,06¼a3,12½ per bbl.

Grain—Wheat 60a62½, Rye 31a33, Oats 22a23, Corn 33a35c per bushel.

Ashes plenty and dull, Scorchings and Pots 3¼—Pearls 4⅝a4¾c per lb.

Beeswax scarce and in demand at 26a27c per lb.

Cotton Yarn—No 5 to 10 17c, 11 to 13 18c per lb.

Candle Wick 17a18c per lb.

Cotton 7½a8½ c per lb—50 bales damaged sold at 5c per lb.

Groceries—Coffee—stocks large and well assorted and prices low; Rio 7½a8c, Laguira 7½a8c, St Domingo 6½a6¾. Java 12½c per lb. Sugar, New Orleans, prime 7a7½c per lb, fair 6¾c per lb. Havana White 11c, Loaf No 3and4 12½a14c per lb. N O Molasses, sales by the bbl at 31a32c per gallon.

Provisions—Bacon—Sales from warehouses in lots of 1000 to 500 lbs. Shoulders 3a3¼. Sides and assorted 3¾a4. Hams 4½a5c per lb.

Iron—Blooms—Stocks good and sales at $50a55 per ton. Pig Metal—Sales of 40 tons cold blast at $31 cash, also a small parcel No 1 cold blast H R at $31 cash. 50 tons Allegheny at 6 mo $28. 60 do at 4 mos $29. Iron manufactured 3a3¼. Nails 8d and 10d 4a4½c per lb.

Rice—Sales by the tierce, &c., at 3¾a4¼. 20 casks passed through our city this week from Baltimore to Cincinnati.

Rags, 2¾ to 3¾c per lb.

Wool—Prime 45, full blood 40, ¾ do 38, ½ 33a35, ¼ and common 28a30c per lb.

RATIONAL, MORAL & INTERESTING

EXHIBITION.

HANNINGTON'S

CELEBRATED

MOVING DIORAMAS!

AND WONDERFUL

ITALIAN FANTOCCINI!

OR LIFE-LIKE

MECHANICAL FIGURES.

As formerly exhibited at the City Saloon and American Museum, New York, and in Pittsburgh, in 1839.

Will be exhibited at the

TEMPERANCE ARK, ALLEGHENY CITY,

For Four Nights Only,

On Saturday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 20th, 23d, 24th and 25th of July.

Admission 25 cts.—Children half price. Tickets may be had at the Post Office, Allegheny, and at the door of the Ark.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

july 19-d3t.

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pill.

A FRESH SUPPLY.—These valuable Pills are now used extensively and the demand daily increasing. Are you bilious and subject to sick head ache, try Dr M'Lane's Liver Pills; they give speedy relief. For sale at the Drug store of

JONA KIDD,

ju 19. corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

FRESH PINE OIL, in store and constantly at the Drug Store of

JONA KIDD.

ju 19.

JUST RECEIVED—100 lbs. Spanish Flies, at the wholesale and retail Drug Store of JON KIDD,

ju 19. corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

No. 6.

HARPER'S Illuminated and new Pictorial Bible, No. 6.

No. 6 of this splendid edition of the Bible has just been received at COOK'S LITERARY DEPOT, 85 Fourth street.

M'Cullough's Gazeteer, No. 14;
Chuzzelwit, part 6, Harper's edition;
M'Ilwaine's Evidences of Christianity;
Little's Living Age, No. 9;
Illustrated Shakspeare, No. 14.
Featherstonhaugh's Excursion through the Slave States; from Washington on the Potomac to the Frontier of Mexico;
Leisure Hours, new select Literary Edition, by Prof. E. A. Andrews;
Heaven and its wonders, and also Hell; translated from the Latin of E. Swedenberg;
Eclectic Magazine, for July;
Van Dimens Land, Narrative during 3 years captivity of S. S. Wright;
The Martyr Wife, a Domestic Romance; by the author of Hiram Elwood, the Banker.
Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine; edited by Jno. Forbes, M. D., Alex Tweedie, M. D., and John Connolly, M. D., revised with additions by Robley Dunglison, M. D., No. 7, the back Nos. can be supplied.
Also, a new supply of the following new works:
Rose D'Albercik, by James;
Coningsley, by Disraeli;
Chatsworth, the Romance of a week;
Arthur, by Eugene Sue;
Amy Herbert;
Arthur O'Leary;
Tylney Hall;
Life of Goethe;
Also, a great variety of new and cheap publications, for sale at Cook's Literary Depot, No. 85, Wood st.

july 18

OFFICE OF COM. GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1844.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next for the delivery of provisions, in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

224 barrels of pork.
520 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
200 bushels of new white field beans
4,400 pounds of good hard soap.
960 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
80 bushels good clean dry fine salt.
920 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

224 barrels of pork
276 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
2,600 pounds of good hard soap.
50 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
700 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Pickens, or Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida.

112 barrels of pork.
260 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
100 bushels of new white field beans.
2,200 pounds of good hard soap.
480 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
460 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At the Public Landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.

360 barrels of pork.
1,000 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
300 bushels of new white field beans.
9,000 pounds of good hard soap.
2,000 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
160 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1845, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th February, 1845.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

672 barrels of pork.
1,560 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
600 bushels of new white field beans.
13,200 pounds of good hard soap.
2,880 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
240 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,760 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie Du Chien, Mississippi River.

230 barrels of pork.
450 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
3,600 pounds of good hard soap.
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Atkinson, west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Fort Crawford, at Douseman and Rices's Ware house.

50 barrels of pork.
175 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
30 bushels of new white field beans.
1,000 pounds of good hard soap.
300 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
35 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

125 barrels of pork.
360 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
125 bushels of new white field beans.
3,300 pounds of good hard soap.
1,100 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered from the 15th May, 1845, to the 15th June, 1845.

At Fort Leavenworth, Missouri River.

225 barrels of pork.
780 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
375 bushels of new white field beans.
6,300 pounds of good hard soap.
2,130 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
125 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Scott, on the Marmaton river, Missouri—70 miles land transportation from Independence, on the Missouri river.

125 barrels of pork.
400 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
90 bushels of new white field beans.
2,300 pounds of good hard soap.
1,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
65 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wiskonsan rivers.

30 barrels of pork.
100 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
15 bushels of new white field beans.
1,000 pounds of good hard soap.
350 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.

All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1845, and 1st March, 1846.

The hogs of which the pork is packed, to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be first salted with Turk's Island salt, and then carefully packed with the same article in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

When the packing has been completed, the contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer, that the pork has been so salted and packed. The pork is to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak barrels, full hooped; the beans and salt in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Prairie-du-Chien and St Peters must pass St Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1845. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such storehouses as may be designated by the agents of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one third subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some persons well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted upon.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before requisition will be made upon the Treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid under any circumstances.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

july 19-tsep 15.

EXT. OF LOGWOOD.—500 lbs Extract of Logwood, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

JONA KIDD,

ja 19. corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

For Sale.

10 or 12 000 Thomas Andersons Fire Brick,
Also, 10 000 feet of Cherry Plank, by

July 19 BIRMINGHAM & TAYLOR.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT.

AT CONCERT HALL, PENN STREET,

On Saturday Evening, July 20th, 1844.

MR. LEON NELSON respectfully announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he will give a select Entertainment on the above evening, comprising some of the most popular Songs, Duetts, Ballads, Operatic, &c. Likewise some of the most laughable *Burlesque Songs*, many of which are original; in which he will be assisted by Mr. C. L. STOSE and Mr H. CHAPMAN.

Mr N will also, by the request of several persons, deliver his budget of Yankee Eccentricities.

☞ The best musical talent in the city is engaged. Leader of the Orchestra, Mr SHUSKEY.

☞ Tickets 25 cents, which will admit one Lady gratis. To admit a Gentleman and two Ladies, 50 cts.

Programme.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture to La Dame Blanche, Orchestra, *Auber.*
2. Solo and Chorus—Behold how brightly, (from Masaneillo,) music by *Auber.*
3. Comic—"T-i-m-o-t-h-y," words by *Nelson.*
4. Ballad—She wore a wreath of roses, music by *Knight.*
5. Comic—My eye and Betty Martin, *Graham.*
6. Duett—Deserted by the waning moon, music by *Braham.*
7. Song "McGregor's Gathering," music by *Lee.*
8. Waltz—by Strauss, Orchestra.
9. Gloo—"The Little Pigs lay on the best of straw," Orchestra, *King.*
10. Molly Bawn, *Lover.*
11. First series of Yankee Eccentricities, in which he will sing
12. Song Comic—"Now then Gals," *Nelson.*

There will be an intermission of 10 minutes between the parts.

PART SECOND.

1. Overture to Rataplan, Orchestra *Opel.*
2. A Ballad, There's a health my Bonnie Lassie, Poetry, by Hiram Kaine, Esq., music by *Nelson.*
3. Comic, "Tippity Whitchity," *Lanza.*
4. Scena, Farewell to the mountain, (from the mountain Sylph.) *Mr C L Stose.*
5. Comic, "Father Murphy" *O'Connell.*
6. Duett, Let him who sighs in sadness, music by *King.*
7. Ballad, Young Ellen Loraine, music by *Lee.*
8. Waltz, by Strauss, Orchestra.
9. Recitative, The sailor boy's Dream, *Dibdin.*
10. Second series of Yankee eccentricities, in which will be introduced.
11. Song, "The Militia Muster"

Overture will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.—Tickets may be had at the Music Stores.

july 18.

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 Sackells 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 thirty-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 chamberd 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 17-3twd

20 BARRELS No 2 Mackerel, for sale cheap by

H. DEVINE & CO.

july 18

Patent Lever Watches.

JUST received direct from the Importers, an Invoice of Gold English Lever Watches, full jewell'd, anchor and parachute escapements; two Silver Levers, anchor escapement 13 holes jewelled, all of which will be warranted, for sale by

J K LOGAN & Co.

jy18. No. 72 Fifth st.

Mackerel and Herring.

5 BLS. No. 2, Mackerel, large,
10 " " Herring,

Just received and for sale by

J. W. BURBRIDGE & Co.

july 18 Water st., between Wood and Smithfield.

Farmers' Deposite Bank.

1 SHARE of stock in the Farmers' Deposite Bank, for sale by

j25. HUEY & CO.