scribed on the title page of my book. "I do not judge,

I had promised myself the pleasure of visiting the Isle of Aiguis; a noble lady residing in that part of the country, the mother of Lord Lovat (Mrs Frazer) came one morning to Red Castle; she was commissicred by Lady Lovat, her daughter-in-law, to invite me to pass some days at Beaufort Castle. She promised to conduct me to the abode of Charles Edward's grandthe conduct me to the about of charles adward a grand-children; I accepted her offer eugerly, and we set out. There, beneath trees & hundred years old, in a solitude, where one seems to transport a thousand leagues from civilization, stands a building, the architecture of which is the style of the middle ages, with ancienwindows and painted gluss. This strange hormitage, shaded by firs and oaks, has the pediment of a no mansion, on which are displayed the arms of the Scot tish monarchy. Underneath the escutcheon of Charles Edward is this affecting inscription.—"The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the

The two Stuarts were absent. The wife of the youngest came alone to meet us, and welcome us to her abode. The principal part of the ground floor of this interesting dwelling was occupied by a long hall, hung round with flags. The walls were covered with es; several statues were placed there; and the rays of daylight, which could only penetrate through windows gloomy as those of a cathedral, gleaned in the most fantastic manner amid the banners, ogives, and effigies of his warlike canotiany. There were collected together all the memorials of Charles Edward; his arms, his banner, his garments, his portrait. I admired his fine and noble countenance, which I then beheld for the first time. A picture painted by John Subjeski struck me much; its subject was "the battle of Culloden." Charles Edward is represented the symbol of which is a white rose. His plaid of the sons of Fingal seem to be rising in tears, stretch out their swords towards him, forming with them a

The execution of this picture is as fine as the conception. Opposite to it langs one no less remarkable—"Napoleon at Waterloo"

The Emperor is ment of the rights guaranteed to them by the laws. We have never interfered with the opinions of others which is bearing him

The execution of this picture is as fine as the conception. Opposite to it langs one no less remarkable examined the history of its passage, and exposite to them by the laws. We have never interfered with the opinions of others which is bearing him

The execution of this picture is as fine as the conception. Opposite to it langs one no less remarkable expenses of the whigs in claiming it as a Clay where the ready and writing to detend all in the enjoy-ment of the rights guaranteed to them by the laws. We have never interfered with the opinions of others the Province in an immense expense to replace it, beare blood and rain; there lurels and corpses. Two meteors illumine his path; one in glory—the other a

4

No immagination, however cold it might be, could remain calm and without emotion under the roof of without awakening the enthusiasm of the Highlanders; from their mouths to rise in their favor, and claim the crown for them once more. But the Stuarts, simple in their lastes, quiet in their habits, and rejecting every ambitious thought, have adopted the sublime senti-

Boston Post. a Senator, and swore to that eath, violated it by being from Kentucky, voting against it, and sixteen others ander the constitutional age!

Who delivered a speech in the Senate in 1911, saying "We are not empowered by the Constitution to who assailed it most bitterly was Mr. CRITTENDEN, renew the charter of this (the United States) Bank, the min who succeeded Mr. Clay, and who came into and I might here rest the argument? Who pronounced such a corporation "dangerous to

Who afterwards reversed his own sentiments so as to gain influence and power! Who has kept the United States in a constant ferment and agitation for upwards of twenty years past?
Who disregarded the popular will and the expressed

instructions of his constituents, invoting for John Quin-Who bargained to make Mr Adams President at the price of the Secretaryship of State?

Who received from the people 35 votes (all told) when a candidate for the Presidency in 1824? Who received but 49 votes when again a candidate Who strove (though unsuccessfully) to obtain the hig nomination in 1836?

Who was rejected by the whig convention as a candidate in 1840? Who tried and still seeks, to let an accidental majority pass a law beyond the power of a veto?

Tho concocted the Compromise Act and afterwards Who said, carry out the spirit of the Compromise Act. Look to the revenue alone for support of government. Do not raise the question of Protection,

which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity of protection for pratection? Who used his influence and successfully to defeat the "anti pipelaying bill," by which all the Presidential elec-tions could take place on the same day? Who is the leader of the party endeavoring to subs

dize the States and destroy their Independence and sovereignties? Who excited and promoted the ducl which ended i the death of the Hou Jonathan Cilley? Who insisted that if we could not get black slaves,

we must have white ones? Who was in the habit, in the Senate, in public debate, of comparing the people of the United States, with his black boy Charles? Who received from the Hon James Buchanan a withering rebuke and merited castigation, for his insolence in calling American citizens "Charley boys?" Who was a high royal arch mason, and now pretends

to be opposed to masonry to catch the votes of anti-Who has been on both sides of every great National question for forty years past?
Who is too old and too domineering to be safely intrusted with Executive power? Who has been twice rejected by the people!

Who will be a third and last time, most ingloriously

Strange Affair .- The Phila. Gaz. of Saturday after noon says, on the authority of a morning paper, "Mr Henry Giles, residing in Catherine street between Fourth and Fi th streets, Southark, on yesterday afternoon, went down below the city on a gunning expedi-tion. He was follow'd by a young man apparently about twenty years of age, who carried a large pistol in his hand, and took occasion to fire at several different ob hand, and took occasion to are at several united to jects. The moment Mr G fired his gun, this young man came up to him and seized him and fired his pistol at him, the load taking effect in his shoulder and face, two shot passing through his nose. Mr G dropped his gun and grappled with him, and by dint of exertion succeeded in overpowering him, and proceeded to bring him to the city. He had not however, got more than half way when, from the loss of blood, he became so week that he found it impossible to force him further, and was obliged to release him and make his way home as best he could. The rascal therefore escaped. He was unknown, and what motive could have prompted such a cowardly assault re-mains a mystery. Mr G arrived home very weak, but his wounds are not considered in any way danger-

The Daily Morning Post.

THOS PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844. FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK.

OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT GEO. M. DALLAS.

OF PENNSYLVANIA. FOR GOVERNOR. H. A. MUHLENBERG.

MOSHUA HARTSHORNE. OF CHESTER COUNTY. Congress, ALEXANDER BRACKENRIDGE, Pitt.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

State Senate. CHAMBERS M'KIBBIN, City Assembiy, JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine, JOHN ANDEREGG, Pitt, JAMES WHITTAKER, Mifflin

STEPHEN WOODS, Robinson, Commissioner, WILLIAM EWING, Robinson. Anditor. EDWARD M'CORKLE Indiana

SOUTH WARD MEETING .- The democratic mee nin in the South Ward, on Thursday, was a very large gathering, and astonished some of the whigs who were present to pick up items.

After the ward business for which it was called on a bay horse, bounding across a wide precipice in had been transacted, the Hon. Arnold Plumer, the midst of a storm cloud: The wind blowing in violent guests, agitates the white plume of his Highland it is well known was a member of Congress in 1949. it is well known, was a member of Congress in 1842; cap, the symbol of which is a white rose. His plaid is floating around him—his drawn sword is in his hund. ho is an Iron Master, and is deeply interested in floating around him—his drawn sword is in his hund. His features and eyes wear an expression of resolute in the establishment of a tariff that will afford prodespair. His Highlanders, half concealed beneath tection to the business in which he is engaged. Mr. the clouds of dust and smoke, from whence the shades P. voted for the Tariff in all its stages; he was known fession, this hypocitic considers an attack upon the to be one of its most untiring friends, and he was confriends of the Bible. broad shield above his head. A ray of immortal sulted by all its advocates in both parties. His inbrightness is gleaming o'er his forehead, from the formation on its passage was practical; he knew the through our columns; we assail no sect or creed, and fire of the Court House in this city. This deplorable feelings of every member on the subject and the motives that influenced them for and against the bill.

Particular attention was called to the Kentucky dolthe brothers Stuart. Charles Edward is married; his SHALL and Pope, and since that time they have been tence assailing any sect, and all the letters that have alarm. and their distinguished manners are such, that they had been vetoed by President Tyler, on account of the could not travel through Scotland a few years ago, distribution clause and the tax on Tea and Coffeewithout awakening the enthusiasm of the Highlanders; distribution clause and the tax on Tea and Coffee— which were deposited there to be produced against indeed, there was some who only waited for a word provisions which were warmly advocated by Clay's ment of peace and resignation, which they have engraved over their dwelling—"The Lord gave, the of domestic industry that is not able to cope with the can show him to the contrary.

Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the chean labor wrong from the powerty spinlers of the chean labor wrong from the powerty spinlers. cheap labor wrung from the poverty stricken opera-Questions.—The Daily Advertiser of Tuesday, their purpose of killing the bill—us they threatened buy out the editor of the Gazette. We believe they Questions.—The Daily Advertiser of Juesday, their purpose of stating varieties of the excitement which was in the island by the impublished a list of fourteen questions respecting Mr. they would do—through the efforts of the democrats, have not yet succeeded, but they have strong hopes telligence that her Majesty's ministers contemplated a list of course of the fine of the following of the fine of t Who took an oath to support the Constitution of the the country. It was carried by a majority of one count of the increasing difficulties into which Deacon United States, and at the very time he took his seat as thirty-five whigs, including Clay's "White slaves" White is running the party.

> dodging it. It went to the Senate, and among those who assailed it most bitterly was Mr. CRITTENDEN, the Senate fresh with instructions from Ashland. He united with the Kentucky delegation in the other House in throwing all the obstacles he could in the way of its passage; he at the last moment an luctance. Mr. CHOATE, a whig Senator from Massachusetts remarked, that he did not thank him for his cold vote at the last moment.

With these facts known to the world, the whigs have not deny that his successor opposed it; they dare not ker. the two who would not go "with the White slaves" in voting on the Tariff Bill. their efforts to "kill the bill" have since been read out He knew that he would be a candidate, and he was of the party; and more than all, they dare not deny that afraid to vote on the question. any defects in it, they ought to be corrected. Yet, dent assumption.

of Ohio, was called for. This gentleman is one of the ing facts in his political history. most eloquent and powerful political speakers among our Buckeye neighbors, and is able at any moment to vanquish a host of the federal spouters. He took up the white measures (principles they have none) as definition of the university, I have veloped in 1840; he exposed their disregard of every principle that was for the bencht of the country at large; he proved that all their struggles were for the incorporation of a National Bank, and that such an instituarguments on this and other topics that engaged public tests and establishments, as sacred and fundamental. ttention in the present contest, were those of a Statesman who fully understood the questions of which he spoke. We regret that we cannot give a sketch of his speech for the gratification of those who were not pres-

time. It was a ward meeting, called at 24 hours no lows: tice, and no one expected that the party out of the ward would attend; but we were very agreeably disappointed; long before the meeting organised the large enclosure was crowded, and the multitude continued to in-

crease during the whole evening. This gathering gave !

him as they are trying to bamboozle the Deacon. His cement will not weaken the party he abandoned.

ter." Both these charges are false. To those who read our paper and know us, it is unnecessary for us to say that we never published a line against the "friends of the Bible." We have published several letters from a Protestant gentleman in Philadelphia—a worthy member of the church to which the canting hypocrite of the Gratette professes to be strongly and count of the alleged perjury, but the judge charged

[Gratette professes to be strongly and count of the alleged perjury, but the judge charged]

[Gratette professes to be strongly and count of the alleged perjury, but the judge charged] Gazette professes to be attached—relating the outrages committed by the mob and the daring impiety of not invalidate evidence which was corroborated by other ges committed by the mob and the daring impiety of such ruffians as Audy McClean, the prize fighter, and his band of outlaws assuming to be the champions of the Bible. The letters from this Protestant gentleman and the extracts from the recent work of Dr Durbin, a Protestant clergyman, is what the Gazette calls or Popish matter." and to denounce such law contemning the such as the possession of the watch by Adolphus, and his delivering it to the Coroner, &c., and particularly the absence of all probable motive to swear falsely.

The affidavit of Mr Morrison, counsel for Polly, sets forth that the alleged perjury was material to the issue in the case of Polly Bodine. On this ground the warring was issued — M V Foress "Popish matter," and to denounce such law contemning warrant was issued. - N Y Epress. scoundrels as McClean, a ruffian and outlaw by pro-

In the religious disputes of the day we take no part however much we may differ from the opinions of some, or attempted to excite the hatred and prejudice of the sides causing serious inconvenience in the delay of ju-Particular attention was called to the Kentucky dol-egation, and on examining the vote it will be found account of their religious principles, as this "Holy" we are informed that no papers or records of any that every whig from that state, except two, voted Willie" of the Gazette has done time after time. In against the bill. The exceptions were Messrs. Mar- all we have published of the riots there is not a sen-

home, leave the government without any means of "twenty years ago." Does the dencon wish his read tevenue, throw open cui ports to free trade, and by fail- ers to believe that he does not consider Mr Clay to be sequences to individuals.

tives of Europe. But the friends of Clay failed in have been successful in raising the \$4000 required to tation and vote against the manufacturing interests of heretofore stood aloof are coming to the rescue on ac-

FRIENDS OF THE TARIFF! Bear in mind, that of the whig delegation in the House voted against the present Tariff Bill. Those two were Messrs John Pope and Thos. F. Marshall. Bear it in mind, that the majority of the whig delegution in opposing the Tariff of 1842, were well under- erate disease was known to prevail. nounced that he would vote for it but with great re- stood to have acted by the advice of HENRY CLAY.

Bear it in mind, that Owsley, White, and the turned in the Royal Mail Company's and French other whigs who opposed the Tariff, are cherished and steamers, and other families are preparing to leave. ote-that he had done all he could to kill the bill, bonored by their party, while POPE and MARSHALL and that he was entitled to no credit for giving it a are now acting in opposition to CLAY and his party. Bear it in mind, that the votes of Owsley and WHITE have been endorsed and signally approved by the brazen impudence to claim the present Tariff as a the whigs who are now running Owsley for Gover-Clay Tariff. They dare not dony that Clay fled from nor, and who have, since his vote against the Tariff. his place in the Senate, to avoid voting on it; they dare re-elected WHITE to Congress, and run him for Spea-

not deny that his successor opposed it; they dare not deny that his successor opposed it; they dare not deny that every whig from Kentucky, in the House, except two, voted against it for political effect, and that of the United States, and returned to Ashland, to avoid sailed from Port Antonio on Saturday the 9th inst., goodness of his work and knowledge of his business.

more than ayear after the passage of the bill, Clay professed ignorance of its provisions, declined expressing things, and then say if the claim of the whigs that they a watery grave. any opinion upon it, but thought that if there were are the true friends of the Tariff, is not a most impu-

Mr. Plumor's remarks were listened to with great attention by the meeting, and his clear, convincing extention by the meeting. The meeting is a superior of the distance of the meeting is a superior of the distance of the meeting is a superior of the distance posure of the dishonesty and hypocrisy of the whig lead- ject of the Cillyduel. We judge from the tone of the ther for the last forteight has been highly favorable to ers in attempting to palm Clay upon the country as a following, that he differs from Mr. Clay as much on the the manufacture of sugar, while at the same time, the friend to the present Tariff, when it is well known that Native American question, as he did in the matter of occasional showers which have fallen have been very his tools did all in their power to kill it, was received the duel. Although we know Mr Frelinghuysen is happy to hear, promises to be a large one." committed irrevocably for the Bank and other federal After Mr. Plumer left the stand, Col. B. B. TAYLOR, heresies, still we take pleasure in giving any redeem marks) we gave the quantity of sugar exported for

the whig measures (principles they have none) as defelt it to be my duty to its interests to retire very much tion established in the manner they desire it, would be have had nothing to do with the matter of division of nothing more nor less than the integral principle of the whigh party, and that in all contests its name and influ
New York. Indeed your inquiry is the first intimation

I have had that such a subject has been agitated. ence would be used against the people, and in favor of Allow me to say, gentlemen, in the general, that I the party that brought it into existence. Mr. Taylor's cherish the principles of our Constitution which al-

Yours, very respectfully.
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mesers HENRY PIRTLE and GEO D PRENTICE.

speech for the gratification of those who were not present, but the crowded state of our columns will not permit.

A Voice from Summerhill.—At the raising or a barn on the farm of Mr. George Murray, in Summerhill township. Cambria county, at which 45 of the neighbors had collected, without regard to party preferences, a vote was proposed and taken on the Presidential and State candidates, which resulted as follows. For Polk and Dallas,

For Clay and Frelinghuysen, Doubtful. For Henry A. Muhlenberg.

FOR THE POST.

that the whig leaders cared nothing about the protec- 3d of August next. Look out.—There probably will be a monstrous outtion of home industry, that the object of the whigs was
to elect Henry Clay, and then curse the nation with a
united by selecting the following
to elect Henry Clay, and then curse the nation with a
united persons as officers:
United by selecting the following
to elect Henry Clay, and then curse the nation with a
named persons as officers:
United by selecting the following
to elect Henry Clay, and then curse the nation with a
named persons as officers:
United by selecting the following
to elect Henry Clay, and then curse the nation with a
named persons as officers: straightout from the Liberty party to Clayism. Now, let no one be deceived by this. This so called straight-out was a Harrison man in 1840,—at least he had a cloth, which he had sent to Philadelphia to have made, Harrison flag over his store. Moreover, we are credi- so with his hat, so with his boots; the hand of a Pittsbly informed that he sought a nomination for Mayor burgh mechanic had never touched either of them. Saunel Snowden, F. Kuliu. from the whig party, last winter. He did not get it, but probably he got the promise of it for the next heat.

Go into the houses of those wealthy whig merchants Finance Committee—Henry S. Magraw, John Irwho are now so loud in favor of home labor, and you win, Cullender Thompson, John C. Davitt, John Corwill find but few articles of Pittsburgh manufacture, mick. Now we advise him, by all means, if this is the case, to have an article, like the editor of the Gazette, to been imported from Europe. Now, I ask, what con
Now, we advise him, by all means, if this is the case, they are either the products of Eastern cities, or have been imported from Europe. Now, I ask, what con
Plumer, of Venango county, and Col. B. B. Taylor, of make all things straight, or the whigs may bamboozle fidence can be placed on men who by their acts falsify all their professions.

ARREST-POLLY BODINE AGAIN. to bail on Saturday, on a warrant issued by B. B. Phelps. Esq. Supreme Court Commissioner of Richmond County, on a charge of perjury. The complaint out political sins. We do not wish to be speaking of ourselves, when we have more important and interesting matters to discuss, but there is an article in yesterday's Gazette which requires a brief correction.

The editor pretends to have received a communication of the meeting when Col. Taylor was exposing C ay's disregard of the popular voice of Kentucky, by giving the casting vote in favor of the Bankrupt Law.

WINDOW SASH, GLASS, &c.

Polly Bodine. The offence alleged to have been committed took place at the late trial of Polly on Staten Islan, where it is charged that Mr Acolphus swore that he didnot know a certain man in Germany by the name of Cortze, which it is said, is the one he bore himself before he left Europe.

From the Montreal Courier of Friday. DESTRUCTION OF THE COURT HOUSE. We regret to have to record the total destruction be

of the documents having been removed to the vaults

an individual who wished to destroy some evidence friends-they wished to adjourn Congress and go caster "Union," stating that Mr Clay was a Mason that the fire was accidental. It is providental that the records in the Prothonotary's office were saved; their loss might have been attended with serious con

> From the New York Journal of Commerce, LATER FROM JAMAICA.

We have received a file of the Kingston Morning Journal to the 29th ult.

The excitement which was in the island by the i telligence that her Majesty's ministers contemplated a labor sugar, was very great. In the various parishes, meetings had been held to protest against these measures. A proposition was on foot to send a deputation of luborers, or small settlers, from every parish in the island, to Great Britain, by general subscription, to represent to her Majesty's Ministers the acrious injury which will be entailed on their class, if Government same time reducing the duties on Colonial sugar and

There had been a good deal of sickness, and an unusual mortality at Kingston, but no contagious or invet-The population of Kingston, including about 1,100 Haytians, temporary, residents, according to the late census, is less than 34,000.

shortly for the U. States, by way of Havana, to inspect rigan. Having been foreman in some of the most the State Prisons of the Union, and, if possible, those fashionable bootshops in the Eenstern cities; and have of Havana, during his short stay in that place as well ing furnished himself with the best French and Amerias to ascertain if any further means could be adopted for carrying out the sentence of the Jameica Courts meri: a share of public patronage. To those gentle with a cargo of Provisions for Falmouth, Treelawny, when off Blowing Point, was capsized in a gale, and two seamen were drowned. The master (a white man) and three hundred dollars in worth, it is said on board.

The census was taken in the island of Grenada on the 3d June. The Free Press, estimates the populaany detects in it, they ought to be contented.

this Turiff of which he knew nothing about—on which he would not express an opicion, is now claimed by the modest whigs as a Clay Tariff!

Mr Frelinghuysen and Native Americanism.

—The following letter is from the whige and idate for the Vice Presidency, on the exciting subject of Native August Agreement of the island population at about 26,000, being much less than previously supposed.

The scheme to promote free immitation into Trinidad from the Coast of Africa, by sending a transport to convey passengers thither from Sierra Leona, hav-

beneficial to the crop planted for 1845, which, we are In our paper of the 2d May (the same Journal re the present year at 6402 hhds, 310 tons and 189 bbls.
Up to this date, reckoning the quantity on board vessels in the bay as well as those already sailed, it reach-

PUT THIS IN CAPITALS! DANIEL WEBSTER-the god-like Daniel-the im mortal "Black Dan"-the great gun of Whiggery all over the Union-whose words used to be regarded as "confirmation strong as Holy Writ"—no longer ago than September 30, 1842, uttered these precious confessions in a public speech, delivered to about FIVE THOUSAND citizens of all parties, in Fancuit Hall. ton. Read and reflect! "IT IS NOT TRUE, THAT THE TAR-IFF SYSTEM WAS PASSED BY THE WHIGS

ALONE!"

"WE ALL KNOW THAT THIRTY. OF THEM LEADING AND INFLUEN-TIAL WHIGS, VOTED AGAINST THE TAR-IFF. OUT AND OUT, ON ALL QUESTIONS, DIRECT AND INDIRECT." "IT IS A TRUTH, THAT IS MORE FA-VORABLE TO THE CAUSE, IHAT A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE OPPOSITE PARTY CAME IN TO HELP THE TARIFF THROUGH. AND TO RESCUE IT FROM THE INSTABIL

ITY OF MERE PARTY SUPPORT." Elegant extracts these truly! We wonder whether they will ever find their way into the Telegraph and Intelligencer, whose editors would fain induce the world of Lading of Hardware and fancy goods, received this to believe that every whig is a Tariffite, and every dem- day from the importers; due notice and further de ocrat an anti-tariffite? Stick these admissions at them, scription will be given on receipt.

Democrats!—Union.

P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Vice Presidents-E J. Roberts, Geo. Neclans. Secrataries-Nathaniel Paterson, R. A Bausma On metion the following committees were appointed Executive Committee—John Birmingham, Charle

iving three cheers for Plumer and Taylor—the speakers; three cheers for Polk and Dallas; three cheers for Aaron Adolphus, of this city, was arrested and held Muhicuberg and Hartshorne, and three grouns for the to buil on Saturday, on a warrant issued by B. B. Kentucky Bank Agent, who interrupted the harmony Muhicuberg and Hartshorne, and three groans for the

tion from some one, complaining that articles have appeared in the Post slandering the "friends of the Bi, ble," and that its columns are filled with "Popish mathatchets; brushes and corn brooms; bed cords and lacings, coffee mills; 500 quartz assorted augurs; 50

and Com. Merchant, No 9, 5thst. Beeswax, paper rags, flour, &c. taken in pay-

NE cent saved is two cents earned,' so said Benjamin Franklin, and so will all who make trial of J. S. Gwynne's STAR CANDLES. They will find on rial, that the price at which the subscriber sells them. makes them come as cheap as tallow candles. While in cleanliness and beauty, they are equal to spermacetti; at the same time, they remain perfectly hard at a temperature of 140 degrees, being much warmer than the

J. S. GWYNNE, Franklin Manufactory, 2d street. DR. CHARLES WHITLAW'S MEDICATED VAPOR BATH. THIS celebrated Bath is now established in Fifth street near Smithfield, where persons wishing to avail themselves of its benefits will be attended to at

any hour of the day.

The effects of the Vapor Bath are-To equalize the circulation of the blood, and hence to equalize the circulation of the blood, and hence of remove coldness of the hands and feet, and to lessen the determination or flow of blood to the head. To promote sweat, and re-establish insensible perspiration, and thereby to relieve symptoms of internal in flammation.

has it fuiled to cure tic doulorouex. To promote cutaneous cruptions, and remove diseas

To remove the effects of mercury from the system. To relieve difficulty of breathing, and hence to cure Asthma and other diseases of the chest and lungs.

To strengthen the stomach and impart a tone to the digestive organs, and cure dyspepsia with its conse-To promote the healing of Scrofulous and chronic

To remove Gouty and Rheumatic pains, and swellngs from the joints, and cure Lumbago, Sciatica, &c. THE QUINCY .- The Bath has never failed to re-THE CHOUP .- It may be regarded as a specific-THE WHOOPING COUGH.-Gives great relief. THE MEASLES .- No instance of death having taken

place when the Bath has been employed.

To prevent and core discharges of blood from the lungs and other internal organs of the body. To cure acute and chronic inflammation, the judiciously medicated is a certain specific. To cure Gout, in all its forms, in a shorter period of The both has proved a perfect specific in Influenza FLEMING & BLACK.

WANTED SOON,—several good cooks and girls of all work, for private Fam ilies.—Wanted places for a number of clerks—labourers, coachmen and waiters, and for several men and boys to work i town and country. Also wanted places for a number of colored men and boys, as cooks, coachmen, waiters, Please apply at Harri's Agency and Intelligence. jy 26, 1844.

To the Gentlemen of Pittsburgh. THE subscriber most respectfully informs the gentlemen of this city and vicinity, that he has commenced the BOOT and J. Dougherty, Inspector of Prisons, was to leave Mayor's office, at the stand lately occupied by P. Ker-July 24-tf.

DON'T MISTAKE THE PLACE. TO EINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty street Rkeeps constantly on hand, and are daily receiving Fresh Supplies of choice Family Groceries, compris ing an extensive assortment, among which are the ful

Mocha, Java and Rio Coffee, best quality;

Superior Green and Black Teas;

ces of all kinds, ground and unground; New Orleans Sugars and Molasses Assorted Loaf Sugars; Crushed and Pulverized do Boston Syrup Molasses; Fine Honeydew do: Raisius, Figs, Currants, Prunes, Citron Tamarinds, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts; Bitter Almonds, Ground Nuts; Rice, Rice Flour, Sago, Tapioca: Kentucky, Boston, French and London Mustard. White Wine and Raspberry Vinegar; Meat and Fish Sauces, and Catsups; India Currie Powder, Anchory Paste; Underwood's hickles, assorted do Preserves and Sauces; Salmon, Mackarel, Shad, Lobsters; Sardinies, Anchovies, Herring; Italian Maccaroni, and Vermicelli; Superior Chocolate and Cocoa: Olive Oil, Sarsaparilla Syrup; Oil of Spruce, Oil of Lemon; Jujube and Balsamicque Paste; Isinglass, Liquorice, Rock Candy; Caroway, Canary and Mustard Seeds Salaratus, Salipetre, Epsom Salts; Brimstone, Rotten Stone, Whiting; Indigo, Coperas, Alum, Chalk; Starch, Madder, Logwood; Nicaragua and Camwood; Castile, Teilet, and Rosin Scaps Sperm, Star, and Tallow Candles Fine Salina and Liverpool Salt; Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Brushes Patent Buckets and Keelers;

Water Crackers, Butter Biscuit, &c. All of which, and many other articles are offernd the lowest prices by
REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty street.

Nails, assorted. Window Glass;

Corn Brooms, Tobacco, Segars;

OFFICE OF COM. GRE. OF SUBSI the couns some idea of the fooling that animates the democracy, and the hosts that will rally at a moment's democracy, and the hosts that will rally at a moment's warning to put down the man who "throttled the crat present called in question his sincerity, telling him Tariff."

THE WAY TO TELL IT.

A whig merchant a few days since was talking loud-of the South Ward convened in Smith's yard, on the South Ward convened in Smith's yard, on the South Ward convened in Smith's yard, on the free until the list day of October next for the deliverance of public notice, the democrats of the South Ward convened in Smith's yard, on the South Ward convened in Smith's yard, on the South Ward convened in Smith's yard, on the sevening of th the United States, upon inspection, as follow

At New Orleans. 224 barrels of pork. 520 burrels of fresh superfine flour. 200 bushels of new white field beans 4,400 pounds of good hard soap.

960 pounds of good hard sperm caudies
80 bushels good clean dry fine sak.

920 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

224 barrels of pork. 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, Florid 112 barrels of pork. 260 barrels of fresh superfine flour

2,200 pounds of good hard soap.
480 pounds of good hard sperm candles. 40 bushels of good clean dry fine sait. 460 gallons of good cider vinegar. It the Public Landing, six miles from Fort Toi

100 bushels of new white field beans.

son, 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 frard 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

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 sait. 2,760 gallons of good cider vinegas

At Fort Crawford, Prairie Du Chien, Missie 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 tailow 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. It Fort Atkinson, west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Fort Crawford, at Dousman and Rices's Ware house.

50 barrels of perk.

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 galions of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered from the 15th Blay, 1845,

the 15th June, 1345. At Fort Leavenworth, Missouri River. 225 barrels of pork. 780 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 275 bushels of new white field beans. 5,500 pounds of good hard soap. ,130 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
125 busiels of good clean dry fine salt.

,200 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845. It 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. It Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the port-

age of Fox and Wiskonson rivers: 30 barrels of pork. 100 barrels of fresh superfine flour. 15 bushels of new white field beans. ,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 berrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is be first salted with Turk's Island salt, and then arefully packed with the same article in pieces net excee ting ten pounds each. When the packing has been completed, the contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the

icker, 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 brans 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 thirtywo quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton vicks. The provisions for Prairie-du-Chien and St Peters must pass St Louis, for their ultimate destina-tion, by the 15th April, 1845. A failure in this par-

ticular 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 ime and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such stand ouses as may be designated by the agents of the De-The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispen-sing with any or all articles required at any post, at

reasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one hird subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days pre-Bidders, not heretofor contractors, are required to accompany their proposat, with evidence of their abili-ty, together with the names of their suraties, whose resibility must be certified by the District Attorney, r by some persons well known to the Government

any time before entering into contract, and also of in-

nerwise 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 more a such public money as may be convenient to the polets of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Depart

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid un Each proposal will be scaled in a separate en and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsisence" GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S. july 19-teep 15.

Bunting. YDS. white, blue and red Bunting, a superior article, suitable for Flags and Bunners, for JNO. B. M'FADDEN & Co.,