business finished and then I shall be happy to hear what you have to say."

There was no remedy; and it was not until after the happy pair had been made man and wife, that Van Elburg could succeed in catching his friend alone.

"I am bound to deliver you four hundred thousand herrings in fourteen days," said he, "and not a single fish can I get at any price."

Woerden could not restrain his laughter. "I dare say not," he replied, "I bought them all up long ago."

"In that case of course our contract is at an end," said Van Elburg, looking doubtfully at his friend."

"By no means; or at least only on certain conditions. We have this day united our children, Van Elburg, and we shall leave them a handsome fortune when we die. But as regards the present, matters are less fairly arranged. My son receives a capital business, while you only give your daughter four thousand ducats.—Now as I did not like to make the young people unhappy by refusing my consent to their marriage, I thought you and I would settle the matter another way. You have to deliver four hundred thousand herrings at ten guildings per thousand, you can get them from no one but me, and I must have fifty guildens per thousand, or I don't part with a single tail. The difference is exactly sixteen thousand guildings, which I intend you to pay over to my son as his wife's dowry.'

And Elburg looked rather foolish during this explanation, but at the end he gained his self-possession, and even smiled as he said, clapping the other on the shoulder, "You have outwitted me, Mynheer Woerden, and I must pay the penalty, so no more about it. And now let us join our friends again."

Eight days afterwards Van Elburg went to visit his daughter at Amsterdam, and in his turn found Woerden in the greatest perplexity.

"You are the very person I wanted," said he, seizing his hand: "Unless you can assist me I am a ruined man. The herrings are all ready, but high or low, not a barrel is to be found."

Van Elburg's little grey eyes twinkled cunningly.—"Every man for himself, Woerden—you bought the fish, and I bought the barrels. But as an old friend I won't take advantage of you, and you shall have as many as you want for exactly sixteen thousand guildens above the cost price."

Woerden looked rather blank, but did his best to conceal his vexation. "The trick is not a bad one," said he, with a forced smile, "but you must confess that I taught it you."

"Ay, ay!" returned the other, "You are clever fellows in Amsterdam, but we are no fools in Brock."

From the Ohio Statesman.

THE BARGAIN AND SALE.

A friend has sent us the following condensed statement of facts. They should be read to every doubting man in the State. They leave the bargain riveted upon the actors in the treachery.

A debate has just come off in Guernsey county, between Messrs. Gaston and Lawrence, democrats, of that county, and Messrs. M'Creary and Wharton, coons, of Wheeling, on this Bargain affair. This is a most important subject to settle; for all men must agree that if Clay was guilty, he is unworthy of any public confidence. The triumph, we learn was complete on the democratic side. The Bargain was fastened beyond escape on Clay and Adams. The truth is, no one can doubt it who reads the facts. Let Clay, like Gen Jackson, call for his letters. They will prove him GUILTY from under his own hand. A friend writes us that this Bargain business is using Clay up fast in his region:

THE BLAIR LETTER.

Since the friends of Mr Clay persist in refusing to ask for the publication of this letter entire, we must avail ourselves of those portions of it which have already become public, and which, fortunately, are amply sufficient to show the character of the whole, and to fasten on Mr Clay the charge of being guided entirely by self interest in casting his vote for Mr Adams, in 1825.

The extracts from this letter, to which I refer you, were extensively circulated in Pennsylvania and in Ohio, in 1828, in a series of letters published in pamphlet form, and addressed by the democratic committee of correspondence of Philadelphia, consisting of Jos. Worrall, Wm. Duncan, Wm. Boyd, &c., &c., to John Sargent, Manuel Eyre, Lawrence Lewis, &c., &c., authors of an address to the people of Pennsylvania, adopted at an Administration meeting in Philadelphia, July 7, 1828. These letters are all very valuable. The one from which I select is the 19th in the series. Clay's letter to Blair is dated Jan. 8th, 1825, one month prior to the election in the House, which took place Feb. 9th. The following is an extract from Clay's letter given on the authority of those gentlemen:

"A friend of Gen. Jackson says to me—my hopes are upon you—do not disappoint us—our party was for you, next to the hero—you know the anxiety we all have for a western President."

This was precisely true—this is just what the friends of Jackson should have said—here was no promise, nothing that would favor Mr. Clay's views of office—but Mr. Clay did disappoint the West. Now read another extract in Mr Clay's own words:

"A friend of Mr Adams comes to me with tears in his eyes, and says: 'Sir, Mr Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and the highest admiration of your talents—*there is no station to which he does not aspire*. You were undoubtedly the second choice of New England, and I pray you to consider whether the public good *and your own future interests* do not distinctly point out the course which you ought to pursue."

Now this is Mr. Clay's own account of the overtures made to him one month before the election.—Did Mr Clay spurn the weeping envoy and declare such intimations to be an insult? Did he tell him his personal views could not influence his vote? No. he announces further on, in this same letter to Blair, the result of the conference. Hear it, and be astonished, if you have attributed political honesty to Henry Clay.

"My friends entertain the belief *that their kind wishes toward me* will, in the end, be more likely to be accomplished by so *bestowing their votes*.

Behold, Mr Clay openly declares, not that the public good was to be advanced, but that the kind wishes of his friends toward himself would be more likely to be accomplished by voting for Mr Adams. What wishes? Why to see Mr C. Secretary of State. But hear the end of this famous letter—Mr Clay's own words:

"Your Representative (Mr. White) is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments, and as I know his respect for your opinion, I request, if you concur in our views, that you will write to him by return of mail, *to strengthen him in his inclinations. Show this to Crittenden alone.*"

Well might Henry Clay add this last cautionary sentence; well might he fear to expose such machinations to the honest sons of Kentucky. "*Show this to Crittenden alone.*" Such deeds bear not the light of the public gaze.

I hope, sir, these extracts, coming from such a source, and now having been in circulation sixteen years, never contradicted, or one word uttered against the honor and truth of those who published them, and pledged themselves for their correctness, will be considered as amply sufficient to establish Clay's wishes to keep secret by withholding the Blair letter from publication. If his friends deny these things, let them call for the letter.

MIAMI.

LOOK OUT FOR KNAVERY.

A friend has sent us a paper printed at Pittsburgh, called the "Harry of the West," which contains the following:

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

"*What the Globe thought of James K Polk in 1839.*

HERE IS THE EXTRACT!!

"*MR POLK IS WHOLLY AND TOTALLY AN UNFIT MAN FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.—HE POSSESSES NO SINGLE QALIFICATION WHICH SHOULD ENTITLE HIM TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PARTY FOR THAT HIGH OFFICE.*"

We need hardly say to any reader of the Globe that this is an outright forgery. It is "wholly and totally" a pipelayer's fabrication. "What the Globe thought of James K Polk in 1839" was expressed in the Globe when he was nominated for the presidency. We then said Mr Polk was eminently fitted for the station he was presented for by the democracy; and we founded that opinion upon a long acquaintance with him, covering eventful and trying periods in political history. We have now the happiness to feel assured that the American people accord with us in that opinion, and mean to confer the office upon him, the desperate impositions and shifts of the "Harrys of the West" to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 29, 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.

LOUISIANA.

THE RESULT OF THE LATE LOUISIANA ELECTION, AS COMPARED WITH THE ELECTION IN THE SAME STATE IN 1840.—As Louisiana is the first State which holds an Election after the canvass for the Presidency is fairly open, much anxiety is always felt as to the result of the election there. In 1840, there was much excitement about the result of the local contest in Louisiana, and nothing contributed to elate the whigs, and infuse vigor and courage, and industry into their movements than the result in Louisiana. On the 25th of July, 1840, the Advocate, of this city, under the head of "Louisiana Election," had the following flourish of trumpets:

"We have heard enough from the country to convince every one, that the Harrison banner *streams in sovereignty from the ramparts of Louisiana.* In the First Congressional District, White (W.) is elected over Leonard by the prodigious majority of TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY votes."

On the 4th of August, 1840, the same paper summed up the victory as follows:

"The three parishes of Union, Caddo and Claiborne still remain to be heard from. All we know at this present writing is, that the Whigs have elected one member of Congress by 2025 majority, the Locofocos another by 13 votes; and that as far as heard from, Moore leads Winn, in the third district, 205 votes, rendering his election highly probable, but yet not certain. We know, too, that in the Senate the Locofocos have a majority of one; and that in the House the Whigs have 27 members certain; the Locofocos 20."

They conclude by saying that they have from 6 to 7 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

So it would seem that, in 1840, the whigs elected in Louisiana 2 out of 3 CONGRESSMEN, and 7 majority of the Legislature, by a popular majority of *more than* TWO THOUSAND. This *was* a victory—this *was* something to crow about—and the whigs used it with great effect.

Now let us see how the account stands in 1844.

According to the New Orleans Picayune a neutral paper, edited by whigs,

The Democrats have elected *Three* out of the four Congressmen.

They have a majority of 9 in the convention which is soon to meet, to amend the Constitution of Louisiana: the vote will stand in that body 42 Democrats, 33 whigs.

They have a majority of 1 in the Senate, which stands 9 Democrats, 8 whigs.

The Picayune claims a majority for the whigs of 6 in the lower House, but admits that in one district if certain votes are counted, which they throw out, the Democrats will gain 2, and there is a possibility that they may gain 2 more when the returns are completed. This would make a Democratic majority of 1 in the lower House.

And it is conceded on all hands that the Democrats have a POPULAR MAJORITY OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND VOTES.

So there is the result of 1844.

Let us now compare, item by item, the results of the two elections:

In 1840, the Whigs had 2 Congressmen, the Democrats 1.

In 1844, the Democrats have THREE Congressmen, the Whigs ONE.

In 1840, the Whigs had 7 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

In 1844, they have no majority in the Legislature, and the Democrats have proved their strength by obtaining a majority of 9 in the Convention.

In 1840, the Whigs had over TWO THOUSAND of the popular majority.

In 1844, the Democrats have ONE THOUSAND of the popular majority.

We have thus demonstrated that the Democrats have *gained a great and decided victory in Louisiana, and have secured the State beyond the shadow of a doubt for Polk and Dallas.*

THE BUCKEYE BEAR ECLIPSED.—The New Yorkers have got out a "Poughkeepsie Blacksmith," who for misrepresentation and down-right *lying*, throws the Buckeye blackguard far in the shade. This fellow we suppose, is too lazy to earn an honest living by working at his trade, and has been picked up by the whigs on account of his rare qualities in lying, and is now sent through the country to make speeches to the workingmen. The Newark Post gives the following sample of the kind of speeches the new missionary of the whigs makes to the people. In speaking of the sentiments of democratic Statesmen, he gives the following as an extract from a speech of Mr. Buchanan:

"Mechanics and working men in this country had 'too much wages—that they had meat for breakfast, 'meat for dinner, and meat for supper—that in Russia 'the same class only had meat once in two or three 'months, and that they were fat and sleek and happy '—that mechanics in this country were as well fed as 'gentlemen, and even had servants, working girls, in 'their families."

Such are the arguments used by the hired incendiarists of the whig party. Of course, every body knows that there is not a single word of the above true; no whig who has any regard for truth will dare to endorse it, but they will hire unscrupulous scoundrels to travel through the country, and address such arguments as this to the workingmen—assuring them that they are too ignorant to detect the falsehood.

This Poughkeepsie Blacksmith is a man of great promise, and we would advise the fifteen whigs to endeavor to engage him for a sub editor of the Gazette. To perform the duty required by them in that office, he is much superior to the present incumbent.

THE TARIFF OF 1842.—The whigs have abandoned every other position in the contest, and have rallied on the Tariff of '42, and by impudently claiming that as a *Clay* measure, place all their hope of success upon it. We have shown conclusively that the claims they set up in regard to it are false; we have shown that the most intimate friends of Clay endeavored to "kill the bill;" we have shown that they read leading whigs out of the party who voted for it; we have shown that Mr Clay deserted his post in the Senate to avoid voting on it, and we have also shown that such was his indifference to protecting American industry, that less than a year since, he was unacquainted with the present Tariff, and declined to express any opinion upon its provisions. These *facts*, in opposition to the assertions of the whigs, might be sufficient to prove that Clay and his party have no just claim to be the exclusive friends of the present Tariff; but we have still better evidence to put them down—evidence which they dare not dispute. We commend to their attention the following extracts from a speech delivered by the "god-like Daniel," in Boston, on the 30th September, 1842:

"IT IS NOT TRUE, THAT THE TARIFF SYSTEM WAS PASSED BY THE WHIGS ALONE."

We all know that more than thirty—some of them leading and influential whigs—VOTED AGAINST THE TARIFF OUT AND OUT, ON ALL QUESTIONS, DIRECT AND INDIRECT.

* * * * * * *

Now, we all know that without the votes of the two Senators from Pennsylvania, Mr Williams, of Maine, and Mr. Wright, it could not have passed. It is a truth that is more favorable to the cause: THAT A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE OPPOSITE PARTY CAME IN TO HELP THE TARIFF THROUGH AND TO RESCUE IT FROM THE INSTABILITY OF MERE PARTY SUPPORT."

In whose veracity will the public place most confidence—Daniel Webster or Deacon White? Although it is a choice between two whigs, of course, they will not hesitate to choose the "god-like Daniel." His testimony, bad as it may be, is certainly superior to the man who is now supporting a candidate whom he a short time since denounced for having throttled the Tariff.

If the Gazette, American and the little privateer organs of the whigs have a spark of honesty, they will copy these extracts from Mr. Webster's speech, and make a proper apology for the gross falsehoods they have published heretofore respecting the passage of the Tariff of 1842.

THE WHIGS AND THE TARIFF.—The whigs claim to be the exclusive friends of the Tariff, and especially of the Tariff of 1842. The extra Session, which was called to redeem the whig promises of 1840, met in May, 1841—the whig majority consisted of 47 in the House, and 7 in the Senate. With such a majority, if they had been friendly to the Tariff, what was to prevent them from passing a Tariff Bill? Nothing on earth—and yet there was no Tariff Bill passed until August 1842, after this same Congress had been sitting for TWELVE MONTHS. The whig majority did not touch the Tariff, until after they had passed two Bank Bills, and a Distribution Law, and a Bankrupt Law. When all these things were done, the Tariff was taken up, and was carried by Democratic votes after a most desperate struggle. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Mr. SPEAKER WHITE, and 37 more whigs in the House voting against it, and 16 more of them dodging the issue.

And yet the whigs, after postponing the Tariff twelve or fourteen months, till after *two Bank Bills*, a *Distribution Bill* and the *Bankrupt Bill* were disposed of, would have us believe they are friendly to the Tariff. Out upon such Tariff men, say we. It was the Democrats who saved the Tariff Bill. Had it not been for them the whigs would have adjourned and went home without providing for the expenses of the government, or the wants of the country.

KENTUCKY IN MOTION.—Never, says the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette, have we witnessed so active a canvass in this State as is now in progress. Whiggery, assailed at all points by the energy and activity of the glorious Democracy of Kentucky, is driven to unwonted exertions to sustain itself. With all the aid the great name of its leader can bring to the cause, it sees defeat in full prospect in August, and is rallying its forces to avert the blow. All the orators of the whig party, great and little, are now in motion, scouring over hill, dale, river and mountain, and laboring night and day to uphold the falling banner of their chief.

Nor are the Democrats idle? Butler, Pilcher, Guthrie, McCalla, Wickliffe, Tibbatts, Caldwell, French, Daniel, and a host of other good and true men, are storming the strong holds of whiggery in every direction; carrying on the warfare with an ability and energy worthy of all praise, and with the fairest prospects of success. Their efforts are ably seconded by the general zeal of our party, which never mounted higher than at present.

What the result may be we cannot predict, but we can say to our friends in other States, that the Democracy of old Kentucky will fight a battle in August worthy of their ancient fame, even if victory should not perch upon their standard.

From the Rochester Democrat of Saturday.

Melancholy Accident.—An accident of truly a melancholy character occurred near the city yesterday morning. A young man named Silas R. Howe, who has lately been in the employment of Mr. S. Kendrick, hardware merchant of Detroit, took passage for the East on board the "North America," Capt. Green.—On the way to Pittsford he took from his trunk a very neat rifle of large bore, and loaded it to shoot squirrels. He endeavored to fire it several times without success, the cap exploding without discharging the gun. While examining the condition of the piece the boat arrived at Pittsford lock. In stooping to pass the bridge, it is supposed that the lock caught in some part of his clothes, and when he rose up the piece went off, sending the ball directly through his head, entering just above the eye and scattering portions of the brain in various directions. Notwithstanding the severity of the wound, the unfortunate man lived three hours.

His mother and friends reside in East Poultney, Vermont.

The Coroner has possession of his effects, which await the order of his friends.

In his pocket was a letter from his mother with this caution:—"*Silas be very careful of your gun.*"

New York.—In New York, on Friday evening, two cases occurred, in which persons who had taken cabs for the purpose of reaching their lodgings during a heavy rain, were set down at the Five Points, among a crowd of thieves and ruffians, and one of them robbed of over $150. Both of the drivers have been arrested.

Mrs Danielson, wife of David Danielson, residing near New Durham, while returning from New York Market in her wagon on Saturday evening, and when about a quarter of a mile from Hoboken, was dragged from her seat by a young man named John Gray, a laborer at Hoboken, and falling between the wheels one of them passed over her crushing her dreadfully. She was enceinte and near the time of her confinement, and the surgeons who were called in, resorted to an immediate surgical operation to remove the infant, which was affected after a great misery on the part of the dying woman. The Herald says she was in the last struggles of death at the latest accounts. The brutal act is attributed to sensual passion on the part of Gray, who it appears was acquainted with the unfortunate woman. He is still at large, but a suitable reward is offered for his arrest.

Destructive Fire at Brooklyn—Twenty-six Houses Burnt.—On Thursday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out at Brooklyn, N. Y., in the engineer's department of the large brick building occupied by A. & E. S. Higgins, as a carpet factory, which was totally consumed, together with all its machinery, stock of wool, &c. This factory employed 200 men, who are thus thrown out of employment. The building was owned by Whitehead J. Cornell, Esq. It was thickly surrounded by a number of wooden tenements, in which the flames quickly communicated, and between twenty and thirty of them were entirely destroyed. The factory was insured for $20,000. The machinery, &c., it is reported to have cost $100,000. The loss on the other buildings is about $20,000. Mr. Henshaw is insured $1,000; Mrs. Woolsey, $1,000; Mr. Thornton, $1,000; Mr. Walters, $400; Mr. Thornson damage on house in Bridge street, $250; H. Burgess, No. 38 Tallman street, $500; A. Newman, $1500; B. Redden, $1,000; W. J. Cornell, (5 houses) $1,500; Mr. Magberty (two houses) $1800. [*Balt. Clip.*

An Emperor's Son in the New York Watch House.—On Saturday night last, Augustus T. Yturbide, son of a former Emperor of Mexico, and George Johnson, alias Stephenson, in a state of gross intoxication, during the overture at Niblo's Theatre, New York, indulged in profane, indecent, abusive and threatening language, making loud noises, disturbing the peace, interrupting the performances, and acting in such a disorderly manner that the auditory called out to put them out. The officers who seized them for the purpose, met a desperate resistance from the Emperor and his *suit*. Johnson alias Stephenson also threatened to shoot any person who should take Yturbide out.—They were, however, lodged in the watch house, and at a late hour Justice Gilbert was called upon and importuned to let them out, but positively refused to do so. They were, however, let out by Alderman Emmons on parole, and on Monday appeared before Justice Gilbert, who fined them $5 each and costs, and held them to bail in $500 each to answer.

Perilous Voyage.—We learn from the Philadelphia Sun, that an open boat, 23 feet long and 4 tons burthen, containing three Englishmen and an Irishman, arrived at Lewistown, Pa. on Saturday, after a perilous voyage of 14 days from Bermuda. They experienced two tremendous storms in the Gulf Stream, and came near being foundered. They lost all their provisions and water, and must have perished had they not been supplied by a barque which they fell in with. None of the four were sailors, or acquainted with navigation, and the only instrument on board the boat was a small compass. They made the coast several days before they could effect a landing, and, according to their calculations, sailed seventy miles along the shore before they made Henlopen light house. When they landed, they were in a most destitute condition, not one of them having a hat to his head, and their clothes had been literally torn from their backs in battling with the ocean.

FROM IOWA.

We have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from his friend in Iowa, from which we make the following extracts. It is dated Bloomington, July 5th, 1844.

Balt. Sun.

"This season has been extremely wet for three months past; an immense quantity of rain fell in June. The corn at best cannot be more than half a crop. Fall wheat is good, the fields are just ripening. Spring wheat is more uncertain, it is expected the rust will strike it. Wheat is our principal article of export; from Bloomington, the quantity shipped since the navigation opened, 1st March, has been about 30,000 bushels; a few thousand were shipped last Fall. This is more in value than all the rest of the products. Wool will some day become a great staple of Iwa. In May the census was taken: Our town was 943, Territory 82,500.

At our election in August, we elect delegates to form a constitution for State government. It will then be submitted to Congress and the people of Iowa, for their approval or disapproval.

Our population has increased 10,000 a year for six years past, and now the emigrants are coming as fast as at any previous year. Large numbers of very respectable farmers from Pennsylvania—where they sell their lands at high prices, leave a State under burthensome debt, come to this country, which is free of debt, and where they find cheap and immensely fertile land—and, what may appear absurd, but it is nevertheless true, that Iowa is so convenient to market as the west half of Pennsylvania. Our freights are now reduced below $1 per cwt. to New York, or from New York, and in some cases as low as 40 cents. This is valuable information for those who are seeking a home in the West, who make the market an objection. In regard to health, there can be no objection. There have been but two deaths the first six months of this year at this town and vicinity, embracing over 1,000 inhabitants; and there have been but fifteen [illegible] past year."

AFFAIRS OF HAYTI.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

AUX CAYES, 29th June.

The affairs of this place (Aux Cayes) are still in a very unsettled state; and notwithstanding the local Government has issued proclamations assuring protection to all, many mulattoes have left, and continue to leave for Jamaica, and the United States; those proscribed persons who some six weeks since fled for safety to the neighboring ports are particularly urged to return and resume their business under the protection of the General Government, who have sent two deputies to this place for the purpose of restoring order and tranquility.

General Acaon is still in command, and is lavish in his promises of protection to the inhabitants; but the recent sequestrations made by his order have inspired the people with a dread of him, and a doubt of his sincerity. At one time, even American property, which happened to be in the hands of Haytien merchants, was seized upon indiscriminately with their own, and but for the presence of the U S ship Preble, and the influence of her commander, much American property would have been sacrificed. An instalment ($600-000) of their debt to France comes due next month, and it is thought there is not half that amount in their treasury, yet it awakens no alarm, although there is a considerable number of French men-of-war about and in the different ports of the island. In the event of inability in the Haytien Government to meet the coming demand, there is no doubt the French will take possession of some of their ports. It will be recollected that their government a short time ago offered to relinquish the debt due from the Haytiens in consideration of them (the French) having the sole trade of the island for a certain number of years, which terms were at that time indignantly refused; but I fear they will soon be compelled to acknowledge French power in a more substantial form than diplomacy.

Our trade with Hayti is considerable, and is surely worth the notice of our Government. We have but to look at the eminent service which Capt Freelin, of the U S ship Preble, rendered to American interests during her stay at Aux Cayes, to satisfy any one of the necessity of having two or three men-of-war stationed around this island.

Later from Mexico.—By the ship Vistula, from Vera Cruz, at New Orleans, we learn that the first act of the Mexican Congress, at their extra session was to pass a law for raising $4,000,000 for the campaign against Texas. General Canalizo has been appointed commander-in-chief, and General Woll second in command of the army, which is to consist of 30,000 men. A large amount of the munitions of War, &c., ordered from the United States and England, had been received at Vera Cruz; and it was believed that as soon as could be forwarded and distributed at the proper points, the whole army would be put under marching orders.

A Windfall for a Teetotaller.—The New York Sun states that some two or three years ago, a miserable drunkard was picked, literally, out of the gutter, by some benevolent Washingtonians of that city, by whose advice he took the temperance pledge, and became a sober, industrious and thriving citizen. A few weeks ago he received information that a relative in England had died and bequeathed to him thirty-five thousand pounds sterling! With the announcement of the fact he received a handsome remittance by way of confirmation, and on Saturday last he embarked for England, leaving his family to await his return. Previous to sailing he called together a number of his temperance friends and made a feeling and eloquent address to them.

An American Abroad.—The Norwich Courier, in speaking of Mr. Brewster, the American dentist in Paris, who is now about to marry Carlotta Grisi, the *danseuse*, has the following:

Mr. Brewster is a Norwich boy, born and bred here, and true to his instincts as one of the universal Yankee nation, went abroad in quest of his fortune. After making the tour of the United States and the Canadas, in the practice of his profession as a Dentist, he went to Paris, and thence to St. Petersburgh, where the order of Knighthood was conferred upon him by the "Autocrat of all the Russias," in token of the high esteem in which he was held at the royal Court, for skill in his profession. Mr. Brewster's father is still among us, in a green old age of upwards of 90 years, if our memory serves us. He is the descendant in a direct line of Mr. Brewster the Puritan, who was one of the immortal band that first moored their bark—the May Flower—"on the stern New England coast."

MASS MEETING!

There will be a Mass Meeting of the people of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the adjoining districts, friendly to the election of

POLK, DALLAS & MUHLENBERG,

ON SATURDAY, THE 3d OF AUGUST, AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M. AT BROADHURST'S, PENN ST.

All true friends of a Tariff, and all those who do not consider a National Bank superior in importance to that question are invited to attend.

All who are opposed to a National Bank, and who do not believe there ought to be one in this free country, merely "because England, France, Austria, Russia and all the great powers of Europe have their National Banks," are invited to attend.

All who are opposed to a National Debt, for the benefit of speculators and stock-gamblers are invited to attend.

All who are in favor of the peculiar interests of the City of Pittsburgh, and the erection here of a National Armory, are invited to attend.

All who believe it is a vile slander injurious to Pittsburgh, to say that 'our rivers are frozen up one half the year and dry the other half,' are invited to attend.

All who are opposed to Henry Clay, the man who was twice defeated by the people, and once rejected by his own party, are invited to attend.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

and hear the glorious principles of genuine democracy sustained and vindicated.

The democrats in the different wards of the two cities, and in the adjoining districts, will make their own arrangements about attending the meeting.

After the speaking there will be a general PROCESSION through the city, with music and banners.

John Anderson,	John Birmingham,
H. Sproul,	Wm Kerr, M D
Thomas Farley,	Thomas Hamilton,
James P. Stuart,	I J Ashbridge,
James May,	George A Kurtz,
P. McKenna,	A Bonnafon,
C. S. Bickley,	John C Davitt,
John B. Butler,	Wm Kerr, Sr
John B. Guthrie,	James S Hoon,
George R Riddle,	Rody Patterson,
A. McIlwaine,	Otis Young
James K. Logan	Thomas Phillips
Wm H Smith,	James Porter
James Watson,	William Reed
T B Graham,	D D Dickey
John McFarland	Wm Coleman
Wm J Anderson	L G Robinson
Edward Fenderich	John D McIlroy,
James McGargill	Robert Anderson
Thos Hoskinson, jr	Robert M Young
Samuel Morrow	Henry Cassiday
Wm C McKibbin	Thomas Kerr
J Lauman	Wm C Meredith
G Lauman	E A Kemberly
Jacob McCollister.	A F A Hauptman
Thomas B Davitt	R Ellis
James Irvin	Wm Irvin
James P Barr	George Thompson
John S Kennedy	J R Johnson
John Wilson	James Saliabury
Adam Wilson	S McKee
James Herdman	R Holmes
James Holden	T H Duff
Jacob Allen	Wm Wenner
Joseph Robb	Robert Barr
John Allen	James Barr, Sr
Wm B Wood	James Barr, Jr
P L Elms	John Belzhoover
N P Taylor	Joseph Caldwell
Joseph Hoffman	John A Brooks
G J Weidbrecht	Edwd Ensell, Sr
James Gilland	Samuel Miller
John McGinnis	E Ensell
Alex Gochenur	James Wenott
Christopher Nasser	Isaac Wallace
Daniel Berg	T B Perkins
Bernhard Louth	Jacob Bleidenhesor
Eber Townsend	W J Hayden
J Jones	William Jones, jr
Edward Dunn	Hiram Smith,
J. Taggert	R. H. Kerr
John Harshman	H R Greaves
H J Wynne	James Grierain
Lewis Boothe	D W Boss
Columbus West	J Falkner
R S Anderson	Elbert Williamson
Thomas Drips	Jos K Riddle
R C Alburtees	L Veraees
J K Moorhead	H C Moorhead

For Sale—Cheap.

1500 BUSHELS of well saved OATS, for sale at the Basin, on board the canal boat, Gen Jackson, lying at the Union Line Warehouse. july 29.–3td

WINDOW SASH, GLASS, &c.

ON HAND, or procured to order at short notice, a good assortment of 8-10, 9-12, 10-12, 10-14, &c. window sash and glass to suit. A supply of large wooden bowls, tubs, churns, &c., Buckets assorted. A small supply of large and middle sized shovels, spades, dung and pitch forks—200 cuts of purple and yellow 4 & 5 threaded carpet chain; 20 gross of cheap hatchets; brushes and corn brooms; bed cords and lacings, coffee mills; 500 quarts assorted augurs; 50 gross suspender buttons; cow bells, and sifters. A small supply of paper and paper hangings; cabinet-makers, and tin ware, &c., for sale in any quantity to suit our customers. ISAAC HARRIS, Agt.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1844. and Com. Merchant, No 9, 5th st.

☞ Beeswax, paper rags, flour, &c. taken in payment.

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 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 inflammation.

To diminish nervous irritability, and in no instance has it failed to cure the doulourouex.

To promote cutaneous eruptions, and remove diseases of the skin.

To remove the effects of mercury from the system.

To promote absorption of dropsical effusions.

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 consequent disorders.

To promote the healing of Scrofulous and chronic ulcers.

To remove Gouty and Rheumatic pains, and swellings from the joints, and cure Lumbago, Sciatica, &c.

THE QUINCY.—The Bath has never failed to relieve it.

THE CROUP.—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 cure discharges of blood from the lungs and other internal parts of the body.

To cure acute and chronic inflammation, the bath judiciously medicated is a certain specific.

To cure Gout, in all its forms, in a shorter period of time than any agent hitherto employed.

The bath has proved a perfect specific in Influenza july 26 FLEMING & BLACK.

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 Sackets 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.

(Omitted 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 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 where 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

Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs,

July 18, 1844.

TO carry into effect that part of the act of Congress, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1845, which relates to the purchase of American water-rotted Hemp—

Proposals will be received at this Bureau, until 3 o'clock, P M, of the 29th day of August next, for delivering at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., two hundred tons of American water-rotted Hemp.

This Hemp must be equal in quality to the Riga Rein Hemp heretofore purchased for the Navy, samples of which are now in the said navy yard—must be delivered free of all expense to the United States, and be subject to the inspection and approval of persons who will be appointed by, and act under, instructions from the Navy Department.

Persons making offers must state the price asked per ton of 2240 pounds, delivered at the Navy Yard, and must forward with them the offers of persons of sufficient property to become sureties in one third the amount of the contract, for its performance, if the offer should be accepted.

Separate proposals will be received for quantities of not less than thirty tons, nor more than two hundred tons. To diminish the hazard to contractors of forwarding hemp from the Western States, which may not be of proper quality or sufficiently well prepared, the Secretary of the Navy has appointed two agents, who will, when requested, inspect that which may be prepared to fulfil contracts to be made under this advertisement. One of these agents will inspect the Hemp that may be sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and the other that which may be sent to St Louis, in Missouri. These agents will be furnished with samples of Riga Rein Hemp, and with the means of testing Hemp, and will be ready to give all information in their power, to enable contractors to have their hemp properly prepared, and to ascertain the strength and character of it, before offering it to the navy yard is incurred. It is distinctly understood, however, that the inspection and opinion of these agents is merely to diminish the risk to contractors, by furnishing useful information. The only inspection by which the hemp can finally be received and paid for, will be that at the navy yard where it is to be delivered.

The whole quantity of the hemp embraced in any contract must be delivered at the navy yard Charlestown, Mass, on or before the first day of August, 1845.

In addition to the bonds which will be required for the faithful performance of contracts, ten per centum will be deducted from all bills for deliveries, and retained, until