and myself to the Presidency and Vice Presidency has been disappointed? Many of us have been thrown in to opposition to General Jackson, during his last term having voted for him upon his first and second election, because of certain doctrines put forth in his Proclamation, and because of certain measures which followed that celebrated State paper.

Our opposition proceeded from no spirit of faction, but from what we esteemed it to be, a sacred regard to the high and essential principles of the Republican party,—and regarding his successor as in a great degree identified with what we considered as errors in General Jackson's Administration, our opposition was continued to him. The state and condition of the country also seemed to require a change in the general Administration. Have you been disappointed in the reform which you promised yourselves by going into the contest? You demanded a right economy to be observed in the public expenditures. Have you in this been disappointed? You required accountability on the part of public agents. Has it not been fulfilled? Let the fact that a defaulter for the last three years has become almost unknown, answer the question. You asked that a course of policy should be adopted that should purify and reform the currency. Was the currency of the country ever in a better condition? Let the rate of Exchange between all parts of the country answer the inquiry. Has the day ever been when the currency was sounder or the rates of exchange lower? You sought once more to put the mechanical arts in active operation, and to relieve commerce from the blight which had fallen upon her. The first has revived, and the last has unfurled her sails, which now whiten almost every sea. The paralysis which had fallen upon public credit, to an extent so great that the poor sum of $5,000,000 of Government stock was offered to European and American capitalists without our being able to find for it a purchaser, has passed away, and a well supplied Exchequer gives evidence not only of the extension of trade, but of the stable basis on which rests the public credit. The very stock for which at one time no bidders could be found, now readily commands in the market an advance of fifteen or twenty dollars in the hundred. In the mean time I submit it to you to say, whether the principles of the Republican party have not been closely adhered to in all that has been done. Did those principles require that we should recommence a new cycle of twenty years, the predecessor of which a Bank of the United States, had fulfilled in 1836?—Beginning by increasing the derangements of business for years, attended in its mid career with comparative prosperity, then resorting to efforts by all its large means to force a recharter, and ending its existence amid the curses and denunciations of the many it had ruined. Most of you had, like myself, through all time, pronounced the Bank to be unconstitutional. Had your opinions on this subject undergone a change in 1840, and did you contemplate that General Harrison and myself—who during the whole contest avowed our opinions to be unchanged in that respect, in numerous addresses to the public—would be deserving of denunciation if either of us should refuse to perjure ourselves by sanctioning a Bank charter, which, believing it to be unconstitutional, our solemn oath of office required us to *vote* against or *veto?* Tell me, moreover, brother Republicans of 1840, had you then brought yourselves to the conclusion that, even admitting a possible abuse of the Veto power, it was proper to erase from the Constitution that great barrier and check to unconstitutional and lightly inexpedient legislation, thereby making the will of Congress supreme, and installing the majority of that body in the full possession of all the powers of Government? Or did you, or do you now still cling to the opinion in which the qualified Veto originated, that a Government without checks and balances is the worst form of Oligarchy,—and that too many guards, in order to secure public liberty, cannot be thrown over its different departments? If, indeed, you are advocates of such a vital change as that proposed, then may not only the Garrisons and Tappans of our own country rejoice, but a shout would ascend from the Abolitionist Convention "of the whole world," at the fact that our Federal system had given way before the power of a consolidated Government, whose will, uttered forth by sectional majorities, was absolute, admitting of no check from any quarter whatever. If, indeed, these be your opinions, then have I most grievously disappointed the hopes in which you indulged in connection with my election and my administration. I must, nevertheless, most solemnly aver that had I been aware that such would have been expected and required of me—if I could have believed that you, whose candidate I was peculiarly considered, and to conciliate whom I was nominated for the Vice Presidency, would have required of me in the contingency which unhappily occurred, that I should commence my administration with an act of perjury, and sanction measures abhorrent to every principle of my past life and at war with the prosperity of the country and the continuance of liberty, I would not have suffered my name, humble as it was, to have been breathed in the canvass. No, I claim the proud privilege of an American citizen to think for myself on all subjects, and to act in pursuance of my own convictions—and it would require a special change of my nature in order to convert me into a mere instrument of party, or of party dictation.

I would appeal not only to yourselves but to all my countrymen to say, whether in the matters appertaining to our foreign affairs, they anticipated more success in the adjustment of difficulties and in the formation of highly important Treaties than it has been my office to cause to be negotiated. Long standing difficulties have been adjusted—difficulties which threatened most seriously the peace of the country. Nor has any opportunity been lost for enlarging the commerce of the country, and giving new markets to our agricultural and manufacturing products. If the country has not reaped full fruition of benefit from all the Treaties thus negotiated, it surely has not been the fault of the Administration. The loss of two of those Treaties through the Senate, cannot but be deplored by all as a great public calamity. By the Treaty with the German States, we had opened the way to a more extended commerce with 27,000,000 of people, in cotton, tobacco, rice and lard, at duties on tobacco, rice and lard greatly reduced, and with a stipulation for the free admission of cotton; while we had agreed to receive at somewhat reduced duties articles from those States which entered into the most limited competition, if at all, with a few similar articles of American product. The Treaty was particularly important in consequence of the fact, that for the first time, after repeated struggles on the part of my predecessors, to accomplish a reduction of duty on tobacco, the Government had succeeded in doing so. It was negotiated with the resolutions originating with the tobacco States, and with the presumed sanction of Congress, who had, as it is believed, the mission to Vienna, from a desire to a first rate mission, with the direct reference of tobacco interest, and had also appropriated a sum of money, some years ago, to enable the Executive to employ an agent in Germany to acquire information relative to the tobacco trade, the services of which mission had only ceased a short time prior to the negotiation of the Treaty. My hope still however is, that the benefits of the Treaty and the Treaty itself may yet be in the country. I think it proper to add that it was no design to deprive the House of Representatives of any rightful and constitutional action over the Treaty, which it might properly exercise. It was, on the contrary, my intention to have submitted the Treaty and all papers calculated to elucidate it, to the House of Representatives, if it had been ratified by the Senate, for such action as they might have deemed it proper to adopt—a course pursued in all cases in which the action of the House is required to vote supplies of money, or fulfil any other object falling within the scope of their power.

Notwithstanding the Treaty for the annexation of Texas was rejected by the Senate, motives have been ascribed to the Administration which have no place in its mind or heart. One gentleman, occupying a prominent place in the Democratic party, whether for good or evil it does not become me to say, has asserted in an address recently delivered in Missouri, that in an address recently delivered in Missouri. 1st, Pecuniary motives for its negotiation: 1st, Personal ambition, and, 3dly, a purpose to dissolve the Union. Mr. Clay also, in a recent letter written to the editor of a newspaper in Alabama, has called the Treaty *infamous*, and ascribed to it, in its origin, *sinister objects*. I repel both their assaults upon the Treaty and its negotiators. What object of mere personal ambition in any way connected with office could have influenced the Administration in negotiating the Treaty? The public archives furnished the strongest evidence to believe that the Treaty would have met the sanction and approval of both Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren. While the one was Secretary of State to Mr. Monroe, and the other to General Jackson, each in his turn engaged to obtain the annexation of Texas.—Mr. Clay's negotiation was carried on with Mexico in the third year of her Revolutionary struggle, while Texas regarded her as a revolted Province, and her armies were in possession of many of the strongholds of the country. What reason, then, could I have had for supposing for an instant that a Treaty with Texas, after 8 years of actual independence, with no foreign soldier within her territory, and subject only to a conventional border interpretation, could or would have met with opposition from him or his friends? and meeting with no such opposition on the part either of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay, and their friends, it would puzzle a sounder casuist than I profess to be, to conceive in what possible way it could have interrupted the relation of these two gentlemen, who stood at the moment at the head of their respective parties, and were looked upon by all as competitors for the Presidency. It is well known, that when the negotiation for the acquisition of Texas was commenced, and up to a period succeeding the signing of the Treaty, it was my confident conviction, expressed to many, that it would, from the circumstances I have stated, receive the support both of Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, so that neither would be affected by its negotiation.

If it had been charged that the Administration was prompted by the ambition of securing the greatest boon to the country, and the whole country, in the acquisition of a territory so important in itself and so inseparable connected with the interests of every State in the Union, and every interest of the Union, I would have pleaded guilty, without a moment of hesitation. I confess I felt ambitious to add another bright star to the American constellation. It would have been a source of pride to me, if that measure had been carried, to have witnessed from the retirement that awaits me, the annual expansion of our coastwise and foreign trade, and the increased prosperity of our agriculture and manufactures, through the rapid growth of Texas, which would have followed the ratification of the Treaty.—Yes, I freely confess that this would have furnished me an unfailing source of gratification to the end of my life. I should have seen also the Union of the States becoming stronger and stronger through their reciprocal affection—local jealousies suppressed, and fanatical schemes and schemers alike prostrate. I should have witnessed the blessed results of our Federative system as it embraced the finest country in the world, and brought under its influence a people devoted like ourselves to the maintenance and preservation of free government. This was the kind of ambition which prompted the negotiation of the Treaty. Its ratification was the sole honor which I coveted, and all that I now desire. What sinister motives could have originated the negotiation at this time, that did not exist in 1827?—What was there now to have rendered a Treaty infamous which did not exist then? If it be said that we had a Treaty of Limits with Mexico, I ask if, in 1827, we had not also a Treaty of Limits with Spain? We had recognised the independence of Mexico, and, therefore, virtually claimed that we had a perfect right to treat with her for the annexation of Texas, and in fact, if we had so pleased, for Mexico entire. Eight years ago we recognised Texas as independent, and surely our right to negotiate with her, implied no worse faith than in 1827 to negotiate with Mexico for her.—The idea that because of the existance of a Treaty of Limits with any nation, we must forever thereafter deny to all parts of the territory of such nation the right of revolution or change, can only excite, with an American citizen, a smile. Was it deemed necessary, in 1827, to consult the States, to consult the Senate, or to consult the House of Representatives, or the people? Was it considered necessary to obtain the assent of every State, as would seem now to be proposed, before forming a Treaty of Annexation? If the assent of every State is necessary, then may we bid adieu to the prospect of annexation now or hereafter. The Constitution devolves the treaty-making power on two-thirds of the States, through their Senators, and it is altogether a new doctrine that a Treaty should not be negotiated without the assent of all. Danger to the Union through the exercise of the power of a constitutional majority in the *making* of a Treaty, is a doctrine for the first time advanced, and having no foundation in point of fact. I regard the preservation of the Union as the first great American interest. I equally disapprove of all threats of its dissolution, whether they proceed from the North or the South. The glory of my country its safety and its prosperity alike depend on Union, and he who would contemplate its destruction, even for a moment, and form plans to accomplish it, deserves the deepest anathemas of the human race. I believed, and still believe, that the annexation of Texas would add to its strength, and serve to perpetuate it for ages to come; and my best efforts, while I remain in office, will be directed to securing its acquisition, either now or at a future day. Whether any efforts will avail to secure this object, since the rejection of the Treaty, remains still to be seen. I abandon all hope upon the subject, if it shall be esteemed necessary to obtain for it the approval of every State. The case rarely occurs that any Treaty receives the unanimous approval of the Senate.

I have been called upon, in justice to myself, to make these remarks in withdrawing from the position in which my friends had placed me. I might present other inquiries growing out of the course of Administration, both in regard to our domestic and foreign relations, as to which principles have been maintained, which may arrest the attention of future and even remote Administrations—but let what I have said suffice. All that I ask of my countrymen is a candid review of my acts, and an impartial comparison of the condition of the country now with what it was three years ago. I appeal from the vituperation of the present day to the pen of impartial history, in the full confidence that neither my motives nor any acts will bear the interpretation which has, for *sinister purposes*, been placed upon them. JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, Aug 20, 1844.

☞We will publish on Monday an account of the debate at Greensburgh, on Tuesday, the 20th, between WILSON MCCANDLESS, Esq. on the part of the democrats, and THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq. on the part of the whigs. We understand that Mr WILLIAMS, with a degree of fool-hardiness that we thought he would not be guilty of, challenged Mr MCCANDLESS to the discussion, but from what we have learned of the result, he received a lesson which will be useful to him in future.

Fifty thousand American Freemen Assembled in Council on the Banks of the Cumberland, in the Valley of the Mississippi, and in the neighborhood of the Hermitage!

We hasten to announce through an extra slip, that the great Central Mass Meeting yesterday, at Camp Hickory in the vicinity of Nashville, was one of the greatest and most brilliant popular gatherings ever known.

On Wednesday Nashville was from sunrise to sunset as a Military Camp. On every road to the city was to be seen approaching companies, battalions and regiments, mounted and on foot, with their bands of music, their banners and their mottoes, on their way to this great encampment of the sovereign people.—Their reception by the city escort; the loud, continued and almost deafening huzzas with which they were greeted by our citizens who surrounded the Public Square, and literally crammed the balconies of the Nashville Inn, far surpassed any thing of the kind we ever witnessed. The ladies, too, were there. Their white handkerchiefs waving from almost every house, and their bright smiles beaming from every window, in approval of the magnificent display. All who could not be accommodated at public and private houses within the city, repaired to the Encampment of the People, and there pitched their tents.

After the lighting of candles for the night, the Hon. Thos F Marshall of Kentucky, addressed thousands in front of the Court House, on the annexation of Texas.

On Thursday morning, at day break, a national salute aroused all from our slumbers; the streets were soon crowded, and the road to Camp Hickory was filled with passengers, who continued to move in that direction until eleven or twelve o'clock, when the great grove of that Camp, fifty acres in extent, was as full as it could hold.

There were two miles of table on which the GREAT DINNER was served.

Gov. CASS made the first speech; and it was one of unsurpassed eloquence and power.

Mr MELVILLE, of New York, followed with a thrilling, edifying and instructive speech—eliciting the most rapturous applause at the turn of every period.

Mr HISE, of Kentucky, addressed the multitude with great ability, and so did Gen. MCCALLA of the same state.

Meanime Gov. CLAY of Alabama, Judge Bowlin of Missouri, and Messrs Terry and Thompson of Alabama, were addressing immense crowds at other points of the encampment.

There never was anything like this in the West before. We have neither time nor space for another word on the glorious subject to-day.

☞TENNESSEE IS SAFE!

[*Nashville Union, August 17th.*

The Daily Morning Post.

THOS PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRS. R. SHUNK:

Subject to the decision of the People.

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.

Wool.

In a speech made in Congress, in the session of 1832-'33, on the Tariff question Mr Polk said:—"The Wool Growers consider the duty upon foreign wool as important to their prosperity. THIS OPINION, I APPREHEND IS FOUNDED IN ERROR."

MY OWN OPINION IS THAT WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY FREE, but as wool growers think otherwise, we have retained a duty of FIFTEEN PER CENT, upon the imported article."

HON. H. DENNY'S LETTER.—The letter we announced yesterday from Mr. Denny, will be found in another column. As far as it relates to our correspondent, he is amply able to maintain his side of the discussion, if he should think proper to continue it. We would merely inquire how it has happened, if Mr CLAY had "clearly and fully explained his views of the [Compromise] Bill," and if, as Mr DENNY would seem to insinuate, he was satisfied with the explanations, that Mr D. should have continued his public opposition to the bill for 8 or 9 years after it passed? It is not denied, we believe, that in a public meeting in this city, about two years since, he denounced the Compromise as the origin of the most of the evils we then endured.

Mr DENNY corrects a quotation of ours from his letter of Feb. 14th, 1833. We quote him as having written that Mr CLAY had "abandoned protection." It should have been "abandoned the discrimination." Below will be found Mr DENNY's letter of Feb. 14th, 1833, entire; and we submit to every reader, whether, in noticing the accidental substitution of the word 'protection' for 'discrimination,' the difference is not verbal merely. The sentiment that Mr CLAY had "abandoned protection" is clearly advanced and fully made out.

In the first place, Mr DENNY says, "Clay has left his Tariff friends and united with Calhoun." Is it possible that Mr CLAY could range himself with Mr CALHOUN without "abandoning protection?" No one would pretend to say that Mr CLAY could coalesce with Calhoun, and yet support "protection."

In the second place, Mr DENNY says that "the project [Compromise] is believed to have received the approbation of Mr CALHOUN." Does any man in Pittsburgh believe that J. C. Calhoun would sanction any project that did not "abandon protection?"

In the third place, Mr DENNY says, that "the friends of the protective policy now rally round Mr Webster." This proves one important fact, that if Mr Clay had not "abandoned protection," the "friends of the Protective Policy" had *abandoned him*. So there was a breach between Mr CLAY and the friends of Protection. Could this have occurred if Mr CLAY had not abandoned protection?

In the fourth place, Mr DENNY says Mr CLAY "*abandons the discrimination*." "Protection" and "Discrimination" are always used as convertible terms, in discussing the Tariff question. Whoever "abandons discrimination" and goes for the opposite principle, a horizontal Tariff, is regarded as an enemy to "protection" by the friends of that policy.

It is evident from those points of the letter, that Mr DENNY wished to create the impression, when he wrote his letter of Feb. 14th, 1843, that Mr CLAY had "abandoned protection." The whole scope of the letter, which we subjoin, distinctly proves the truth of this assertion.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1833.

From the proceedings in the Senate you will see that *Clay has left his Tariff friends and united with Calhoun. The project submitted by Mr Clay is believed to have previously received the approbation of Mr Calhoun.* SOME THINK IT ORIGINATED WITH THAT INDIVIDUAL. *The friends of the protective policy* now rally around Mr Webster—his resolutions which you will find in the Intelligencer of today, contain the true principles of the American system, and upon these the *friends of American industry here are determined to stand.* Mr Clay's proposition goes farther than some of the Southern gentlemen would have insisted on!! *He abandons discrimination.* The duties on the protected articles are to be reduced to 20 per cent., and to be no higher than those imposed on other articles. Tea and coffee, which are now free, are to be again subject to duties of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, after 1842. It is said General Jackson will not agree to abandon the principle of discrimination, neither will Mr Van Buren's friends. Yours sincerely,

HARMAR DENNY

It is evident that, when Mr DENNY wrote this letter, he believed that Mr CLAY had "abandoned protection;" and his declaration, at a public meeting, 8 or 9 years afterwards, that the Compromise Act was the source of the evils we then groaned under, shows how long that idea held possession of his mind. There can be no doubt, from the concluding sentences of Mr DENNY's letter, that he has changed his views of Mr CLAY and his policy. His right to do so we shall not question—his motives we will not impugn; but he cannot escape the charge of gross inconsistency,—nor can he prevent people from thinking that he has changed his views without any reason that should be sufficient with a friend of the Tariff.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S WITHDRAWAL.—We publish this morning, to the exclusion of every other kind of matter, the Letter of President Tyler, withdrawing from the Presidential contest. In this letter the President takes a brief review of the principal acts of his administration, and repels in terms of honest indignation the imputations that have been cast upon his conduct. He asserts his strong attachment to the republican principles that triumphed in the election of Jefferson, and, although on certain measures of previous administrations, he may have differed with the prominent men of the republican party, he never abandoned its great principles, or evinced any friendship for the policy of federalism.

He refers to the measures of his administration, and their influence on the prosperity of the country, as the best answer to the vituperation and censure that has been heaped upon him.

The honest citizens of Pittsburgh, who cannot be led astray by the noisy clamor of Bank partizans, must always hold the present administration in respect.—Coming into power under very extraordinary circumstances, and without a party on which he could rely to sustain him in the policy he might adopt, the President had to take the sole responsibility of the measures of his administration, and to look to the people to do justice to his motives. His course has fulfilled the hopes of his democratic fellow-citizens, and shown that although without a party, he had the moral courage to do right. The democratic party owe President Tyler a debt of gratitude for his self-sacrificing conduct in maintaining its leading principles, and he deserves the esteem of the country at large for the general benefit that has resulted from his administration.

INDIANA ELECTIONS.—The vote of 67 counties has been received, and the returns exhibit a most cheering result for the democracy. The footing up shows the following:

Democratic clear popular majority in 67 counties,	2360
Democratic gain over 1840,	14968
Whig majority in 1840,	13699
Democratic majority over the whig vote of 1840,	1269

The 20 counties from which we have not received the popular vote, have elected 12 Democrats and 2 Whig members. These counties in 1843, gave a democratic majority of between 8 and 900. This result is what the whigs call a victory. They are welcome to such victories, and we hope they may get many of them.

FOR THE POST.

To Messrs. Phillips & Smith,

Editors of the Morning Post:

GENTLEMEN:—If it will afford any satisfaction to your correspondent, T H, whose communication appeared in the Post of yesterday, I cheerfully acknowledge he has discovered what had escaped my own recollection at the time I wrote to my friend in York, viz: that my letter of the 14th February 1833, was written *after* Mr Clay had made a speech (on 12th Feb.) introducing his Compromise bill, and that consequently I was in error, at least to some extent, in supposing that the letter of the 14th February had been written before Mr Clay explained his views respecting the operations of his bill.

The fact that ample means were at hand and of record to enable your intelligent correspondent to point out any mistake, will be sufficient to satisfy him that it was not "a wilful misstatement."

If your correspondent had perused the whole debate which took place on the bill, and continued at intervals until the evening of the 1st March 1833, he would have become acquainted with Mr Clay's motives and principles, much better than through the medium of a letter written by myself or any other person a day or two after the measure was first proposed. He would have found also that Mr Clay, *after* the date of my letter, made more than one speech explaining his views, the principles of the bill, and its operation. A very able and eloquent speech was made by Mr Clay on the 25th Feb., a full report of which is to be found in Niles' Register of the 3d of March, and which embraces several observations made by him on other occasions during the progress of the bill.

Your correspondent will no doubt remember that the bill was referred to a select committee on the 13th February, and had therefore been but one day before the Senate. On the 19th February Mr Clay reported the bill with *various amendments*, which were agreed to on the 21st, after which Mr Clay moved another amendment of great importance, introducing a new feature into the bill, which was to make the *home valuation* of goods the standard for the assessment of duties under the bill after 1842, instead of the foreign valuation.

It appears, therefore, that the debate was not resumed until the 19th, the fifth day after the date of my letter. The discussion was continued at intervals until the evening of the 1st of March, Mr Clay and other friends of protection replying to objections and more clearly and fully explaining their views of the bill.

The mistake, if it is to be considered as one, is of no consequence to Mr Clay, and as to my humble self, I have not the slightest idea that future historians would make it a subject of learned controversy or a point of much importance requiring to be adjusted; whether my letter was really written before or *after* Mr Clay had fully explained his views. It might be a difficult question to settle, seeing that Mr Clay delivered on the 12th February, a speech occupying about 8 columns in Niles', and on the 25th February delivered another, occupying, with several observations made at other times during the debate, about 24 columns of Niles.

Permit me to trespass a little longer on your editorial courtesy. In an article headed "Clay and the Tariff," you observe that they (the people of Pennsylvani,) have the evidence of Hon. H. Denny, that "he (Mr. Clay,) had abandoned protection." You have marked the words "abandoned protection," as a quotation. Such language was never used by me in reference to Mr Clay. As you have cited what you consider as testimony, alleging it to have come from me, allow me to give my evidence in my own words, clearly and distinctly, which I hope you will publish as an act of justice to myself as well as to Mr Clay.

I state to you, then, decidedly, that I firmly believe Mr Clay to be a devoted, warm and unconquerable friend of "protection." That he holds to the principle of protection for American labor and products with an attachment which nothing can diminish.

That his whole public career establishes beyond doubt, that, as an enlightened States-man—devoted patriot—an able advocate of sound democratic principles—and as an able supporter of an American Tariff for the protection of our own mechanics, manufacturers and industry, there is not his superior, and but one who could be considered even his equal in the whole Union.

And finally, that of the several candidates for the Presidency, I consider Mr Clay as the only one possessing those high qualifications which are required to save, under Providence, our country from the disasters which the enemies of the Union and the enemies of protection threaten to bring upon it.

Yours, respectfully,

August 22, 1844. HARMAR DENNY.

FOR THE POST.

DEACON WHITE AND W. E. AUSTIN., ESQ.

MESSRS. EDITORS—On Thursday morning of the Liberty Convention, Mr. Austin being called out, rose and declined speaking; but being called again, said, that to prevent confusion, he would say something.—He said that his reluctance to speak, arose from an attack in that morning's Gazette, to which his attention had been directed on his way to the meeting. My only object, therefore, said Mr. A., in coming here this morning was to see if I could borrow as much money as would pay my passage to Texas. But having failed in this, I find myself here. Among other compliments, the Deacon states that I have not brains enough to make an argument, and that I am therefore, under the necessity of resorting to low wit and abuse. Now, in order to show that I *have* brains enough to make an argument, I will try my hand at it now, and give you a specimen.—I *argue* that an editor whose paper glows day after day, and year after year, with antimasonic and antislavery excitement, and who publishes incapital letters that he will vote for no man for any office who is an adhering mason or a slaveholder, and least of all for a man like Henry Clay, stained (as he believed,) with every vice. I *argue*, I say, that the editor who does this, and afterwards, simultaneously with a money transaction in his favor by the whigs, comes out in favor of a Royal Arch Mason, and a large slaveholder, a defender of Slavery—nay, for this very man Henry Clay, when above all others was most obnoxious, for the very highest office in the Union. I *argue*, (I repeat it,) that this man is a *knave*. In the name and by the authority of sound and unanswerable arguments, I pronounce him *dishonest*. And after the election is over, I will risk my life, I can convict him of political rascality before a jury of whigs.

Now then, gentlemen, I think I have displayed "brains enough" to make an argument that the profound editor of the Gazette (to whom of course I mean no personal allusion,) cannot overturn if he should live to be as old as Methuselah.

PETER.

STORM AT PHILADELPHIA.—A very terrific and destructive storm visited Philadelphia on Monday night. The Times, gives the following account of its effects:

"A number of large branches of the Linden trees in front of the State House were blown off, also many in Tenth street, in Southwark, Spring Garden, &c.—windows were broken—clothes swept from the lines in yards and from the roofs of the houses for squares—and in Chesnut street, during the heaviest of the shower, the water was swept down the street with such force by the wind, that it seemed like one foamy mass, hurled with the velocity as from a cataract, down into the Delaware—added to which the vivid glare of the lightning—the heavy peals of thunder, and the affrighted females and children hastening to the nearest places of shelter, appeared as Father Miller's prophecy was at last being accomplished, the destruction of the universe inevitable, and its people launched with the quickness of thought into the yawning abyss of eternity!

In the city, cellars were overflowed, awning and trees were damaged, the streets were flooded, and a number of horses were struck by lightning, and several persons injured by the electric fluid. The house at the northwest corner of Front and Market streets, had a portion of the chimney carried away, and the store of Robert and Wm. C Biddle, No 29 Market street, had a portion of the slating on the gable edge of the roof knocked off. Persons who saw the lightning strike these buildings described the sight as having been awfully sublime. The fluid appeared to roll from the roof over the awnings in large liquid balls The clouds at the time were very heavily charged with electricity. The streets looked like rivulets of fire. A young man, named James Montgomery, in Kensington, was shocked, and Casper Sonder, in Beach street, near Shackamaxon, was completely enveloped in the fluid, and yesterday lay very seriously ill.

The top part of the Polk and Dallas pole in front of the tavern of Joshua Sturgis, in Oak street below Green, N. L., was broken and shattered into a thousand pieces and thrown some two hundred yards. A young man in the second story of the tavern was stunned, as was also Mr. S., both however recovered. The large old weeping willow which has stood for so many years in Plumb street below Fourth, Southwark, was blown down. A barn was struck about a mile beyond West Philadelphia, and was destroyed. The horses in an adjoining stable could not be got out and perished in the flames. The fury of the storm was experienced in the vicinity of Darby, and three or four barns were struck in this neighborhood and burnt Another barn was consumed near Woodbury. Passengers by the Pilot Line, on Monday night, reported that barns were blazing on each side of the Delaware, from Bordentown down. Great damage was done to corn and fruit, in the country.

The farmers in the neck have suffered severely.—Mr. John Towell, of Southwark, was on the river near the Point House with his family in an open boat, and made a narrow escape from sinking in consequence of the boat filling from the torrents of rain. The lives of all were only saved by incessant bailing.

The house of William D. Torr, Esq., in Schuylkill Fifth street below Locust, opposite Rittenhouse Squa re was struck by lightning during the storm of last evening, although provided with a rod which is apparently of the best kind

A young man named Moll, residing in St. John street, below Green, was knocked down and stunned by one of these shocks.

The Buttonwood Hotel, in Germantown, kept by Mr Hept, was also struck; and one of the ladies of the family was considerably injured.

A young man named John Hubbert, son of Mr. Hubbert, starch maker, of Kensington, was drowned in the Delaware off Kensington, by the wind.

A number of persons who were in the High street market House at the intersection of Second street, were stunned.

A barn near Flourtown, Montgomery Co., was struck, and a valuable horse killed. Another barn near the Trap tavern, in the same county, was struck and burned, and several other lights were observed in different places by our informant.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, August 22d, by the Rev. A. M. Blackford, Mr JOHN H. EAGLE, to Miss MARGARET H. DRUM, all of Allegheny city.

With the above notice we received a delicious cake, and all hands joined in wishing the givers many years of health and happiness.

THOMAS BORBIDGE,

GENERAL

Produce, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Also, Agent United States Portable Boat Line Depot,

NO. 272, MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

☞Liberal advances made on consignments, when required.

Refer to—Messrs Wm Wilson & Co.; Evans and Temple; Heald, Woodward & Co.; Scull & Thompson, *Philadelphia.*

William M'Knight & Co.; Charles A. M'Ambly, *Pittsburgh.*

aug24—1y*

Lemons.

10 BOXES LEMONS, just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG, a24. 140, Liberty street

Harper's Pictorial Bible.

JUST received at Cook's, 85 Fourth street, HARPER'S ILLUMINATED BIBLE, No 7; The NEW MIRROR, for September, containing its usual number of Engravings and entertaining reading matter.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE, No 14 of this important work.

Also, all the cheap and useful works as soon as they are in the East, at eastern prices.

For sale at COOK'S, 85 Fourth street. aug 23

20 Bbls. CASTOR OIL, in store and for sale at the Drug Store of JONA. KIDD & CO. aug 21 corner Fourth and Wood streets.

CAUTION.—My wife, Rebecca, having left me without any provocation, this is to caution the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. a20. JOHN O'REILLY.

Civil Engineering, Architecture, Surveying, &c.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between A. E. DRAKE and E. Z. C. JUDSON having been dissolved, the undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the business, and would solicit a share of the public patronage. Orders left at the shop of F. A. Stafford, Architect, over Harris' Paint Shop, 5th street, or at his residence on Hay street, between Penn street and the river, will be punctually attended to. A. E. DRAKE.

july 15 tf

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LADIES and Gentlemen of acknowledged talents, wishing engagements for the ensuing Fall season of the Pittsburgh Theatre, will address by letter (post paid) to Miss Matilda Clarendon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The above establishment will open in September 1814. MATILDA CLARENDON.

july 13. Lessee.

☞The New York Herald, Philadelphia Mercury, and Cincinnati Enquirer & Message, will please copy the above for two weeks and send bill to Miss Clarendon.

100 BLS. Salt, just landed and for sale by HUEY & Co. july 3, 1844.

Stray Cow.

BROT to the farm occupied by the subscriber, in Ross township, about the 3d of July last, a small dark colored cow, without any particular mark—she had a bell on. The owner is desired to pay charge and take her away. PETER PORTMAN.

aug 20, 1844-3t*

Philadel. Advertisements.

T. B. & W. P. CONOVER,

Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Palm Leaf Hats and Caps,

NO. 190 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.

THEY beg leave to inform Western Merchants they have a splendid assortment of the above Goods, and are still manufacturing largely, which they will sell at the very lowest prices for Cash, or approved credit. aug 24

JOSEPH TALLMAN'S

WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

No. 233 Market Street, Northeast corner of Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

WESTERN and Southern Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that it will be to their interest, before purchasing elsewhere.

aug 6-1y

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

SMITH, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 183 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,

ARE now receiving in addition to their former stock a large assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, to which they invite the attention of Western Merchants.

aug 6-1y

Notice.

JONA. KIDD, having on the 5th inst. associated with him in the drug business, Mr. JNO. FLEMING, the business, in future, will be conducted under the firm of J. KIDD & CO.

JONATHAN KIDD,
JOHN FLEMING,

Pittsburgh, Aug. 21, 1844.

Money Wanted!

A BOND for nine hundred and fifty-two dollars, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate in this city, payable in five years from the 17th of July, 1844, with interest payable semi-annually, is offered for sale.—Enquire at the office of the Morning Post.

aug 22-d1w

JUST RECEIVED, at No 66 Market street, a large assortment of Caricatures, Prints, Flags, Badges, &c., to suit all parties. Z. KINZEY.

aug. 22

GLASS BLOWERS WANTED.—Wanted 3 or 4 good sober glass blowers, to go to Buffalo, New York, to make bottles, vials and apothecary's ware; and to be in Buffalo by the 10th or 15th of September.—To good workmen who can come well recommended, fair wages and good employment will be given. Please apply at Harris' Agency and Intelligence Office No 9, Fifth street. aug 22.-2t.

30 BARRELS OF ALUM;

Just received and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS,

aug 22 Corner of Wood and 5th streets.

For Sale,

A SMALL FARM, with a good Mill seat, situated on Pine Creek, in Pine Township, about 10 miles from Pittsburgh, containing about 60 acres of Land, a part of which is cleared and has thereon a square Log House and other improvements, with an abundance of good coal and timber. Apply to

JNO. D. DAVIS,

aug 22-tf Corner of Wood and 5th streets.

Woolens.

THE subscriber has received on Consignment a supply of Broad Cloths, Satinetts and Flannels, of American Manufacture, which he will sell by the piece at manufacturer's prices.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

aug 22 No 26 Wood street.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to harbor my boy, DANIEL M'WILLIAMS, or to encourage him in staying away from home. It I detect any of those who have been doing this, I will prosecute them to the extent of the law.

aug 22 PETER M'WILLIAMS.

3,100 LBS. CHIP. LOGWOOD,

2,500 lbs. Chip. Fustic—In store and for sale at the drug store of

JONA. KIDD & CO.,

aug 21 corner Fourth and Wood streets.

EXTRA SUPER. WOOL DYED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTHS; super 7-4 Black and Naval Blue, Citron and Claret Brown—all of which have been selected with care for our own trade, and are graded from $4 to $11 per yard. We have also provided some of the finest and most expensive trimmings to be had; and we never employ any but the best of workmen. We feel confident that we will be able to turn out coats that cannot be surpassed for durability, elegance and cheapness. We would invite those that are in the habit of paying cash for their work, to call and try the Fashionable Head Quarters, No. 351 Liberty street.

aug 21 ALGEO & McGUIRE.

THE newest style in the Market of Cassimeres and Vestings can be seen by calling and examining our stock. We are just opening the most splendid variety of the above goods ever laid on a Pittsburgh counter. Every piece is new and of the latest importations.

Besides, we will sell cheap for cash and warrant a good fit. ALGEO & McGUIRE,

aug 21 251 Liberty street.

New Novel.

ARRAH NEIL; OR TIMES OF OLD.—A Romance, by G P R James, Esq., author of Richelieu, Arrabella Stewart, &c. Just received and for sale by C. H. KAY,

Bookseller and Stationer,

aug 13 Corner of Wood and 3d streets.

Gazette and Age copy

Scaled Herring.

20 BOXES SCALED HERRING;

20 do. Scotch, do.;

Just received and for sale,

REINHART & STRONG,

aug 21 140 Liberty street.

CASTOR OIL.

15 BBLS. Cold Pressed Castor Oil, for sale by

je 18 JAMES MAY.

Allegheny County, SS.

IN the matter of the administration account, of Andrew Vance, one of the Executors of the estate of Alexander Vance, dec'd.

And now, to-wit July 31, 1844, on motion of B. H. Forrester, Attorney of John E. Vance and Samuel R. Vance, legatees of the above named decedent, the Court appoint F. R. Shunk, R Robb and Robert Porter, Esqs. Auditors to audit and adjust the above account and make report thereon; exceptions to the same being filed.

By the Court,

THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the above Auditors will meet for the purpose of their appointment at the office of Francis R Shunk, on Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 9th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at which time and place