this tax. If they did not, the result would inevitably

list of free articles tea and coffee, Mr. Clay and other dustrial classes of the country, and not produced by them; and to bring thereby into the treasury some five collected according to their own shewing from the protected articles alone! Let them unswer it if they can

votes or speeches.

But we are told, not by Mr Clayton, but by others, that Mr. Polk is opposed to the present turiff, and Mr. Clay is in favor of it. No doubt Mr Clay is in favor of it, if he thinks it will help his election: but that he was in favor of its passage or even gave it his approbation until very recently. I do most positively deny, and call any and all of his friends to the proof. It was openly proclaimed at Washington, when the subject was under consideration, that he was opposed to the passage of any turiff bill unless the land distribution was in it; and the speeches and votes of his Kentucky and other particular friends gave strength to the report. Certain it is there is not on record any thing said or done by them to give color or belief that he was friendly to its passage. Nor does there uppear any where any thing from him in its favor that I have

says, in his letter to Mr. Bronson,

yet this was the first intimation we have of Mr Clay's approval of the present tarriff, and that too, as I have The Bill, after it had escaped from the House by been the law of the land. Very recently, I understand, he has come out unqualifiedly at the north in its fivor.

H's first love, or rather his present real love is for the friends of the compromise act to vote for the tax on tea and coffee, or, he says, if they do not, it will inbe levied on other articles." And again in the same

by economy be able to de so." And again, in January 1842, he says. And again, in January 1042, he says,

"Carry out then, the spirit of the compromise act.
Look to revenue alone for the support of government.

Do not raise the question of protection, which I had

The party for its safety, may well be questioned, par value. We had approached the very verge of nather the whig revolution of these causes. We believe these causes will and from them at its birth, and the coldness with which 1840, which had elected a Whig Congress to decide should KEEP HIM FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL

committee of ways and means who introduced it, stated it to be 'only a revenue measure.' Mr Simmons, one of the strongest friends of the protective policy in the Senate and a whig Senator from Rhode Island, said:

It was well known that he did not agree with all the friends of the bill, in many particulars. He admitted it was not the best bill that could be formed, say that it may well be questioned whether the apbut be believed it would now be allowed that it was parent present prosperity of the country is not less atthe saily measure which at this late period of the ses- stributable to the tariff-set of 1842, than to the small sion would be likely to accomplish the main object of providing revenue. In his opinion, there was not time within the few days which Congress had yet to remain in session, to adjust the tariff in such a manner as to

ciently onerous on the shipping interest of the coun- system of any kind that can expand and contract the try. Already every article that enters into the consumption of ship builders is heavily taxed"—"he did such a banking system, form the most prominent fea-

This is the history of Mr Clay and his tariff policy. What has been that of Mr Polk? Let his whole life and coffee, articles used as necessaries of life, and coming in competition with none produced in this country. On this subject I will let him speak what I know, when I say that there were no more bitter enemies to its passed by their votes of democrats it never could or the should vate for the tax rn tea and coffee. It was necessary under his calculations, and as he found he trust.

This is the history of Mr Clay and his tariff policy. What has been that of Mr Polk? Let his whole life answer, and not withstanding all his professions of the disinterested anxiety of the dis be that at the next session the tax would be certainly believe it can be made better than it is, und better mpromise act levied on other anderes.

"He thought ten and coffee the most desirable things" ever proposed, or have any intention to repeal it, and sentiments that he expressed eleven years before in

ubstitute free trade in its place, as is represented by on which to raise revenue."

On the motion of Mr Woodbury, to insert in the Mr Clayton and the whigs generally, is most false. whigs, September 4, 1341, voted no!

Though Mr Cluy and his friends failed in 1341 to revenue, and the industrial pursuits of the country impose the tax on tea and coffee, the latter succeeded in 1842 in inserting it in the tariff and land distribution bill veteed by Mr Tyler. How could Mr Clay, or without revenue, and the country without a tariff, than any true friend of the protective policy thus impose that they should not be allowed to squander the protected on articles used by the manufacturers or the inceeds of the sales of the public lands among the states, to aid them in their stork and other speculations. That them; and to bring thereby into the treasury some five the whig purty did not pass it, I submit the following its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, millions of dollars, or more, annually, that ought to be facts from the record, which I have found prepared to fair and just protection to all the great interests of the

On the passage of the present Tariff Bill, in the Mr Polk stands charged with no such anti-protective House of Representatives, ...ugust 22d, 1642, the vote

> For the Bill, Against the Bill, 'The Speaker announced the vote as above and v d himself in the negative. So the Bill was rejected by THAT VOTE.' Thirty nine whigs voting against the Bill among whom were Mr. Adams, Mr Botts and several of Mr Clay's Kentucky whig friends.

White, ogain voted No, making a tie vote, and thus seen carfier than Septem er 1343, more than a year defeating the Bill a second time. At this juncture, two that does come in competition with their productions, after its passage, and then such an approval! He whig members who had dedged the vote, now voted a sufficient revenue for the economical expenses of the for the Bill, and thus it was carried.

but with all honorable men such quilbling ought to go for so thing—it is unworthy a statesman, and particularly a candidate for the Presidency of the United Hrs first love, or rather his present real love is for Without the votes of the opposition, Congress would

Four democratic voting for it, and nine whigh a against the democratic administration of Mr Van Buren, which for the affrontory of its misrepresentations exceeds if possible any made a first love, or rather his present real love is for Without the votes of the opposition, Congress would

Four democratic voting for it, and nine whigh a against Mr Polk, but against the democratic administration of Mr Van Buren, which for the affrontory of its misrepresentations exceeds if possible any made a first love, or rather his present real love is for

H's first love, or rather his present real love is for the compromise act, I suppose, because it is his own offspring. In his speech of September 1841, he urges the friends of the compromise act to vote for the tax.

Mr Moorehead said, the congratulated the Senators \$20,000,000, at that very time, moder the operation of the compromise act to vote for the tax.

debate he says:

"He was desirous to maintain the compromise act inviciate, and his hope and belief was that they might inviciate, and his hope and belief was that they might on which he is to float into the Presidency.

The sincerity of the present enthusiastic regard of

Do not raise the question of protection, which I and hoped had been put at rest.

There is no necessity of they looked upon it in its infancy. To me it is appear our fate, we should at that moment have been in immigrate that their recent and appearent friendship is more nent peril of national repudiation." protection for protection."

And yet again to Mr. Merriwether, October 1843, subsequently to his letter to Mr. Bronson, in which is first found his qualified approbation of the act of 1842, he thus writes:

"I should have preferred that the compromise in all its parts, including the home valuation, could have been adhered to."

This "Compromise Act" appears to be an especial favorite of Mr Clayton as well as Mr Clayton as they say themselves, to carry out their plans; and yet itime went on, and the country became prosperous with
This "Compromise Clay" turiff, as Mr Clayton as well of 4840-1, as we know, one or both of these measures of that their recent and apparent friendship is more from the passage of that law until the year 1841, they and say, to-day, to-dosebetween Hkkrr Clay and as my to-day, to-dosebetween Hkkrr Clay and provide cith that the country never could or would prosper unless it was under the massing of that law until the year 1841, they and single from the passage of that law until the year 1841, they and single from the passage of that law until the year 1841, they and provide cith at the country never could or would prosper unless it was under the Mritimal or patriotic. In 1840 they declared that the country never could or would prosper unless it was under the massage of that law until the year 1841, they and provide cith at the country heads

out a Whig administration or Whig measures.

This falsified all their assertions in 1840 If the mise act through ten columns of his speech.

"In my humble judgement, had the tariff of 1842 country could prosper without a whig administration, been passed strictly in the spirit of the compromise itself, it would have been a better tariff for protection than the law now in force. It would have beiter guared the detailed of the power? In this dilemma they looking the country had been the detailed of the power of the region of the region of the region of the country had been could they say in 1844 to induce the people again to entrust them with power? In this dilemma they looking the country had been consummation of the people again to entrust them with power? In this dilemma they looking the country had been country had been

Representatives. Mr Fillmore, the chairman of the country as is coming in now under the present tariff. ttee of ways and means who introduced it, sta- | Yet it is asserted the great object of a protective tariff

It is not my intention, however, to discuss the merits give the greatest possible satisfection to the several look mainly for true protective policy. No tariff of duties however high they may be laid, can ever be of Mr Evans of Maine, said the "bill was already suffi- any avail while we have a National Bank or a banking

was to be deserted by a portion of his feiends, he trusted that some of those opposed to him would vote for this tas. If they did not, the result would inevitably said of many whigs who voted for it. That they now From that day to this, all his speeches, votes and imposed, or a higher duty than is authorized by the empromise act levied on other articles.'

the interest and prosperity of the country, is also most letters, express and carry out the same sound doctrine. In his last letter to Mr Kane, he thus reiterates the

> Concress: "I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such an one The democrats who voted for it voted for it with all as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to deits faults, rather than to have the government without fray the expenses of the Government, economically dministered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretoforo sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasona ble incidental protection to our home industry.' "In my judgment, it is the duty of the governmen to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by

whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation." How nobly does this consistency contrast with the ever-changing course of Henry Clay—trimming his sails to catch every popular breeze. Had Mr Polk's doctrines, which he so eloquently urged upon Congress in 1833, been carried out, how different would have been the scenes of the last ten years. No surplus revenue would have accumulated to prompt to large expenditures or to be distributed among the states to promote speculations that ended in wide-spread state debt and individual ruin. Nor would the duties on Besides these whigs who voted against the Bill, there were absent whigs who did not vote, sixteen—making all fifty-five who did not vote for the Bill.

After the above vote a reconsideration was carried, and a second trial had, when it appeared the vote stood. Ayes 103, Nays 102.

Whereupon Mr Clay's Kentucky Whig Speaker, Mr, White, again voted No, making a tie vote, and thus the industrial classes in their pursuits, and does not come in competition with the productions, and to raise by moderate, discriminating protective duties on all that data cause in competition with their populations. Besides these whigs who voted against the Bill, foreign merchandize have sunk as they did under Mr. says, in mis letter to 31r. Dronson,

"I had resigned my scat in the Senate when the act
of 1842 passed. Generally, the duties which it

During all this time, twenty one Democratic members voted steadily for the Bill, though in several of every true democrat will support, and leave to Mr.

of 1842 passed. Generally, the duties which it details not agreeable to them.

And, without intending to express any opinion upon every item of this last tariff. I would say that Ithink Whig friends, Mr Sprigg, voted against the Bill, making out of eleven whig members from that state, eight there be any excesses or defects in it. (of which I there be any excesses or defects in it. (of which I there be any excesses or defects in it. (of which I there be any excesses or dividing) they ought to be somether of the passage of the 'whig' tariff through the market for their political advantage.—

Clay and his friends their system of taxing tea and coffee, and all the other necessaries of life, that they may get money to distribute among the States again to make high tariffs at one time and destroy them at another, and to keep the interests of the country continually in the market for their political advantage.—

What are the Principles of Henry Clay?

Altho' we have frequently answered this question.

Altho' we have frequently answered this question.

The meeting with your views and feelings to honor doffee, and all the other necessaries of life, that they may get money to distribute among the States again to make high tariffs at one time and destroy them at another, and to keep the interests of the country continually in the market for their political advantage.—

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So much for the passage of the 'whig' tariff through the whig House of Representatives, and now I intend to show from the same source, how it got through a like it intimed to the corrected."

Alas, alas! for the open daring Henry Clay! Without expressing any opinion!" "I would say that I think," I have not the means of judging." "Excessor or "defects" ought to be corrected!" Call you this standing up to the rack, fodder or nofodder!" And this standing up to the rack, fodder or nofodder!" And this standing up to the rack, fodder or nofodder!" And the country prospected with the country prospected.

The people of the United States are not to be deceived by whig issues or whig falsehoods; they will look to the facts, and inquire what passed to the facts, and inquire what passed the many tariff acts of 1818-24-28-32, under which the country prospect—they will inquire who claimed the merit of striking down that tariff, and that there existed ma legal right to collect the merit of striking down that tariff, and that the word of the whig falsehoods; they will look to the facts, and inquire who claimed the country prospected—they will inquire who claimed the merit of striking down that tariff, and that there existed ma legal right to collect to what a whige Congress would have done in 1842. to what a whig Congress would have done in 1842, the Gazette: had it not been for democratic votes, and they will Is Char a

He says:
"He says:
"He says:
"He says:
"Gazette, July 22d, 1842. evitably be imposed at the next session, "Or, a higher word to rescue the country and the government in aid of all the land fund, and bank stocks and bank distinct need." their need."

This bill thus opposed by whigs, and passed against their votes and wishes, have Mr Clay and his friends most deplorable condition. We had borrowed on that now seized upon as their only hope—their last plank—credit till foreigners would not lend us another oldlars. idends besides. Our revenue had sunk so low that the | -Pittsburgh Gazette, July 22, 1842. and in our own market the 6 per cent. certificates The sincerity of the present anthusiastic regard of the loan redoemable in twenty years, could not be sold Mr Clay and his party for the present tariff, and their to any considerable amount, for any thing like their

did until very recently. He says in his speech at Wilmington, after explaining and praising the comproduct a Whig administration or Whig measures.

squantered the money of the Government by making and the thought of the square revenue, and the square revenue, no tariff, to supply their extavagance and waste. They had falsified all their promises of red much by being called a gambler also. If White

In the midst of this reckless career of squandering the public money and neglecting to provide for the public money and neglecting to provide for the public mants, it was, that the credit of the Government lic wants, it was, that the credit of the Government and degrading than those he had applied.

In the midst of this reckless career of squandering the public money and neglecting to provide for the ground its institutions, the public must remember his gross and has associates in their profligate career, and the people come up in their might, as they did in 1842, and elect a majority of democrats to Congress and the State and its institutions, from the destructive hands that in the made so many sucplices in the remainder of personal vituperation; his vocabulary could furnish no epithets more infamous and degrading than those he had applied.

Knowing that the public must remember his gross abuse of Clay, he had the impudence a few days since to deny that he had ever spoken of him in any other than respectful language, and he now calls for the proof that he had ever called him a gumbler, even by madness of 1840 had got unholy possession of the Government.

that it was "unjust and unequal," and moved that it as that theo years, and said:

"His object was to give to the next congress an optimity to deliberate nine long months on the subject and to readjust and arrange it on proper principles and to readjust and arrange it on proper principles."

"And a special virial properties there is a more deficient revenue, distributing the public debt, and leaving under the whole turnif question. When they did ensure the whole turnif question. When they did ensure the subject and to readjust and arrange it on proper principles."

"And a sount are true to themselves they if the people of this country are true to themselves they will never the tambitious politicians thus use it. The a more deficient revenue, distributing the public debt, and leaving under the whole turnif question. When they did ensure the whole turnif question. When they did ensure the whole turnif question were embraced in the sweeping and triumphant sharge of debauckery which he had made against Clay?

Will not this proof satisfy him? If it does not, we will give him proof of any thing he may desire, when et his ambitious views to urge on his kigh tarif policy, misnamed the "American System," even to the verge of civil war, bloodshed and disunion, he urged it madly on. When he had thus raised the storm of madening pussions to their height, and by his policy had three democrats voting against it, thus saving it from premature death—from being strangled in its infancy by its whig friends.

But good or had as the present tariff bill may be in the estimation of these whig gentlemen, and they seem the estimation of these whig gentlemen, and they seem the estimation of these whig gentlemen, and they seem the limitation amends the "American System," even to the "American System," even to the verge of civil war, bloodshed and disunion, he urged it madly on. When he had thus raised the storm of madening pussions to their height, and by his policy had compressed the eccentry, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay. was the country in 15 12 without any tar-its.

There is much more of this speech of Mr Clayton's, he can show on what principle of morality, he and ministration was about five millions of dollars. In his heart to be a duelist, an invocate the too Congress expired, the Sacretary of the Treasury star-its the necessity of the Congress expired the head the problem in the tims problem.

There is much many in the said the public debt left

every article which nided the operation of the manus at differ in times to have held very different opinions necurers."

And yet in the face of these facts, this was the only fariff bill offered or passed by the whig Congress with Mr Clay at its head, at its first session, or until more than six months of the second had expired.

Among the free articles were two that Mr Clay seemed porticularly anxious to tax, but failed, though supported by a large number of his whig friends; these were tea and coffee, articles used as necessaries of that is a fact that cannot be denied. I was in Congress to that its a fact that cannot be denied. I was in Congress to that its a fact that cannot be denied. I was in Congress to that its a fact that cannot be denied. I was in Congress to that its a fact that cannot be denied. I was in Congress.

And yet in the face of these facts, this was the only tariff bill up and destroy as best mightant his ownselfish afready extended my remarks to the free and tariffs high ficti
The conclusion permit me to tay in Mr Clay that its merits, what right his conclusion permit me to tay in Mr Clay that its merits, what right his conclusion permit me to tay in Mr Clay that its merits, what right his ownselfish afready extended my remarks to the artiff. In conclusion permit me to tay in Mr Clay that its merits, what right his while character to not only in the conclusion permit me to tay in Mr Clay that its merits, what right his conclusion permit me to tay in Mr Clay that its merits, what right his is while friends. In conclusion permit me to tay in Mr Clay that its merits, whit right his conclusion permit me to tay in Mr Clay that its merits, whit right, in the person white character to not conclusion permit me to tay in Mr Clay that its merits, whit right his conclusion permit me to tay in Mr Clay that its merits, white character to not conclusion permit me to tay in Mr Clay that its merits white character to not then white the openied. To conclusion permit me to tay in Mr Clay that its merits

The Daily Morning Post. THOS PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

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, IOSHUA 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.

WILLIAM EWING, Robinson. Anditor. EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

Commissioner,

What are the Principles of Henry Clay?

Is CLAY A FREE TRADE MAR? "Mr CATHOUR the skin of its teeth, came up in the Senate for a final page truly who are the true friends of the country—
seen the law of the law of the land. Very recently, I understand,
the skin of its teeth, came up in the Senate for a final page truly who are the true friends of the country—
who have on the 27th August, 1842, and the vote stood,
the has come out unqualifiedly at the north in its fivor.

There is another charge made by Mr Clayton,
the skin of its teeth, came up in the Senate for a final page truly who are the true friends of the country—
who have received from peculo personnel to the country—
who have a determined not to be out done, as arrange—
TRADE."—and "Mr CLAY IS SECOND BEST."

There is another charge made by Mr Clayton,
much above and when the Independent Treasury was first proposed, I he excelled. In catering for the taste of our customs—
the skin of its teeth, came up in the Senate for a final pudge truly who are the true friends of the country—
who best can be relied upon in the low of danger.

There is another charge made by Mr Clayton,
much above and when the Independent Treasury was first proposed, I he excelled. In catering for the taste of our customs—
the skin of its teeth, came up in the Senate for too early defending democratic principles, steck, which for variety and richness of style cannot
who best can be relied upon in the low of the country—
when the Independent Treasury was first proposed, I he excelled. In catering for the taste of our customs—
There is another charge made by Mr Clayton,
much above the proposed of the country—
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when the Independent Treasury was first proposed, I have the country—
when the Independent Treasury was first proposed, I have the country—
when the Independent Treasury was first proposed. In the country—
when the Gazelle, February 27, 1843.

"He [Clay] gave up Protection as either impossible concocted and brought forward the Compromise Bill."

Is CLAY A MASON AND AN ADVOCATE OF SLAVEny? He is the "second best" "advocate of Slavery in the United States.-See Gazette of Feb 27, 1844. "Our great causes of opposition to Mr Ct.Ar archis Slavery and Masonry. We seek no "cover" to hide these causes. We believe these causes will and

CHAIR .- Gazette Feb 15, 1843. "Were the question put to the Harrison party of Al-

WHAT IS CLAY'S MORAL CHARACTER! In con-also been above reproach." The evident intention of anxious on the subject, I put the question and they the Gazette was to show that CLAY was obnoxious to these charges. We refer this to the editor of the Ga. zeue's "late partner, Mr GRANT," or a committee of

intelligent whigs.

and waste. They had faisified all their promises of red much by being called a gambler also. If White retrenchment, and had exerted all their energies in could have thought of any other term, in addition to passing "bankrupt laws," and in making Banks and them, that would have placed another "BLACK laws and devising plans to alter the Constitution and destroy the whole character of the Govern-lation and destroy the character of the Govern-lation and destroy the character of the Govern-lation and destroy would have used it, but with the above, he supposed In the midst of this reckless career of squandering he had reached the acme of personal vituperation;

ciently onerous on the shipping interest of the country. Already every article that enters into the consumption of ship builders is heavily taxed"—"he did not wish the public to infer that such a banking system, form the most prominent feature of whig measures.

That there are men associated with the democratic party, when it didnot fall until more than a year after the while party opposed to this and all other protection, said "it was a bill to tax the interests of the agriculturists, for the benefit of the manufacturers,"

The there are men, and many of them too, asterosted with the while party equally opposed to it, the agriculturists, for the benefit of the manufacturers, "The there are men, and many of them too, asterosted with the while party equally opposed to it, the agriculturists, for the benefit of the manufacturers,"

The triple are men, and many of them too, asterosted with the while party equally opposed to it. The triple are men, and many of them too, asterosted with the while party equally opposed to it. The triple are men, and many of them too, asterosted with the while party equally opposed to it. The triple are men, and many of them too, asterosted with the while party equally opposed to it. The triple are men, and many of them too, asterosted with the while party equally opposed to it. The triple are men, and many of them too, asterosted with the while party examined to the Government.

What affrence. If he did not wish the public to infer that the currency of the country street has and and such a banking system, form the most proteiners for Mr. Clay to be guilty of every vice in the catalogue of crime, why did he denounce him as a "I'MMOBAL and PROFANE MAN" and a "I'

must express regret that in his haste to defend the rehad not assuited him nor even censured his brother. Though Mr Moorhead has now placed himself in the nwkward attitude of a wanton assailant of a man who had no other feelings than those of kindness towards him, and good will for his brother, yet his petulent arti-cle should have been overlooked, had he confined himelf to ill-natured remarks on myself; for, in laboring o be sarcastic, I think he has risen only to the digniof a sneer which I could suffer and yet survive. But his "lastes" have led him further, and the misrepesentations of facts made by him and others, renders necessary to show that in introducing Dorr Resoluions to a Domocratic meeting, I was not attempting to lead public opinion, but was only following in the course of the Democratic party.

The Globe, the leading organ of the party, has for

some time been recommending action in regard to Rhode Island affairs, and the following circular from the oppressed Democrats of that State will show, that in presenting my Dorr Resolutions, I selected the most suitable, because the earliest occasion after we ad been appealed to:

THE CIRCULAR.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.,) Aug. 2. 1844. "Dear Sin:—A dismogratic mass meeting friendly of the election of Polk and Dullas, and to the liberation Governor Dorr from the State prision in a legal mar er, has been called, to be holdon in this city on Wed nesday, the 4th of Soptember next. The undersigned who have been appointed a committee of correspondence, respectfully invite you to be present on that oc-

The committee feel that the unjust and cruelimpris ament of Governor Dorr calls for the united action of the democracy of the Union, as it involves principles dear to every American citizen, and which never ought to be surrended. No issue, in their opinion, in any pri sidential election since the adoption of the federal con-stitution, has been made, which is so vitally important o the preservation of our free institutions, as the one involved in the facts and circumstances which led to the trial and condemnation of that distinguished individual. It presents to the American people the greatest nation question since their declaration of independênce

"The committee, therefore, hope that you will find "Yours respectfully.
BENJAMIN COWELL.

HEZEKIAH WILLARD, W K DANFORTH, THOS. F. CARPENTER, L E EATON.

"FRANCIS P. BLAIR. Esq."

thy for Gov Dorr.

By Mr II C Moorhead's article, and the letter of whom we shall not fail to please, as we trust our ability is equal to our inclination. to be carried out or inexpedient at present, when he his brother, herewith subjoined, it will be seen that ty is equal to our inclination they both desire to produce the impression, that the late Mass Meeting was called to render personal honors to Mr Muhlenberg.

But this is not the fact. The meeting was called

the taste of a select and courtly few, they did accord with the feelings, and received the warm approbatio of the thousands assembled on that occasio The following is the letter of Mr J K Moorhead: Union Cotton Factory, Aug. 21, 1844

EDWARD D. GAZZAM, Eso. Dear Sir:-Your note of the 19th inst, was received yesterday evening. In reply I would inform you that I know nothing of the proceedings you allude to after the adjournment of the meeting, until I read them in Cash system makes all the difference, for there is refrom the objections of Masonry, Slavery and Dueltie Post. Had I prepared them for publication, your other customer shop in the City can sell as cheap as the Post. Had I prepared in the body of the protection of the Fashionable Head quarters. No 251 Liberty street, e edings, in the order in which they were adopted by

The resolutions (in themselves considered) are entirely praiseworthy, highly patriotic, and recommend themselves to the favor and support of every Demothan the law now in force. It would have believe guareded thely-wount against funds in the furing any unulation,
and it would more effectually have elecked excession
importation, which is one of the granust cursos of our
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of the party. Has Mr H C Moorhead, or his br ther, made so many sucrifices to the cause and to less and inconvenience as they should set themselves up as censors over my principles and tastes.

MARRIED.-On Tuesday the 27th inst, by the Rev James Graham, Mr John Fitsimons, to Miss ELLEN BLACKADORK, daughter of Mr George Black-

Alpucens and Delaines; Patent Thread and Sewing Cotton; Ribbons, 5-4 Padding; Barred Canton Flannel, Clock Lining; Barred Silk Velvet Vesting; Broad Cloths and Cassinetts, &c. J. D. DAVIS,

Banting for Plags. YARDS Scarlet Blue and White, just ceived at the Carpet Wasshouse of W. McCLINTOCK & Co., No. 110. Market st. Uriladel. Advertisements THOMAS BORBIDGE. GENERAL

Produce, Forwarding & Com Merchant, Also, Agent United States Portable Boot Line Done NO 272, MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. Liberal advances made on consignments, whe renuired.

Refer to-Messes Wm Wilson & Co.s Evans an Temple; Heald, Woodward & Co.; Scall & Thompson William M'Knight & Co.; Charles A. M'Asulty nug24--1y* Pittsburgh. T. B. & W. P. CONOVER. Wholesnic Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Bon

nets, Palm Leaf Hats and Caps, NO. 190 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA. HEY beg leave to inform Western Murchanta the Title 1 beg seave to into m we mere a supramental page 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 approve credit.

JOSEPH TALLMAN'S

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY. No. 233 Market Street, Northeast corner of Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
WESTERN and Southern Merchants are respect fully invited to call and examine his stock, as ho feels confident that it will be to their interest; is ore purclassing elsewhore.

aug 6-1v HARDWARE AND CETLERY. SMITH. BROTHERS & CQ., NO. 183 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA A RE 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 Merchy ang 6-ly



OF New Goods, at ALGRO & M GUERR'S Fashion-able Head quarters, No 251 Liberry Street. The newest style and most splendid goods that is brought to this market is to be seen at our establishment. We But this is not the first occasion that I have been would invite the attention of purchasers to our present much aguse and ridicule, for my bud taste in advocating the Clay] PUTS THE KNIFE TO THE Sub-Treasury. Certain democrats whom Mr Moor as the best Paris monthly reports, which we receive head might laud, for their good taste and refined feelings and discretion, opposed the Sub-Treasury, as they are now opposed to a too carly expression of sympathy our old patrons, as well as a great measure which they called the odious of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a well as a great measure which they called the odious of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a well as a great measure which they called the odious of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a well as a great measure which they called the odious of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a great measure which they called the odious of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a good of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as a feel of goods upon its arrival in the Eas by our old patrons, as well as a great many NEW ones,

ALGEO & MaGUIRE Chronicle and Age copy.

Business Coats. to monimute a candidate for Governor,—and I have this to add, that if my Resolutions did not suit

Our last report brings us out two new contact this description. The material used in the first is French and English Tweeds, of which we have received some new patterns, suitable for the coming sea-son—such as Bronzed and granite mixed Plaids, &c: these are lined with rich Cuchmere throughout, which makes them suitable for any weather. The other is a very desirable Cont, being something between a rider or dress Cont—the material is Olive, Citron, Mulberor dress Cont—the material is Onve, Curon, mulei-ry, London Brown or Rife Green Cloths, and trimped with sporting Buttons, all of which we have in abul-dance. Come on with your orders, gentlemen, the sept 2 A Chronicle and Age copy.

JUST received at No 86, Murket street. 100 Portraits of J K Polk.

" T Frelinghnysen, 100 Grand National Whig Ban 100 " " Democratic Bo 40 Nests Straw travelling baskets.

10 lbs Jet Bugle Beads. ZEBULON KINSEY sept 2.

In the District Court of Allegheny County.
Simpson, Sibbett & Jones,
Ex No 144, April T., 1844. Charles M. Bollman. And now, to wit, August 29th, 1844. On motion of T Mellon, Esq., the Court oppoint Erancis R. Shunk, Esq., Auditor, to From the Record. GEO R RIDDLE, Pro. The Auditor above named will attend for the purose of his appointment, at his Office, 4th street, on

FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Auditor. Sept. 2, 4344. VARIETY GOODS. THE subscriber has just received the follo GOODS, which he will sell at a small ad Eastern Prices, wholesale and retail: 300 lbs Titley's Shoe Thread;

flursday, the 36th day of September next, at 10 o'-clock, A. M., when and where those interested may

5 gross best Boot Webb; 75 " Awl Blades; 700 lbs Sparables; 50 bushels Shoe Pegs; 100 gross Boot Lace 8 cases Shoe Rubbers; 3 gross Ames, Wilson and Algor's Shoe Knives other with a complete assortment of findings;

300 gross best Hooks and Eyes, on cards and

10,000 Quills; 20 gross Load Pencils; ever-point Leads ; 10.000 Slate Pencils; 150,000 Percussion Cans: 76,000 Fish Hooks; Silk, linen, grass and ines, rods, reels, &c. &c.;

boxes;
60 " Steel Pens;

Ivory, Shell and Horn Combs, every de Pen, Tocket and Dirk Knives; Shaving and Toilet Soaps, Razors. Straps, Box cases; &c. &c. JOHN W. BLAIR. Влек; &c. &c. aug 31-1w WARD'S DENTAL PRESERVATOR. A Superior Wash for the Teeth,

D'RODUCING at once the most healthy state of the mouth-Cleansing and restoring the teeth to their nouth—Cleaning and resuming the territory agents, destroying the putrifactive influence of decayed teeth, lessening in every instance the irritation and soreness incidental to their diseased state, and in fact combining in its effect all that can be desired in a Dentifrice Also, a superior Tooth Powder, as recommende n the Medical faculty of Philadelphia, by the col ued Doct. Hudson.

Prepared and sold by Wm. A. WARD, Be iberty street.

30 BARRELS OF ALUM;
Just received and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS.

Corner of Wood and 5th streets,