The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 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.

CLAY AND THE FARMERS AND WORKINGMEN.—Bitter and contemptuous as have been the expressions of many of the leading federal statesmen towards the toiling producers of wealth, none have been more reckless in offering their insults than Henry Clay, the whig candidate for the Presidency. While he watched with a jealous eye over the interests of the capitalists, the speculator and stock gambler, he was never found making any effort for the benefit of the working people, but on the contrary, was always foremost in opposing any measure that would tend to make them less dependant on the favor of the rich. While he declared that the occupation of the honest farmer did not require *protection*, he used all the efforts in his power to protect mere capitalists and to give to the rich man's purse more than he would to the farmer's honest labor.

The reckless speculator also shared in his kind consideration. He labored with all the energy of his mind to give this class of his friends a Bank, to aid them in their schemes of aggrandizement without toil, and at the same time endeavored to preserve the Bankrupt Law on the statute books, so that if they should be unfortunate in their plans of speculation, they could by an easy process discharge all liabilities.

But while he was struggling to serve these classes of non-producers, we search the public records in vain to find any effort that he made for the benefit of the workingmen of the country. His days and nights were spent in endeavoring to pass Bank bills and preserve Bankrupt laws, but we do not find him making the slightest effort to give adequate protection to the industrial portion of the people. He can speak a day in favor of an "old fashioned United States Bank," —such as the Pennsylvania institution that closed its career by robbing the public of thirty-*six* millions—but he has not one word to say in favor of a *Tariff*. He did not hesitate to propose to violate the Constitution to carry his favorite Bank schemes, but when the Tariff bill, which was to benefit the people at large, was about being brought before Congress, he uttered his maledictions upon those who had thwarted his schemes, and fled from the Senate.

His efforts have been alike directed against the laborers employed in manufacturing, and the efforts of the hardy agriculturists whose enterprising spirits led them to the forest to find themselves a home on the unsettled lands of the Government. The democratic statesmen advocated the wise policy of holding out advantages sufficient to induce settlers to improve the public domain, and thus make it a source of wealth to the country. But Henry Clay's feeling towards the poor would not permit him to favor a measure that would tend to elevate them above the position of the slaves that chop his wood and black his shoes, and he accordingly opposed every proposition to give the poor settler privileges equal to those that were granted to the wealthy land speculator.

In his opposition to granting pre-emption rights to settlers, his denunciations were principally hurled against the poor emigrants, and he called up all the power of malignant invective to induce Congress to proscribe them. The following extract from one of his speeches on the subject, will show what kind of feelings he entertained for them:

"But the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania has alluded eulogistically to foreigners. Does he mean to compare the De Kalbs, the Steubens, the Lafayettes, the Pulaskis, with the hordes of foreign paupers that are constantly flooding our shores? There were other foreigners who mingled in our Revolutionary struggle, but on the other side; the Hessians,—and can they be compared with those gallant men who came here to aid in the cause of struggling liberty? He thought this government had been quite as liberal in its policy towards foreigners, as was proper or desirable: and no Senator would vote *against* the proposition of the Senator from Maryland with more pleasure than that with which he would vote *for* it."

Such is his opinion of the poor but honest emigrants who seek to gain an honorable livelihood by cultivating our wild lands, and by their improvements to add to the wealth of the country; and the settlers in general, native and adopted, he denounced as a "*lawless rabble*." Such is the candidate that the whig party wish the workingmen of the country to place in the Presidential Chair!

HARD TO BE UNDERSTOOD.—Some of the whigs who have been noisy in urging CLAY as an Anti-Annexation Candidate, and who were struck speechless with his late Annexation Letter, are beginning to recover themselves, and to seek to *explain* that document. They say that is perfectly consistent with his first letter on Annexation, (as well as his second, written to Mr MILLER of Tuscaloosa,) and makes plain the portion of his former letters, which were not well understood by many readers!

It is strange that a man of 67 years of age, and who has spent over 50 years in mental and oratorical pursuits, should not yet be able to express himself clearly on a subject so simple as this of Texas.

The whigs found no difficulty in understanding Col. POLK's letter on Annexation—that they found clear enough—and they attacked it with becoming energy and industry. They say it committed Col POLK for Annexation, and they vehemently declared, that as a party, they and their leader were unchangeably *opposed* to Annexation. "Texas. Never," was part of one of the banners for their procession a few weeks since—and "*The Union as it is*," stands out on the transparency before Tippecanoe Hall, in glowing capitals!

We find no difficulty in arriving at Mr Clay's meaning—he means to be President—if he can. But we have some curiosity to learn how those whigs who go for Clay *because* he is anti-Texas, can vote for him, after this letter.

'WALTER FORWARD, OF KENTUCKY.'—The Cleveland Herald, a Coon paper, announced that "Walter Forward, of Kentucky," would address the whigs at the Clay Club House in Cleveland. There can be no doubt but he alludes to Walter Forward, of this city, once a lawyer in good practice, but now reduced to the melancholy strait of supplying the place of the Buckeye Blacksmith on the stump—the only difference between him and Bear being that he is more expensive and less effective than his Buckeye co-laborer. When the whigs obtain ammunition for another of their "great guns" to "go off" on a political pilgrimage, they should get one who is known at least as far from home as Cleveland. The whigs of that city would be able to discover that their visitor was not from "Kentucky," when they would hear him (he spoke there before Clay wrote his last letter,) launch out against Texas.

☞ The American, from lack of something else to talk about, is endeavoring to keep up a discussion respecting the "three groans for Elizabeth" To help him in his efforts he has obtained a certificate from another of Mr Cunningham's *gents*, corroborating the first statement made. We conceive that the card published in our paper yesterday morning, signed by the persons who are accused of offering the insult to Elizabeth, is a sufficient refutation of the calumny and we do not believe that the certificates of all *prospective* expectants in the whig party could make any other impression on the public mind.

"NOT A CENT FOR PROTECTION."—This is the motto of the Clay men in the South, while in the North they declare that their party is in favor of *Protection*. The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the friends of Clay in Putnam county, Georgia, and we believe that they set forth the true principles of Mr Clay on the Tariff. *He* implored Congress not to raise the question of Protection, and the Georgia whigs, in accordance with *his* wishes, declare that they WILL NOT PAY A CENT FOR PROTECTION. The following are the resolutions:

"Resolved, 3, That we consider him pledged to abide the spirit of the Compromise Act, and that at this time we look to him as being the only one in the country whose influence can carry out triumphantly the principles contained in said act.

"Resolved, 4. That as good citizens, we are ever willing to pay any Tariff for the purpose of Revenue, but NOT A CENT FOR PROTECTION."

☞ The Whigs of the South are very much alarmed for their party in that section of the country, lest they should believe that Mr Clay is in favor of a Protective Tariff. They give the following extract from one of his speeches to prove how strong are his free trade predelictions:

"Let me not be misunderstood—and I entreat that I may not be *misrepresented*.—*I am NOT advocating the revival of a* HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF. I AM FOR ABIDING BY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT."

Was not the Gazette right when it said that the man who advocated such anti-protection doctrine had "throttled the Tariff?"

MR BUCHANAN TAKING "THE STUMP."—We learn with gratification from the Democratic Union, that our distinguished BUCHANAN will "take the stump" for Polk, Dallas and Shunk, commencing early in September, and continuing to the end of the campaign. He was to have been present at the nominating convention held in Harrisburgh on the 2d, at Danville, Columbia county, on the 5th, at Towanda, on the 10th—and at Milton on the 14th.

We hope that Mr Buchanan will not fail to be at our Convention on the 19th. Thousands of the democracy, not only of Western Pennsylvania, but of Ohio and Virginia, will be here to greet him.

PRIZE BANNER FLAG STAFF.

A staff for the prize Banner arrived here on Sunday the 1st inst, on board the Mingo Chief, Captain Devenny. It was cut by Mr Clay, at Ashland, and sent to the Ladies of Pittsburgh preparing the banner. [*Age.*

The Age must be mistaken about Mr Clay having *cut* the pole. It is well known that he declared he would not chop his own wood—he keeps slaves for such labor, and if he is not permitted to have colored slaves for that purpose he insists that he must have *white ones*. The Age will please correct, and state that Mr Clay made his *slaves* cut the pole.

FIRE AT LEVANT.—On Sunday morning, the 18th instant, the large tannery establishment at Levant village, Maine, owned by Mr Tufts, of Levant, and Mr Southwick, of Danvers, Mass., together with a large amount of stock, was entirely consumed by fire. Also the dwelling house of Widow Hodson. Loss estimated at $50,000. Insurance $5000.

FOR THE POST.

HENRY CLAY AND AARON BURR.

Any intelligent man who is familiar with the history of our country, must, when it is mentioned, be struck with the similarity in the character, conduct, career, &c. of these two men. I propose to notice a few of these points of resemblance—

Aaron Burr was the son of a clergyman—so was *Henry Clay*.

Aaron Burr, in his early life, served his country faithfully during the revolution. *Henry Clay*, in his early life, served his country by advocating the policy of protection.

Aaron Burr lost the confidence of his friends and of the whole country by his western conspiracy. *Henry Clay* undid all he had done for protection by advocating his Compromise bill.

Aaron Burr belonged at first to the Democratic party—so did *Henry Clay*.

Aaron Burr was fostered and petted and promoted by the Democratic party—so was *Henry Clay*

Aaron Burr was accused of bargain and sale while the election of president was pending in the House of Representatives in 1801. *Henry Clay* was accused of bargain and sale while the election of president was pending in the House in 1825.

Aaron Burr was discarded from the ranks of the democratic party for his conduct to Thomas Jefferson, in 1801. *Henry Clay* was discarded from the democratic party for his conduct to Andrew Jackson, in 1825.

Aaron Burr was an immoral man—so is *Henry Clay*.

Aaron Burr was a duellist—so is *Henry Clay*.

Aaron Burr was the first and only Vice President who ever fought a duel; *Henry Clay* was the first and only Secretary of State who ever fought a duel.

Aaron Burr, in a duel killed Alexander Hamilton who served with him in establishing the independence of our country. *Henry Clay* tried to kill John Randolph, a brother champion in the democratic ranks.

Honest, guileless, unsuspecting James Madison urged Washington to appoint Burr minister to France; Washington, however, knew him to be an "immoral man" and would not appoint him. The same honest and guileless Madison appointed Henry Clay Commissioner to Ghent, along with John Q Adams, Albert Gallatin and James A Bayard. Thomas Jefferson accused Aaron Burr of treason. Andrew Jackson accused Henry Clay of bargaining to defraud the people of their choice of President.

Aaron Burr died a disappointed man. Henry Clay——

Time will tell.

To conclude, it is not a little singular that these two men who have so many points of resemblance in character and history, should have a striking similarity in the orthography of their names. Each has nine letters in their whole names, each five letters in their christian names and five in their surnames. Each has four vowels and five consonants in their names.

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1 2 3 4 5  6 7 8 9
A a r o n  B u r r
H e n r y  C l a y
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PLUTARCH.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

At a large and respectable meeting of Whigs and Democrats, held at the house of E W Hays, on the Butler road, on the 29th of August, the meeting was organized by calling Mr SAMUEL M'ELLHINNY to the chair, and appointing C. ANDERSON, Secretary. The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Resolved 1st, That we hold it to be an incumbent duty on every good citizen, to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the leading principles involved in the approaching elections, that they may vote knowingly, and thereby acquit themselves of the duty which we all owe to our common country.

2d, *Resolved*, Therefore with a view to disseminate information, we appoint a Public Political Discussion, to be held at the house of E. W Hays, on Saturday the 14th of September, at eleven o'clock, to which we invite all collectively, and particularly request and solicit the attendance of the leading speakers of both sides to come out and without dodging or prevarication make known and defend the great measures of national polity, on which the Whigs and Democrats are divided, viz: a Tariff, Annexation of Texas and Distribution of the Public Lands, &c.

3d. *Resolved*, That we appoint six of a committee, three Whigs and three Democrats, whose duty it shall be to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the different papers of the two parties, and through the columns of the newspapers, solicit speakers and the public generally to attend, and we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to secure a large audience, a patient hearing and preserve order.

In compliance with the above as a Committee, we hereby earnestly hope that some of the most prominent speakers of each party shall kindly favor us with their attendance at the above time and place.

DEMOCRATS.	WHIGS.
John H Hunter,	Samuel M'Elhinny,
John M'Neal,	Robert Sample,
Jacob Whitesell,	Charles Anderson.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS.—We commend the following extracts from Clay's speeches, to every man who is honestly in favor of a Tariff:

1. "Agriculture needs no protection."
Henry Clay.

2. "There is no necessity of protection for protection."
Henry Clay.

3. "My efforts have been directed to the *reduction* and modification of Tariffs."
Henry Clay.

4. "I never was in favor of what I considered a high Tariff."
Henry Clay.

5. "There is no danger of a high Tariff ever being established."
Henry Clay.

6. "I should have preferred that the Compromise in all its parts could have been adhered to."
Henry Clay.

7. "The fact that Mr Clay is more of a Free Trade man than Mr. Van Buren, is becoming generally known to the people of the South."
Richmond Whig.

8. "We deny that Mr Clay, or the Whigs of Georgia whose candidate he is, seek for the establishment of a Protective Tariff."
Savannah (Geo.) Republican.

9. "Personally, I could have no objection to the Annexation of Texas."
Henry Clay.

10. "Two hundred years of legislation have sactioned and *sanctified* negro slaves as property."
Henry Clay.

11. "The people of the North have no right to act upon the subject of Northern Slavery: and therefore they have no right to *deliberate*, no right to *discuss*."
Henry Clay.

12. "If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must permit us to have white ones."
Henry Clay.

MURDER—CONFESSION—TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE MURDERERS.

A few days since, we copied a paragraph from the Van Buren (Ark) Whig, noticing the hanging of four men in Texas, for the murder of Indians. Col W S Reeves, of Arkansas, has furnished the Van Buren Intelligencer with the following particulars of the affair as embraced in the confession of L Ray, one of the miscreants:

Andy Jones, White and *Read* came to my house and proposed to kill a party of Indians who were encamped about 2½ miles above my house on South Sulphur. At first I objected, but they insisted—we went, and I prevailed on them to return. Upon our return, we heard of Mitchell; and Jones observed, that if it was the same Mitchell that he knew, he was of the right sort." Jones went to Mr Meaches to get some corn, on his route back he met with Mitchell, and they came to my house and commenced talking about killing the Indians. Again I endeavored to persuade them not to kill them, but to no effect. They started, and I went with them. When we arrived at the camp, which consisted of three men, and two boys of the Delaware tribe, Jones shot one of them—Read shot another. Both were instantly killed. Mitchell snapped at one, and bent his gun by a blow upon the Indian's head, who ran off; they told me to pursue him, which I did, and run about eighty yards, and then shot at him.

When Mitchell came up, he asked me which way he went; I told him to wait until I loaded my gun, and I would show him. We pursued him some distance. On our return back, we came by where a little Indian boy lay dead; I asked Mitchell who killed him; he said he caught him and Read stabbed him with his knife. One Indian man (wounded) made his escape, also a boy uninjured. The property taken from the Indians, were 12 horses, 4 guns, 3 brass kettles, some saddles and about 10 ten deer skins, all of which was equally divided between us. (five in number) At this time, Jones, White, Read and Mitchell, have in their possession a negro man, who they say they took up in the prairies. The last conversation I heard them have, they were talking of running this negro off and selling him. Jones and White had conditionally sold their part to Mitchell and Read. Read observed that he had done almost everything a man could do, but as to running negroes, he said, he did not know whether he was a secure hand or not. Mitchell said that he had "dealt in the article some," and the only way was to sell him and ask him to meet you in some remote place, and make clean work of him, meaning to kill him. Read told me that Jones and White had killed a man in the State of Arkansas, by the name of Moss; he said that some man by the name of Piercy hired them to kill him who gave them a race mare, a rifle gun, and promised some money. White and Jones way-laid the cornfield until Moss came to work.—Jones fired first, according to agreement, and killed him. They got the race mare and carried her to Missouri, and placed in the hands of John Whitesides, who with Ellis Rice, ran her off.

Col R. says the trial was conducted in the following manner:

The company on the ground consisted of about 250 persons, who selected four of the oldest settlers in the country to choose a jury of 12, which was selected from different parts; and of the most respectable men in the country. The prisoners were asked if they had any objection to be tried before this tribunal, to which they had none.—The jury was absent a short time and returned a verdict against Jones, White and Mitchell, and sentenced them to be hung, but was divided in opinion respecting Ray, who made the confession. The verdict was submitted to the company, who formed themselves in a hollow square, when a vote was taken. The vote was unanimous to hang Jones, White and Mitchell. In the case of Ray, a few were for sparing him, because he confessed, but a large majority voted to hang him; and the next day they were all executed.

Just as we Supposed.—It seems by the Globe that there is really a *southern* edition of Clay's Raleigh speech containing views on the same subject in the *northern* edition. According to the Globe both editions were printed at one office, and in doing them up to forward to their respective destinations, they made rather a serious blunder by sending several packages of those designed for the South, to the North. After discovering their mistake, they immediately took measures to recover the missent documents. Whether successful or not we have not exactly the means of knowing.—*Dem. Union.*

THE COTTON CROP.—From what we have recently seen of the cotton crop in the Eastern part of the State, and from what we have heard in the other upland sections, we anticipate an abundant crop. It is true that great destruction has been done to it by crevasses and overflows on the great and some of the smaller rivers: the aggregate yield, notwithstanding, will be greater than that of last year by several thousand bales.

BLOODY AFFFRAY AT ST. LOUIS.

On Friday last a bloody affray took place on board the steamboat Lasalle, lying at the wharf at St. Louis, between Wm. C Frothingham, engineer, and F. J. Bell, mate of the boat, in which the latter lost his life. They had a difficulty at Utica, on the Illinois river, the previous night, which was renewed and increased on their arrival at the above port, and Frothingham was, in consequence, discharged. In the afternoon the parties met on the deck of the boat, when a scuffle ensued and Frothingham was knocked or fell overboard. He swam round to the stem and got on board again, but the captain ordered him off. Bell was standing at the end of the staging and Frothingham picked up a stone, advanced a few feet, threw it, but missed his object.—Bell returned, Frothingham advanced—they met, fought, fell, Bell uppermost, and blows were inflicted on Frothingham. Meanwhile the latter got out a knife with which he caused the death of his antagonist. He lived about twenty minutes. Frothingham was bloody and much bruised when he was taken by the Marshall before justices Cruess and Colon. The examination was going on at last accounts. Thus has another awful tragedy been added to the already frightful catalogue.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Can't Conscientiously Hold it.—Honorable Francis Jackson, formerly a member of Congress, and President of the Boston Anti-slavery Society, is out in a letter in the "Boston Courier," addressed to the Governor of Massachusetts. He returns to the latter his commission of Justice of the Peace, which he has held for many years, and assigns his reason. He says that on entering on the duties of the office, he complied with the requirements of the law, by taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. He regrets that he ever took the oath, because the Constitution contains provisions calculated and intended to foster, cherish, uphold, and perpetuate slavery—and having inconsiderately taken it, he can no longer suffer it to lie upon his soul. He therefore takes back the oath—and asks the Executive to take back the commission.

HURRAH!

Come, Democrats, obey the call;
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Gird up for battle, one and all,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Come, help us skin these growling coons,
Despite their claws, and nigger tunes,
And Charley Ogle's GOLDEN SPOONS!
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Hurrah!——

Our shag-bark pole, they ne'er can climb,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Their noses stick beneath the rind,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Hard cider times have had their day;
The honest yeomanry all say,
"Oh you can't come it, Harry Clay!"
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Hurrah! &c. &c. &c.

The Racoon hunt has just begun,
Hourah! hurrah! hurrah!
Behold the varmints how they run!
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
They'll all get caught, though hard they strive,
For long before 'tis forty-five,
These coons will all be skinned alive,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Hurrah! &c. &c. &c.

Our gallant hunters, JAMES K. POLK,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
And DALLAS! Coons, it is no joke,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Are in the field; and very soon,
You'll get your gruel, you old Coon!
Your dirge we'll chant, to this "*old tune*."
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Hurrah! &c. &c. &c.

We've nailed our colors to the mast,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
We'll shout for freedom first and last,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
The coons with all their stolen truck,
Up to their noses, all are stuck,
Deep in the CLAY of old Kentuck,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Hurrah! &c. &c. &c.

Then dauntless we will face the storm,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
And all the whig misrule, reform,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Proud of our old Democracy,
We'll rally round our Hickory tree,
And flail KENTUCK with TENNESSEE,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Hurrah! &c. &c. &c.

Lost.

A GOLD ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT WATCH, 13 holes jewelled, on Smithfield, Front or Wood streets. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Alex Richardson, Market street. Also, a Gold Pencil, Key and Hair Guard.
sep 4

THEATRE.

MISS M CLARENDON, LESSEE.
N B CLARKE, STAGE MANAGER.
C T ROWE, PROMPTER.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen are engaged: Messrs N B Clarke, C S Porter, Rowe, J Prior, E Prior, Nelson, Stone, German, Fletcher, Dunn, Rynar, Ray, Pulham, Stephens, Morris, &c.; Miss M. Clarendon, Mrs. Rowe, Misses Porter, Stanard, Grierson., &c. &c.

This evening, Wednesday Sept 4th, will be acted the play of the

WIFE.

Julano St Pierre, Mr N B Clarke.
Marianne Miss Clarendon.

To conclude with

Charles the 12th.

Charles 12th, Mr N B Clarke.
Adam Brock, C S Porter,
Eudige, Miss Porter.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely. Admission, Box 50c, 2d Tier 37½ cents, Pit 25 cents, Gallery 12½.

CHEAP CARPETING.

New and Cheap Carpet Frame Buildings, corner of Market and 5th sts.

THE Subscribers are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and 5th streets, a new, extensive and general assortment of Superfine, Fine and common Ingrain Carpetings, together with 4-4 and 5-4 Matting, Hearth-rugs, Matts, Bindings, &c., purchased for Cash in the East, directly from the manufacturers and at auction, which they will dispose of at prices that will compensate purchasers for giving them a call.

WM. H. M'CONNELL & CO.
sept 4-2w

Harper's Illuminated Bible, No. VIII.

THIS part will be found to be equal, if not superior to either of the previous numbers, and affords a guaranty of the intention of the publishers to spare no pains or expense in making this the most beautiful edition of the Sacred Volume ever issued in the country.

Part I. Price 12½ cents, of Scatcfield's new Romance, entitled RAMBLETON! Translated from the German. This number opens upon the Lake of Zurich, and is principally descriptive of Scenes in Switzerland and

LIFE ON A PACKET SHIP,
FROM HAVRE TO NEW YORK,

The Passengers, Amusements, Storms and Calms—exceedingly beautiful and graphic—laughable and serious.

The NEXT NUMBER will open with familiar Scenes and Characters in New York. And the whole novel will not fail to make a sensation in the fashionable world.

Ninth part Braithwait's Retrospect of practical Medicine and Surgery.

Nos. 16 and 17 M'Culloch's Gazetteer.

No. 4 of that singular and interesting work, "THE SPOON."

Pencillings by the Way, new supply.

All for sale at COOK'S Literary Depot, 85 4th st.
sept 4

Removal.

THE Depot of the UNITED STATES PORTABLE BOAT LINE, has been removed for the present to Lacock street, Allegheny town. ☞ Office, corner of Lacock and Federal streets, directly opposite the Post Office. C. A. M'ANULTY,
sept 4-3m Agt. U. S. Portable Boat Line.

Something New.

COOK'S LITERARY DEPOT, 85 Fourth Street.

EVENINGS OF A WORKING MAN, being the Occupation of his Scanty Leisure, by JOHN OVERS; with a preface relative to the author, by CHARLES DICKENS.

Columbian Magazine, for September;
Shakspeare, No. 21;
Blackwood's Magazine;
Campbell's Magazine, for August 16;
Pictorial History of the United States;
Richelieu—James' celebrated novel, cheap form;
Two Ways of "Dying for a Husband," as shown in the two Dramas of Bianca Visconti and Tortesa the usurer, by N. P. Willis;
Living Age, No. 15;
Woman; as Maiden, Wife and Mother, by Rev Josia Colton, D. D.
The Physiology of Health, to which is added a Dietarial Regimen for Dyspeptics, by Jonathan Pemeir, M. D.;
Leisure Hours, Part 5;
Mothers' Medical Adviser on the Diseases and Derangements of Children, with Recipes, by Thos Wakley M. P.;
Life and Public Services of James K. Polk and George Mifflin Dallas;
Magazine for September;
Martin Chuzzlewit, new supply;
Arrah Neil, by Rose D'Albert, new supply.
sept 3

Pittsburgh Gymnasium.

Third street, between Wood and Smithfield.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Gymnasium in first rate style, will open his books for season subscribers, on Monday, the 24 inst.

As a place of exercise, the Gymnasium has no superior in this city. It has been fitted up with new apparatus, calculated to bring all the muscles into healthful action. This kind of exercise is recommended by all the best physicians in the city, as calculated to invigorate the body and improve the health generally.

It is especially recommended to persons of sedentary habits, who are liable to suffer from indigestion and its kindred evils, produced by want of proper exercise. Call in and examine the establishment for yourselves. JOHN M'CLELLAND.
sep 3-3m

LETTER OF THE REV. S. B. WYLIE, D. D, ON THE EFFICACY OF THE MEDICATED VAPOR BATH.

Messrs. Fleming & Black:

GENTLEMEN:—I have made trial of your *Vapor Bath*. The benefit thereof has much exceeded my expectations. I had not anticipated the degree of pleasure produced by the medicated vapor during the whole process of its operation. I could scarcely have spent *fifteen* minutes more pleasantly; while my lungs were inhaling an odoriferous perfumed atmosphere, and every pore of my system was exuding, in copious perspiration, noxious humors, injurious to the healthy state. I left the Bath greatly refreshed, and even exhilerated. I had been troubled much with rheumatic pains and worn down with fatigue of business; the pains were completely removed, and I received fresh animation. It cannot, it is true, cure broken bones, or reduce luxations of joints; to such things it makes no pretensions. But it *can* and *does*, expel from the body, such peccant matter as may by its presence, be incompatible with a perfectly healthy condition of the human frame. Without hesitation, I can recommend the *Vapor Bath* to all afflicted by languor of constitution, or laboring under such diseases as it professes to alleviate or cure.

SAMUEL B. WYLIE.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 17, 1844. Philadelphia.

Persons afflicted with Rheumatic pains will see by the above letter that they can rely on being cured, as in no instance where the Bath and medicines were used have they failed to produce a similar result

FLEMING & BLACK,
Office on Fifth near Smithfield streets.
sept 2 Chronicle copy

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, *Philadelphia*, Aug. 22d. 1:44.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this Office until 1 o'clock, P. M. of the 10th day of October next, for furnishing for the United States service, on or before the first of February 1845:

Four Hundred Dragoon Saddles complete, to consist of the following part or pieces, viz:

Saddle,	Stirrups,
Breast Strap and plate,	Stirrup leathers,
Crupper,	Girths, 2.
Sarcingle,	Horse Shoe Pouches, 2
Cloak Straps, 3.	Valise Strap, 3.
Carbine Socket & Strap,	Holster Straps, 2.

Four Hundred Holsters and Holster Pouches.
Four Hundred Saddle Valises, and
Four Hundred Bridles complete consist of the parts of pieces, viz:

Curb Head Stall,	Halter head Stall or Bridoon,
Curb Reins, (long)	
Halter Strap or Shank,	Snaffle Reins, (short)
Curb Chain,	Curb bit.
Throat Strap,	Snafle Bit, or Bridoon.

The whole to be of the best materials and workmanship, equal in all respects and conforming in model and finish to the models or patterns deposited in this office, and in the office of the Quarter Master, at St. Louis, Mo., the Assistant Quarter Master at Newport, Ky., and the United States Military Storekeeper, at Pittsburg, Pa., which can be examined by any person disposed to make proposals. The saddle trees must be made of the best *sound* and seasoned ash timber, and of the exact model and dimensions of the patterns referred to, and will be subject to a strict inspection by such person or persons as the undersigned may, on the part of the United States, appoint for that duty:—First, after the completion of the wood work and be ironed, and again after ironing and before being covered, and finally, the whole work will be inspected when offered for delivery to the United States. And with the view of guarding still further the interest and rights of the Government against inferior materials and workmanship, the undersigned reserves to the Government the privilege, through the Inspectors who may be appointed to inspect the articles contracted for, *of dissecting saddle or saddles as may be designated, for the purpose of determinating more satisfactorily the quality of the covered materials and work;* which dissected saddle or saddles, if found equal in all respects to the pattern, will be received; but if otherwise will be turned upon the hands of the contractor as *rejected;* and the undersigned reserves to himself, as the agent of the Government, the further right or privilege of regarding any defect in model, materials or workmanship, discovered by dissection, as common to all the other saddles offered for inspection, as warranting the rejection of all.

A contract in triplicate, based upon accepted bids or proposals, will be executed by the parties; for the faithful performance of which the usual bonds with two or more good securities, will be required. The Equipments in question may be delivered at either the Clothing and Equipage Depot at Philadelphia, or to the Officers or Agents of the Government at St. Louis, Mo., Newport, Ky., or Pittsburgh, Pa., with whom the models or patterns above mentioned may be deposited, as the contractor may find it most convenient.

Payments will be made for every hundred sets of Equipments received, if desired by the contractor.

Letters containing Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments," HENRY STANTON,
Col. and Asst Quarter Master General,
sept 3—tf U. S. Army.

JUST received at No 86, Market street,
100 Portraits of J K Polk.
100 " " H Clay.
100 " " G M Dallas.
100 " " T Frelinghuysen,
100 Grand National Whig Banners.
100 " " Democratic Banners,
40 Nests Straw travelling baskets.
3 Gross of Jet Breast pins.
10 lbs Jet Bugle Beads.
sept 2. ZEBULON KINSEY.

Philadel. Advertisements

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'Anulty
aug24—1y *Pittsburgh.*

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 that 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 9-tf

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. 186 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

PROPOSALS

ARE invited for the delivery of Stone, Sand, Lime, and Timber, and for the construction of new Masonry on the Suspension Aqueduct, to be erected over the Allegheny River.

Bidders will please call between the hours of 9 and 1, at Capt. Herbst's, Wood street, No. 56
aug 29-1w JOHN A. ROEBLING.

Hurra for Texas!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he is just receiving one of the best selected stock as to *quality* or *fashion*, ever brought to this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, which he will sell wholesale and retail a little lower than any other house in the city. He would also inform his old customers that he is receiving a fine lot of French and Philadelphia Calf Skins, together with the latest style of French lasts, and is prepared to make to order the very best quality of Boots, as to beauty or durability, and flatters himself that if the public will give him a trial he will be able to accommodate himself to the tastes of all. Be sure of the place, sign of the Cheap Cash, Boot and Shoe Emporum, 112 Market st, fronting St Clair.
aug 31 —2w. A M'CAMMON.

Musical Instruments.

THE subscriber has just received, direct from the Importers, an *entire stock of Band Instruments*, of the best French and German manufacture, and of the latest improved patterns, viz:

French Ophiclides in B, with keys & slide; French Cornetts in cases, with three valves; French B and E flat Clarinetts, and very superior; Trombones, Tenor and Alto; French Horns, with four or six crooks; French Valve Trumpets, in cases; Kent Bugles, Bass Drums, Flutes, Fifes; Violins, Guitars, Violin Strings, Clarinett Reeds, Music and Music paper, &c., &c.

☞ Military Bands supplied with complete sets of Instruments at the lowest prices.

JOHN H. MELLOR,
122 Wood street, above Fifth, and opposite Childs & Co's Shoe Store. aug 31-dto5.

DAILY ARRIVALS

OF New Goods, at ALGEO & M'GUIRE's Fashionable Head quarters, No 251 Liberty Street. The newest styles and most splendid goods that is brought to this market is to be seen at our establishment. We would invite the attention of purchasers to our present stock, which for variety and richness of style cannot be excelled. In catering for the taste of our customers we are determined not to be out done, as arrangements have been made by us to secure every new style of goods upon its arrival in the Eastern market, as well as the best *Paris monthly reports*, which we receive regularly; neither expense or pains shall be spared in making our establishment THE FASHIONABLE HEAD QUARTERS of the West: and we trust to be sustained by our old patrons, as well as a great many NEW ones, whom we shall not fail to please, as we trust our ability is equal to our inclination.

sept 2 ALGEO & McGUIRE,
Chronicle and Age copy.

Business Coats.

OUR last report brings us out two new coats of 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 season—such as Bronzed and granite mixed Plaids, &c; these are lined with rich Cachimere throughout, which makes them suitable for any weather. The other is a very desirable Coat, being something between a riding or d