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:

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

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.

Polk on the Tariff!

"I hold it to be the DUTY *of government to extend as far as practicable, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power*, FAIR AND JUST PROTECTION TO ALL THE GREAT INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE UNION, EMBRACING AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MECHANIC ARTS, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION."

[Letter to John K. Kane, dated June 19, 1844.

Clay on the Tariff!

All parties ought to be satisfied with a TARIFF FOR REVENUE, and discrimination for protection.

[Clay's Speech at Raleigh.

"AGRICULTURE NEEDS NO PROTECTION."

[Henry Clay.

From the Savannah Republican, a leading Clay paper in Georgia.

"WE DENY THAT MR CLAY, OR THE WHIGS OF GEORGIA, WHOSE CANDIDATE HE IS, SEEK FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF. BUT MR. CLAY ADHERES TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT."

"Carters and Draymen
"Should be firm Clay men!"

This is the doggerel heading to a handbill sticking on the corners. It is another of the humbug attempts to gain the suport of the workingmen, for a man and a party which have no feeling in common with those who live for a livelihood—the same party who boasted that they would "*come down*"—"*down*," mind ye—and "take the laborer by the hand"—that they would 'stoop to conquer.'

Let us take a few minutes to inquire why "Carters and Draymen should be firm Clay men!"

Is it because, at the late election for Mayor, the whigs issued a handbill denouncing a man who was known to be a favorite of the Carters and Draymen?

On the 9th of January, a handbill appeared in favor of *Henry Earle*, the Clay-whig candidate for the Mayoralty, in which *Alex. Hay* was denounced because he was the candidate of the "*Draymen* and Hucksters."

This handbill asks:

"Is the chief magistrate to be elected exclusively for the benefit, and that of a few, DRAYMEN and LOAFERS around the Mayor's Office?"

Are the Draymen of Pittsburgh so forgetful of insult, as not to remember, that in *whig hadbills*, last January, they were associated with "loafers"—and charged with making common cause with "loafers and hucksters" to elect a Mayor to suit their own purposes?

Are the Draymen of Pittsburgh so blind as not see the object of the whig demagogues, who denounced them as fit companions for "loafers," in January, but have honied words of flattery for them in September.

But let us take another extract from this precious whig handbill of January 9, 1844. It makes the following charge against Mr HAY:

"He has sacrificed the interests of the city to get the votes of a particular class—the DRAYMEN and "*Hucksters*."

What public interest Mr. HAY sacrificed to get the votes of Draymen, this whig handbill did not tell us. Has he not collected their licenses according to law? He did not insult nor oppress them, and for this he is denounced in this Clay Whig handbill.

"For these reasons," says the whig handbill, alluding to those we have recited and others, "we have nominated Henry Earle," * * * "for whom we now ask your votes."

Mr. EARLE, so far as we know, is a worthy and a popular man; but he was sacrificed by the imprudence of his friends, and borne down by the unpopularity of Henry Clay,—for he came before the people as the Clay-whig candidate. The vote for Mayor stood as follows: Birmingham, (Dem.) 709—Hay, (Neutral) 974—Earle, (Clay-whig) 531. The "Draymen" of Pittsburgh spurned the foul aspersions of the Clay-whigs in January last, and the regularly nominated candidate of the Ashland whigs, got but 531, in the hitherto whig city of Pittsburgh, where, at the Mayor's election in 1840, the Harrison candidate for Mayor had a majority of over 700 votes.

But this base and miserable system of appealing to classes and to factions, is not new with the whigs. They have no principles which they dare to avow, and they would be willing to set the whole community by the ears, one class with another, if they could thereby carry their point. Last winter they thought they would elect their Mayor by arousing feeling or prejudice against the "Draymen," "loafers," and "hucksters," who they set down as all equally unworthy, and equally the favorites of the Mayor. Now they appeal to the "Draymen," as a class, to come and support their candidate—they will have no more to say of the "hucksters" and "loafers" till they wish to insult the "Draymen" again at the election next winter, provided they think it their policy to do so.

We are mistaken if the honest, intelligent draymen of Pittsburgh will be gulled by the miserable stratagems of these unprincipled politicians.

HARD KNOX FOR THE WHIG SPEAKERS.—We understand that some of the country whigs have sent word to some of the city leaders, requesting them to keep a certain young gentleman at home who has for some time past been making speeches in the country. They complain that he comes among them dressed in the "latest agony," and before he addresses them, he draws on a pair of white silk gloves, brushes the dust off his boots, so that the audience may observe their brightness, adjusts his collar, arranges his jewelry, and then gives the Democrats "particler jessy" for being, as he says, opposed to the Tariff and the interests of the workingmen! We insist that a more ridiculous humbug could not be witnessed than to see a person dressed from head to foot in *foreign finery*, talking about protecting *home industry*—to hear an exquisite of the first water dressed up in the highest fashion, with white silk gloves on to protect his delicate hands, talking to the hard fisted farmers about the rights and interests of the workingmen. Such exhibitions they consider too ridiculous, and they don't want any more dandies to address them.

From the fastidiousness of the country people, we infer that they are behind improvements of the age, or at least behind the improvements of their whig brethren of the city. Here we can find whig orators who would scorn to adorn their persons with any domestic manufacturer's articles, holding forth nightly on the Tariff and portraying in vivid colors the necessity of protecting home industry. The same men who never performed an hour's labor in their lives, but had lived on the profits of the toil of others, can be heard making the most plaintive appeals in behalf of the workingmen, and almost bursting their stays with indignation for doubting that they are the genuine "huge paws" of the country.

Let one of our country friends go into any of the whig Dry Good stores on Market street, and they cannot get out until they have listened to a long lecture about the devotion of the whigs to home industry, but if they should happen to examine the Goods, they will find the shelves filled full of *foreign articles*, and that those manufactured by our own workmen, are almost entirely excluded. Such inconsistencies as these—such glaring attemps to humbug the people, meet at every corner in the city, and only astonished that the people in country have not become accustomed to it long ago.

We hope they will growl no more, at the dandied appearance of the gentlemen who are sent from the city to lecture them; all the little extra embellishments in which they indulge, is nothing more than the customs of "genteel society," and in the opinion of the whig elite, should not be abandoned to please the primitive notions of homespun clad farmers.

THE FIFTEEN WHIGS have caught up the vile falsehoods that have been uttered by the American against Mr SHUNK, and republished the slander through their organ, on Saturday. The baseness of those who control the Gazette, in publishing this charge, will appear more startling to the community than that of Biddle who first uttered it. While he, like Snake in the play, lives by telling falsehoods and slandering those who may stand in the way of his employers, the *fifteen whigs* have some pretensions to character and would no doubt desire the public to believe that they are honorable men. What right they have to such distinction may be inferred from the fact that they have authorized the unbought editor of the Gazette, the pure and pious Deacon White to re-publish the gross falsehoods that were invented for him by his worthy coadjutor of the American.

The canting hypocrisy of the miserable creature of the Gazette is ten fold more disgusting than the brutal vulgarity with which the American sent forth its foul calumny. He cants about the Bible, at the same time knowing that he is violating one of its most sacred precepts—"thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor"—and with an ill-assumed regard for the sacred volume he dares to make charges against FRANCIS R. SHUNK which his whole life proclaims to be false.

During almost the whole period that has elapsed since the adoption of the School Law, Mr. SHUNK has been connected in some manner with the public Schools, and throughout the whole period that he has acted as School Director and Superintendent of Common Schools, we defy his slanderers to point to a single act of his that will sustain in the slightest manner the charge which they now make against him.

☞ We understand that some of the whig leaders are boasting that they have obtained several affidavits to substantiate the charge of trampling on the American Flag at the laying of the corner stone of the German Church. If this is a fact, we have no hesitation in saying that they are guilty of subornation of *perjury*, and if justice was done them, they would be consigned to the cells of the Western Penitentiary.

We will endeavor to ascertain if this whig boast is true, and if it is we will publish to the world the names of the men who do not hesitate to resort to the crime of perjury to aid their cause.

WOOL.

The whigs rely with much confidence on their base attempt to garble and pervert Col POLK's remarks upon the Wool duty. Col. Polk reported and sustained a Tariff of 15 per cent. on the article of Wool. The following is a passage from the history of the passage of the present Tariff Bill. It shows who are the opponents of a duty on Wool.

"Mr Choate and Mr Simmons, ultra whigs, endeavored to show that the coarse wools from abroad do not come in competition with wool growers here."

"Mr Wright (Democrat) maintained that it did come directly in competition with a large class of growers of coarse wools, in this country."

"Mr Wright moved to strike out the duty of five per cent. on manufactured coarse wool, and insert twenty per cent."

"Messrs Choate and Simmons *opposed the amendment*; and endeavored to show that there was no competition in coarse wools."

"Mr Wright replied, showing that there was, and alluded to the *numerous petitions for protection on coarse wool of this description*."

"The question was then taken, decided in the negative."

"Yeas—Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Cuthbert, King, Linn, *Phelps, Preston, Rives*, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Woodbury, Williams, Wright, Young—18."

Of these, fifteen are Democrats, with only *three Whigs*, for protection on "wool!"

"Nays—*Archer, Barrow, Bates*, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntingdon, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Sprague, Tallmadge, White—21.

Here we find the Whigs voting nearly *en masse* against raising the duty from five to twenty per cent. The bill presented by Mr McKay at the last session of Congress, proposed fifteen per cent. on wool, the rate for which Col Polk voted when in Congress.

HOW WILL NEW YORK VOTE.—The New York Morning News says, the Whigs "forget that in 1840, New York was a Whig State—Whig by their great majorities of 15,000 in 1837, and 10,000 in 1838.—But *nous avons change tout cela*. New York is now another part of speech. In both last year and the year before, we swept the State by upwards of 20,000. Where are we going to lose any of our majority of last year, when we had about 22,000, being a gain of about 35,000 since 1840? No—New York is safe, and the pledge which Mr Van Buren's friends gave for her in Baltimore, to the rest of the Union, will be redeemed."

"HE FORGIVES HIS OWN FOES TO THE DRAYMEN." This was one of the grave charges made in the whig handbill of January 9, 1844, against *Alexander Hay*. Now, "Carters and Draymen should all be firm Clay-men," runs the whig handbill.

HONEST ANTIMASONS LOOK HERE!

ANOTHER RENOUNCER!!

The Hon. J. F. COX, of Somerset, an original Antimason gives his reasons for opposing Grand Master Clay!

We cordially commend the following letter of J. F. Cox, Esq., of Somerset, to Col. BOWMAN, of the Bedford Gazetto, to the perusal of honest Antimasons.—We especially invite to it the attention of those 2250 Antimasons in Allegheny county who supported NATHANIEL B. CRAIG, an old Antimason, for Congress, last year, in preference to a Clay whig. We would ask those who stood up to the end for the Antimasonic organization to read this letter from Mr. Cox—and to say whether they are willing to support a man whom their late organ denounced as a "mason," a "slaveholder," a "duelist" and a "debauchee." If they were honest and sincere in supporting Mr. CRAIG and opposing the Clay-Masonic organization, what has happened to make it a duty for them to cast their votes for Clay. Is he less a "*mason*" than he was then? Is he less a "*slaveholder*" than he was then? Is he less a "*duelist*" than he was then? Who has seen his renunciation of masonry? Who has seen the "free-papers" of the slaves he was denounced last year by the Gazette for holding? Who *has not* seen his late letter to Mr. CAMPBELL, wherein he *will not* promise to abstain from fighting duels? If he was unworthy of Antimasonic votes last year, is he more worthy now?

BEDFORD, August 26, 1844.

J. F. COX, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—Some two or three weeks since I asserted, through the columns of the Bedford Gazette, that you were opposed to the election of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency of the United States. That statement has been denied by the Federalists of this place—I will, therefore, take it as an especial favor if you will give me your views for publication touching this subject, if consistent with your feelings, in order that the people may be fully satisfied as to whether or not I have made a misrepresentation.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. W. BOWMAN.

BEDFORD, Aug. 28, 1844.

Gen. Geo. W. Bowman:

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 26th inst. was handed to me on yesterday, in which you say "it has been denied that I was opposed to the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency of the United States," with a request that I would give you my views, if consistent with my feelings.

It is rather strange that there should be any misapprehension on this subject, for I have never belonged to the non committal school of politicians, but have at all times, when requested, expressed my views freely. I therefore fell no reluctance in complying with you request—and I will briefly "define my position."

I am decidedly opposed to the election of HENRY CLAY. I will add, I never was, nor never will be, a supporter of HIS. In 1839, when Mr Clay and his confidential friends were straining every nerve to procure his nomination for President, and when their efforts seemed all but successful, every one who knew me can testify how unequivocally I expressed my determination to vote for Van Buren in the event of CLAY being nominated. Mr Clay's character and claims to the Presidency, (long as they have been urged, and various as are the aspects in which they have been presented,) are subjects upon which I, for one, have never changed my opinion.

The evidence laid before the public previous to 1828 convinced me that, in voting for Adams, Mr Clay sacrificed his duty to the country and his constituents, to an unjustifiable feeling or a selfish desire, the character of which was made manifest by that evidence. It is true that I was then both young and ardent, as well as an enthusiastic supporter of Gen Jackson. But I am not conscious that any mere feeling could have influenced my judgment; for the same conviction has endured in my mind ever since, although my political attitude to Gen Jackson has differed materially.

I was, and am, an *ANTIMASON*: and a believer in the fundamental article of that political creed, to wit: opposition to the institution and votaries of Freemasonry.

I remember well Mr Clay's insulting letter to an Antimasonic committee in Indiana, and I have not forgotten the burst of bitter indignation with which his insulting reply was received by the whole Antimasonic Party, nor the solemn determination with which we all vowed to remember it. In his late letter to Mr. Reigart, of Lancaster, though his tone in regard to the opponents of the Lodge is more respectful, and although he does not call in question the right of Mr. Reigert to interrogate him touching Masonry, he speaks of it as if it were a *pure* and *righteous*, or at least innocent institution. If this be true, then Antimasonry was a mere imposture, and the Masons were PERSECUTED by us for conscious sake—not opposed because of the dangerous character of the institution. I for one am not prepared to admit that I spent many of the best years of my life in the service of such a party as Mr Clay would have it believed that the Antimasons were—persecutors of the innocent and charitable. That an *Antimason* should vote for a *ROYAL ARCH MASON* may perhaps be justified as an exercise of the "Charity that thinketh no evil," and *perhaps* we *ought* to forgive Mr. Clay when we remember the nature and character of his obligations as one of the 'brotherhood,' but it is the duty of no party nor individual to pass by a deliberate insult, much less to assist in elevating the man who gave it, to the highest office in the world.—I will no do it.

I was devotedly attached to Gen Harrison, personally and politically. I believe Henry Clay and his friends did all in their power to defeat his nomination—fair efforts were justifiable, but I think I can safely say that evidence could be produced that means not justifiable were resorted to. I know from one who could not be mistaken, what Gen. Harrison's convictions were upon the subject.

During the summer of 1840 I was much engaged in the memorable campaign then going on. I was through a great part of Pennsylvania, and also through a portion of the state of New York. I consulted freely with the prominent and leading friends of Gen Harrison, as well as with the Mass, upon the questions of public policy which had been and are now agitated. I was perfectly satisfied, that no considerable portion of the Harrison party were disposed to go for a NATIONAL BANK—so far as my knowledge extends it was denied that that question was an issue in the contest. I mention my conviction on this subject, for the reason that I attribute the attempt which was made to charter a Bank, after the election of Harrison, to the malign influence of Mr. Clay—*evidence affording pregnant proof of his total disregard of public will!!!*

But it is said by many that Mr Clay ought to be elected because Mr POLK is a free trade man. I regard this as a more partizan assertion made for effect, and without the necessary evidence to sustain it. The question as to the kind of a tariff we should have, is rather a local than a political question, as is manifest from the various views presented in different sections of our widely extended republic. But where is the evidence that Mr POLK's views are not as sound upon that question as Mr Clay's. Surely not in his speeches and votes during his long and honorable career in Congress, nor in his more recent letter to Mr Kane. Will it be denied that he is in favor of such a tariff as will raise sufficient revenue to support the government, imposed with proper discrimination, with a view to protection? It cannot be with any semblance of regard for truth. Is Mr Clay in favor of any thing more? It will not be pretended that he is. I will not now discuss the question whether a revenue tariff is, or is not, the proper kind of a one—it is, however, generally admitted that it will furnish protection enough. But whether right or wrong, Mr Clay's position is well understood—if he is not in favor of looking to revenue alone, and if he does not consider a revenue tariff sufficient, then I cannot understand plain English. If there be one public man in this nation emphatically and strongly committed in favor of such a tariff, and opposed to any further protection than that afforded by a revenue tariff, that man is Mr Clay. The compromise act received his support—has he not always contended that it should be kept in view? It is true he has not always been consistent, but such is his last position—whatever he may once have been, he is now pledged to the revenue policy. One of two things, therefore, must be true either Mr Clay will redeem his pledges on this subject, or else he will violate them. If he redeems them, no friend of his ought to object to Mr POLK'S views which are just about the same; if he violates them, then he is unworthy of the confidence of the people, and power should not be confided to him. If the belief exists that the election of Mr Clay will establish a different policy on that subject, it must be upon the assumption that he is a hypocrite, and therefore capable of disregarding all his pledges. Certain it is such a conviction would not induce me to vote for him, be my views on the subject of a tariff what they might.

Very truly yours, &c. J F COX.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT TARENTUM.

There was quite a large meeting of the Democrats at Tarentum, on Thursday last, which was convened, too, at but two or three days notice. Col. THOMAS NEEL, presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and the meeting was addressed by Andrew Burke and George W. Layng, Esqs.; R. H. Kerr, W. H. Smith, R. W. Irons and Robert Porter. The Pittsburgh Democratic Glee Club were present, and added much to the pleasure of the meeting by the masterly manner in which they gave several of their best songs.

The following excellent resolutions were reported by a Committee appointed for the purpose, and were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we recognize in James K. Polk the true exponent of the principles of the Democratic party, and to him we will award the suffrages of an intelligent and enlightened people.

Resolved, That George M. Dallas, the worthy son of Pennsylvania, the able statesman and learned jurist, is an honor to his state and to the people that have nominated him for the second highest station in the nation's gift.

Resolved, That we congratulate our brethren of the Commonwealth on the wise selection of the Harrisburg Convention, in placing before the people the name of Francis R. Shunk, for the office of Governor—a man whose long experience and known integrity warrants him the full support of the democracy of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That Polk, Dallas and Shunk are the people's candidates—being chosen from among them; men whose ambition never sought the station to which the people have called them, and their moral worth and political integrity have justly entitled them.

Resolved, That we regard the Tariff principles of Henry Clay as hypocritical—a protectionist to the manufacturer, and a free trade man to the planter.

Resolved, That James K Polk is the true friend of American Industry, the friend of equal protection to all kinds of industry, embracing manufactures, agriculture, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation.

Resolved, That we recognize in the whig party a National Bank party—an institution unnecessary and unconstitutional—and that we regard the arguments used by Henry Clay, in 1811, in opposition to such an institution, as paramount to any argument he can ever use in its favor.

Resolved, That we regard the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands at this time as a violation of the deeds of cession; degrading the states by reducing them to the situation of pensioners of general government.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a National Bank, a National Debt, Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, and a liberal construction of the Constitution; but in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, a Tariff for Revenue with discrimination for Protection, Equal Rights, the man to vote, and no property qualification; and no alteration in the Naturalization Laws.

Resolved, That while the whig party would wish to gull the people by claiming for themselves all the decency and the true republican principles, they have manifested themselves in their true light in the war waged against men for opinion's sake, and in the incarceration of Thomas W. Dorr, for asserting what the signers of the Declaration of Independence asserted when they declared that all men were free and equal, and that the right to govern was inherent in the people.

FIFTH WARD DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Agreeable to notice, the 5th ward Democratic Association met in their usual place. On motion, a committee of five were appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the Grand Democratic Convention to be holden on the 19th inst., consisting of the following gentlemen: T Barnes, S H Woodward James Hamilton, James Kerney, E F Yost. The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

"That the Democracy of the 5th ward will designate their houses by putting out a flag or young hickory branch on the 10th inst., and also on the 19th—the day of our Grand Convention, and we would respectfully recommend the same course to our Democratic brethren elsewhere"—after which Mr. Woodward was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in his usual happy manner.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. WILSON, President.

J S HAMILTON, Secretary.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

The Keel boat "Tiger," of Morgantown, Va., while lying at the Ferry of Mr Jeremiah Davidson, of Luzerne township, took fire on Sunday morning the 18th ult. The crew, consisting of 8 or 10 men, had retired to rest at the usual hour, and were in a deep sleep on the roof when the flames, about two o'clock in the morning, burst through the roof close to where they were sleeping. The crew hastily sprang to their feet and rushed to the forecastle to secure two kegs of gunpowder which had been placed there, but unfortunately as they opened the door in the bow of the boat, the flames spread all around them with fearful rapidity, compelling them to flee to the shore for safety. They had retreated but a few steps from the boat, when the two kegs of powder exploded, making a complete wreck of the boat and destroying its valuable cargo, consisting of 140 or 150 bbls of Salt, from 6 to 10,000 weight of groceries and other goods, together with a large lot of liquors The hull, as well as the cargo of the boat, after burning for near two hours, sunk to the bottom of the river. Not five dollars' worth of the whole cargo could be saved. Indeed, the crew could not even save their wearing apparel, and were left almost entirely destitute. The goods were destined for Middletown, Va. We have heard no estimate of the loss, but it must be great. A like calamity, we believe, has never occurred on the Monongahela

Genius of Liberty.

Death of Gabriel Moore.—The Caddo Gazette, at Shreveport, announces the death of Gabriel Moore, formerly Governor of Louisiana, and subsequently one of its representative in Congress. Mr. Moore was a citizen of Texas at the time of his decease.

A Strike.—The carpenters of this city made a general strike for higher wages on Wednesday last. They have hitherto been receiving from $1,25 to $1,50 per day, and have struck, we learn for $1,75, per day, and in job work for the regular bill of prices resolved by the Carpenters' Association.—*St. Louis R.*

WASHINGTON HEAD QUARTERS.

IN justice to the urbane proprietor of this establishment, on St. Clair street, we take occasion to notice that on MONDAY's and FRIDAY's of each week, from short time past, we have noticed, about 4 o'clock, A. M. of those days, an unusually large concourse of highly respectable citizens passing to and from this establishment. To satisfy ourselves in regard to the cause of the "common" enquiring the multitude on Monday last, we followed the multitude on Monday last, entering the Saloon we discovered a rich treat, FRESH FISH, of the most excellent quality. The *Pike and Sturgeon* of the "nonesuch" chef, and if we have been correctly informed, the *Pike* weighed forty one pounds as marked in Baltimore.

The enterprise and liberality Mr. ARMSTRONG in furnishing a *lunch* upon the New York plan should be countenanced by the Travelling man of business, and as there is *daily* furnished a suitable and acceptable feast of the best of the market, at this establishment we most heartily desire Prosperity to "*home consumption*" in this particular. *Favorite Tariff* with all parties. sept 9-3t*

Dry Goods at Auction.

AT Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th streets, this day, Monday Sept. 9th, at 10 o'clock, precisely, will be sold without reserve, a large and general assortment of fancy and staple DRY GOODS, to suit purchasers.

J. D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

sept 9

THEATRE.

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

GREAT ATTRACTION.

This Evening, Monday, September 9th, will be enacted the grand National Drama of the

LIBERTY TREE.

Gordon, Mr Porter,
Bill Ball, " Nelson,
Nat Hinge, " N B Clarke.
Esther Gordon, Miss Clarendon.

☞ For particulars see Bills.

To conclude with the Farce of my NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Mr Somerset, Mr Prior.
Mr Brown, " Nelson.

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.

Cocoa Nuts and Ground Nuts.

1500 FRESH COCOA NUTS; 25 Bushels African Ground Nuts; Just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty street.

sept 9

Coarse Liverpool Salt.

A FEW sacks coarse Liverpool Salt, especially for salting meat; just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty street.

sept 9

Herring.

10 Bbls No 1 HERRING; 25 Boxes prime scaled, do.: just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty street.

sept 9

Coffee.

100 Bags prime green Rio Coffee; 15 "superior old Government Java, do.; now arriving and for sale by REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty street.

sept 9

Rice Flour.

2 Bbls Fresh Rice Flour, just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty street.

sept 9

500 LBS. GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF, just received and for sale at the Drug warehouse of J. KIDD & CO. corner Fourth and Wood streets.

sept 9

JUST received, 10 gross Pieces Cough Candy, for sale at the manufacturer's price, at the Drug warehouse of J. KIDD & CO., corner Fourth and Wood streets.

sept 9

JUST received, 25 boxes Hyde's superior Shaving Soap, and for sale at the Drug warehouse of J. KIDD & CO., corner Fourth and Wood streets.

sept 9

ASSIGNEES' SALE

Of Musical Instruments, Shot Guns and Watches.

AT Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th streets, this Evening, Monday September 9th, at 8 o'clock, precisely, will be sold without reserve, by order of Assignees:

4 French Horns; 3 Brass, do.; 5 Shot Guns; 1 Rifle; 5 Violins; a lot of Second hand Watches; 2 Brass Clocks.

And immediately after, a variety of fancy and staple DRY GOODS.

J. D DAVIS, Auctioneer.

sept 9

MAKE WAY FOR SEATSFIELD THE GREAT UNKNOWN.

NO. 2, RAMELETON, Seatsfield's new Romance of Fashionable Life in New York, during the great speculation of 1836.

No 22 Illustrated Shakspeare.
Ladies' Companion for September, splendid number.
Knickerbocker for September.
Democratic Review for September.
No 1 Silvester Sound the Somnambulist, by Henry Cochton, Esq. with illustrations.
No 4 Omnibus, the cheapest work extant, 6 novels for 25 cents.
Mary of Burgundy by G P James Esq. otherwise called The Revolt of Ghent.
Mary Schweidler the Amber Witch, the most interesting trial for Witchcraft known.
The Old Jour and his Fam, a temperance tale.
The Democratic Text Book, a new supply.
The Politician's Register.
Also many other new works. All for sale at Cook's Literary Depot, 85 Fourth st. sept 9.

Gun Manufactory.

A. S. JOY, Gun Manufacturer, has removed to 5th street, between Market and Liberty, one door from Market, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in his line that his friends and the public may favor him with. sept 7-3mw

Wanted Immediately,

THREE GOOD GLASS BLOWERS to go to Buffalo, New York—where they will get employment for 8 or 9 months in the year. Also—Places wanted soon for a number of Laboring Men—for several Mechanics—for Salesmen and Book-keepers—warehousemen for town and country stores—for Farmers and Boys—; for a good Draughtsman or Civil Engineer; for a good Gardener, 24 miles east of Pittsburgh. Wanted, a choice small Farm of 12 acres, with dwelling house and outhouses for a respectable family. Also, several good Cooks and Girls for all work. Wanted, respectable families. All kinds of agencies attended to promptly for moderate charges. Please apply at H. KEENAN' General Agency Office, No 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. sept 7

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

"H. KEENAN, European Agent," has returned to this city from the South, and will be in a few days on his *Eighteenth* trip for Europe. Persons having Debts, Legacies, or Claims to collect; or parties having money to make remittances of money to their friends; or other business to transact there, will require to call on him *immediately*, at the Merchants' Hotel Wood street.

Remittances of Money can at any time be made to all parts of Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales, or the continent of Europe, through his agents in the various cities in the United States. During his absence in Europe, business entrusted to Mr. JAMES MAY, Merchant, in this city, will be duly forwarded and promptly attended to H. KEENAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6th 1844—1wd 1w.

Tanner's Oil.

20 BBLS. TANNER'S OIL; just received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO, sep 6 Water street, between Wood & Smithfield.

Tin Plate.

40 BOXES TIN PLATE; received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO., sep 6 Water street, between Wood & Smithfield.

Bunting for Flags.

500 YARDS best English Bunting, received this day and for sale at New York prices. Also, American Ensign Flags, furnished at a short notice, varying in size from 4 x 6 ft. to 20 by 30 feet stripes and stars and Lettered as may be wanted.

sept 6-1w W. W. WILSON.

New Style Letter Copying Presses.

ON hand and for sale, 100 Copying Presses, equal in finish and availability to any either imported or of eastern make, at sixty per cent under their prices.

What business man will be without such a labor-saving machine, when they can be purchased for so small a sum as ten dollars. To be had by the dozen or single one at J. S. GWYNNE'S, Franklin Manufactory, 2d street. or at S. CUTHBERT'S, sept 5 35 Wood street.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Philadelphia, Aug. 22d. 1844.

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.
Surcingle, 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) Snaffle Reins, (short)
Halter Strap or Shank, Curb bit.
Curb Chain,
Throat Strap, Snaffle Bit, or Bridoon.

The whole to be of the best materials and workmanship, equal in all respects and conforming in mould 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 before 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 determining 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 bands 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 Ass't Quarter Master General, U. S. Army.

sept 3—tf

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 pleasently; 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 health y 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.

FLEMMING & BLACK,
Office on Fifth near Smithfield streets.

sept 2 Chronicle copy

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.

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 2d 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

10 BOXES 16s, 12s, 5s and pound Lump Tobacco; 3 " Prime Lemons; 3 Bbls Crushed and Pulverised Sugar; 2 Boxes Double Refined Loaf, do; 6 Hhds Prime New Orleans, do; 5 Bbls Trimmed Shad.

Received and for sale by J. D WILLIAMS.

sep 5

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