...re, a man has raised himself greatly above his compeers as a general, a statesman, a jurist, or a merchant—and particularly the latter, in a money-loving land, social equality like ours—we mean, of course, a man who owes his position entirely to his own labor and ability, most people are wont to lose sight of his humble origin, his early struggles, and those portions of his career, which, nevertheless, are the only standard by which its splendor or its elevation can be induced."

It may also be added, that throughout his long career, Mr Clay has been greatly distinguished for acuteness of perception, and energy of action, for perseverance against obstacles and readiness to seize advantages, for a specific frugality and unlimited enterprise, for wide-reaching foresight and minute sagacity. *Boston Post.*

The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1844.

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, Pitt.
JOHN ANDEREGG, Pitt.
JAMES WHITTAKER, Mifflin.
STEPHEN WOODS, Robinson.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM EWING, Robinson.

Auditor,
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

Polk on the Tariff!

We 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.*"

THE TARIFF OF 1842.

We copy the following letter from the Richmond Whig, of August 25, 1842, as another evidence of the real feelings of the leading whigs towards the present Tariff Bill, at the time of its passage. The Richmond Whig occupies a most commanding position among the organs of the federal party. It has been one of the best conducted, most ultra and most consistent whig papers in the country, and, of course, understands the true principles, and expresses the true opinions of the federal party as well or better than any other paper of that party. The Whig, it will be seen, had taken more pains to examine this Tariff than Mr Clay had done, previous to writing his letter to Georgia, wherein he says he is not particularly acquainted with the details of the bill, and that if there be 'excesses or defects' in it, they 'ought to be corrected.' The Whig, it seems, as early as the 25th of August, 1842, and just as the bill was about to pass the Senate, had examined it well, and could speak understandingly of its merits. So execrable did this prominent whig organ consider it, that he expresses himself thus mournfully: "This result [the passage of the bill] has, we confess, *humbled and mortified us. We did hope better things* from this Congress."

Does not this evince most clearly that the editor of the Whig, with the other prominent men of his party, were 'humbled' and 'mortified' because they had failed in accomplishing a great party purpose? Does it not prove that they had been laboring, with might and main, to defeat the Tariff of 1842, and that their defeat caused them humility and mortification? Why did they expect 'better things' from the Congress of 1842? It is certain that the Whig, as well as Mr Clay and the majority of their party, considered the Compromise a 'better thing,' and had hoped as a party measure that it should be maintained.

After the mass of evidence that has been offered to the public, showing the bitter hostility of the whigs in and out of Congress to the Tariff of 1842, we hope the whigs will give over their impudent and unblushing assertion that the present Tariff is a 'whig tariff!'

From the Richmond Whig, August 25, 1842.

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

The reader is already advised, that by a close vote the House of Representatives has passed a Revenue bill—by which the States—in pursuance of the dictatin of the Executive—are to be deprived of their right to the proceeds of the public lands. *This result has, we confess, humbled and mortified us. We did hope for better things from this Congress.* We did indulge the pleasing dream, that come what might, the Whig majority in that Assembly would never truckle nor sacrifice their independence to one man. We despair now of ever seeing a Congress, which will maintain its own and the rights of the people, when assailed by the Executive. The Executive is supreme, and the Representative system has failed. The only hope for the public liberty rests now in the States; and the energies of every patriot should be devoted to the infusion of new vigor into them. The central despotism must be subverted, and the lost rights of the separate sovereignties and the people must be wrested from it.

We are told that as a measure of party policy, the passage of this bill is the very best thing for the whig party—that it will rouse the people to re-assert their right to the public lands—and that it is moreover an extremely bitter pill to the Executive fungus. We hope it may prove arsenic to him—but neither joy at his political extinction, nor any mere dexterous party move could reconcile us to the deep wound inflicted upon the public liberty, through the prostration of the independence of the representative body.

Although *deeply chagrined at the conduct of those who represent the manufactories, in thus deserting principle to promote their personal interests*, we have no disposition to indulge in objurgations towards them. The day is past when high principle alone influences men—and the Northern members have only acted now as would the Southern members under similar circumstances. The God of selfishness is the Deity whom they all, with equal reverence, adore.

WHAT IS THE WHIG PARTY MADE OF?

CASSIUS M. CLAY, now a leading orator *for* Henry Clay and *against* Texas (!) was the *first* Legislator in the Union to bring forward the question of annexing Texas! In 1837-8 he introduced resolutions in favor of annexation into the Legislature of Kentucky.

The Gazette is still [illegible] largely on the Carlisle Statesman to prove that the Democrats are opposed to the Tariff. We have repeatedly given the true character of the Statesman, and shown that in Cumberland county, it is regarded as the worst enemy the Democrats have. It sprang out of the profits of the corrupt incorporation of the U. S. Bank, and the object of its origin was to defeat Patrons and the other traitors who went over to the whig party. It is the organ of a squad of repudiators who call themselves the *anti-tax-paying party*, and at every election they use their efforts to defeat the Democratic ticket, sometimes by running a ticket of repudiators and at others by supporting the whig candidates. Among the eleven names published by the Gazette there is not one that the Democrats would elect to the office of constable; they are not recognised as Democrats, but on the contrary, are regarded as their worst enemies.

In complimenting the editor of the Statesman, Deacon White should not forget to inquire if he is the same person whom Judge Hepburn *expelled from the Bar for his bad habit of GAMBLING.* This fact should be known to White, and while he and other Clay men are soliciting support for the Statesman, they should inform the whigs whether it is conducted by a man who was driven from the Court for practising the vice that the whig candidate is so much addicted to, if we can believe his friends. The whigs are welcome to all the capital they can make out of the friendship evinced for their cause by the *gamblers* and *repudiators* who have struggled for years to break down the Democratic party in Cumberland, but we can assure them that these tools are too well known to have any effect upon the people.

ANOTHER WHIG FAILURE.

THE COON CONVENTION.—This long talked of display of the strength of the federalists in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia, came off yesterday, and if any thing were wanting to assure the Democrats that the feelings of the people are opposed to the Whigs, and that those who were duped by their false promises in 1840, have come out from among the foul party, the parade of yesterday has satisfied them. We need not speak of the unparalleled efforts that were made to induce the people to attend the convention, every body knows them. For a month previous nothing was thought of but the Convention—the three states were canvassed and every inducement held out that would draw a delegate. They expected an overwhelming multitude, and so confident were they that their expectations would be realized, that they declared if it would not *double* the convention of 1840, they would consider it a [illegible] But the poor coons left out their calculation of counting the convention of 1840, it left the whigs, as it left the Democrats, in the lurch.

The following are the counts made by four gentlemen at different parts of the city and we believe they are as near the correct number as it was possible to arrive.

Market street	4,117
Penn "	4,581
5th Ward	4,190
" " "	4,300

The average of these four counts would be 17,297; and this is the whole number of their great Convention which was attended by the members of the party from THREE STATES! Why it is but little more than their majority in 1840 in Allegheny, and after making due allowance for the thousands that have left them since that time, this, and any one of the other counties set down in their programme, should have sent twice the number. We have not time to give the details of this failure to-day, but we cannassure our friends abroad that the democrats are delighted with it, as it has shown them the weakness of their opponents, and how easy it will be to annihilate them at the polls.

ANOTHER SHORT CHAPTER OF CHANGES.—We will notice a few changes—being only a portion of what we found in the papers of a single mail. We assure our friends that the prospects every where are bright, and cheering—the election of Polk and Dallas is a fixed and settled thing. The galvanic efforts of the coons are all as vain and delusive as they were in '28, '32, and '36.

WILLIAM ELLWOOD, of Washington, co., Pa., voted for "Tippecannoe and Tyler too," in '40. He now goes "heart and soul for Polk and Dallas, Shunk and a Protective Tariff."

J. L. JONES of Madison co., Ohio, has heretofore supported the Whig party, but now goes all his might for the Democratic nominees.

JAMES W. HUGHES, under date of Sept. 4, sends in his renunciation of whiggery, and his adhesion to to Polk, Dallas, Tod and Democracy.

A. HOLYCROSS, of West Liberty, O., a man who is now 72 years old, and never voted the Democratic ticket, has come to the conclusion to vote for Polk, Dallas, and Tod.

SHADRACH MUSTIN, of the same town, has concurred in Mr HOLYCROSS'S conclusion.

R C PINDY, of Summitt co, O., was a coon in 1840, but will now go the "whole hog for Polk, Dallas, Tod and victory."

JACKSON CLARK, of Somerville, Va., assigns six substantial reasons for abandoning whiggery and espousing the cause of Democracy. The first, is, the whig party have violated every pledge it made in 1840.

GEORGE A. LIPSCOMB, of La Grange, Va., also gives good reasons for his desertion of the coonery.

RICHARD BIRKLEY, of Fayette, co., Va., also backs out for good reasons shown.

The Chillicothe Advertiser furnishes a letter subscribed by the following persons; all of whom voted the Tippecanoe ticket in '40, but say they will vote for Polk and Dallas in November:

John G Wishon,	John Vanscoy,
William Mathews,	Jacob Wiles,
Leonard Wishon,	John Henderson,
George Whaley,	Wm H. Holland,
Peter Stiffner,	Bartholomew Lane.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—John Ross, the celebrated Cherokee Chief, was married in the President's parlor at Hartwell's Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Monday night, to Miss Mary B Staples, of Wilmington, Del. He is about 55, and she is only 18 years of age; she is said to be a very beautiful girl and highly accomplished, and belongs to the Society of Friends—or did. Her father was formerly a highly respectable merchant of that city. She was given away by her brother, and attended by her sister and a niece of John Ross as bridesmaids. He had collected several of his daughters and nephews from boarding school, &c., in New Jersey, to be present at the wedding, and after the ceremony, a family party of twenty of the Rosses (all half breed Indians) sat down to a most most sumptuous banquet. Ross is considered to be worth half a million of dollars.

☞ The American has become weary in its course of slander and vituperation against the men of the democratic party, and its brutal editor is now assailing the democratic ladies in the most shameful manner. The complacency with which the whig leaders support this ruffian, in his abuse of the democratic families, is another evidence of how just their claim is to be considered all the decency.

THE RENNSELAERWYCK TROUBLE.

[illegible] document, the New York Tribune, gives the following history of the facts connected with the recent revolt of the tenants on Rensselaerwyck lands, in substance as follows:

The Van Rensselaer family having acquired title to what is known as the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, offered to lease the same (subdivided into farms of 250 acres each) in perpetuity, reserving certain rents and subject to other convenant and agreements perfectly consistent with the laws of the Government, then and since. No consideration was paid by the tenant to the landlord, nor was any to be paid until after seven years, when the stipulated rent was to be paid. One of the privileges to the tenant was, that he should enjoy the land for the first seven years, upon payment of a pepper or barley corn, if demanded; and after the expiration of the seven years, then the stipulated rent became payable.—The wealth of the late Patroon enabled him to live and to carry out to a certain extent his benevolent purposes, and his income, if his rents had been rigidly exacted and paid every year, would have been abundant for all the objects which claimed his charities. But his rents were not paid and yet he did not withhold his benevolence. He borrowed the money to fulfill all his express or implied charitable engagements; and this was the beginning of his indebtedness, which has from year to year increased until the time of his death, confident that if the arrears of rent were paid, his debts could be paid from that source alone. Upon the money thus borrowed, he paid interest, but did not at that time exact or receive interest on his rents.

The interest thus paid amounted to a large sum annually; as payment of this interest would not have been necessary, if his rents in arrear had been paid, it was in fact paying the amount of that interest annually for his tenants. There it will be seen that he was indulgent—indeed indulgent to his own injury, and his devisees are now reaping the bitter fruits of this indulgence by a refusal of many (not all) of the tenants to pay their arrears of rent, and from the censures of some, not conversant with the merits of the case who assume upon themselves, not only to sympathize with the tenants, who array themselves against the due execution of [illegible] courts, and resist the fulfilling [illegible] aggravate, [illegible] the unfortunate excitement existing among many of the tenants.

The Patroon [illegible] Stephen, [illegible] Manor to bequeathed [illegible] the payment of [illegible] if the arrears of rent, when collected, should prove insufficient for the payment of his debts, then the deficiency was charged upon the said Manors. The Patroon died in January, 1839—his will was duly proven, and letters testamentary issued thereon; and notices published in all the newspapers printed in both the counties of Albany and Rensselaer, requesting all indebted to the estate to pay such indebtedness; which notice was also posted in all the taverns and other public places in both counties; and letters were also addressed to most of the tenants by name, requesting them to come in and pay their arrears of rent, and which have been repeated at least ten times in many cases. The tenants in the county of Albany who refused to pay their arrears of rent, alledged as a reason that the Patroon had no title to the land at the time he leased, or that his title extended but to twelve miles on each side of the river; that when he established his title they would pay, and not before. A committee of tenants was appointed to take the legal opinion of eminent lawyers in the city of Albany on the question of title, and also of Daniel Cady, Esq., who then resided in Johnstown; and all the opinions concurred in pronouncing the title perfect. Yet many of the tenants refused to pay, and then alleged that the covenant in the leases were grievous and oppressive.

JOHN TYLER.—A late number of the Clinton County Democrat, in an article on the withdrawal of President TYLER from the canvass for the Presidency, has the following sentence:

"We welcome him back to the democratic ranks, to battle shoulder to shoulder for the cherished principles of our revolutionary sires. JEFFERSON, on his death bed, selected John Tyler to deliver his funeral address, and we would be perfectly satisfied that the same man should be in at the death of the coon party in November next, to participate in the funeral obsequies on that interesting occasion, and have no doubt but that the first sentence of his address would be, "we come to *bury*, not to *praise* them."

What is said of us Abroad.—The following amusing paragraphs in relation to Mormonism in this country, are from a late number of the London Herald:

"America seems to be prolific of all sorts of monstrous sects. There is something in the very atmosphere of her social structure congenial to their progress. Sects which in this country start up like bubbles on the surface of society and disappear, reach in America a size and influence *which frequently menace the safety of the republic itself.* Among the latest growths of this kind are the Fourierites and the Mormons, and *both, but especially the latter, have attained incredible political power.*"

* * * * * * * *

"A code of Mormon laws was drawn up for its government. Joe Smith was mayor, or rather theocrat; and eventually the influence of the prophet prevailed so widely, that he commanded a majority of votes in the State of Illinois, and *started for the office and dignity of President of the United States, with no mean prospects of success.*"

ANECDOTE OF COM. DALLAS.

The New York True Sun relates the following characteristic anecdote of the late Commodore Dallas.—"He was third lieutenant on board the President, Com. Rodgers, at the time of the celebrated though lamented night attack of that frigate upon the British ship Little Belt, in the spring of 1841, off the coast of New Jersey; and was the officer who, stretched at full length upon one of his guns, with his head out of the port hole and watching closely the battery of a vessel, which the darkness and the mist magnified into a thrice her real size ordered his gun fired in immediate return of the *first gun* discharged from the Little Belt.

It will be born in mind that the first powder burned in the late war with England was burnt on board the President frigate, Com. Rogers.

At the commencement of the action on board the President frigate, a ball (an 18lb. shot) from the Belvidere, came over the waist cloths of the President; and such was the force of the ball that it actually cut off, without throwing them down, the muzzles of several of the muskets left there by the marines, from 6 to 8 inches length—killing one marine—took off the wrist of one midshipman, Mr Montgomery—killed another, Mr Buck, together with the quarter gunner, and finally lodged on the deck, and was taken below by the narrator of this and shown to the third Lieutenant Mr Dallas, who took it in his hand and wrote on it with chalk, "Cousin, I have received your present and will return it again"—clapped into the gun himself, and fired the piece; and it is remarkable fact that it actually killed several of the officers and men on board the Belvidere, and finally lodged in the cabin of that vessel, and was afterwards hung up in the Belvidere's cabin as a globe during the war. A fact worth recording, as it shows the coolness of American tars in battle, is, that at the time the shot cut off the muskets, a sailor at the wheel of the President said, "They are firing bright barrelled pistols at us"—in reference to the pieces of muskets flying in every direction over the deck."

Inundations in Europe.—It seems that a portion of Poland has recently been visited by frightful inundations. The "Elburg Gazette," of the 29th of July, says that there had been incessant rain for more than six weeks, and the damage already done was immense. The "Prussian Gazette" gives fearful accounts from Schwetz, Kulm, &c. From Schwetz, it is said, on the 30th of July, the water is rushing in torrents through the street; and in most parts of the town only the roofs of houses are visible, from which the inmates are in vain calling for help. The accounts from Kirlin state that the Vistula had risen to a greater height than at any time during the last hundred years. It is impossible to say how many thousand villages may be inundated by the mighty river in its long course from Cracow to Dantzic. Above and below Calon 100 towns and villages are as in a sea, and the inhabitants have been forced to take refuge on the roofs of houses, on trees, and on some neighboring hills.

Balt. Clipper.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE admits that the pretended quotation from Col. POLK's letter to John K. Kane, made in the Tribune, is not actually "in that letter." This is candid. Of course, as the correspondent of the Tribune gave these words as a quotation *from that letter*, he is guilty of *wilful fraud and forgery.*

THE TARIFF OPINIONS OF MESSRS POLK AND CLAY.

We place in parallel columns the opinions of Messrs Polk and Clay, on the subject of a Tariff, that any one to discover the difference between the principles defined by Mr Polk long before he expected a nomination for the Presidency, and those that have been recently put forth by Mr Clay for the purpose of catching the votes of Northern Tariff men. Yet the consistent and truth-loving whigs denounce Mr Polk as a free trade man for being in favor of the very principles set forth by Mr Clay:

HENRY CLAY ON PROTECTION	JAMES K. POLK ON PROTECTION.
"Any that the spirit of the Compromise Act. Do not raise the question of Protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity of protection for protection.—Henry Clay's speech, Jan. 21, 1842.	*"I am opposed to a system of direct taxation, and I am in favor of a moderate scale of duties, laid upon such articles imported goods, for the purpose of raising the revenue which may be needed for the economical administration of the government.* In fixing the rates of a tariff, my opinion is, that the object in view should be to raise the revenue needed by government, *leaving the interests engaged in manufactures to enjoy the incidental advantage which the levy of such duties will afford to them.*" JAMES K. POLK. May 15, 1843.
The following was written in answer to inquiries from Geo.- "*I am opposed to direct taxes and internal duties except in time of war when they may be necessary to give vigor and success to our arms.*	"I am opposed to a system of direct taxation, and I am in favor of a moderate scale of duties, laid upon such articles imported goods, for the purpose of raising the revenue which may be needed for the economical administration of the government. In fixing the rates of a tariff, my opinion is, that the object in view should be to raise the revenue needed by government, *leaving the interests engaged in manufactures to enjoy the incidental advantage which the levy of such duties will afford to them.*" JAMES K. POLK.
"These opinions I have always entertained and still entertain. *I never was in favor of duties being so high as to amount to a prohibition of articles on which they were laid. I have thought it best for all interests that there should be competition.*"	"I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the government, economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection *merely*, and not for revenue."
From the N Y Tribune, July 8, 1844.	"In my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, 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, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation."—*Jas. K Polk's Letter to J. K. Kane, of Philadelphia.*
"Let the amount which is requisite for an economical administration of the government, when we are not engaged in war, be raised exclusively on foreign imports, and in adjusting a tariff for that purpose, let such discriminations be made as will foster and encourage our own domestic industry. All parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue and discrimination for protection."—*Speech at Raleigh, in Nat. Intel. of June 29, 1844.*	

"BREAD FOR THE LABORER."

Mr Clay, Mr Clayton, and the other whig leaders, profess to be the especial friends of the "laborers" and industrial classes, and for such a tariff as will particularly promote their interests. The falsehood of their pretension we have recently, in many instances, exposed by quotations from their speeches and votes in Congress. We publish below a legislative incident of a similar character. That a duty on tea and coffee is not a "protective duty", and will operate same heavily upon the laborers and producers than any other tax, is acknowledged by all; yet in the tariff bill as passed by the whigs in 1842, and vetoed by President Tyler, a duty was levied on tea and coffee to the amount of from two and a half to three millions of dollars a year. To relieve the laborers and industrial classes from this onerous tax, Mr Walker (a democrat) moved to substitute a tax to an equal amount on GOLD AND SILVER WARE, HELD BY ANY PERSON OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS which would fell lightly on its possessors, and would have been a relief to the then suffering laborers of the country; but the whig members, true to their instincts, all voted against it.

But let us go to the record:

Aug 6, 1842, the tariff bill being under consideration in the Senate, (see Senate Journal, page 544)

Mr Walker (democrat) moved "that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Finances, with instructions to substitute in the place of the duty on tea and coffee, a tax for revenue on gold and silver ware above the value of one hundred dollars. On this motion the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, M'Roberts, Sturgeon, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Young—all Democrats.

NAYS—Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntingdon, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Phelps, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, (Ind) Sprague, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—all Whigs.

THE HELDERBURG OUTRAGES.

The outrages of the anti-rent men, dressed as Indians, still continue. They attack all who venture to impugn their conduct. A gentleman from Lockport, with his cousin, hired a carriage to take them over to Stephentown. While there on Sunday afternoon, walking over a farm belonging to the family, they noticed a stake in the ground bearing the inscription, "Down with the Rent." This they pulled up in a moment of sport, next morning they started on their return home, and when within 12 miles of Albany were overtaken by a band of 40 or 50 "Indians" all on horseback, armed, painted and disguised. The Chief rode up to the driver, levelled a pistol at his head and ordered him to stop. The driver immediately obeying the command, the Indian made at the horses with his spear, whereupon the driver stopped. One of the band then mounted the driver's box, and two others got inside the carriage. The Indian on the box cocked his pistol, held it to the driver's head, and directed him to turn back with his team. The order was obeyed, and under the escort of the band, Mr Douglass was driven all the way back to Stephentown where he was examined, and the proposition discussed whether he should be tarred and feathered. Eventually it was decided that he had done nothing to deserve this indignity and he was released, but did not reach home till next day. The driver of the carriage adds, that on his compulsory ride back to Stephentown, his Indian companion on the box, whenever they approached a dwelling, would level his pistol at his head, raise his tomahawk, as if about to strike, and remain in that attitude until they had passed the house.

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 8-1w W. W. WILSON.

Coarse Liverpool Salt.

A few sacks coarse Liverpool Salt, especially for salting meat; just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
sept 9 140 Liverty street.

Herring.

10 Bbls No 1 HERRING;
25 Boxes prime scaled, do.; just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG,
sept 9 140 Liberty street.

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

PRINTING INK.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF C. JOHNSON'S SUPERIOR PRINTING INK,
IN LARGE AND SMALL KEGS,
Just received at the office of the "Post."
august 1

JUST received, No 86, Market street,
100 Kentucky J Rifles,
100 " " H Clay,
100 " " G Dallas,
100 " " T Hickory,
100 Grand National Whig Banners.
Democratic Banners.
40 Nests Straw travelling baskets.
3 Gross Jet Breast pins.
10 lbs Jet Bugle Beads.
sept 2. ZEBULON KINSEY.

Fresh Goshen Cheese.

A FEW Boxes, very superior Goshen cheese, just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
sept 11. 140 Liberty st.

Leaf Sugar, &c.

16 BOXES Loaf Sugar, assorted,
4 bbls Pulverized do., just arrived and for sale by REINHART & STRONG,
sept 11. 140 Liberty st.

Fresh Teas.

26 PACKAGES of Teas, assorted, arriving and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
sept 11 No. 140 Liberty St.

Just Arrived,

ROCK CANDY, Race Ginger, Nutmegs, Allspice, Cayenne and Black Pepper, &c., just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG,
sept 11 No. 140 Liberty St.

New Military Store,

Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

W. WILSON, Dealer in fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware, &c., and Repairer of fine Watches, Clocks, &c. sept 11 d1w

Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c

HAVING just returned from the East, with a well selected assortment of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and other articles usually kept in Watch and Jewelry Stores, I would respectfully invite the attention of my old friends and the public generally, to my present stock, which will be disposed of at low prices for Cash only. W. W. WILSON,
sept 11 corner of Market and 4th st.

Great Attraction at the

J. M. WHITE CLOTHING STORE,

No. 176 corner of Sixth and Liberty Streets.

THE contest having become so hot between this and the little rival establishments, that they have found it necessary to assume a name that he had on them a few days ago, before he was thought of, purchasers will be on their guard, against the tricks of these establishments, in trying to palm itself upon the public as the J. M. White Clothing Store. The genuine is on the corner of Sixth and Liberty streets, J. M. White, Tailor, Proprietor, having now on hand, made from new materials, a most magnificent assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which he offers cheaper than any of those bogging establishments possibly can offer, and all he asks is fair play and no gouging.

And sure as day succeeds to night,
He'll poke them all clean out of sight,
So keep quiet, little ones,
For J. M. White is risen.
sept 10-1w

A Brick House and Lot for Sale Cheap.

FOR Sale, a good Brick House and Lot in the City of Allegheny, near Manchester, adjoining the property of Mr Robert Greenlee. The Lot is 66 feet front and 140 feet deep. It has a good Brick House on it, 24 feet from by 32 feet deep—well finished; and the lot is well paled in with a variety of shrubbery; and a well of excellent water at the door. It will be sold cheap, and the money can lay any time on the interest being paid annually. For terms, please apply at HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence Office, No 9 Fifth street. sept 10-6d&1w

For Sale.

A SUPPLY of good cast steel Axes and handled Hatchets, coal and common sized Shovels and spades, corn brooms and bushes, wire sifters, coffee mills, tinware, matches, carpet chain, bed cords, writing letter and wrapping paper, quills, patent pens, slates, Ink stands, blank and school books, wash boards, window sash and glass, butt hinges and screws, fresh Louisville Lime, Sibbett's Counterfeit Detector, Historical Collections of the Church of Christ, National, Clay, Franklin, Antislavery and Temperance Almanacs, for sale by ISAAC HARRIS,
Agt. and Com. Merchant, No 9, 5th street.
sept 10

N. B. Paper Rags in large and small quantities bought for cash or trade.

Great Arrival.

NO. 12, The Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine; Edited by John Forbes, M. D., T. K. S., Alex. Tweedie, M. D., T. K. S., and John Connolly, M. D.
The Lady's Musical Library for August and September, the cheapest Musical Work now published, 8 pieces of Music for 12½ cents.
Nos 16 and 17 Little's Living Age.
No 7 Mysteries of London.
The Heart, a social Novel by Martin Farquar Lupor.
The Jesuits Tracts, bound, for 25 cents.
Sylvester Sound, by Henry Cockton, new supply.
Amber Witch, new supply.
Charles O'Malley, new supply.
Spanish and French without a master, new supply.
Mary of Burgundy, by James, new supply.
Mirror Library, complete.
No 2 Rambleton, by Seatsfield, new supply.
Heaven and its Wonders, complete, by Swedenborg.
Count D'Orsay's Etiquette, new supply.
The Cabin Book, by Seatsfield, complete.
Tombo and Old Mortality, new supply.
Also, many new cheap publications.
Just received and for sale at Cook's LITERARY DEPOT, 85 Fourth street.

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 for a short time past, we have noticed, about 11 o'clock, A. M. of those days, an unusually large concourse of highly respectable citizens passing to and fro at that establishment. To satisfy ourselves in these enquiring times of the cause of the "commotion," we followed the multitude on Monday last, and on entering the Saloon we discovered a rich treat of FRESH FISH, of the most excellent quality. There was *Pike and Sturgeon* of the "sonesuch" character; and if we have been correctly informed, the *Pike* weighed forty one pounds as marked in Baltimore.

The enterprise and liberality of Mr ARMSTRONG in furnishing a *lunch* upon the New York plan should be countenanced by the Traveler and 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, a *favorite Tariff* with all parties. sept 9-3t*

Cocoa Nuts and Ground Nuts.

1500 FRESH COCOA NUTS;
25 Bushels African Ground Nuts;
Just received and for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
sept 9 140 Liberty street.

A Chance for Machinists.

THE Engine and Machine establishment, on the corner of Liberty and Frost sts., is offered for sale. The buildings are of brick, the main one being 47 ft by 26 ft, and two stories high, having a Smith shop attached which contains two fires. The establishment is in complete order and has every necessary convenience for carrying on the business; there being one engine of four horse power, one Boring Lathe, two Turning Lathes, one Rack Lathe, and one small Lathe for wood—one Screw Cutting Machine. Also drills and bits, Anvils and Bellows, and Blacksmith's tools complete; together with a large lot of patterns mostly new.

The buildings are on leased ground, there being nine years to run of the lease, which can be renewed.

Further information can be had at the establishment, or by applying to the subscriber, near the old Bridge, Allegheny City. JAMES KERR,
aug 27-3td4tw* Architect.

JUST received, 25 boxes Hyde's superior Shaving Soap, and for sale at the Drug warehouse of
J. KIDD & CO.,
sept 9 corner Fourth and Wood streets.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

"H. KEENAN, European Agent," has returned to this city from the South, and will leave in a few days on his *Eighteenth* trip for Europe. Persons having Debts, Legacies, or Claims to collect, business 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.

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 19th 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 Halters 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 Bridoan,
Curb Reins, (long)	Snaffle Reins, (short)
Halter Strap or Shank,	Curb bit.
Curb Chain,	Snaffle Bit, or Bridoan.
Throat Strap,	

The whole to be of the best materials and workmanship, equal in all respects and conforming in usual 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 Pittsburgh, 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 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 Phildelphia, 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,
sept 3—tf U. S. Army.

LETTER OF THE REV. S. B. WYLIE, D. D., ON THE EFFICACY OF THE MONCATEN 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 health of state. I left the Bath greatly refreshed, and even exhilerated. I had been troubled much with rheumatic pains and weakness 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