The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

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, Chy.
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.*"

THE EFFECTS OF THE SLANDER.—The chief object and hope of the whigs in propogating the "Flag slander" against Mr SHUNK, and the mean and disreputable lie concerning his views on the use of the Bible in public schools, was not to injure him here, or in any part of the State where he is well known, but for the purpose of awakening the prejudices of the Native American party in Philadelphia. Great calculations were made on the effects the "Flag" and "Bible in Schools" slanders would have in those portions of the State where Native Americanism has any adherents.

It will be seen, by the subjoined resolution, that another crutch has been knocked from the decrepid 'Sa: of miserable, tottering whiggery; all we are afraid of is that it will not be able to keep its feet until the election, when the Democrats will finish its prostration and will have its loathsome carcase dragged out and buried deep in some miry place:

"At a mass meeting of the Native American party of New Market, Cedar, Locust and Pine Wards, held on Saturday evening, the subjoined proper resolution was unanimously passed.

Resolved, That the Native American party neither recognize nor endorse as true, the charges brought against the Democratic candidate for Governor, in relation to an alleged speech made by him in Pittsburgh, as published; that we desire every American Republican to vote for such candidate for Governor and President as he please, we as a party, endorse no slander against any man."

Of course, as the flag and bible slanders stand on the same basis as the other slanders, and as it has been as effectually disproved as that concerning the speech, the Native Americans, no doubt, will include them in the same category, and denounce them all.

It will be encouraging to the authors of the oft-refuted and most atrocious slanderabout the speech, that the Native Americans of Philadelphia, who, it was thought, would be gulled into voting against SHUNK, by the foul lie they fabricated, will not "recognize" their charges nor "endorse" them as true.

Such are encouraging signs of the times, and should be regarded as happy omens by the band of squatters and slanderers who control the opposition, and direct the forces of the whig party in this county.

HINTS TO GUESTS.—As the whigs luck electioneering matter for this compaign, very much, it is possible that they may wish to extend the system of obtaining political capital already practised in the case of Mr. SHUNK. It would be prudent, then, for democrats who find themselves invited to dine with a whig, to enter the dining-room warily, looking sharply round for a peculiar breed of "rats," which infest such places. Some of them may be known by their large whiskers, others by their uniform, like that of Dandy Jack in the Circus, a blue coat and bright buttons. The party entertained may often fancy himself in a quiet, cheerful place, with none to share in the good things of the well-spread board—but the host (!) and his family. But still let him look keenly for those sneaking 'rats' described above.—When the conversation inclines to politics, let the guest avoid it as much as possible; if much pressed, before he delivers an opinion, let him glance at the host, who he will find all attention; but if he does not observe these hints, and goes on to speak his thoughts as if he were among friends, he will soon be disturbed by a chuckle of delight from the concealed "rats," and then, by looking in the whig papers next day, he will find his remarks nicely garbled to suit the depraved appetite of whig readers. He will, probably, soon after the publication of the article, be called on by the host, with a feigned apology, for the breach of good faith and decency he has committed. Of course this will but add to his mortification. But he may avoid all by keeping a sharp look out for the rats.

The statement in the American of Thursday, that Dr W WERNEBERG is an "unnaturalized foreigner," is a falsehood. Dr Werneberg is a citizen, properly qualified to enjoy all the privileges guaranteed by our Naturalization Laws, and we may add, that unlike the editor of the American, he never took any part in our political affairs until he had the right to do so as a citizen.

It is well known that Biddle was voting fraudulently for many years before he was naturalized, and he now has the impudence to accuse citizens of practising the fraud that was committed by himself so often.

THE FIRST EFFECT OF OUR GREAT CONVENTION.—The Allegheny Express, a little whig sheet in our sister city, announced yesterday that it was a "gone coon"—a very aggrivated case of suspended animation. The Express, during its short existence, attempted to emulate the American and Gazette in their course of falsehood and low abuse of the democratic party. But although it labored with much assiduity to misrepresent and defame, it failed to acquire sufficient patronage to maintain itself. The fact is, the whigs have a surfeit of blackguardism and falsehood in their regular organs, and they have not sufficient appetite to swallow the additional doses that are served up by the little pirate sheets.

The death of the poor little Express, is a gloomy omen for the whig cause. It shows that the party is giving up all hope, and that those who wish to make themselves prominent in the Clay cause, with the expectation that they would be permitted to catch some of the official drippings if their party succeeded, are giving up their efforts, under the conviction, no doubt, that it is of no use for them to struggle any longer in such a hopeless cause. The Convention of Thursday opened the eyes of the poor coons amazingly, and showed them what folly it is to struggle against the will of the people.

"The van of the procession went on the ground; then, for the space of half an hour, no more came; but during that period *the wagons and carriages drove back and joined the tail of the procession.* This feat was performed twice."—*Gazette.*

This is in the Gazette's notice of the Democratic procession. We here pronounce it, a most wilful and deliberate falsehood, and defy the Gazette to substantiate it by respectable witnesses. Some persons, the Gazette says, who were "viewing the rear of the procession, saw parts of it pass twice." We know of but one whig who could be got to certify to this, and that is Mr. Caskey. He has not the gift of "second sight," but he is gifted with double sight, and if he has "specs" on it is said he can look through a stone fence.

The attempt of the Gazette to depreciate the power and to lessen the numbers of our Convention, are futile as they are pitiable. We shall not trouble ourselves to notice it at large. But we shall insist on the Deacon's proving how many wagons came on to the ground, and then "drove back and joined the tail of the procession." We must know, too, whether the aforesaid wagons were full both trips, and whether they left their loads of people on the ground the first time.

HOW WAS IT?—The Gazette's story that the democratic procession was made to appear long by making it pass the same place several times, would do if any could be found green enough to believe it. But then, the Gazette has not explained how the procession, when it met on the ground, was so immensely large. No democratic stratagem could cover the immense space occupied by the Convention with people, unless they were there. The Gazette says the wagons were running around throught the streets, all the time, yet the mass kept pouring on to the ground, in immense numbers. How *did* this come, lovely Deacon?

"But we want to know from the editors of the Post if they are in favor of the Tariff of 1842. We are informed they are not. Will they give us a direct answer."—*Gazette.*

Of course we will, Deacon, we never answer any other way than direct. We are in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and prefer it infinitely to the Compromise Act which Mr. Clay implored Congress to "*preserve inviolate.*"

We have given our neighbor a "direct answer," we now ask him, on the principle that "one good turn deserves another," to "reciprocate," and give answers to the following questions:

Did Henry Clay "throttle the Tariff," as charged by you?

Is he "put the knife to the throat of protection, and ask help to drive it home," as charged by you?

Is he "immoral and profane," as charged by you?

Is he a "debauchee," as charged by you?

Has his name "always been an omen of defeat to the whig party," as you asserted?

Will his name "work the complete ruin of the whig party?"

Do you still believe that the "workings of truth and morality upon the minds of the people" will defeat Henry Clay?

Want the workings of truth and morality upon your mind that induced you to embrace the golden opinions of the fifteen whigs and abandon your opposition to Clay?

We ask you to give direct answers to these questions, and by so doing you will satisfy the curiosity of many of your own party who are heartily sick of you and your advocacy of the whig cause.

☞ An attempt was made to break Baltimore jail on Friday. Mr. Torrey, who is in prison on the charge of having aided slaves in Virginia and Maryland to escape, was the principal in the attempt. The Baltimore Sun states that on searching his bed and trunk, there was found chisels, bullets, saws, &c. In the room with Torrey were confined six other prisoners, four of whom were implicated with him. On examining the windows, four of the large upright iron bars were found cut at both the upper and lower parts of intersection with the cross bars nearly through, requiring but a little more labor to complete its removal, and to afford ample space for the egress of the prisoners. The offenders were all confined to the cells and placed in irons.

☞ The Caddo Gazette reports that the feud between different parties of settlers in Shelby county, Texas, grows more serious. Several skirmishes, resulting in loss of life, had occurred, and on Friday, the 23d ult., it is stated, a pitched battle came off, in which the "Regulators" were beaten and eighty men killed. Each faction, it is said, has thrown up fortifications, and vow that one or the other of the parties must be exterminated or driven from the country.—We have not been able to trace the origin of the quarrel.

MISSOURI.

The St Louis Republican of the 7th inst., has the Official Canvass of the votes cast at the recent Election in that State. The totals are as follows:

For Governor.

Democrats.		*Whig and "softs."*	
*Jno C Edwards,	37,118	Chas H Allen,	31,357

Edwards' majority, 5,761.

For Lieutenant Governor.

*Jas Young,	38.307	Wm B Almond,	29,680

Young's majority, 8,627.

For Members of Congress.

*John S Phelps,	35,923	*L H Sims,	30,924
*Jas B Bowlin,	35,526	Augustus Jones,	27,468
*Sterling Price,	85,203	Ratliff Boon	27,293
*Jmes H Relf,	31,010	John Thornton,	26.785
†D C M Parsons,	18,770	Thos B Hudson	22,200

*Elected. †Deceased.

Mr Parsons, who was a candidate for Congress, on the regular ticket, died a few days before the Election, and Mr Jameson was nominated in his stead, but too late to circulate news of the substitution over the State!—so Mr Sims slips in—if he is disposed to claim a seat obtained under such circumstances.

The News from Texas.—The New Orleans Bee of the 9th inst, puts another face on the news from Texas published yesterday. It says: 'We learn that Mr Corr, the messenger, [said to have brought news of the Mexican invasion of Texas,] was employed by Mr Newell, who is the acting United States Consul at Galveston, to bring despatches to be forwarded to our Government at Washington, which were understood to refer solely to the state of affairs consequent on the death of Gen Howard and the Consul at Galveston. We learn further that Mr Corr did not bring official despatches for the English or French Ministers, but only some letters from private individuals. We also learn that Mr Corr knows nothing about the 10,000 men reported to be at the Rio Grande. The first intimation he had of their being there he has seen in the New Orleans papers."

The Cotton Crop—Immense Destruction.—The Opelousas Gazette of the 4th inst., says, "The caterpillars have at length made their appearance in our neighborhood, and are committing dreadful ravages upon the cotton fields. We cannot make any accurate estimates of the damage, but suppose it will not fall short of one third." The Attakapas Gazette says—"The army-worm has made its appearance in a number of cotton fields of this Parish, which they are ravishing at a great rate. In the course of a few days we much fear the whole country will be invaded by them." And at Charleston, a house has received a letter from its correspondent in Beaufort, informing them that caterpillars have made their appearance in two cotton fields on Paris' Island, near Beaufort, and that they are the real cotton caterpillers. These are facts of immense importance, and if true to the extent stated, will have a marked effect on the business relations of the country. On our cotton, more than on every other product, does the nation rely for restoring the balance of trade now so decidedly against us. It is, however, to be hoped that the ravages of the worm will be found less disastrous than is above set down.

Shocking Murder.—The Alton Telegraph contains the particulars of a shocking and atrocious murder, committed in Greenfield township, seven miles from Alton, Illinois, on the 4th inst. The murderer was a German, in good circumstances, named Adam Feufeld, and the victims were Frederick Heinriche, (his brother-in-law) Christina, his wife, and Selina, his daughter. Heinriche was murdered in a field where they had been at work together. He was found with his head mashed to peices, evidently with a flail handle. His wife and child, a girl of about 12 years of age, were found in the cellar of his house, stabbed with a knife. Those acquainted with the parties, imagine that Feufeld had discovered an improper intimacy, real or supposed, existing between his wife and her own brother; and that, stung to madness, he committed the fearful crime of putting to death his own wife and child, and his wife's brother.

Curious Affair—the Dead Alive.—Yesterday, says the New Orleans Crescent, an individual named Frederick Cubicle, was brought before Recorder Genois for final examination; (he had been arrested some time previously) on the charge of extensively embezzling certain property belonging to a tailor named Soudinos. It appears that Soudinos, a Spaniard, keeping a tailoring establishment at the corner of Royal and St Phillip streets, about 15 months ago being in an infirm state, made some preliminary arrangements to take into partnership this same Cubicle, a German, intending to travel in search of health. In effect, he quitted New Orleans for the West Indies, leaving Cubicle in charge of his store, but without executing any deed of association. Cubicle not hearing of him for four months after his departure, concluded he was dead, announced that he had been drowned, and sold and applied to his own purposes the property in the store. Soudinos, in the lapse of time, turns up again all right, communicates with his friends here, and finally, about three weeks or a month ago, re-appears in New Orleans, to the great dismay of Cubicle and to the surprise of those who had thought him dead. The shop, however, was then a desert, enclosed by four walls, there was nothing to indicate a tailor plied his nimble occupation there, and Cubicle was in a different locale. Under these circumstances, he gets Cubicle arrested, and charges him with swindling. Cubickle contends he was Soudinot's partner. His Honor sent the prisoner to the Criminal Court, admitting him to bail in the sum of $2000.

A Bank Ticket Throughout.—As was generally anticipated, Millard Fillmore has received the federal nomination for Governor. His devotion to the interests of the United States Bank, during its famous war upon the government, has thus entitled him to a nomination from the Clay Bank party. The composition of the whig ticket is worth remarking.

1st. Mr Clay is the Embodiment of United States Bankism.

2nd. Mr Frelinghuysen is a noted devotee of Mr. Biddle's Banking. Since, in the United States Senate Chamber, he pronounced that famous eulogy upon Mr Biddle, he has not been forgotten by the American people.

3rd. We have Millard Fillmore, who, during the memorable panic session of 1834, was a humble disciple of Clay, Frelinghuysen, and Binney, who were then the Bank leaders.

At the extra session of '41, Mr Fillmore signalized himself by his devotion to Mr Clay's behests in carrying through the Bank bills which President Tyler vetoed. He was the right arm of the United States banking in the House of Representatives, and as such he stands high in the confidence of the whig party.

Argus.

More Tar and Feathers.—The Anti-Renters of Rensselaerville continue their unlawful outrages upon persons and property. We learn from the Albanian that a butcher of Albany, while passing through the country with a pair of oxen, on Thursday, was met by the "Indians," and asked to shout, "Down with the Rent." He said he did not care any thing about the rent, or Mr Van Rensselaer, or them, and he would not. "We'll tar and feather you, if you don't," said the Indians; "tar and be d—d," responded the fearless butcher. They then made him turn back to a convenient spot, and again asked him if he would cry "down with the rent." He still refused. They tarred his clothes, and gave him another chance to comply with their order; but the butcher being immoveable, they stripped him naked and emptied a pailful of tar over his head and body, and left him on the road.

Balt Sun.

The Chicken Cock on Lake Champlain—Whig Decency.—During the last war with Great Britain, a tremendous struggle was made by both parties to preserve the naval supremacy of Lake Champlain. Commodore M'Donough, who commanded the American fleet, determined to risk a general engagement. So confident were the British of success, that a small vessel, loaded with British subjects, came into the Bay where the battle was fought, as spectators, to witness the prostration of the 'Star Spangled banner.' The action was commenced by the British vessels firing a broadside. At that instant, says the historian, a chicken cock, which had escaped from one of the coops on M'Donough's vessel, flew upon one of the guns, and, by a loud crow, seemed to hurl back a defiance on the haughty foe. The instant this was heard, the whole body of sailors, officers, and all, greeted the gallant bird with three cheers. Sailors are naturally superstitious; and Mr Cooper, in his "Naval History," says, the crowing of the gallant rooster "had a powerful effect upon the known tendencies of the seamen." During the battle, the chicken cock flew upon some of the rigging, and from there, far above the heads of the combatants, could be heard between the pauses of that fearful fight, the war cry of that gallant and fearless bird. For this circumstance, as well as for its prompt resentment of any invasion of its territory, and its deep rooted hatred of red coat invaders, the democracy have adopted it as an emblem of their principles.

During the late coon convention in this city, when the very pick of the whig speakers were present, a chicken was carried in the procession, tied down so as to prevent its defending itself, while a prowling, thieving, filthy coon—the chosen emblem of the same whiggery that Clay is the embodiment—was *gnawing its kinder parts,* in the presence of the crowd of both sexes, and that, too, while the chicken was yet alive.—Comment on these facts is unnecessary.

Ohio Statesman.

Travellers look out.—The city of New York is represented at the present time as a sort of gathering of professional pickpockets. They will be found during the present week in great numbers at the agricultural fair at Poughkeepsie, and also at the various political and other assemblages in that vicinity. Scarce a night passes that persons are not robbed at some of the public places of resort.

THE DUELLIST.

READ AND PONDER.

Extract from a sermon preached at Cambridgeport, on Fast day, April 4, 1844, by Rev C J Lovejoy:

"But there is one scene—one circle of objects to which I would call the solemn attention of every man in this land, as he writes the name of a duellist upon his ballot.

"When the unfortunate Cilley was murdered, I well remember the sensation produced by the tale of woas it came flying from city to city, and at length reached his ill-starred family. A young, accomplished and pious wife, with a little group of tender children, await the mail from Washington, for tidings from the husband and father. The strange hand upon the outside of the letter excites surprise and trepidation: with fear and trembling the fatal seal is broken:

"You husband is dead—killed in a duel; he died nobly upon the field of honor, forgetful of God and you, that he might assure the world that he dared to commit murder.' The death of her husband, she could, by Divine grace, have borne, but his crime drove her to distraction; the children in terror stare at the wild horror of the mother; a look at her children redoubles the streams of fiery agony that played along every nerve and fibre of her whole being. Such a scene might arouse the whole state—the entire land. It did so.—Every pulpit spoke out against dueling. But what good can we do to weep over the bloodshed, and yet honor the men who shed it? I am tired of dealing with the subject: and if the citizens of this and other states; will go and deliberately *vote for a duellist for President*—one who has acted upon the principles of revenge all his days, and who yet deliberately avows them—then, I say, when your fellow citizens are murdered at Washington, make no ado about it, ask no sympathy, demand no retribution, but say like men, we chose a murderer to shoot them if they did not behave according to refined notions of propriety, and we send them there to be shot if he thought best. Either make the tree corrupt, or else let them both be good. Let precept and example go together. It is in vain for us to preach against dueling, to lament its prevalence, while our heros go and vote for duelists.

HON. THOMAS F. MARSHALL.

This distinguished orator has, we learn from the Nashville Union, been actively engaged in addressing large Democratic Meetings in Tennessee. He has declared his firm determination to support Polk and Dallas and is doing his utmost to secure their election. It will be remembered that he was the whig representative in Congress from Mr. Clay's own district in Kentucky. The Globe thus speaks of his powers as an orator.

We are not astonished at the extraordinary admiration which Mr. Marshall's eloquence calls forth wherever it is heard. There is music in his voice, and all the power of an orator in his action. He has the genius of his celebrated uncle, Chief Justice Marshall, as a reasoner;—his acute, subtle logic—his clear comprehensive statement—his irresistible combination in conclusions. In addition to these extraordinary faculties for discussion, he has a fervid, poetic imagination, which a rich, strong, and yet graceful and eloquent style weaves in with his argument, and renders his speeches an admirable tissue of all that charms in oratory.

To satisfy all who have never heard Marshall speak, that we do not exaggerate his powers, it is only necessary to state (what is known to every body in Washington) that when Mr. Marshall was *even expected* to debate in the House of Representatives, the immense galleries were all filled to overflowing, and those of the Senate deserted, although, Clay, Calhoun, or any other distinguished debaters of that body might be actually engaged in the discussion of a most interesting subject. In our judgment, there is no point of an orator in which Mr. Marshall is not Mr. Clay's superior—voice alone excepted. Mr. Clay's voice is more powerful and commanding than Mr. Marshall's, although not more melodious or persuasive. But so far as mental faculty has entered into the composition of an orator, Mr. Clay is everyway Mr. Marshall's inferior. In the powers of reasoning, tact and humor—in beauty and splendor of fancy and diction—in taste—in erudition,—Mr. Clay falls much below his young rival for the palm of eloquence. As a man of intrigue and managment on the public theatre, there is no parallel between them. Mr Marshall has learned no system of the sort. He acts single handed, and works no machinery.

SOUND—BEAUTIFUL—ELOQUENT.

The following beautiful extract we take from the Democratic State Address of New York, that nominated Silas Wright for Governor:

"We are the opponents of a United States Bank. We are opposed to all artificial accumulations of wealth, which are the fruit of partial legislation. We are opposed to the collection and the expenditure of any more money, by direct or indirect taxation, than is absolutely indispensable to the public wants. We are in favor of applying the moneys which come into the treasury from the land sales to the payment of the expenses of administering the government, so far as they shall suffice, holding these revenues as a permanent fund for that purpose. We are in favor of a tariff of duties which shall be so adjusted as to bear equally on all the great interests of the country, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial, and which shall, together with the land revenues, be adequate to the public expenditure. We are in favor of a simple and economical administration. We are in favor of a strict construction of the constitution.

And we are in favor of confining the general government, in all its branches and departments, to the exercise of such powers as are clearly and beyond all question delegated to it.—By these principles, we stand, and by them we are willing to be judged by the American people."

A Monied Man in the Gutter.—At New Orleans on Saturday week, at half past ten o'clock, P. M., as the watchman was going his rounds in Jefferson street, he nearly stumbled over an apparently insensible object prostrate on the banquette. He found on stopping, it was a man, in the most helpless state of drunkenness. He was brought to the watch-house on a hand-barrow, and on being searched was found to have on his person, 10 sovereigns, 42 eagles and half eagles, a bill of exchange for $130, with a quantity of loose silver, a gold ring, a watch, a gold chain, &c.—He might almost as well have slept on a barrel of gunpowder with a slow match attached. He was admonished and discharged by the Recorder.

Postage.—It has been determined that the marking of lines round an advertisement or paragraph, in a newspaper, with ink or pencil, unaccompanied by any writing upon the same, is not considered by the Department to be "a memorandum" within the meaning of the 13th and 30th sections of the act of 1825, and consequently does not subject the newspapers marked to letter postage.

The Warren Murders.—The Supreme Court of New Jersey have ordered the two Parkes' to be tried at Warren, but by foreign juries, to be summoned one in Somerset and one in Mercer. The case of Carter, which was before the Supreme Court all last week, is still undisposed of. The Court decided against Carter on all the points raised by counsel, but some new point was sprung by the ingenuity of the bench, which is to be argued at the November term.

Married.

Married at Florence, Washington county Pa., on Wednesday morning, the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Stoneroad, L. HARPER, Esq., editor of the Cadiz Ohio Sentinel, to Miss ELIZA A. MERCER, daughter of William Mercer, Esq.

Flaxseed Oil.

6 BBLS. Flaxseed Oil, just received and for sale by GEORGE COCHRAN,
sept 21. No 26 Wood st.

Blue Black Broad Cloths.

16 PIECES Blue Black Broad Cloths, just received and for sale by GEORGE COCHRAN,
sept 21 No 26 Wood st.

Corn Brooms.

40 DOZ. CORN BROOMS; on hand and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & Co.
sept 21 Water st., between Wood & Smithfield.

THEATRE.

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

Second night of the engagement of MR. BECOM.

First night of the celebrated Drama of

JONATHAN BRADFORD.

This Evening, September 21th, will be enacted the Drama of

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon,	Mr Beacom.
Pythias,	" Prior.
Hermion,	Mrs Rowe.
Calanthe,	Miss Porter.

To conclude with

JONATHAN BRADFORD.

Dan M'Cruisey,	Mr N B Clarke.
Caleb,	" Nelson.
Anne,	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.

New Fall and Winter Goods,

83 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

H. E. CONSTABLE,

INVITES the attention of purchasers to the cheapest and best stock of *Fancy and Staple Dry Goods* in this or any other market, and which he is continually adding to from the Eastern markets. To be sold at the smallest advance from the first cost:

A large assortment of the newest styles of rich Silks, in colors, black, blue black, striped, figured and chameleon; cashmere d'Ecosse of latest Paris styles; Paris mousilin de laines, newest designs; chamelion chusans and tiesans; Eoliennes; splendid French broche shawls, latest patterns; embroidered and plain thibet, Belvidere, melville and mouslin de laine Shawls, in mode colors, and black, plaid and striped lama wool shawls, new styles. New style of French Prints; American do. in every variety of style from 6¼ cents upwards. Lupin French Merinos AA quality, in mode colors, and blue black splendid Parisian style of bonnet ribbons; a large assortment of new style bonnet ribbons from 16 cents upwards; various styles of newest neck and cap do; artificial flowers; bijou French kid gloves; white, black, and light and dark colors English thread lace and edgings; Lisle, Ginpure and other styles of do.; ladies' lace caps, new styles, plain and figured nets for caps, capes and veils. Plain, Hemstich and Reveire linen cambric hdkfs., French embroidered collars; dimity cellarettes; blue, black and colored Velvets for bonnets; changeable mode for do; French black, olive cloth for ladies' cloaks; figured French Merino, a superb article, for do; high col'd gala plaids for children's wear; Alpaccas, plain and figured plaid, and other new styles; Parametta Cloths, Zenobia do and Romelia's.

For Gentlemen's Wear:

French cloths, west of England and American do.; Cassimeres, the newest styles in large variety and unprecedentedly cheap; Valencias, Merino, Cashmere Vestings; Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders; a large assortment of the newest. With every other article to be found in a well selected stock of Dry Goods.

a21—tf.

Wm. M. Crosan,

NO 45, MARKET ST., 3 DOORS FROM THIRD,

IS now receiving and opening a rich assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods,* to which he invites the attention of cash purchasers, being determined to sell at the lowest prices, for Cash only. His stock consists in part of

Plain, striped and figured Alpaccas; plain and plaid black silk warp do; 6-4 Parisians; sup. french Mous. de Laines; crape de laines, chusans, Cashmere de Cusse; Thibet cloths for ladies' dresses, 6-4 Galla Plaids, new style, plaid Earlston and Chenille Ginghams, rich dark prints; plaid Thibet, Kabyll, Waffle and Net Shawls; rich plaid bonnet and cap ribbons; laces, insertings and edgings; muslin bands, ladies' cravats, collars and collarets; woolen mitts and gloves, &c. Linen cambric hdkfs., silk pocket do., colored Turk satins; black, figured and striped silks; black ribbed Alpacca hose, worsted do; cotton do; red, white and yellow flannels; Canton do; linen and cotton table cloths and diaper; satinets and Kentucky jeans; brown and bleached shirtings; Irish linens.

For Gentlemen's Wear.

Sup. black french cloths, wool dyed do. do., super black French cassimeres, plaid and striped fancy do., satin and merino vestings, scarfs, stocks and cravats, elastic suspenders, cotton and merino shirts and drawers; together with a general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Buyers are requested to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

a21—4td

No. 9 of Harper's Bible.

NO. 9 of this Splendid edition of Harper's Illuminated Bible.

Tales of Glauber Spa, by Miss Sedgwick, Paulding, Bryant, Sands and Wm Leggit, 2 vols in one.

A Bowl of Punch, with upwards of 70 engravings.

Wandering Jew, No 2, Harper's Edition.

Sidney Smith's Miscellanies, vol 1st, cheap edition for 18¾ cents.

Keith's Land of Israel, by the author of the Evidences of Prophecy, with numerous engravings and fine maps.

Neal's History of the Puritans, No 7.

Living Age, No 18.

Pilgrim's Progress, by Bunyan, now published in numbers.

Clay Glee Book, set to Music.

For sale at Cook's Literary Depot, 85 4th street.

sept 20

CANCER, SCROFULA, AND OBSTINATE DISEASES OF THE SKIN CURED BY DR WHITLAW'S VAPOR BATH AND MEDICINES.

INSTITUTIONS for the cure of the above diseases have been in operation for the last twenty years in the principal cities of Europe, also in New York and Charleston, South Carolina; reports of committees composed of the most respectable citizens in the different places where the Baths are established can be seen at our office, that will show that these diseases which have heretofore been considered incurable have almost invariably yielded under the peculiar treatment of Dr Whitlaw. The results which have been produced during the short time the Baths have been in operation in this city, we believe, renders it our duty to inform those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with any of the above diseases, that if they apply to us in time, they can generally expect a cure.

The following is an extract from a report published by the institution at New York, showing the efficacy of the Bath when all other remedies had failed:

"Rheumatic, syphilitic and gouty affections, attended with ulcers, blotches and eruptions of the skin, particularly when originating from the improper use or abuse of Mercury, scald-head, salt-rheum, erysipilas, pimpled face, dry scurvy, leprosy, ring-worm, tetters and all other hitherto unmanageable diseases of the skin, scrofulous diseases are relieved and cured in a much shorter period and with more certainty than any other mode of treatment ever employed."

FLEMING & BLACK,
Office on Fifth, near Smithfield street,
sept 19 Pittsburgh.

Removal!

GEO. R. WHITE & CO., have removed to No 51 Market street, between 3d and 4th streets, to the store formerly occupied by Darlington & Peebles, next door to Wm. M'Knight.

sept 18-3m

STORAGE.

THE capacious warehouse now occupied by the subscribers in Allegheny city, enables them to accommodate such persons as may require Storage for produce or other articles arriving by canal, on liberal terms. The great extent of this warehouse, the convenience of landing freight, and facility of drayage, afford inducements to all those dealing in Salt, Iron, Flour, &c., whom, by the cutting off of the Aqueduct navigation, are prevented from landing cargoes in Pittsburgh, as formerly. The requisit labor supplied, and sales attended to if required.

TAAFFE & O'CONNOR,
corner of Cedar and Lacock streets, All'y city.
sept 18-1m opposite Hand street Bridge.

James Blakely. John J. Mitchel
CONVEYANCER. ATTORNEY AT LAW

BLAKELY & MITCHELL,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Office, Smithfield near Fifth Streets, Pittsburg

CONTINUE to attend to the purchase and sale Real Estate, Renting of City and Country Pr perty, Collecting rents for Trustees, Executors, A min strators, Assignees, Guardians and others. Th will also prepare all manner of Instruments of Writin Persons wishing to employ them will please apply James Blakely, Fifth Ward, or at the Law Office John J. Mitchell, Smithfield near Fifth street, Pitt burgh.

E. H. HEASTINGS,

County Surveyor, City Regulator and Co veyancer,

Office (as above) with John J. Mitchell, Esq., Smithfield street, near Fifth street, below the new Cou House, Pittsburgh. Orders left for me, in my absence with J. J. Mitchell, for surveying, regulating, laying off and dividing lands, and conveyancing, shall recei prompt attention.

☞ Those who desire to examine the Records County Surveys will please call at the above office.

se 13

Removal.

THE AMERICAN PORTABLE BOAT LINE, has moved to their new Warehouse, in Allegheny Town, on Lacock street, between the Allegheny and Hand street Bridges, where they continue to receive and ship Freight lower than ever.

sept 13 H. DEVINE & CO.

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.

Important Arrival.

THE subscriber has this day received, direct fro the importers, the following celebrated brands cigars, viz:

Congressios,	De d'Juan F de la Riond
Regalia,	Palma,
Canove,	Louis de Garcin,
Cazadores,	Pedro Gerano,
Principie,	T. Antonia,
Ugues, Castellos, &c,	

Together with the best brands of Virginia Chewin Tobacco (fine cut,) Snuffs and half Spanish and Co mon Cigars; all of which will be sold at the lowe possible price for cash.

M. M'GINLEY,
No 62½ Water st., a few doors from the
sept 18-tf Monongahela House

Voice of the Prophet.

GEORGE H MUNDAY, of Philadelphia, edit of the Voice of the Prophet, will lecture, (Go willing,) on next Saturday evening, September 21s 1844, at 7 o'clock, P M. at Concert Hall, Penn stree opposite the Exchange Hotel.

☞ SUBJECT—Truth as an Element of Social Ha piness; Falsehood an Element of Crime; with Illu trations from History.

☞ Tickets 25 cents; for sale at Blume's Mus Store, corner of St Clair and Penn streets, and at th Merchants' Hotel, corner of Third and Wood street and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

sep 18-4t*

Just Received,

AT No 86 Market street, an additional lot of Lit ographic Prints, for the accommodation of a parties, consisting of

100	Likenesses of Polk.
100	" " Clay.
100	" " Dallas.
100	" " Frelinghuysen.
50	Clay Banners.
50	Polk, "
100	Miscellaneous.

All of which will be sold wholesale or retail low f cash, by ZEBULON KINSEY.

sept 18-3t

Ladies' Book for October.

THE October number of this splendid Magazin has just been received at Cook's Literary D pot, 85 4th street, with splendid embellishments.

The Grave Diggers, from Hamlet, engraved expres ly for this Magazine.

Fort Duquesne, painted by Russell Smith, an orig nal picture, Battle Ground.

The Surprise, a beautiful painting by Gross, conten entirly original, and by the best aut ors. Subscri tions received and single numbers for sale at Cook Literary Depot, 85 4th street. sept 17

FUEL FOR STEAM VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAI
September 2, 1844.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals f Fuel for Steam Vessels," will be received at th Bureau, until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the first of Octob next, for furnishing and delivering for the use of t Navy, the following quantities and descriptions of Co at the Navy Yard specified, viz:

At the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts

Six hundred tons of bituminous coal.

At the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York.

One thousand tons of bituminous coal, and thr hundred tons of anthracite coal.

At the Navy Yard, Gosport, Virginia.

One thousand tons of bituminous coal, and thr hundred tons of anthracite coal.

At the Navy Yard, near Pensacola, Florida.

One thousand tons of bituminous coal.

And at Erie, Pennsylvania.

Four hundred tons of bituminous coal.

The whole quantity may be delivered as early suits the convenience of the persons with whom co tracts shall be made, but at least one half must be d livered before the 31st of December next, and the whe of it before the 1st of April, 1845.

All the coals are to be of the best quality; and as fr as possible from other substances, and particularly fre sulphur. The bituminous coal must be dry, clea lump coal; and, if required, must be separated after delivery at the respective points, so that it shall satisfactory to the Commandant of the Yard, or to t persons appointed by him to inspect the same, in th particular, as well as in all others, before it can be received by the United States. Preference will be giv to coal taken from mines or pits in the United Stat when of equal quality and sample.

The anthracite coal must be broken to the size th may be previously directed by the Commandants the Yards where it is to be delivered—must be th roughly screened and in all respects satisfactory to h or to the inspecting officers to be appointed by him.

Persons offering will be particular to make their fers in *separate letters* for the delivery of such kind coal at *each* of the yards specified; and with separ prices for the bituminous and for the anthracite co that separate contracts may be made for each Na Yard, and for each kind of coal, if desired by the D partment. The price asked for each kind of coal m be for the *ton of 2,240 pounds,* as weighed in t Navy Yard where delivered. The offers must st the mines or pits, and their situation, from which t coals are to be taken; and, when delivered, satisfac ry evidence must be furnished with the coals, that th were taken from the mines or pits specified in t contracts.

Satisfactory bonds in half the amount of the co tracts will be required for their faithful performance, addition to a reservation of ten per centum upon bids which may be approved, which reserved ten p centum will not be paid until the complet