The Daily Morning Post.

THOS PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

WILSON M'CANDLESS, of Allegheny.
ASA DIMOCK, of Susquehanna.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 district	GEORGE F. LEHMAN,	Philadelphia,
2 do	CHRISTIAN KREAMS,	do.
3 do	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	do.
4 do	JOHN HILL,	do.
5 do	SAMUEL E LEECH,	Montgomery.
6 do	SAMUEL CAMP,	Lehigh.
7 do	JESSE SHARP,	Chester.
8 do	N. W SAMPLE,	Lancaster.
9 do	WILLIAM HEIDENREICH,	Berks.
10 do	CONRAD SHIMER,	Northampton.
11 do	STEPHEN BALDY,	Columbia.
12 do	JOHAN BREWSTER,	Tioga.
13 do	GEORGE SCHNABEL,	Union.
14 do	NATHANIEL B. ELDRED,	Dauphin.
15 do	WILLIAM N. IRVINE,	Adams.
16 do	JAMES WOODBURN,	Cumberland.
17 do	HUGH MONTGOMERY,	Centre.
18 do	ISAAC ANKENY,	Somerset.
19 do	JOHN MATHEWS,	Cambria.
20 do	WILLIAM PATTERSON,	Washington.
21 do	ANDREW BURKE,	Allegheny.
22 do	JOHN M'GILL,	Mercer.
23 do	CHRISTIAN MYERS,	Clarion.
24 do	ROBERT ORR,	Armstrong.

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.

☞ The contrast that every one must observe in the conduct of the Democrats towards Gen MARKLE, and that of the whigs towards Mr SHUNK, shows clearly the spirit that governs the two parties. While Gen Markle's private character is respected and himself well treated whenever he comes among democrats. Mr Shunk is assailed personally with the most malignant falsehoods, and his careless remarks, uttered while he was the guest of whigs, picked up and published in the whig papers as grave charges against him.

With all the insolence of the hirelings of the whig party, they dare not say that is he incompetent for the office; the ability that he has displayed in many public stations is too well known to the people to permit his slanderers to utter a doubt as to his qualifications, and the scrupulous honesty with which he has discharged every public trust confided to him, has placed his integrity above the reach of his malignant assailants. In every private virtue—in every public qualification calculated to commend him to an honest public, he stands pre eminent, and yet he is assailed with unexampled ferocity by whig blood hounds, and his private character slandered by such men as Biddle and White, and the band of calumniators who aid them in their work of slander and misrepresentation.

Of Gen Markle's religious opinions we know nothing, and, in a political sense, we care as little; he may be a Turk or a Jew for aught we know, and as we have no right to interfere with his religious opinions, we do not intend to inquire. But his qualifications for the office we have spoken of freely, and intend to do so still on all proper occasions. None of those who advocate his election will dare to say, that he has either the talents or experience necessary for the station. When he was nominated, that one of the whig papers stated, his *merits* consisted in having *killed an Indian* during the late war, and on the strength of this achievement he was brought out as the whig candidate for Governor!

His immediate neighbors—those who have known him for a long series of years, say that he is not only totally unfit for the station, but that it would be with the greatest difficulty he could discharge the duties of the simplest township office.

He is spoken of as a kind-hearted, unsuspicious old man, without any experience in public affairs, and incompetent to guard against the schemes and wiles of the bands of political intriguers that would swarm around his administration. Those who secured his nomination did not pretend that he had any higher qualifications than having "*killed an Indian and drank spice-bush tea*," while to have him for their candidate they rejected those whose claims were backed by "*right and justice*," by "*piety, temperance and business tact.*" They know that with a Governor possessing any of these traits, they would not be permitted to have any association; "piety, temperance and business tact," would keep them at a distance; and a candidate who had a proper regard for "right and justice," would, of course, crush all their knavish schemes to swindle the people.

According to their own admissions, Gen. Markle has not a single qualification left him for the office, and if he should be elected, he would have to depend upon the advice of those who boast that they triumphed over "piety and temperance" in his nomination.—The honest and upright citizens may well exclaim, "God save the Commonwealth," if the destinies of the State should ever be entrusted to the care of those who effected the nomination of Gen. Markle in defiance of the claims of "right and justice"—"piety, temperance and business tact."

TO VOTERS AND OFFICERS OF THE ELECTION.

The following Resolution is very important to persons who may change their residences before the election day, and we commend it to the attention of voters and officers of the election. It may be found in the Pamphlet laws for 1841, page 605.

Resolved, That any person who may be constitutionally qualified to vote in any city or county in this Commonwealth, but who may have removed from one ward to another ward within such city, or from any borough or township in any such county, to any borough or township in said county, within ten days next preceding any General Election held therein, shall be entitled to vote at such General Election in the ward, borough or township from which such person may have so removed.

Approved, the 26th day of April, 1841.

THE "KOORBACK" FORGERY.—We are glad to observe that this atrocious and infernal slander is being fully exposed by the Democratic press. It is difficult to conceive where it was concocted, but one thing is certain, that it has met the solemn sanction of the leading men of the whig party, who have given it circulation, and sought to obtain for it the credence of the public. We incline to the opinion that it was prepared by the National Whig Committee at Washington, and sent through the country to the whig presses at the principal points. In no other way can we account for the almost simultaneous appearance of the forgery in several of our principal cities. This whig committee is maintained at Washington for the express purpose of preparing and circulating documents for the benefit of the whigs, and very probably it is to them the crime of originating this horrible lie must attach. But CHANDLER of the U. S. Gazette, WEED of the Albany Journal, KING of the N. Y. American, and other leaders of the whigs are all guilty of participating in this atrocious forgery.

We appeal to impartial men of all parties to consider for one moment the infamous character of this mode of electioneering. The Democratic candidate for President is charged with perpetrating an act of cruelty at which humanity shudders—the evidence submitted is of a nature calculated to carry conviction with it—for it purports to come from an impartial witness, and to be given at a time when Col. POLK was not before the people for office, and to be stated as a solemn matter of history, uttered without the most remote design to injure him. The charge is spread before the people, not only in the sheets which serve as common sewers for party slander, such as the Pittsburgh Gazette, but in the leading journals of the party, such as the U. S. Gazette and Albany Journal, conducted by CHANDLER and WEED, who are among the best men in the whig party. It would be impossible for the whig presses to lay any matter before their readers that could command or seem to deserve more universal credence than this statement about branding the slaves; and yet, with all its apparent strong title to belief—appearing, as it does, in the most respectable organs of the party—published and endorsed as it is by their best and most prominent men—it is PROVEN and CONFESSED to be a FORGERY—all that relates to Col. POLK is proven and admitted to be a WHOLESALE FORGERY!

We shall not ask any man to admit that this mode of attack is base, unfair and dishonorable—the vilest wretch on earth would concede this—but we calmly put the question to all whether the appearance of a lie so atrocious, so abominable, so utterly destitute of foundation, in any paper, should not discredit every assertion that paper might make. You will not trust a man who has been convicted of theft with the care of your property—you will not credit the oath of a man who has been convicted of perjury—will you, fellow-citizens, put any reliance in a newspaper that has admitted its readers to believe a FORGERY?

We publish, below, in parallel columns, the extract from Featherstonhaugh's Tour, which serves for the foundation of the slander, and the extract published in the whig papers to injure Col POLK, and now admitted to be a *forgery*—but alledged by the Pittsburgh Gazette to be copied from "Koorback's Tour." The words marked in Italic and put in by whig *forgers*, are "Duck River," in place of New River, and all of the second column beginning at the word "*Forty-three.*"

FEATHERSTONHAUGH.	*Pittsburgh Gazette, or* KOORBACK.
"Just as we reached New river, in the early grey of the morning, we came up with a singular spectacle, the most striking one of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was a camp of negro slave-drivers, just packing up to start; they had about three hundred slaves with them, who had bivouacked the preceding night, in *chains*, in the woods; these they were conducting to Natchez, upon the Mississippi river, to work upon the sugar plantations in Louisiana. It resembled one of those coffles of slaves spoken of by Mungo Park, except that they had a caravan of nine wagons and single horse carriages, for the purpose of conducting the white people, and any of the blacks that should fall lame, to which they were now putting the horses to pursue their march. The female slaves were some of them sitting on logs of wood, whilst others were standing, and a great many little black children were warming themselves at the fires of the bivouac. In front of them all, and prepared for the march, stood, in double files, about two hundred male slaves, *manacled and chained to each other.* I had never seen so revolting a sight before! Black men in fetters, torn from the lands where they were born, from the ties they had formed, and from the comparatively easy condition which agricultural labor affords, and driven by white men, with liberty and equality in their mouths, to a distant and unhealthy country, to perish in the sugar mills of Louisiana, where the duration of life for a sugar-mill slave does not exceed seven years! To make this spectacle still more disgusting and hideous, some of the principal white slave drivers, who were tolerably well-dressed, and had broad-brimmed white hats on, *with black crape roud them*, were standing near laughing and smoking cigars."	"Just as we reached the *Duck river* in the early grey of the morning, we came up with a singular spectacle, the most striking one of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was a camp of negro slave-drivers, just packing up to start. They had about three hundred slaves with them, who had bivouacked the preceding night, in *chains*, in the woods; these they were conducting to Natches, on the Mississippi river, to work upon the sugar plantations in Louisiana. It resembled one of those coffles of slaves spoken of by Mungo Park, except that they had a caravan of nine wagons and single-horse carriages for the purpose of conducting the white people, and any of the blacks that should fall lame, to which they were now putting the horses to pursue their march. The female slaves were some of them sitting on logs of wood, whilst others were standing, and a great many little black children were warming themselves by the fire of the bivouac.—In front of them all, and prepared for the march, stood, in double files, about two hundred male slaves, *manacled and chained to each other.*—I had never seen so revolting a sight before! Black men in fetters, torn from the lands where they were born, from the ties they had formed, and from the comparatively easy condition which agricultural labor affords, and driven by white men, with liberty and equality in their mouths, to a distant and unhealthy country to perish in the sugar-mills of Louisiana, where the duration of life for a sugar-mill slave does not exceed seven years. [*Forty-three of these unfortunate beings had been purchased, I was informed, of the Hon J. K. Polk, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives; the mark of the branding iron, with the initials of his name on their shoulders, distinguished them from the rest.*"

THE PROGRESS OF THE SLANDERERS.—The wretches who for some time past, have been endeavoring to injure Mr Shunk, by the circulation of the basest falsehoods, have got to the end of their course of infamy; they have reached the point to which we expected they would go in their wicked efforts, and the statements which every honest man, even of their own party, admits to be *false*, they now bring out, backed by the affidavit of one of the miserable grog shop loafers, that they keep to substantiate their slanders.

We published yesterday morning, an affidavit made by James M'Cutcheon, contradicting in the most positive manner, the statement published in the whig papers some days since, (in which his name was appended,) setting forth that he had seen the American Flag trampled upon, at the laying of the corner stone of the German Church, in the 5th ward. In his affidavit, he *swears* that no such occurrence took place, nor did he see any flag on the ground, except the one that was used as a signal flag for the men firing the cannon. Some of those who concoct the slanders for the whig party, heard that M'Cutcheon had made this affidavit, and in the afternoon of Wednesday, they brought him to the office of Alderman Henderson, and prevailed upon him, while under the influence of liquor, to *swear to another one*, which they had prepared, contradicting all that he had sworn to in his first affidavit.

They have thus prevailed upon this unfortunate creature, whose habits of dissipation have impaired all the moral sensibility he ever possessed, and who is incapable of seeing the infamy into which they have plunged him, to be placed before the community as a forsworn man. It is clear to every man of common sense that one of his statements must be *false*; it is impossible for both to be true; one is a positive contradiction of the other. *He* cannot appreciate the magnitude of his error, for his senses have been too long blunted by inebriation to permit him to feel on any subject. But the wretches who have persuaded him to this fearful act, know well that if any of *the m* had been guilty of such conduct, they would be justly chargeable with the crime of *perjury*.

It is sickening to have to contend with miscreants so lost to every principle of truth and honor; creatures who must be regarded with a feeling of loathing by the decent men of their own party, and who have, in the disgraceful use they have made of poor M'Cutcheon, shown that they will not hesitate to commit any crime that may aid them in their efforts to destroy the reputation of honest men.

"KOORBACK'S TOUR."—We once more call upon the Gazette to produce this book, from whence it professed to have copied the infamous cruelty perpetrated by Col Polk. The forgery is confessed by the United States Gazette. It is the same story in every respect as that which appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette, but the U S Gazette professed to quote through a "Western paper" from "*Keurback's* Tour." The Albany Journal, another whig paper in which this lie appears, credits it to "*Roorback's* Tour." The Pittsburgh Gazette copied *directly* from "Koorback's Tour." We again defy the editor to produce this book.

FOR THE POST.

The publication of some affidavits in the Spirit of the Age of yesterday, perhaps requires a statement from me. This I will make as briefly and with as little cause for discussion as I can, having no desire whatever of a newspaper controversy with Messrs. McCutcheon and Foster.

Yesterday, about noon, James McCutcheon came to my office in company with Mr M Martin, and at their request I took down a statement made by the former, in the nature of an affidavit, which I understood to be intended as a contradiction of something he had been made to state in the newspapers, and for which he had incurred reproach from the "locofocos." He expressed his hope that after this statement, which he would make in justice to those concerned, the locofoco papers would let him alone, and not call him a loafer, &c., as had been done. I read to him the deposition in portions, as I wrote it, and when I had finished it, Mr Martin desired me to read it all over to Mr McCutcheon aloud. I then read the whole of it to him aloud and *very distinctly*, and he came forward and subscribed and made oath to its truth. The same afternoon Joseph Barker and J H Foster brought Mr McCutcheon back to my office; and Foster cut a piece out of a newspaper, and wrote some additions to it, and wanted me to swear McC to it. I said that I would not swear the man to what he (F) was concocting for him; but that I would swear him to any statement made or prepared by himself. McC then went to my desk and commenced writing, and after he had written two lines he threw down the pen, saying, "I am not fit now." I then told him to come back again when he was fit, and I would swear him to any statement he might make. They then took him away.

When McC. came back in charge of F. & B., they said that he had told them that a part of his statement to me had been omitted;—and McC. then said that he had said in addition to what I had put down—"that the flag was wafted down to the ground and three persons walked over it"—that when he had said so he walked away from my desk and motioned how it had been done. Mr. McC. did not pretend that any part of what is set forth in the deposition was incorrect—the utmost he asserted, was the omission of the expression above quoted. I certainly did put into his deposition all that I understood he wished at the time it was made. Let the expression said to be omitted, be added, and any one can judge whether it would consist with what precedes it. When McC first came to my office I did not know what he came for; nor had I any intimation of his intention to make the statement, which he did. I wrote down substantially what he stated, read it over carefully to him, and he subscribed and made oath to it.

September 25, 1844. R. MORROW.

FOR THE POST.

MR. SHUNK IN THE PROCESSION.

Mr Shunk is charged with the offence of courting the Catholics for their votes, by walking in the procession, &c, in the same paragraphs that this charge is from time to time reiterated, it is stated that "a large majority of that church are found in the loco foco ranks." The absurdity of this charge should be so obvious to every one, as to prevent its repitition. But so it is, men in their fervor to perform partisan services, will often expose the hollowness of their professions. Mr Shunk pandering to the Catholics who are already all of his party—and not very likely to change their politics! had nothing to gain by the act for which he is so much blamed. If he were to be charged with "pandering to the religious prejudices" of some of the other churches, a majority of whose members are known to vote the Whig ticket, the charge would wear some show of reason, because there he would have something to gain; and in so doing would not be acting inconsistent with his religious profession.

LOGIC.

FOR THE POST.

DISCUSSION IN BIRMINGHAM.

The "Birmingham Tariff Clay Club" having challenged the "Democratic Association" to a discussion of the principles at issue between the two parties, the committee of the two Clubs met on Wednesday evening, Sept. 25, to make the necessary arrangements.

On motion—Dr E APPLETON was appointed Chairman and SAMUEL M'KEE Secretary.

The following arrangements were then adopted:

The whigs affirm that the whig party is the exclusive protective tariff party, as far as they and the democratic party are concerned—

The democrats deny.

The whigs affirm that the different States are entitled to the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—

The democrats deny

It is understood that the speakers may discuss any other questions that arise between the two parties.

The discussion to take place in the public square in the borough of Birmingham, on Saturday, the 5th of October, at 1½ o'clock, P M.

Each party to have one speaker; to speak twice; and one hour each time. The whig speaker to open the discussion, and the democrat to close.

Thomas Williams, Esq, was chosen by the whigs, and Wilson M'Candless, Esq, by the democrats, to be the speakers on the occasion.

E Encill, sen, and Wm Magill, Esq, were appointed moderators.

The whigs and democrats of the two cities and county are invited to attend.

Samuel M'Kee, James Barr, J Beltzhoover, Committee of the Democratic Association.

E Appleton, N P Pearson, C Johnson, Committee of the Tariff Clay Club of Birmingham.

E APPLETON, Chairman.

S M'KEE, Secretary.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The Tribune has been furnished with the following extracts of a letter, written by an English gentleman in Mexico to a friend in New York. The writer's speculations possess interest:—

"As regards Texas, you have no doubt heard of the great preparations going on here for an overwhelming invasion of that country, by land as well as by sea.—It is said that two steamers and two sailing vessels are expected momently at Vera Cruz from England, to reinforce the Mexican navy, and this I think very probable; for it would be quite in character with the Mexicans to get vessels first, and afterwards find themselves unable to man them—at least efficiently. I do not know how they are making out in the matter of refitting and manning the two steamers now in your port; but if with no more success than they have heretofore met with in the harbors in this country, they must be doing badly at best. It is always well that Texas should be prepared for the worst; but my humble opinion is, that those fellows will come to blows with themselves before they do with the hardy borderers of the "Lone Star" Republic. Still, should they attempt the invasion, I feel satisfied that the result will be most disgraceful to the Mexicans. The Texans, however, must *take care* of Galveston.

"Santa Ana is having hard words with the Congress, and his friends say that their only way to carry on things properly is to have no Congress. This would lead one to suppose, naturally enough, that the great man is planning the overthrow of the actual Congress—an undertaking, I am inclined to believe, he will find, at this time, rather difficult and somewhat dangerous.

"Three of the Ministers have recently been accused by the Congress of trickery—Bocanegra, as also the Minister of War and Trigueros. I call it *trickery*—one of them is accused, so the story goes, of *robbery*, and the charge is sustained by *positive proofs!* As these matters are carried on in secret session, the public is ignorant of the progress making in them.

Affairs with France, on account of the late execution of some of the followers of Santmanat *without any trial*—(sixteen of them were Frenchmen)—seem to have taken a turn which renders it far from improbable that a second war with that power will shortly ensue—some think it inevitable. Many desire it ardently, even among the Mexicans; as all are persuaded, that by certain expressions made use of by the French Minister in his last note to this Government, that it will be a war to overthrow the power of Santa Ana. So things go in this misnamed Republic.

General Drought.—From all quarters we meet with statements of a general drought. Streams are low, almost below parallel; wells are drying up, and great inconvenience is beginning to be felt in navigation, and in propelling by water power. The earth is extremely dry, and cattle suffer severely. The equinoctial rains must be near at hand. This is the annual period when there is a plentious supply of rain, and it will be most welcome now. The slight fall of rain which fell in this city on Saturday night, appears to have been furnished more liberally both at Philadelphia and New York, whilst at Washington there was not sufficient to lay the dust. We learn, however, that in the western part of this State, about twenty miles from Baltimore, the rain came down pretty plentifully for about thee hours, cooling the atmosphere and refreshing the parched ground. [*Balt. Sun.*

Sunk.—We learned yesterday morning that the steamer H S Thibodeaux sunk near the mouth of the Kentucky river, on Saturday last, while on her passage from New Orleans to this place. She had considerable of a cargo of merchandize to different consignees in our city. She only sunk to her cabin floor, and probably will not be total loss. A portion of her was insured.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The Sickness in Woodville.—The Woodville (Miss) Republican, of the 7th inst., says: "Those that have read a description of the "Plague in London," can have some idea of the condition of Woodville denizens at this time. Some one remarked to-day, that the village was spotted with the sick. The reverse is nearer the truth—the well being the spots, while sickness is the whole ground-work of the picture. In a word there has not been for some time past, well persons enough to take care of the invalids. The epidemic has seized all classes, all professions—especially those of the pill and the lancet."

The same paper also notices the death of the following named persons: Hugh Connell, Richard Singleton, Rev Horace Beach, Preston W Farrar, Garnestone and Virgil Augustus Richardson.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"50 CENTS A GAME!"

Or enough to make it "*interesting*," says Cassius M. Clay, in his late speech in Cleveland, "to not called gambling in Kentucky!" We believe it would take a mighty big pile to make a game uninteresting to 'old Hal.' But what is the gist of this argument, and what does Cassius propose to do! First to make Henry Clay President, and then *Kentucky morality* will become the *morality of the Nation!* Every young man in the country can carry a pack of cards in his pocket, and will be tolerated in betting enough to make the game 'interesting.' Let us see how this practice would operate on the minds and morals of the American youth, should it become the national amusement. We will take a case which recently happened in *Kentucky* and *even in Henry Clay's own house.*

L. E. Hopkins, son of Judge Hopkins, of Maryland, recently visited the family of Mr. Clay at Ashland. One day after tea, the young gentlemen retired to a *social game of cards* and as usual, some money was bet. John B. Clay, the son of Henry Clay, was playing with young Hopkins, and offered to bet him *five dollars* on the issue of the game, which offer was accepted on the part of the latter but no money was put up. Hopkins won the money, but Clay refused to pay him as the laws of the game required the money *to be on the board.* A dispute arose, in which Clay gave Hopkins the lie. No notice was taken of the insult at the time, further than to break up the play, but next day a challenge was given and accepted, and the parties actually crossed the Ohio River to fight, with *Cassius M. Clay as the Second of John B. Clay!* The matter, however, was settled without bloodshed. So much for Kentucky morals *at home!*

Now place Henry Clay in the Presidential chair, with John B. Clay his private Secretary, and let him make up his cabinet with kindred spirits, and fill all the important offices with the like kidney, and where will be the morality of the nation? Well may it be said, that

"Vice sits in high places and is caressed,
While Virtue like a menial slave is driven forth to
starve."

From the Journal of Commerce.

COL. EZEKIEL POLK,

In consequence of statements which have appeared in various quarters, representing that Col. Ezekiel Polk, grandfather of James K. Polk, was a tory in revolutionary times, the Tennessee State Central Committee have published a long counter statement, accompanied by numerous affidavits from persons who personally knew Col. Ezekiel Polk, and their united testimony is that the charge is without foundation.—On the other hand, his commission as second captain of the Rangers in the whig army of the Revolution, is yet in existence, as certified to by several respectable gentlemen of South Carolina. It is admitted that in common with many other patriotic citizens of Caroline, when that State was overrun by British troops, he accepted a "protection" from the British commanding officer, as a means of safety from Tory marauding parties who were traversing the country and committing all sorts of indignities upon the "unprotected" and their families. The Tennessee Committee say:—

"Forced as Hayne and hundreds of other patriot whigs were, he yielded a compulsory submission to British power. Like Hayne and others, but a few days afterwards, and as soon as hope dawned on the patriot cause, he broke the protection and again took up arms in defence of the patriot cause. He was pursued by the British army, but made good his escape, losing a part of his property, which they took in the pursuit. If he had been captured, he would have shared the fate of the Martyred Hayne and been executed. If Polk was a Tory because he was compelled for a short time to take protection, so was Hayne and hundreds of others of the best whigs of the Revolution, who were compelled for a short time to take protection."

PITTSBURGH MARKET,

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday Morning, September 27, 1844.

Our Rivers being very low, keeps business rather dull, and we have no important sales to notice this week. Our Merchants and Manufacturers are exceedingly well prepared for early Fall sales, having generally very excellent and fresh assortments and their stocks cheap and good. We notice a moderate business doing, and all looking anxiously for rain and a change in the weather. The wholesale grocery stocks in Pittsburgh are very large, cheap and good—country Merchants may now visit our city with confidence of good bargains and fine assortments.

Flour, is very scarce and high; sales have been made readily of all that arrives, at $4.25 to $4.37½ per bbl., and from stores $4,50 and $4.75 per bbl.

Grain—Wheat, is 70a75; Rye, 45a50; Corn, 33½a37½; Oats, 15a16 cts. a bushel.

Ashes—Sales during the past week of 15 to 20 tons, from stores—Pots and Scorchings, at 3¼a3¾; Pears, 4½; Saleratus, 4¾a5 cts. a lb.

Blooms, are plenty and rather dull at 50a$55 a ton.

Pig Metal—Sales of 55 tons, hanging rock, at $30, Cash, at 4a6 mos.; 200 tons, Allegheny, at $28 at 4a6 mos; and two lots do. of 100 tons each, at $28 at 6 mos.

Cotton Yarn—No 5 to 10, 16 cts lb; 11 to 13, 17cts No 14, 18¾cts.

Cheese—Very large receipts from Ohio for the past week, and a good deal has been sent by the canal to the Eastern cities; sales of the week 400 to 500 boxes at 4 to 5 cts per lb.

Feathers—A sale of 3000 lbs a29 cts per lb cash—small sales at 30 cts.

Fruit—Dried apples 50 cts and dried peaches $1, per bushel.

Groceries—Sugar; sales of 20 hhds inferior to prime a6¼a6¾ at 4 mos.; sales 4 hhds prime for Detroit at 6¾; other sales at 6¼a6¾.

Molasses—N. O., selling price at 31a32 a gal.

Coffee—Stock large and excellent—St Domingo, 6¼a6¾; Laguayra, 7¼a7¾; Rio, 6¾a7¼; Java, 12½ cts lb.

Hay—per Ton, $6.50.

Iron—Common bar 3, Juniata 3¼, nails 4a4½ cts.

Provisions—Bacon scarce and high—sales of the week 35,000 lbs; for Hams 7a7½; Sides 4¾, and Shoulders 4½c per lb. *Lard*—Sales in kegs 5½a6c per lb. *Butter*—Sales of 100 kegs, from store a 7c a lb.

Salt—Sales from the river and boats 1,17a1,18½, and from stores 1,28 per bbl.

Whiskey is scarce and high—about 100 bbls sold at 23, but it has advanced to 24; rectified 25 per gall.

Cattle Market—About 270 head of beef cattle have sold at 2½ to 3½ cents per lb according to quality.

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

THE subscribers are now receiving from the East a fresh supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors to which they invite the attention of their customers and dealers generally. Their stock comprises—

GROCERIES.

45 hhds N O Sugar, prime quality;
200 bbls " Molasses, do.
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar;
150 bags Rio Coffee;
50 packages Tea;
2 cerrons Indigo;
14 boxes Tobacco, assorted;
12 do. White clay Pipes, large;
12 do. Starch;
6 do. Chocolate;
50 mats Cinnamon;
8 kegs do. ground.
Also—Pepper, Allspice, Ground Ginger, Alum, Iron, Nails, Window Glass, &c.

LIQUORS & WINES.

15 half pipes Brandy, various brands;
4 pipes Holland Gin;
1 pun heon Jamaica Rum;
5 hhds New England do.
35 quarter casks Port Wine, various brands;
25 do Madeira Wine, do.
25 do Sweet Malaga Wine;
2 hhds Lisbon;
Also—Champagne, Claret, &c.

☞ Rectified Whiskey, of superior quality, with an assortment of Domestic Liquors, Cordials, &c., always on hand. W & M MITCHELTREE,
sept 27—dtal. No 160, Liberty st

Found,

ON Friday evening last, a manuscript Lecture on Native Americanism It is of no use to any one but the owner; he can have it by calling at this office. sept 27

Removal.

WHITE & BROTHER, have removed from No. 92 to 76 Market street, between the Diamond and 4th street, to the store formerly occupied by Geo. R. White & Co. sept 26-d3m

NOTICE.

THE particular demonstrations of confidence shewn in C. BRINKERHOFF'S Health RESTORATIVE is unparralleled. The respectability of the testifiers and their unimpeachable veracity are too well known to need a word in their favor. They testify that perfect and rapid cures have been effected by the Restorative in cases of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Chronic disorders, severe Coughs and Colds, Pain and Weakness in the Side and Chest, &c. Many eminent divines and medical and legal gentlemen have left their address with the Proprietor for reference. The General Agent would feel most happy to furnish testimonials in manuscript, now in his possession, for examination, from sources perfectly convincing in their terms.

Horace Everett, 96 Hudson street, New York, General Agent for the U. S., has appointed
J. KIDD, Druggist,
corner of 4th and Wood sts., as
sept 26-d1m Agent for Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

SIX ACRES of Land, near Pittsburgh, with the Steam Engine, Machinery and Rope walk, lately occupied by Smith and Guthrie, extending from the Butler road to the Allegheny river. There are on the premises a block of three two story Brick dwelling houses, and one of six two story Frame dwellings, besides the Warehouse attached to the Rope walk. This property is admirably adapted for a Rope factory on the most extensive scale, all in readiness to prosecute the business immediately. The location is beautiful and improving in value.

For terms apply to GEO. COCHRAN,
sept 26 No 26 Wood street.

If not sold at Private Sale, it will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th November next, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

A TRACT of land containing 20½ acres, lying on Muchmore's Bottom opposite Wellsville, Ohio, 50 miles below Pittsburgh. The above tract of land having about 15 acres under good fence, and fit for the highest state of cultivation, and suitable for gardening purposes, and having stabling and two tenanted houses, one very comfortable, is for lease for a term of five years more or less on very reasonable terms, if good recommendation and security can be given.

For further particulars enquire of Isaac Harris, agent and commission Merchant, No 9, 5th st.
a25 3td-1tw

Important Arrival.

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

Congressios,	De d'Juan F de la Rionda,
Regalia,	Palma,
Canove,	Louis de Garcia,
Cazadores,	Pedro Gerano,
Principie,	T. Antonia,
Ugues, Castelles, &c.	

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

M. M'GINLEY,
No 60½ Water st., a few doors from the
sept 18-tf Monongahela House.

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

THEATRE.

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

THIRD NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MR. BOOTH.

This Evening, September 29th, will be acted the play of the

IRON CHEST.

Sir Edward Mortimer,	MR. BOOTH.
Wilford,	" Prior,
Adam Winterton,	" Porter,
Lady Helen,	Miss Clarendon.
Blanch,	" Rowe.

DANCE, By MISS GRIERSON.

To conclude with
CROSSING THE LINE.

Wouter,	Mr. Nelson,
Pomona,	Mrs. Rowe.

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.

FOR sale cheap—1000 Almanacs of the American Temperance union, and 500 of the family christian almanacs for 1845; 15 confessions of an inebriate; 5 copies of the Mississippi valley directory; 25 sets of the American Pioneer in two vol. For sale at reduced prices. ISAAC HARRIS.
a24 1wd-1tw

FRESH ARRIVAL.

THE subscribers have just received and have in store, a complete and fresh supply of Groceries, &c., comprising in part

200 Bags green Rio Coffee;	
20 "	Laguayra do;
5 "	Manilla do;
60 packages Young Hyson Tea;	
20 "	Imperial do;
10 "	Gunpowder do;
16 "	Superior Black do;
20 boxes Russel & Robinson's 5s Tobacco;	
10 "	May's 5s "
30 "	assorted sizes and brands "
20 boxes ground Pepper;	
50 cans Baltimore Mustard;	
50 "	London do
20 kegs ground Ginger;	
20 "	" All spice;
15 doz patent Buckets;	
100 " Bed cords;	
10 boxes white clay Pipes;	
2 cerroons Indigo;	
10 b'ls Alum;	
2 Hhds Madder;	
10 Bbls Copperas;	
4 Casks Epsom Salts,	
10 Boxes Loaf Sugar;	
5 Bbls do	
20 Bbls No 3 Mackarel;	
20 " Tsr.	

Together with a general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured articles; all of which we are determined to dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
sep 24. 43 Wood street.

New Fall and Winter Goods,

83 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

R. 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 chamelion; cashmere d'Ecosse of latest Paris styles; Parismoulin de laines, newest designs; chamelion chusens and tissans; Eulienses; 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 dot artificial flowers; bijou French kid gloves; white, black, and light and dark colors English thread lace and edgings; Lisle, Gingure 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 collarette; 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 colored gala plaids for children's wear; Alpaccas, plain and figured plaid, and other new styles; Paramatta Cloths, Zenobia do and Romelia's.

For Gentlemen's Wear:

French cloths, west of England and American do.; Casimeres, 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.

$50 Reward.

WAS lost or stolen on Thursday the 19th inst. a ROLL OF BANK NOTES comprised of 1 one hundred dollar bill on Bank of Pittsburgh; 4 tens on the Bank of Missouri; 20 and 2 tens on the Bank of Tennessee at Memphis, 10 and 2 fives on the North Western Bank of Virginia; and one sixteen dollar gold piece. The above reward will be given for the return of the money to the office of the Morning Post, or to
P R SHAW.
a23

Just Arrived,

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

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED or stolen, from the pasture of the subscriber, living on the Butler Turnpike, 4 miles from town, on Saturday morning the 14th inst., a bay mare, about 14 hands high, 9 years old last spring. It is supposed that she was taken away by a person who had on several occasions threatened to drive her off, and it is thought that he was seen with her, between Allegheny and the residence of the subscriber on the day when she was first missed. Any person returning said mare or giving information as to how she was taken away will be liberally rewarded.

GEORGE FARMEREE.
sept 24-d3tw1t* Rising Sun Tavern, Butler Road,

Corn Brooms.

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

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,