The Daily Morning Post.

THOS PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

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 KREBS, do.
3	do	WILLIAM B. WHITE, 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 HIDDERRICK, Berks.
10	do	CONRAD SHIRK, Northampton.
11	do	STEPHEN BALDY, Columbia.
12	do	JOSIAH 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 MAYBERRY, 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.

"KOORBACK."—The whig papers, after two weeks' [illegible] at explaining the "Koorback" Forgery, have at [illegible] upon their favorite resource of affidavit making, [illegible] have procured one DANIEL M'KIBBET, of Ithica, [illegible] to swear that he copied a paper for a certain [illegible] LINN, Esq., a Democratic Justice of the Peace in [illegible], which purported to be an extract from "Koor[illegible]'s Tom." Now, if WM LINN, Esq., has done [illegible] thing, he has deeply disgraced himself in the eyes [illegible] all honest men, and we shall not hesitate to hold him up to the scorn of the public. But we cannot [illegible] condemn him on the mere testimony of any of the whig [illegible]rtisers and oath takers who are ready for any emer[illegible]ency. We have before us the example of the miser[illegible] *M'Cutcheon*, and this Ithaca affidavit maker, [illegible] be just such a wretch as he. If Mr LINN does [illegible] deny the allegation made, our offer any evidence [illegible] disprove it, he will be set down as guilty of a vile [illegible] scandalous fraud—a fraud which would even dis[illegible] a whig affidavit maker.

[illegible] even if Linn should be proven guilty of the of[illegible] charged, the conduct of the whig editors has [illegible] them more or less sharers in his shame. By [illegible] of them the forgery was published *without credit*, [illegible] seemed anxious to get the credit of origin[illegible] the shameful charge against Col Polk. They [illegible] the calumny as a precious morsel, and sur[illegible] it most unwillingly. It appeared in the Alba[illegible] Evening Journal, the Philadelphia U S Gazette, and [illegible] Pittsburgh Gazette, as if it had been prepared for [illegible] papers. When it was discovered to be a forgery, [illegible] Albany Journal said the slander had been copied [illegible] it from the Ithaca Chronicle, the U S Gazette said [illegible] had copied it from a "western paper"—a falsehood [illegible] doubt—and the Pittsburgh Gazette said it copied [illegible] calumny from the U S Gazette. Now what was [illegible] object of the editors of these papers in declining to [illegible] from what source they obtained this forgery [illegible] they first inserted it? Why simply to give it [illegible] force—to make the people believe that "Koor[illegible]" was a common work, from which any one might [illegible] at pleasure, and then when the thing was pro[illegible] to be a *forgery*, how did these editors believe?—[illegible] Albany Journal endeavored to show why the [illegible] was plausible—the U S Gazette was sullen and [illegible] (save a half-way admission of its fraud) and the [illegible]urgh Gazette though it feebly denounced the [illegible] copied an article which was calculated to ex[illegible] the conduct of the forger, and dwelt strongly on [illegible] that Col. POLK held slaves, &c.—From [illegible]se things it will be seen, that if this "Koor[illegible]" calumny is a "loco foco" forgery, the whig edi[illegible] fastened upon it as congenial food, and were rejoic[illegible] beyond measure that they had at length got hold [illegible] on the personal character of Col POLK. If [illegible] were a thousand times proven to be the forger, [illegible]itor of the Gazette cannot escape one iota of the [illegible] which must attach to his attempt, when he first [illegible]d the story, to create the impression that he cop[illegible]ied it from "Koorback" himself, and although [illegible]aca Journal may be able to show that LINN was [illegible] from whom it got the slander, it is still in[illegible] on the Gazette to produce its copy of "Koor[illegible]" or admit that the editor attempted to palm on [illegible]aders, and the public, an extract from a book [illegible] never was printed.

CAUTION TO DEMOCRATS.—We have been inform[illegible] by a democrat, who can substantiate the fact, [illegible] a number of young whigs—minors, and others [illegible] have no votes—are endeavoring to make *bets* [illegible] democratic voters, and on the day of the election [illegible] intend to have their votes challenged, and, per[illegible]ps, have them prosecuted for violating the law a[illegible]inst betting on elections. We would caution the [illegible]emocrats against making any bets, as we do not sup[illegible]pose that any whig would now offer to bet with the [illegible] slightest hope of winning, and we regard all such of[illegible]fers as snares to get democratic voters into difficulties. If any of our friends have made bets, we would ad[illegible]vise them to withdraw them until after the election.

DEBATE AT BIRMINGHAM.—All who can spare the time should attend the debate at Birmingham to-day. THOMAS WILLIAMS, the "big gun" of the whigs in this county, will attend to the interests of the Clay party, and WILSON M'CANDLESS will show the dishonesty and inconsistancy of that party; the demagogueical course of its "embodiment," and defend the democracy against the misrepresentation and false charges that it is the custom of federal debaters to make. It will be an interesting and instructive debate, and we hope to see a large audience in attendance.

WHY DO THE WHIGS WANT TO SELL THE MAIN LINE?—This is an interesting question which every democratic voter should ask himself. The pretence, that the sale will lessen the taxes and reduce the burdens of the people, is too preposterous for a moment's serious consideration. *The annual income from the Main Line will pay the interest on at least 25 millions of dollars, the amount to be realized by the sale.* And for the rest of the public debt, and the interest upon it, the people will have to be taxed *exactly as much as they are now.* There will be no other resource but taxation to raise money, and after the Main Line is sold, there will still be $15,000,000 of debt, and its annual interest to pay. By keeping the public works there is a prospect that the people, by the increase of the revenue from them, would, in a few years be entirely relieved from taxation for State purposes—by selling them, that hope is cut off—and they must go to work at once to raise money by taxation to pay off the remaining $15,000,000 of debt.

Why, then, do the whigs want to sell the Main Line? *Because they know they can never control it.* Because they know there is a democratic majority in the State and that they can never get a majority in the Canal Board. Does any one think that the party which made such a shameless use of the patronage of the public works, when *Thad. Stevens* and *John Dickey* were Canal Commissioners, would not be glad to use them again for party purposes? When will the people forget the damnable corruptions practised on the "Huntingdon Breach" in 1838? When will the startling frauds perpetrated by Thad. Stevens at the "Millerstown" District, in the same year, through the public works, be forgotten?

The whigs know they can never get a chance to practise these frauds again, and so now they go for what they look upon as the next best project for them—to CREATE A GREAT MONOPOLY, which they can turn, as they did the U. S. Bank, to political account. They have the money—they can buy the Public Works.

This, fellow-citizens, rely on it, is the grand and only object of the whigs. Will you aid them to create this overshadowing monster, to extend its arms throughout the length of the State, and to crush and keep down democratic liberty as long as it shall exist. We know you will not.

THE REFUTATION.—The Gazette and the Age found a "mare's nest" yesterday morning. They got hold of an extra Post, containing the complete refutation of the charges against Mr Shunk, and foolishly supposing that it would not be published in the democratic papers, they made a desperate effort to induce the public to believe that we were circulating matter abroad, that we would not dare to publish at home. But the appearance of the contents of the extra in our regular edition yesterday, spoiled the effect of their thunder, and has thrown the slanderers into a dilemma from which they will scarcely recover in time to promulgate any more slanders before they get their quietus next Tuesday.

The country is well supplied with this refutation of all the charges against Mr SHUNK, and if any honest men were induced by federal lies, to hesitate for a moment in supporting him, this able exposure of the groundless falsehoods of his enemies, will satisfy them that he is the honest, pure and incorruptible man that the democracy have always represented him to be.

A SYMPTOM.—Nearly all the stores of the British and Foreign Agents, and Importers of European Merchandise, in Chesnut below Second and Front streets are closed to-day, which plainly shows that, like Clay, they have two faces; in theory, they pretend to be for a high protective Tariff, for the exclusive benefit of domestic manufacturers; and in practice they are the importers and agencies of foreign goods to cripple and injure our manufactories. What hypocrites!—*Phila. Mercury.*

The same singular fact is observable in this city.—The men who make the most noise about a Tariff to protect American Industry are dealers in Foreign Goods, and have their stores filled with articles manufactured by what they are pleased to call the "pauper labor of Europe," to the exclusion of the products of our own industrious workmen. Many of them have their *workshops in England*, and they have the articles in which they deal marked *Pittsburgh.*—Purchasers might suppose from this that the Goods were manufactured by the workmen of this city, but in taking up such a notion they would commit a great mistake. English workmen are alone employed, and as the merchants find it more profitable, they have their manufactories in *England* and thus give employment to the subjects of Queen Victoria in preference to the workmen of our own country. And these are the men who claim to be the exclusive friends of *American Industry*, and who are so clamorous about protecting American Labor. Let them fill their stores with American manufactured Goods; remove their workshops from Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester; get American workmen to do the labor that is now performed for them by the "paupers of Europe," and perhaps the people will believe that there is some truth in their professions of friendship for the Tariff.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.—The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle says that another letter (on Texas, we suppose,) has been written by Mr. Clay, and mailed to Pittsburgh. Why has it not appeared? Why have not the whig leaders given it to the public? They have been so busy in circulating defamation of Mr. Shunk, that probably they have not had time.—But as that pleasant and honorable business must now be finished, we hope they will find time to have Mr. CLAY's last effort in the art of letter-writing made public. Give light on this dark subject, gentlemen.

POSITIVELY THE LAST.—Mr CLAY's last (fifth) letter on Texas, is positively the last we are to expect from him on any subject during the campaign. He says he will answer no more "inquiries on public matters," till the election shall be over. After that, his opinions will be of very little account.

☞ It is said that Messrs White, Biddle and M'Cutcheon, intend to solicit the Councils to remove the *Cross* that is now attached to the top of each of the *lamp posts*. It has a very "popish" appearance, and should not be tolerated in this "free and happy country."

☞ VOTERS will remember on Tuesday next, that *Cornelius Darragh* supports CLAY above all things else, and that according to the Pittsburgh Gazette, CLAY "*throttled the Tariff.*"

"SPICE BUSH TEA."—The friends of this beverage will make a grand rally on Tuesday next to support Candidates friendly to the man who "*put the knife to the throat of Protection and asked for help to drive it home.*"

☞ At the extra session in 1841, Mr Clay introduced a bill to recharter a United States bank, accompanied by a report, from which the following is an extract.—

"It is the deliberate opinion of the committee that *an immense majority of the people are in favor of, and CALL FOR A UNITED STATES BANK, AND THAT IT SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED AT THIS SPECIAL SESSION.*"

FOR THE POST.

Having been told this morning, that an article in the Post attributed to me as the author of a piece in the Gazette of yesterday, 29 Oct. I state that I did not write nor publish the same, nor do I know what it contains, having only looked over it in haste.

JOSEPH KNOX.

[We never supposed that Joseph Knox, Esq., the gentleman who sent us the above note, could be guilty of writing an article containing so much malignant denunciation as the communication to which we alluded yesterday. Our notice was intended for the *other* Mr Knox.].

No. 4.—To the Hon Harmar Denny.

SIR:—I assure you, that it is from motives of the highest respect to you, that I continue to address you on the subject of this political contest; and because I consider it of the highest importance to the people of this country.

You remember the time, for it is not many years since, when you acted with the Democratic party. I must presume that you formed your political attachments of that day, from a consideration of the principles by which the different parties were grounded and actuated. You were not led by a blind attachment to men, however eminent they might have been. Democracy is composed of other materials—it is the profession and practice of Democratic principles.—From my knowledge of you, I must suppose that you were devoted to those principles; and yet I must now look upon you as having deserted them, though, from the gradual character of the change, you may not have noticed it, and may still consider yourself a good Democrat. When you joined the Anti-masonic party, I did not consider you as deserting Democratic principles, because I looked upon Anti-masonry as a good Democratic principle, and that it might well have been added to the principles of the party. But it was not done; and it was matter of regret to many that it was not. A great many conscientious men adopted it as a cardinal principle in politics; and hence arose the Anti-masonic party. It spread over a great part of the State, and became the great rival of the Democracy.—It was after joined by the Federalist, National Republicans, Whigs, and disaffected Democrats, who wished to rise into power. The great antagonist of them all was the Democratic party. As you were connected with the Anti-masons, you fell into frequent intercourse with your occasional allies, the now called whigs, and gradually adopted their principles; and when, by reason of this unholy union, the Anti-masonic party gave up the cardinal character of its principles, and became broken up, you were found a full fledged whig, with complete whig principles, and arrayed in complete oppositon to the Democratic party—the very Democratic party, too, to which you formerly belonged, and which you had left for the purpose of advocating Anti-masonry

You are not one of those who were thrown out of the Democratic ranks at the time of the convulsions which happened when Mr Crawford was a candidate for the Presidency, many of whom have not yet returned. You adhered to the great prevailing portion of the party; you acted with it, and partook of its honors. This is the same democratic party to which you are now opposed. The Whig party, with which you now act, is the very party to which you were then opposed—opposed no doubt on principle. Ours is the identical party, which you then called Democratic.—Yours is the identical party which you then called Aristocratic. Have those two parties so completely exchanged principles, that it would be consistent for you now to change sides? Is it not somewhat more probable that you have changed? That same Aristocratic or Federal party is now called Whigs; and if it has changed its principles as often as its names, it must have required some study to keep pace with them. I shall not now stop to prove that whig principles are identical with the old Aristocratic, Federal principles which you used to oppose, nor that they are as much opposed to real Democratic principles, as the whig party to the Democratic. It is enough to repeat, that at one time, and that not many years ago, you were an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and now you are as ardently opposed to it. To support Anti-masonry, you forsook Democracy; Anti-masonry died in your hands, and as a next step, you go still further from your first principles, join your old political opponents and become a whig. I do not say this to offend you—man is prone to change; and his change is generally imperceptible.

Now, sir, in all that I have said of you, you represent a large class of people. Within your recollection a large majority of the people of Allegheny County were Democrats; and this was the case with many other counties in this State, which are now Anti-Democratic. They were warmly attached to Democratic principles. Thousands of good Democrats all through the State, joined the Anti-Masonic party and thus thinned the ranks of Democracy. Antimasonry and Whigism united produced an *ignis fatuus* which has led many honest hearted Democrats into the quagmire of Aristocracy. You, sir, have to bear a share of the shame of this misleading. Your circumstances and the influences by which you are surrounded have perhaps prevented you from seeing the point in politics to which you were tending, and others have been blinded in the same manner as you. You and they were devoted to distinctive Antimasonry. We Democrats would not adopt the principle, nor would the Federalists. You set up for yourselves—the great mass of you being Democrats. You received into your bosom the whigs, and they poisoned your principles, and gave the death sting to your party. And now you cling to the viper as your firmest and most natural ally. All your first love is gone. Those that loved but to deceive and destroy still hold you entwined in their coils. If your attachment to Antimasonry was real, why associate with those who strangled it? If your old attachment to Democracy was real, there is nothing now to prevent a free and full return. You receive no hearty welcome from the whigs—they will spare you when they can.

Examine, if you please, our principles, and see if they are not essentially the old Democratic principles which we always entertained, and which we professed and acted on, when you were contending manfully with us under Democratic colors. At least do us the justice to acknowledge that we are the identical old party which you were once proud to call the Democratic Republican party; and those with whom you are now associated, are the identical old party which you used to call Aristocrats and Federalists. They may have become democrats, but we have not discovered it.—We may have changed and become radical, but we have not found it out; and as to our radicalism, we were as loudly charged with that by the old Federal party, when you were one of us, as we are now.

If we are mistaken, do us at least the justice to concede that we, who adhere to the party to which you once honestly belonged, are in our adherence honestly mistaken. When we lose our friends, it is some consolation to preserve at least, our reputation for honesty.

H.

FOR THE POST.

"FIFTH WARD—BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS."

"We stated a few days ago that the Bible had been "*excluded* from the Common Schools in the 5th Ward "of this city about four years ago, at a time when the "Board of Directors consisted entirely of Locofocos, "among whom were *two* Catholics. We have just "been informed that we made an error as respects "the time. The fact took place in 1837, when the "Locofocos and Catholics had the control. THE "BIBLE WAS EXCLUDED and the people were "so indignant that they held public meetings to endeav"or to get the Bible restored."

Mr. D. N. White—*Sir:* The attention of the undersigned, Directors of the 5th Ward Public Schools during the year 1837, having been directed to the above extract in your paper of the 1st inst., under the editorial head, as also to a former article, published, if we recollect right, on the 21st ult., and understanding that it has been generally circulated, we would ask the privilege through the same medium, of correcting—denying the charge brought against us, and in support of this denial, we offer the following plain statement of facts:

In the early part of the year 1837, four persons were elected as School Directors for the then Borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, (now 5th Ward of the city,) two for the regular term of 3 years, viz:—James McClain, and Wm. Wilson, and two to fill vacancies 2 years, viz:—James Blakely and E. H Hoseings, the late Robert Glass, Esq., and Samuel McKelvy, were the two who held over and which constituted the Board of 1837. After the organization of the Board great pains were taken to obtain competent teachers, which we believe we did; all of whom were members of Protestant Churches, and to whom verbal instructions were given by the Board to use, with the other school books, the Bible and Testament in the public schools when sent by the parents.—No resolution was ever introduced, offered or passed by any of us, to EXCLUDE THE BIBLE from the Public Schools;* nor do we believe that at any time since the adoption of the Public School Law, has such a resolution been offered by any director in our district, let his religious or political faith be what it may. We believe the charge to have originated under the following circumstances:

In 1837 we adopted "Cobb's series of school books," and made it known that we had done so to the parents, through the medium of the pupils by the teachers; and these books were adopted by the Board, because recommended by the Senate of Pennsylvania to be used in the public schools, uniformity being desirable in the books made use of; and as the Bible was not of the number recommended by the Senate, we thought it unnecessary to mention it, particularly as it was made use of already by those pupils whose parents sent it. Some persons, under the misapprehension that as we had not named it, (the Bible,) believed that we did not intend that it should be used, and reported that we intended to excluded it. A town meeting was called, and a committee appointed to wait on the directors, in order to lay this and some other supposed grievances before the Board. The committee waited on the Board, and the whole matter was canvassed over; and to show to the public the reasons why the Bible and Testament was not generally used (not excluded) in the schools of the 5th Ward, we insert the following answer, given by us as Directors of the Public Schools to that Committee, relative to this question alone: "The "next resolution (of the public meeting,) respecting the "Testament being excluded" from the schools, the Directors would say that the reason they had for not using it as a class book is. 1st, its unfitness as a book for children learning to read; it having many hard words "which required persons knowing how to read well, to understand them; and

"2dly, its having been not used in those schools in "which it has been introduced; and 3dly, its not being "used in any of the six schools of Allegheny, nor, so "far as the Directors can learn, in any of the Ward "Schools of the city as a class book." The Committee, of which Andrew McIlwaine, Esq., was Chairman, and to whom we refer with pleasure, retired apparently satisfied that the charges were without foundation.

We find that a similar charge had been brough against the Board of Directors in 1839, when it consisted of some whigs, and *no* Catholics. And the extract from the minutes which follows, dated May 31, 1839, shows conclusively that it was the opinion of that Board that the Bible had never been excluded.—The extract is in these words; "Also answer the old "Bible Society's Committee, saying that the Bible has "never, as yet, been used as a class book, but the *Directors were always willing it should be*, and re"commended the parents, through their children, to "send the Bible or Testament, and a class would be "formed, and they believe that it had never been "done." (Reiterating what we had requested two years before.) The above extract stands on the minutes, and it proves that the Bible or Testament was not used as a class book when the Board was *not* all "Locofocos and Catholics," and from a cursory examination of the minutes, we have reason to believe it was not adopted as a class book until August, 1843.

We do not, sir, intend by this to insinuate aught or bring any charge against any of the Boards of Directors that have been in existence since our term ceased, but believe that they have discharged their several duties with fidelity to the public We merely wish to show that the fault of the Bible not being used uniformly in the schools, wherunder our direction, cannot be charged to the Directors, let it rest where it may.—Hoping the above statement will be satisfactory to all who have not prejudged us, we remain, &c.

SAM'L M'KELVEY,
JAMES BLAKELY,
WM WILSON,
JAMES M'LEAN,
E H HEASTINGS.

Pittsburgh, Oct 3, 1844.

*In confirmation or our statement of facts above made, we would refer to the following correspondence between the then Secretary and Mrs Lydia Creighton, the only remaining principal teacher in this neighborhood.

MR. HEASTINGS' NOTE.

"Will Mrs Creighton please to state, whether, at "any time during the years 1837 or 1838, there was "by the Board of School Directors of the 5th Ward "of the city of Pittsburgh, or by any of the said "Board, any direction or other order given for the ex"pulsion of the Holy Scriptures from the School over "which she presided; or any of the Schools to her know"ledge? And whether she was not directed by them, "through their Secretary, to teach the Old and New "Testaments to the children of such of the parents as "desired their children to use either of them."

Respectfully, E H HEASTINGS.

"Oct 2, 1844"

"To Mrs Lydia Creighton, Teacher, Allegheny City."

MRS. CREIGHTON'S REPLY.

"I certify, that during the time I had charge of the "Public Female School, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, "(which was for more than two years,) no prohibi"tion was laid on the reading of the Holy Scriptures, "but on the contrary. I had orders from the Board of "Directors to permit any child to read in either the "Old or New Testament; that wished it."

"L. CREIGHTON."

"Allegheny City, Oct 2d, 1844.
"To Mr E H Heastings."

FOR THE POST.

AS A MAN'S HEART IS, SO IS HE.

"The Liberty party and the Bible in the Common Schools."—This is a part of the heading of an editorial article in the Gazette of yesterday, in which, among other matters the editor argues that the Liberty men are opposed to the Bible,—or, to its use in the schools. Among other things he says, "we may take it for granted that the Liberty Party in Ohio and in Western Pennsylvania subscribe to the Popish sentiment that the Bible should be excluded from the Common Schools." This article standing as a "leader" in the columns of the old Pittsburgh Gazette, and considered also in its intended bearing upon Liberty men in this quarter, has given rise to the most painful reflections. The man, who, but a few months ago, himself held high the banner of opposition to slavery, in the columns of the same old Gazette, applauded the friends of human rights as the best friends of the country; the man who is personally acquainted with many Liberty men, and knows them to be as intelligent friends of the Bible as our country contains; knows them to be men who, more than many others, labor to make the Bible the guide of all their actions and the foundation of all their opinions, whether in politics or religion,—I say this man utters the egregious slander that the Liberty men subscribe to the sentiment, that the Bible should be excluded from the common schools. Much has been said in the partizan papers about the apostacy of this Editor, but if we had not before, heard one word on that subject, this attack on the Liberty men would be evidence conclusive of the corruptible and corrupted character of the man's heart. An honest and pure mind is incapable of conceiving, or expressing so gross a charge as this on which I animadvert.

Truly a bribe is corrupting. But its effects are never so foul as when the condition of its reception, is to betray and vilify former friends, and deny and condemn all former professions. Q.

Game devouring the substance of the starving people of England:

Another move in the right direction.—We hear, from good authority, that Thomas Bushell, Esq., of Dolphin Lea, near this town, has granted permission to his tenants to destroy and convert to their own use all the hares and rabbits on their respective farms. This boon, it is almost needless to say, has been thankfully received. Some idea may be formed of the immense number of rabbits on this estate, and the consequent injury to growing crops, when it is stated Mathew Goth, one of Mr Bushell's keepers, shot and snared upwards of two thousand last winter. In spite, nevertheless, of this prodigious slaughter, they are now, to use his own expression, "as thick on the ground as ever," a circumstance which will cease to excite surprise; when the remarkable fecundity of these animals is take into consideration.—*Lancaster Guardian.*

STATE ELECTIONS OF 1844,

(So far as they have coming) compared with the same State Elections of 1840.

	1840. Dem.	1840. Whig	1844 Dem.	1844 Whig.
Maine,	45,110	45,347	48,651	37,350
New Hampshire,	29,159	20,038	25,985	14,750
Connecticut,	25,535	30,159	28,846	29,863
Rhode Island,	3,225	4,653	208	5,560
Vermont,	22,637	33,435	21,153	28,189
Virginia,	21,695	34,402	26,927	27,791
Kentucky,	39,650	55,370	55,056	59,680
North Carolina,	36,428	44,508	37,346	41,030
Alabama,	29,102	21,556	35,659	25,472
Indiana,	54,327	62,924	64,695	62,057
Illinois,	41,843	40,203	56,483	43,154
Louisiana,	7,034	9,136	9,593	9,894
Missouri,	29,695	22,212	37,208	31,357
	395,390	423,953	447,540	416,083

RECAPITULATION OF THE VOTE AT STATE ELECTIONS.

1840 Whig vote,	423,953		
" Dem. "	395,390	28,563	whig maj.
1841 Dem "	447,540		
" Whig "	416,083	31,457	dem. maj.
Democratic gain in 13 States,		60,020.	

ANOTHER PROJECTOR OF PROJECTILES.

One would suppose that, now that steam power has come to the aid of gunpowder in the business of murdering human beings, there would be no further efforts to bring swifter destruction upon our kind by new inventions. From the paragraph of a London paper it would seem, however, that an English captain has been contriving a mode of blowing up whole ship loads of people by throwing a projectile five miles:

"Captain Warner has addressed a letter to the newspapers, in which he says: 'If the government will anchor a line-of-battle ship at the back of the Goodwin Sands, out of the ship-track, so that no harm may happen to passing vessels, I will, from on board another ship, destroy her at a distance of five miles. I am willing to take on board the vessel in which I operate, General Sir George Murray, Captain Lord Viscount Ingestre, R. N., Captain Dickinson, R. N, and Captain Henderson, R. N. who shall have every opportunity of inspecting my mode of operation, and satisfying themselves that on this occasion I use a projectile. The kind liberality of my friends enables me to exhibit this experiment without asking the government for a shilling towards it. If I fail, I am to receive nothing but ridicule; of which I have received quite enough to satisfy any reasonal man already.—But previously, I require a guaranty from her Majesty's government for its purchase of my secret for £300,000, in the event of my destroying the ship and satisfying the four above named officers of the feasibility and practicability of my plans."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held at the house of J. C. SMITH, 4th Ward, Allegheny City, on the evening of the 2d inst. A BARCLAY, Esq, presided, assisted by Zedekiah Bonham and Jacob Lehman, as Vice Presidents, and William M'Elroy, as Secretary. The meeting was no sooner organised than the house filled to overflowing, and it became necessary to adjourn to the open air.

Wilson M'Candless, Esq. was called to the stand, and addressed the crowd in a powerful and convincing speech, during the delivery of which he was repeatedly forced to pause by the hearty and deafening cheers of the multitude. His vindication of Mr. Shunk's character from the base hypocritical efforts made to lower him in the estimation of his fellow citizens, as a man and a christian, was most triumphant; and the assenting response of the people gave full proof that the federal calumniators have missed the mark in laboring to bring the religious prejudices of the community to bear against the pure life and unstained reputation of Francis R. Shunk.

Mr Mc. dwelt with equal force and effect, on the subject of the tariff, and the ridiculous pretensions of the whigs to be its exclusive friend. He portrayed the conduct of Clay and his friends, on this subject, in a masterly manner. When the compromise act was about to expire—the Government bankrupted by its operation—without credit at home or abroad—the manufacturers prostrated and their works standing idle, and the mechanic and laborer without employment.—In the state of affairs, what, said Mr Mc. was the course of the whig candidate?

Here he enumerated the bank bills and fiscal projects of Mr Clay and his coadjutors amidst the universal ruin and devastation visited on the public by the explosion of the late bank. He also excited much wrath by Mr Clay's tenacious adherence to the distribution affair, when there was not a dollar in the Treasury or one to be had on Government credit at home or abroad. Pointing out the absurdity of the distribution favoring protection, at a time when the receipts from the public lands was a mere trifle, and the friends of the measure advocating a duty on tea and coffee of more than double the land proceeds, which, if imposed by proper discrimination, on articles needing protection, would fully come up to the highest expectations of the most sanguine tariff man. Mr Clay's exit to Ashland, before the tariff question came up, in order that he might be able to assure his southern friends of his determination to abide by the spirit of the Compromise, and the hostility of his confidential friends to the passage of the tariff bill in both houses, were explained with entire satisfaction to the audience.

Mr Layng next took the stand, and spoke with a thrilling effect of the base slanders circulated for the purpose of slandering the character of the democratic candidate, F. R. Shunk, and the fatal consequences which must ultimately result from exciting religious prejudices on such occasions. He also reviewed other important topics with great ability and effect which we have not time to detail at present.

The meeting adjourned to meet this evening at the 3d ward (Allegheny,) Public School House, with three tremendous cheers for Polk, Dallas and Shunk, and the loud and stirring strains of the Club. Look out for Old Shunk's neighbors in the 4th ward.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

According to notice, an exceedingly large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Association of the 5th Ward, was held at their usual place. Messrs Layng and M'Candless, Esqrs, addressed the large assemblage with their usual ability and eloquence, unmasking perfectly the character of our opponents, and the deception practised by them, in order to secure the suffrages of the people, and ably defended the Democratic principles. After the thanks of the meeting were returned to the Speakers, the meeting adjourned, with three loud and hearty cheers for our candidates; giving the gratifying assurance, that the democrats of this ward, are determined to do their duty at the ensuing election, in favour of honest Old Shunk, and against the libel party.

WM WILSON, Pres't.

J S HAMILTON, Sec'y.

Affray and Death at a Wedding.—A fight occurred between W. W. Rives and Chas. Tait, in Wilcox co. Ala., on the 14th, in which Rives was mortally wounded. Tait made his escape Eastward. This brutal butchery is thus commented on by the Cahawba Gazette:

"Mr Rives was engaged to be married to Miss Sarah Tait, daughter of Capt. J. A. Tait, and sister to Dr. Charles Tait; the consent of all the family, except perhaps Dr. Tait, had been given, and the father had given Rives a certificate to obtain—which he did—the marriage license. The marriage was to take place at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning.

"Accordingly on that morning Mr Rives, accompanied by one or two friends, went to Capt. Tait's to have the marriage ceremony performed. On arriving at or near the door of Capt. Tait's dwelling, he and his friend were met by Dr Tait, and after passing friendly salutations, the friend of Rives was invited to pass into the house, and Rives requested to step aside that he, the said Tait, might speak a few words with him. After stepping with a short distance, Tait succeeded in assault on Rives with a knife, which Rives soon wrested from him when he drew a revolving pistol and shot Rives in the lower part of the stomach, from which wound Rives died on Monday morning. After Rives had been carried into the house the marriage ceremony was performed."

Mr Webster said on the 6th inst that Mr Clay holds, and I hold, distinctly, that annexation does not tend to the extension, promulgation and perpetuation of slavery."

Mr Clay himself says, "whether Texas be independent or incorporated into the United States, I do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution."

So stands the expounder and the embodiment of whiggery. What a candidate! What a supporter! What a party! The gods have indeed confounded them. *Boston Post.*

We hope our friends every where will learn wisdom from the Maine election. *U. S. Gazette.*

If they don't she'll give them another lesson in November. *Boston Post.*

THEATRE.

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

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. HACKETT.

And positively his last appearance this evening, Saturday, October 5th, will be acted Shakespeare's celebrated comedy of the

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
OR
FALSTAFF OUT WITTED.

Sir Jno Falstaff, Mr Hackett.
Mr Ford, N B Clarke

To conclude with
MONS. MALLET.

Mons Mallet, Mr Hackett.
Morce Mallet, Miss Clarendon.

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.

Dry Goods, &c. at Auction.

AT Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th streets, on MONDAY next, Oct. 7th, at 10 o'clock. A M., will be sold a large lot of seasonable DRY GOODS.

At 2 o'clock. P M.
1 Platform Scale; 10 Boxes Virginia Tobacco.
FURNITURE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY OCTOBER 5th, at 7 o'clock, a few remnants of superfine Broad Cloth, various colors.

Also, a large Invoice of Watches, the best lot offered at Auction in this City for some time; they are finely finished and can be warranted in every respect. Among the lot are Patent Levers full Jewelled, Cylander Escapement 4 Jewelled holes.

At the same time, a large lot of second hand Watches; 1 double barreled Shot Gun

J. D. DAVIS,
oct 5 Auctioneer.

Last and Closing Sale of Books!

AT the new Auction Rooms, Nos. 61 and 63, Wood street, on THIS, SATURDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at 7 o'clock, will be sold all the remainder of the extensive and valuable lot of Books on hand. Sale positive.

LYND & BICKLEY.,
oct 5 Auctioneers.

Blankets, Satinet, &c.

32 PAIR "COVADES" Superior Blankets;
8 pieces " Mixed Satinet;
21 " Steubenville Jeans;
Part on consignment and for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS
oct 5 No 28 Fifth street.

Cheap and Valuable Property for Sale.

A LARGE FARM, with valuable improvements, situate a short distance from the City of Pittsburgh. It will be sold entire or divided to suit purchasers—*Title indisputable.*

ALSO, *For Sale or Lease*, a lot of ground on the north side of Point, above Ross street, in the City of Pittsburgh. For terms apply at the Real Estate and Conveyancing Office of
oct 5 BLAKELY & MITCHELL.

For Sale Cheap and on Easy Terms.

TWENTY Building Lots in New Troy, North side of the Allegheny River, 40 feet in width and varying from 200 to 240 feet in depth.

ALSO, TWO Building Lots, on the Fourth Street Road, 24 feet front and 94 feet deep.

ALSO, a Lot and Frame House, yielding a handsome income, in Allegheny City.

ALSO, THREE Lots of ground, on which shops, &c. are erected, yielding a good ground rent, in Allegheny City.

Those who wish to learn particulars and see plans of the above property will please call on Mr. Sylvester Seymour, or at the Real Estate and Conveyancing Office of BLAKELY & MITCHEL,
oct 5 Smithfield, near 5th street.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Ohio Township, Allegheny county, about the 20th June last, a brindle cow, with a white belly—the points of her horns are sawed off—she is about 15 or 16 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JAMES PARK.
oct 5

Ordnance on the Northern Lakes.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
September 26, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until three o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 4th of November next, for furnishing and delivering at the places herein named, the following Cannon for the naval service of the United States, viz:

At Sackett's Harbor, New York.

10 eight-inch chambered Guns, of about 63 cwt. each.
25 thirty-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 42 cwt. each.

At Buffalo, New York.

10 eight-inch chambered Guns, of about 63 cwt.
20 thirty-two pounder chambered Guns, of about 42 cwt. each.

*At Erie, Pennsylv