The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

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 KREASS,	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	JONAS BROWSTER,	Tioga.
13 do	GEORGE SCHNABEL,	Union
14 do	NATHANIEL B. ELDRAD,	Dauphin.
15 do	WILLIAM N. IRVINE,	Adams.
16 do	JAMES WOODWARD,	Cumberland.
17 do	HUGH MONTGOMERY,	Centre.
18 do	ISAAC ARKERY,	Somerset.
19 do	JOHN MAYBURY,	Cambria.
20 do	WILLAM 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.

DEMOCRATS! TO THE POLLS!!

DEPOSIT YOUR VOTES EARLY—Do not wait until the afternoon or evening, when in the hurry and bustle which often occurs, you may lose your votes entirely. *Come early* to the work, and let there be ample time and opportunity to

Examine the Rights of Voters.

The Democrats do not seek a triumph through the aid of persons whose right to vote is not *clear* and *undoubted*. No Democrat should offer a vote unless he feels confident of the right to do so, nor should he suffer our opponents to get in a single ballot about the correctness of which there is the slightest question.

The Whigs, by their Committees on Naturalization Papers, and other means, may endeavor to

Obstruct the Places of Voting,

and consume time in wrangling and disturbance.—Look out for this kind of behaviour, and defeat such unworthy trickery.

Examine the Ballot Boxes,

Before the voting commences—see that everything is fair and square.

Let every Democrat exert himself to procure a

A Fair Election,

and take for his maxim the just and exalted determination to *"ask nothing but what is CLEARLY RIGHT, and to submit to nothing that is wrong."*

Look out for Frauds!

DEMOCRATS! Be on your guard against false voting, and all the various kinds of "pipelaying" and "yarn-spinning" which the whigs of New York and Philadelphia once practised so successfully.

Look to your Tickets!

See that they contain the names of the Democratic candidates properly spelt and all right.

Look out for lying handbills!

A new batch of affidavits, and new and villainous inventions of all kinds, may be resorted to. We say then, for the last time,

Democrats! Be on your Guard!

MARYLAND ELECTION.

SHOCKING COON SKINNING.

The result of the late election in Maryland shows that the poor coons have had a very severe hunt and that a large number of the unfortunate animals were overtaken, killed and skinned by the democratic huntsmen. From the returns it appears that the democrats carried on the contest to the tune of

"O, whack, at every crack
Seventeen coons are lying on their back,"

and the immense number of cracks may be ascertained by comparing the result of the late contest with that of the preceding Congressional election.—Then, they had upwards of *four thousand*, now they have scarcely as many *hundreds*, and, with their usual folly, we have no doubt but they will trumpet it forth as a "glorious whig victory." They are welcome to it; we would willingly have compromised with them for four or five thousand, and we certainly cannot object when they are overjoyed at receiving but four or five hundred.

We never saw a more frightened and desponding set of men than the whigs were on Saturday morning. Their defeat in Baltimore city, made them think that the State was lost, and that one of their brightest stars had been extinguished by the glaring light of democracy. We endeavored to console them with the assurance that we did not want their State, that we had more than enough without it, and that we believed, notwithstanding the result in Baltimore, the whig candidate would be elected. But they refused to be comforted, and until after the mail was opened on Sunday morning they were a most gloomy and unhappy looking set of fellows. The news confirmed the assurance which we gave them that the state would go for the whigs, and it did our hearts good to see the change that came over the melancholy countenances of the poor fellows, and how happy it appeared to make them. Their contentment, however, will be short lived; the returns of our state which will soon begin to flow in, will again unsettle their nerves, and for the next month, they will have to endure very severe shocks from every part of the country.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS, BE ON YOUR GUARD.—For some time past the whigs have been endeavoring to get up an excitement against naturalized citizens, and if possible to *intimidate* them from voting. Don't be alarmed at any of their threats. If you have received a certificate in accordance with the spirit and letter of the naturalization laws, attend the polls, and vote, without paying any attention to the threats of the whig committees.

Democrats! Turn Out!!

If ever a candidate deserved the united, firm, and energetic support of his party and the people, that candidate is

HONEST "OLD SHUNK!"

Turn out, then, and vindicate that pure and excellent man from the aspersions of the foul slanderers who have assailed him. He is "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution." He is a devoted democrat in faith and practice. Once more, we say, turn out, and give him your cordial support.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—In the District Court of Allegheny county, Judge Grier, on Monday, the 7th inst., decided that a foreigner who had resided in the United States fourteen years, but whose business as a mechanic, had required his absence a brief period in the erection and construction of Steam Works, in the Island of Cuba, within the last *five years*, was not entitled to admission as a citizen of the United States upon his declaration of intentions, which were dated in 1840. The law, his honor said, was plain and unequivocal.

CLAY AND THE CILLY DUEL.—We hope that every citizen will read the following powerfully written memorial, sent to Congress by the citizens of Pittsburgh, praying the expulsion of every member who was in any manner accessary to the duel between Graves and Cilley.

There can be no doubt the memorialists had Mr. CLAY in their mind's eye when they penned their powerful denunciation of the *"bloody ritual, which a degraded morality would dignify with the title of "laws of honor."* None of them will dare to deny that Mr Clay was accessary to the deliberate murder of poor Cilley. He was the leading spirit in all the preliminary steps; it was by his advice that Graves pushed the duel to its bloody consummation, and it was his hand that penned the challenge in such terms as left no opening for a reconciliation. Wise, the second of Graves, was in favor of a more humane course, but had to yield, for as was proven, Mr Graves was fortified "by the BETTER COUNSEL OF MR. CLAY."

In Mr Wise's testimony he states, "CLAY drew the form of the challenge with his own hand,' and further, he says, *"I opposed but*, Mr Clay APPROVED of the adoption of the terms—*to fight with rifles.*" and he adds, "In defence of the course pursued by Mr. Graves, I never failed to quote the *authority of the* ADVICE OF HIS FRIEND MR CLAY'

Mr Clay has never attempted to deny his participation in the Cilley duel, but on the contrary, by his conduct and expressions, evinced a feeling of exultation at the success of the deliberately planned scheme to remove a fearless opponent from the Halls of Congress. When he was implored to use his efforts to stop the duel, he replied, that "BEING THE FRIEND OF MR GRAVES, I COULD NOT MAKE THE AUTHORITY OF THE POLICE TO PREVENT THE DUEL."

These facts were well known to the memorialists, and HENRY CLAY, the *friend and adviser of Graves*, notwithstanding his prominent position before the country, they did not except him from their sweeping denunciation and peremptory demand for the expulsion of all the *abettors*; and they begged Congress to "purge itself from the stain of association with men who can thus deliberately imbrue their hands in blood."

The following is the memorial, to which we annex a portion of the names that were attached to it. As many of these gentlemen are prominent Clay men, we would like to know what argument has changed their horror for the murder of Cilley, or how they can now support the principal adviser in that bloody tragedy.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned, citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., respectfully represent, that with mingled horror and indignation, they have heard of the recent death of one of your honorable body, Jonathan Cilley, a representative from the state of Maine, by the hand of another member, William J Graves, a representative from the state of Kentucky; and that representatives from other states, to wit, Henry A Wise, of Virginia, George W Jones, of Wisconsin, and Alexander Duncan, of Ohio, were present, aiding and abetting in the foul tragedy.

Your memorialists, each and all, owe no allegiance to the bloody ritual which a degraded morality would dignify with the title of "of laws of honor." They do not bow so vile a bondage. They recognize no laws but those enacted by the constitutional authority of the land, and sanctioned by the Word of God.

The practice of duelling they consider as utter by unjustifiable. If its object be to avenge injuries for which the law gives redress, it countenances that spirit of insubordination to all law, which is already rife in our country. If it be to avenge injuries which the law of the land cannot reach—though few indeed are such cases—it, at the best, proclaims the alarming doctrine, that one wrong justifies another; a doctrine fraught with consequences ruinous to our race.—Fancied insults, and violations of courtly etiquette are usual excuses. But blood is a compensation a hundred fold too great for any insult. This, time and truth will efface; that, nothing will ever wash out. The sixth commandment has no exceptions. The brand of the murderer must forever be enstamped on the brow of the duellist.

Your memorialists must also regard the duel to which they now ask your solemn attention, especially, and as similar occurrences amongst their representatives, all insults of the highest kind to the majesty of the people. By such means, they may be deprived in times of great public exigency, of the services of those whom they have committed the management of their common interests; and such is now the case. By such means, hostile feelings are engendered amongst those who should, for the good of their constituents, maintain amicable personal relations. And in this way also, do the lawgivers of the land become the law-breakers; thus depriving the laws themselves of all the moral force, with which their own purity and uprightness of life would invest them.

But surely the day has passed when a practice so revolting to all moral principle; so ruthless in rending asunder the dearest and tenderest ties of domestic life, so regardless of the opinions of the wise and good; so reckless of human law, and so heaven-daring in its every aspect; can be countenanced by those who sits in their high places of power, and give law and example to fifteen millions of human beings.

With equal, if not greater, detestation and horror, do your memorialists regard, and do they trust that your honorable body will regard, the conduct of the seconds and abettors in this transaction. For the principals in any duel, the plea of personal affront might be urged—though your memorialists cannot regard this as a justification, even for them; and in this case, especially, the alleged provocation they consider puerile in the extreme. But what shall be said of the men who could calmly stand by and assist two deluded fellow-beings in their predetermined murderous attempt? And yield this assistance too, until at the third fire, the death-wound was given? Forever must they stand convicted of cool, premeditated murder!—Your memorialists beg, by all that is valuable in law, by all that is sacred in morality, or fearful in religion, that your honorable body will at once and forever purge itself from the stain of association with men who can thus deliberately imbrue their hands in blood.

Your memorialists trust that this horrid custom of a barbarous and savage age, perpetuated by civilized men who seek to hide their lack of moral courage under the mask of physical prowess, will receive from your action in the premises, no countenance or support. They come to ask that this crimson spot may be washed from your Hall; and that in the Council Chamber of the nation, its representatives may avenge this high-handed affront to the majesty of the laws. Your memorialists are actuated by no political bias in thus addressing you; men of all parties and sects here meet as on common ground. Nothing but to stay the flow of blood, has brought them before you with this prayer. Too many have been the lives which have already been sacrificed in our own country upon the altar of this insatiate Moloch of false honor.

They therefore pray that your honorable body will EXPEL FROM THE HOUSE, WM. J. GRAVES, the member from Kentucky, who is alleged to have slain in a duel, Jonathan Cilley, a member from Maine, if this allegation be true; and also, every other member who was accessory, either before or after the fact, to this murder; and further THAT ALL OTHER PERSONS aiding or a betting in the same be arraigned at your bar, and there tried for their contempt of the House in the person of one of its members, and be so punished as the *magnitude* and *heinousness* of the crime demand.—And further they pray, that a law may be passed, forever disqualifying any citizen who may hereafter be engaged, either as principal or in any way accessary, in a duel, from holding any office or trust or profit under the General Government.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Thos H Baird,	John M'Faden,
Robert E Sellers,	J N Patterson,
Charles Avery,	Robt Bruce, jr,
Alfred W Marks,	Wm D Smith,
Robt H Peebles,	John H Mellor,
Jacob Forsyth,	John D Blackstock,
George Ogden,	Jas W Brown,
Luke Loomis,	R W Poindexter,
R H Forrester,	Boyle Irwin,
Samuel Churp,	John C Grampton,
W D Tassey,	Jas G Davis,
A Richardson,	Thos Hanna,
H Childs,	M Holmes,
Jas H Hilands,	R S Cassat,
Alex Hay,	W Robinson,
E Appleton,	Wm Curling,
A B Semple,	John Rippey,
H B Morrison,	William Bell,
Thos J Campbell,	W Dwight Bell,
Thos A Hillier,	W M Bell,
C Yeager,	Wm Shaw,
H L Bollman,	T J Bigham,
R J Dickey,	Joseph Knox,
A Darragh,	J H Sewell.
John M'Gill,	R C Stockton,
W Addison,	John Shipton,
Wm M Shinn,	Henry Earl,
J Woodwell, jr,	Robt Christy,
Geo Smyser,	J W Lightner,
P Peterson,	Z W Remington,
C L Magee,	John M'Kee,
James Brown,	A Black,
E G Ebrington,	John Laughlin,
Nathaniel Holmes,	John Sheriff,
M Allen,	Alex M'Clintock,
A N M'Dowell,	Samuel Frew,
W Morrison,	Francis Herron,
A Mc N Semple,	John Black.
Wm Rinehart,	

DEMOCRATS!

POLL YOUR VOTES IN THE FORENOON!

ROORBACK.—A correspondent of the Evening Post, who has been well acquainted with the alleged author of the Roorback Fraud for some twenty years, in a communication to the Post, says:

"It is not true, as stated in the Ithaca Chronicle, that Mr Linn is a Democrat. He is, and always has been, a Whig. He is a man of distinguished talent, and the author of a good law work, "Lambert on Dower," but for many years he was a drunkard, and on a promise of reformation the Democrats did elect him Justice of the Peace. But he has, I believe, been a regular correspondent of the Ithaca Chronicle and an avowed Whig during the whole period. I do not write this for publication, but that you may, on authority, contradict the assertion that it is a "Loco Foco Forgery."

INSPECTORS AND JUDGES.

The 103d of the act relating to elections is as follows, viz:

"If any inspector or judge of election shall knowingly, *reject the vote of any qualified citizen*, or "knowingly, *receive the vote of any person not qualified*, or conceal from his fellow officers any fact on "the knowledge of which such vote should by law be "received or rejected, each of the persons so offending, shall, on conviction be punished in the manner "prescribed in the 107th section of this act."

The 107th section above attended to, imposes a fine, on conviction, if not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court.

FOR THE POST.

CONSISTENCY.

In the Court House, yesterday, no man was as rank against illegal voting, as that eminent Democrat, Joseph Knox, Esq. We would like to know if this is the same Knox who procured the assessment of a regularly commissioned United States officer, now a transient boarder at the Exchange Hotel, for the purpose of obtaining his vote at the Governor's election to-day?—We can prove that Knox had him assessed for that purpose, and the assessment is on his pay as a United States officer. Did Mr Knox know when he had this done, that by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the assessment was illegal, because the salary or pay of the officer was not taxable?

We would like to know further, whether officers in the Navy of the United States who happen to be in Pennsylvania at her state elections can vote for her state officers merely because they can procure lawyers to have them assessed? Is a man a citizen of Pennsylvania who is here by accident on the day of the election and may be ordered off to Florida or Arkansas on the next day and never show his face in the state again?

23 CENTS.

FOR THE POST.

HARD DIG AT HENRY AND CASSIUS CLAY.

The Alexandria Gazette, one of the ablest of all the whig papers in this Union, has the following remarks:

"The Abolitionists of the North are playing a game which but confirms and clinches the opinion we have always entertained for them—and that is, that they are *utterly, an aclass, destitute of honest political sentiments, or regard for their own professed principles—and that those who play fast and loose with them, are no better in reality, than the Abolitionists themselves.*

Now who are "playing fast and loose with the Abolitionists" more indefatigably than Cassius M. Clay, Joshua R. Giddings and many other elevated tools of Henry Clay. Look, for instance, at the confidential letter of Henry Clay to his emissary and kinsman, Cassius. Read the following expression in the last paragraph of that letter. *"I am afraid that you are too sanguine* in supposing that any considerable number of the Liberty men *can be induced* to support me. How can that be expected after they have voted against Mr Slade?"

So it appears that Mr Clay was very anxious for "a considerable number of Liberty votes;" but, much *"afraid"* that he would not get them.

In the former part of the same confidential letter, Mr Henry Clay says to Cassius, "you can have no idea of the injury which your letter in the Tribune was doing here, and that was nothing in comparison to that which it was likely to do the whig cause in Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. Our friend John Speed Smith, as well as others, thought it might even end anger Kentucky." Again he adds, "under these circumstances, there was an *absolute necessity* for the note which I published, though I *regretted it exceedingly.*"

The amount of this is, that Henry was very willing that Cassius should gain him Liberty votes by representing him to be a friend of emancipation; but when he found that such representations were doing him vast injury in North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and even "endangering Kentucky," he was forced to put out a *public* disavowal and repudiation of Cassius, and then to send a *private* apology, explaining why he was forced to disavow and disown him. Was there ever more contemptible "playing fast and loose" than is there displayed?

Look again at the conduct of the "polecat" Joshua R Giddings in reading a letter from Cassius M. Clay, stating that it was from Mr Clay thus producing the impression that it was from *Henry* Clay, and permitting the impression to remain until forced to explain, just as Henry was compelled lately to do.

Again, look at the recent arrangement for a discussion between Gerrit Smith and C M Clay, in which the latter is to labor to prove that Liberty men should prefer Henry Clay to Birney.

GOOD NEWS FROM PHILADELPHIA!

A gentlemen of Philadelphia writes to a friend in this city, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 4, 10 o'clock, P M.

The shouts of the great Torch-light Procession are at the present writing making the welkin ring.—I have just returned from the corner of 12th and Locust sts. where they passed in close order, six and eight deep and in double quick time, at which point they were counted; the counts varying from 14,400, to 15,311 persons, upwards of one thousand of whom were on horseback.

They are now on their return from Southwark and Moyamensing, *en route* for the Northern Districts, from which they will not be able to return before three o'clock in the morning.

You may rest assured that the Democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia, are up and doing—The reduced majority of the whigs in Maryland and Delaware, (the latter doubtful) has made those two states before certain for Clay, now more than doubtful—this cheering intelligence together with the "Koorback Forgery" and the slanders against Shunk, have roused the Democrats to exertions that must lead to triumph.

The demonstration of to-night, strikes me that the Democratic vote on the 2d Tuesday of October, will not show a falling off. B.

FOR THE POST.

IMPORTANT LEGAL OPINION.—Judge Baird of this city, in his characteristic zeal for the *Natives*, stated in the District Court, this morning, on the argument of certain mooted questions, about the validity of naturalization papers presented to Court, that the law required, in all cases, the testimony of *citizens* as vouchers, for persons applying to be admitted as naturalized foreigners, under our Acts of Congress.

The gentleman was so clear upon the honest convictions he entertained in this respect, that he actually expressed his belief that a *natural born citizen* of the United States, was not entitled to the rights and privileges of a *natural born citizen* in the contemplation of the Law and Constitution, in case the father of such person was not a naturalized citizen.

The Court very properly expressed dissent to those extravagant opinions or *Native* doctrines advocated by the learned Judge, no doubt in a moment of political excitement, when many a good man's tongue runs too fast for his wit. POLK.

VIRGINIA.—Lemuel J Bowden, the whig sub-elector for the district of James City, York, and Williamsburg and, what is of more importance, a delegate to the Legislature from James City, has renounced Whiggery, and declared for Polk and Dallas.

GEORGIA.—We find the following "short and sweet" epistle in the Columbus (Geo) Times:

HAMILTON, Sept 11, 1844.

Gentlemen:—I have this moment read old Troup's letter. Set me down for Polk, Dallas and Hamilton, and I am with you as long as you fight against Clay, Adams and I Slade.

Yours, &c.
JULIUS C ALFORD.

☞ We are not sure that the following is altogether now, but it so perfectly expresses our estimation of the Mexican character that we give it a place:—

It is said upon good authority, that no less than sixty-six promotions took place in the army of Gen. Ampudia after the battle of Mier—an affair in which the Mexicans lost 700 in killed, and the Texans 11 killed (not including the prisoners afterward murdered!) and 23 wounded, the respective forces on one side being 2500 men, with three field pieces, and on the other 261 Texan riflemen. One of the promoted, Captain Juan Diez, particularly distinguished himself by receiving two balls in his back! This reward says the Boston Times, is about as well deserved as was the compliment paid a Yankee militia "capting" and his company, who were sent to disperse a mob, and which was something to this effect: "Capting, the Town Council return you a vote of thanks for the expeditious manner in which you made you escape from the enraged mob!"

"OWNING THE COAL!"—We extract the following from a communication which we find in the Frederick Citizen. It occurred in the course of a discussion between Mr Biser, Democrat, and Mr Carson, coon:

"Mr Biser, in closing, said that rumor reported that Mr Clay was sitting in his parlor anxiously waiting the news from the Baltimore Convention, and when the first days proceedings were heard, and Mr Van Buren was likely to be the man, Clay said he could *"lick him;"* the next day the news came that Cass would likely be the nominee, and Clay said again, he could *"lick him;"* but when the third day's proceedings came, notifying him that Polk was nominated, he exclaimed in an agony of despair, *"beat again, by G—d."* Mr Biser said he did not vouch for the truth of the anecdote, and remarked that if it was not true his opponent might correct him—when lo, and behold! Mr Carson replied that *"it was true."* Well, said Mr Biser, the gentleman admits it, and I take his admission, for it would have taken me twice as long to have proved it."

Mr. Clay's defective Memory.—We have always charitably attributed the discrepancy between the statements of Mr. Clay's recent letters, and the facts of which they treated, to his failing memory, the consequence of rapidly advancing age. In his recent letter on the subject of the bankrupt law, and agriculture—a natural association, considering the operation of his tariff system on the farming interest—he makes the following assertion:

"Expressions disparaging to agriculture, or rather to the habits of those who pursue it, have been put into my mouth, and paraded at the head even of newspapers. I never used such expressions. They have been forged or fabricated, by political enemies."

Yet in the "Life and speeches of Henry Clay," published by Greeley and McElrath, of the Tribune office, (a work carefully prepared by Mr. Clay's friends,) the following paragraph appears:

"In one respect there is a great difference in favor of manufactures, when compared with agriculture. It is the rapidity with which the whole manufacturing community avail themselves of an improvement. It is instantly communicated and put in operation. There is an avidity for improvement in the one system—an aversion to it in the other. *The habits of generation after generation pass down the long track of time in succession, without the slightest change in agriculture. The ploughman who fastens his plough to the tail of his cattle, will not own that there is any other mode equal to his.* An agricultural people will be in the neighborhood of other communities who have made the greatest progress in handicraft, without advancing in the slightest degree."

Now there is no doubt that the sentences here placed in italics, which the democratic papers have copied, among them the Buffalo Economist, in whose columns we find this correction, are the ones which Mr Clay branded as "forged and fabricated by political enemies." Are not these things signs of a failing memory?—*Albany Atlas.*

The state of the New York coon.—The critter still shows his teeth. The Troy Budget says—

"The whigs have recovered in some little degree from one paralysis with which they were seized when the nomination of Mr Wright was first announced; and though still inclined to petulancy, we think them so far convalescent, as to warrant the hope that they will survive until November."

But in November the New York animal is a "goner," as sure the sun shines.

☞ The following description of some recently discovered inhabitants in London, would answer well for one of the notes of Ainsworth's "Jack Sheppard:"

The Thieves' Den.—Some sensation has been occasioned by the discovery of two strangely constructed houses (said to have been once the residence of Jonathan Wild) in West street, Smithfield, London, on the west side of Fleet Ditch, which buildings have, it appears, been long occupied by a gang of thieves and receivers of stolen goods. One of these houses, was fitted up as a shop, but there are trap doors behind the counter; cellars for the reception of property, in one of which was found a skull and human bones; nooks and recesses of all descriptions, as well as the means of conveying goods "up the spout," and of facilitating the escape of persons over the adjoining houses. That such a place should so long have existed in the heart of the metropolis, without detection, is extraordinary, and the spot has been visited and explored by noblemen and others, as a great curiosity. The place is to be pulled down for improvement.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

CLAY A GAMBLER.

We published a portion of the defence of Gen M'Calla, of Kentucky, the other day, in which he proved by the most reliable men that Henry is still a *Gambler*. We shall now say more on the subject, since we have the proof from one of the most intimate of Mr Clay's political and personal friends to not only sustain Gen M'Calla, but also to sustain charges that we and other democratic editors have made of the same nature.

Gen M'Calla said in his communication, dated the 17th ult:—

"I have not been able to procure the positive statement of any person who saw the games at the Blue Licks, and must rely on the witnesses produced by Mr Clay's friends to acquit him of a charge which I did not make, viz: that he played there on the Sabbath.—A gentleman of this city authorizes me to say that Mr Vertner, one of Mr Clay's certifiers, told him that he (Mr Vertner) himself played a part of the time with Mr Clay; and Maj Moore, who resides near the Blue Licks, informs me that Mr Bland, the other witness, told him that Mr Clay played there at that time, and that he saw him.

"It is with reluctance that I call upon those gentlemen to answer, and to say whether it be so or not.—They are, however, volunteer witnesses, and having taken the stand, must bear a cross examination. I call upon them to go further, and say if they have not seen Mr Clay playing cards for money within the last few years, and also heard him swear profanely.

"Their silence will be taken as a confession of the truth of what the questions imply.

Messrs Greer, of Dover, and Ballard of Louisville, and *Southgate*, of *Cincinnati*, are referred to, without authority from them, to prove the fact, they having played at the same table, at the Blue Licks.

"The friends of Mr Clay can procure their statements, if I have been misinformed, to correct me."

Mr Southgate was referred to, it will be seen.

The Mr Southgate here appealed to, yesterday morning in Covington, in the presence of several good citizens, admitted that he did play cards with Mr Clay and others a few weeks since at the *Blue Licks*,—he said he did not consider it gambling, however, but when asked if they did play for money, he said *they did*, when asked how much was the amount of their wager, admitted that it was TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Mr Clay, then, is admitted to have played at cards—to have played for twenty-five dollars a game—but yet is not a *gambler!* This, too, while Clergymen were certifying that he was not a gambler—that he was of pure morals, and these reports and charges but the coinages of calumniators—while, too, his organs of the press were branding the *lie* upon all who gave currency to the reports and charges against him. Will any man, in Priest's gown or Editor's sanctum, now have the effrontery to impeach the evidence of *Mr Southgate!* Will they get up certificates that Mr Southgate is not a fast friend of Mr Clay, personally and politically? That he is short sighted and could not see the card?—that he is illiterate, and could not count *twenty five dollars!* Let them beware how they assail this gentleman's reputation!

We wish Mr Southgate had testified whether he was a witness to Mr Clay's playing with a Kentucky lady, during his same visit, and his winning of her thirty dollars, which, as we heard a gentleman say, she remarked, that "he pocketed it like a gentleman."

"MR CLAY NOT A GAMBLER," INDEED!

Another Steamboat Vote.—A vote was taken on the steamboat "Revenue," which arrived at St Louis on the 23d ult. from Cincinnati, and resulted as follows: Polk 25; Clay 22.

"Some of the "whigs" on board were particularly anxious for the vote to be taken; but when the result was announced they of looked a little bluish. The truth is, however, says the Missourian, they are getting somewhat used to it, and do not take such disasters quite so much to heart as they did two or three months ago. They are beaten in probably four out of five of the experiments of that kind that they try, now-a-days, and it is most extraordinary that they are guilty of the folly of continuing to repeat them.

THEATRE.

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

MR. HACKETT'S

FAREWELL APPEARANCE

This evening, Tuesday, October 8th, will be acted the play of

HENRY THE 4TH.

Falstaff, Mr Hackett.
Lady Percy, Miss Porter.

To conclude with the

DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Lady Elizabeth, Miss Clarendon.

MR A A ADDAMS, IS ENGAGED.

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.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the office of the new Water Works, until Friday the 11th inst., for removing about 1000 yds. of clay from Prospect street, to the North side of new Basin. Proposals to state the price per cubic yard. ROBERT MOORE,
oct 8-d4t Sup't.

Medical Books.

A MANUAL of Examinations upon Anatomy and Physiology, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Chemistry, Materia Medica, &c. with questions and answers, designed for the use of students. By J. L. Ludlow, A. M., just published.

Jahr's Pharmacopœia, a new Homœopathic Pharmacopœia and Posology, or the Preparation of Homœopathic Medicines, and the administration of doses. Translated, with additions, by James Kitchen, M. D.

A Practical Treatise on Dental Surgery, by C. A. Harris, M. D.

The Home Book of Health and Medicine, a Popular Treatise on the means of avoiding and curing Diseases, including also an account of the nature and properties of remedies, &c. The treatment of the Diseases of women and children.

A Dispensatory, for the use of Practitioners, by Wm. Buchan, M. D., from the 22d English edition, with considerable editions and notes.

A Botanical Text Book, comprising an introduction to structural and physical Botany, Part 2d. The principles of systematic Botany, with an account of the chief natural Families of the natural kingdom, and notices of the principal officinal, or otherwise useful plants, by Asa Gray, M. D.

Eberle's Practice and Therapeutics, Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence, Dunglison's Human Physiological Practice, (Hygeine) Human Health, Therapeutics, Dewees' Midwifery on females and children, Meigs' Midwifery, Pancoast's Wistar, Bell's Materia, Stokes' & Bell's Practice, Horne's Practical Anatomy, U S Dispensatory, Hooper's Cooper's and Dunglison's Medical Dictionaries. For sale by W. M'DONALD,
oct 8 corner of Market and 3d streets.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Allegheny County, ss.

TO THE SHERIFF of said County, Greeting:

We command you, as before, that you summon John M'Kee, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas M'Kee, deceased, the said John M'Kee being also an heir and devisee of said decedent, and Jane M'Kee, Mary M'Kee, James M'Kee, William M'Kee, and Samuel M'Kee, children and devisees of the said Thomas M'Kee, deceased, who were impleaded with John M'Masters, Jr., the other Executor, and Margaret M'Kee, widow of said Thomas M'Kee, deceased; so that they be and appear before our District Court, to be held at the City of Pittsburgh, in and for said county, on the 4th Monday of November next, there to answer Joseph P. Gazzam, of a plea of trespass in the case: And have you then there this writ.

Witness the Hon. ROBERT C. GRIER, Esq., President Judge of said Court, the 25th day of September, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. GEO. M. RIDDLE,
Copy. *Pro.*
E. TROVILLO, *Sheriff.*

All persons interested are requested to take notice of the above writ. E. TROVILLO,
oct 8 *Sheriff.*
American copy.

SILK, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

82. MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

BENJ. E. CONSTABLE,

RESPECTFTLLY announces that he has just opened for the inspection of purchasers an extensive stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

And which B E C determines to sell at the smallest advance from the first cost, in order to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him.

Cashmere d'Ecosse of latest Paris style,
Rich Mousselin de Laines, newest designs,
Reps Cashmere, Cashmere D'Cypress.
Chameleon, Chusans and other Dress Goods, quite new,
Splendid French Broche Shawls,
Cashmere do. Plain and Embroidered Thibet and Belvidere
do. in Black and Mode colors.
Plaid and Striped Cashmere and Wool Shawls, new and very cheap.
Lupin's French Morionos in Black and Mode colors,
A A,
do do figured,
Rich new Bonnet Ribbons, a large assortment,
do velvet do
Silk and Velvet Cravats in every new variety,
New and Cap Ribbons in various styles,
Ladies' Lace caps, newest pattern,
Laces and Edgings in Thread Lisle Givpore &c.
Plain and Figured new netts for Cups, Capes and Veils,
Plain, Hemstitch and Reviere Linen Cambric hdkfs.,
Bajous' Kid Gloves, White, Black, Dark and Light,
Muslin Edgings and Insertions, single and double Hemstitch,
French Emb'd Colors, artificial flowers,
Bl'k and col'd bands and girdles.
Velvets, bl'k and col'd,
Changeable Mode for bonnets,
New and beautiful silks in every variety of the latest styles in bl'k, blue bl'k and colored,
Alpacas plain, figured, plaid, &c. cheaper than ever,
High colored gala plaids for childrens wear,
Unshrinkable flannel, imported as the only article that will not shrink in washing.
B'lk, French, Olive, &c. Cloths for Ladies Cloaks,

For Gent's wear B E C particularly recommends attention to his stock of new French Cloths; cassimeres and vestings new fall style; scarfs, cravats, gloves, linen and silk pocket hdkfs, &c.

oct 7-d1m

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair,

October 2d, 1844

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P M. of the 3d day of November, next, for furnishing and delivering at the respective Navy Yards near Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Charleston Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia; Washington, D C, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities of cold rolled bolt copper and of hot rolled sheet copper, not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds of each at any one Navy Yard; and of round, flat, and square iron as may be ordered by the respective Commandents or Navy Agents, or by this Bureau, between the first day of January, 1845, and the 30th of June, 1846.

The flat Iron to not be less than one-fourth of an inch thick, nor more than six inches wide, the Square Iron not less than one-half an inch, nor more than three inches square, and the Round not less than one-half inch, nor more than three inches, in diameter.

The Iron and Copper is to be of the best quality, free from flaws, ragged ends or edges, cracks or other defects, and true to the sizes ordered, and must be subject to such tests and inspection as may be directed, and in all respects to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective yards, or it will not be received.

Any quantity not exceeding five thousand pounds of Copper or five tons of Iron to be delivered within ten days after the order shall be received, and one day will be allowed for every additional thousand pounds of Copper or additional ton of Iron that may be ordered. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that persons who may contract are not to have any claim or privilege to furnish any greater quantity of Iron or Copper than may be expressly ordered.

It is to be understood, also, that when persons reside at other places than those near which they engage to furnish articles, they will be required to appoint and duly authorize some person at or near the place of delivery, to receive and act upon the requisitions or orders which may be made; and in case the person who contracts, or his agent, shall neglect or fail to comply with the requisitions or orders he may receive for articles under his contract, in proper time or of proper quality, the officers or agents of the Navy shall be authorized to purchase the same, and the contractor shall be liable for any excess of cost over his contract.

Separate proposals must be made for each Navy Yard, and for the Copper, and for the Iron, and the price asked per pound must be the same, for the bolt and sheet Copper; and for the round, flat and square Iron; that the different Iron may be correctly compared.

Bonds, with two approved sureties in one half the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition to be withheld from the amount of each payment, to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts; which will, on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects. After deducting ten per centum, payment will be made by the United States, within thirty days after bills, duly certified and approved, shall be presented to the Navy Agent of the Station where deliveries are made.

The power to reject all offers from persons who have heretofore failed to fulfil their contracts with the Government is expressly reserved by this Bureau.

To be published three times a week until the 3d of November next, in the Madisonian and Spectator Washington, D. C.; New Hampshire Gazette; Morning Post and Daily Times, Boston; Journal of Commerce, Sun and Aurora, New York; National Enquirer Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania: Sun and Republican Baltimore, Md.; Enquirer, Richmond, Virginia; Old Dominion and Beacon, Norfolk, Virginia; American