t cried out against it; to extend favors, in spite of remonstrance and experience, to banking corporations; to curtail the long recognised privileges of the hardy and industrious forest pioneer; to assume a compulsory power over the sovereignty of the States, at variance with the spirit and letter of the constitution; to create again (when the wisdom and economy and resolute prudence of the Democratic party had, by gradual appropriations, made year by year, successfully extinguished it,) a new National debt, the main root of evil, misfortune and national degradation in every country where it had been suffered to exist; and, to close the list of their schemes of intolerable wrong, to establish again a National Bank—to establish again an institution, odious to the people, and bringing with it injuries and disasters to the country which could not fail to be a repetition of those yet so fresh, that no citizen can be found bold enough to deny them; to unite with this institution (and indeed as a necessary part of it,) a government issue of paper money—a government regulation of commercial exchanges—a government control over an immense machine having power to raise or lower prices, to elevate or depress the business of the country as caprice, or faction, or supposed party interest might require—a government corporation with enormous funds that might be scattered with profusion, where ends were to be sought that money could attain—a government agency, in which the agent would be able to laugh at and defy the power that created it. These were the proclaimed plans of the present whig party. These are their plans and schemes for the future, if they are successful. That they are so for the future, is proved by what they have done in the past. These are now their issues—the issues involved in the approaching election—issues boldly tendered to the Democratic party—confidently and boastingly tendered to us. On them the verdict of the people is demanded in the vote they shall give in November in choosing a President and Vice President. Is it matter of doubt or uncertainty that they are so? They are proclaimed and proved to be so, over and over again, by the unequivocal language and votes of the whig candidate himself. They are the advocated plans, measures and policy of Henry Clay.

What more, fellow-citizens, can we present to you to make you alive to the importance of this contest, than to remind you of these things? If there be objects more at heart with the Democracy of Pennsylvania, than to guard the Republic from measures such as these, we know them not. To guard it from them effectually depend on you. On no citizens of the Union does it depend so much as on you. As not wanting to the occasion. The result of the election just passed by affords you the augury—say, the certainty—of triumphant success. Let no exertion be wanting. Let no impulse of patriotic zeal be unheeded. In that event, the glory will attend on the Democracy of Pennsylvania of having secured a triumph not inferior in its ultimate consequences to any which their energies have heretofore secured.

John C. Bucher,
Luther Reily,
Henry Buehler,
Michael Burke,
M. B. Lowry,
William Bigler,
James R. Snowden,
Henry Horn,
Henry D. Gilpin,
John H. Dohner,
Sam'l D. Patterson,
Charles Brown,
A. L. Roumfort,
Thomas M'Cully,
George Smith,
Chambers M'Kibben,
Rody Patterson,
George R. Riddle,
Charles Kugler,
John K. Findlay,
Robert J. Fisher.
State Central Committee.

Harrisburgh, October 14, 1844.

AN EFFECTIVE SPEAKER.

As Mr Clay has won himself the enviable distinction of being the most effective letter writer of the day, we think that Mr Webster deserves the credit of being the most effective speaker. By the word effective here, we mean the ability to persuade people to just the contrary of what the speaker or writer intends. Mr Clay, for example, has addressed a variety of epistles to his friends, to persuade both slaveholders and abolitionists that his views on the Texas question are perfectly sound, the effect of which has been to persuade them that he is not the man for either; and Mr Webster has been making speeches throughout the state of Pennsylvania, to persuade the people to vote for his quondam ally "the gentleman from Kentucky," which have resulted in persuading them to vote against the aforesaid gentleman. How sincere Mr Webster may have been in his efforts must be left for the friends of Mr Clay to determine; friends expected something from his efforts is evident from the following paragraph, which we cut from the following paragraph, which we cut from the Commercial of October 9th. It had been describing Mr Webster's Pennsylvania speech:

"The speech begins with touching allusions to the transactions at Valley Forge in the Winter of 1777 and 8, and in a solemn and impressive strain proceeds to discuss the great questions of the day. We shall be curious to note the effect of this powerful appeal, as it may appear in the returns of the election in the county of Montgomery.

Mr Webster, on the following day, addressed a large assembly of the citizens of the county of Berks at Reading, and on the next day spoke to a large concourse of the people of Schuylkill county, at Pottsville.

We learn that Mr Webster appeared in Wall street this morning, and was almost *mobbed* by hundreds of citizens, all eager to take him by the hand and hear his opinion of things in Pennsylvania, whence he had just returned."

Well, let us note the effect of this powerful appeal in Montgomery."

Democratic majority this year,		1053
" " in 1840,		701
Effect produced by Mr Webster's appeal,		352, Dem gain.

Again, Mr. Webster spoke the next day at Reading, Berks county, where the effect was

Democratic majority in 1840,	3843	
" " 1844,	4456	
Showing a Democratic gain of		593

The next day Mr Webster spoke at Pottsville, in Schuylkill county, when the ballot boxes gave this effect:

Democratic majority now		817
" " in 1840		203
Democratic gain,		614

Surely, it would be well if the democratic party should contribute a little towards the payment of Mr Webster's expenses—he is so very effective with his powerful appeals. Perhaps some of that British gold of which we lately heard so much, might be usefully applied in this direction. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The paragraph in the London Times.—The paragraph concerning half a million of British gold subscribed to circulate free trade tracts in this country, which the whigs have been parading in their newspapers, pretending to have taken it from the London Times, appears likely to turn out as much a forgery as the extract from Roorback's travels.

The editor of the Rickmond Enquirer, determined to know the truth of the matter, has caused an examination of the files of the London Times to be made. The result is stated by the Enquirer in the following words:—*Post. Post.*

"We are prepared to prove that the sentence attributed to a recent number of the London Times is a *forgery*, and here is the evidence. Under the impression that a file of the London Times might be found at the Albion office in New York, we threw ourself upon the politeness of its editor—and here is the reply of the gentleman whom he requested to examine the London Times:—

"*New York, Oct. 5, 1844.*

Dear Sir:—At your request I have carefully examined the file of the London Times to the 1st of May, and I cannot find a single paragraph or leading article which has the slightest reference to propagating free trade principles in the States; nor is there any allusion in the speeches of the anti-corn law members to the subject.

It is not improbable there may be an advertisement referring to free trade, and that a list of subscribers may be appended thereto; but from my knowledge of the free trade movements in England, I have no hesitation in saying that, as far from having money to spare to circulate tracts, &c, through the States, it is with difficulty the league can manage enough to carry on their opinions at home. The idea that 440,000 pounds should be subscribed for the purpose of forwarding free trade principles in this country is so absurd that it scarcely needs a contradiction.

Would it not be well to call upon the editor who first gave publicity to the paragraph to furnish the date of the Times from which he copied it?

Your obedient servant, ——."

The Daily Morning Post.

THOS PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21.

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 SHAWP,	Chester
8 do	N. W SAMPLE,	Lancaster.
9 do	WILLIAM HEIDERSBERGER,	Berks.
10 do	CONRAD SHIMER,	Northampton.
11 do	STEPHEN BALDY,	Columbia.
12 do	JONAS BREWSTER,	Tioga.
13 do	GEORGE SCHNAREL,	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 AKKERY,	Somerset.
19 do	JOHN MAYBEWS.	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.

THE NATIVES AND THE WHIGS.—The thin skinned sons of ourcity, were painfully shocked at our denunciation of the corrupt bargain between the whig leaders, and the managers of the native party. If they were hurt at our notice of their unprincipled conduct, the course of all the other democratic papers in the State, is in no wise calculated to settle their nerves; for we observe that all of them take the same view of the bargain and sale that we did. Within a few days past, we have information from every place where a union was effected, that many of the natives themselves take the same view of the matter, and hundreds of them are leaving the party, on account of its collusion with the whigs. When they joined the natives, they supposed that the declarations of the leaders were sincere, and that the object of the new party was to reform alleged abuses, which were not noticed by either of the old parties. But the result of the late election, has shown them that Nativeism is nothing else than federalism in disguise, and that the new name is only assumed for the purpose of gaining power that they could not attain under a title that they have rendered odious to the people, by the corruption and fraud that they have practised under it. This discovery is bringing back to the democratic fold, all those who were forced away when the native party was first organized, and in every place where it has any strength, hundreds of those who were betrayed to the whigs on the 8th inst, will give POLK and DALLAS a warm support on the 1st of November.

We do not suppose that any one can longer doubt, that the whigs and natives are the same party, and that both factions aim at carrying out the same measures. A glance at the leaders of nativeism in Pittsburgh, is sufficient to prove that it is a faction of the whigs, and that its grand object is to break down the democratic party. Its leaders are all whigs, ninety-nine out of every hundred of its members are whigs; all those who expect office from its influence are whigs, and the publishers of the self-styled organs of Nativeism, are the very scum of the whig party. This must be apparent to all who will look for a moment at the course of the leaders. None but democrats are slandered by them; their foul abuse is only poured forth upon democrats; their falsehoods, and their perjuries are all for the benefit of the whig party, and there is not a lie or slander that they can insert, that is not paid for by the whigs, and distributed at the expense of the whigs throughout the country. It was through them that the whigs vent'd their malignity against the democratic candidate in the late contest, and it is from their foul calumnies that the whigs expect to derive most benefit at the Presidential election.

Yet with all these glaring marks of whiggery, and the addition of the old federal principle of proscription for opinion's sake, they expect that democrats will desert the long cherished principles of their party and unite with a faction that sustains all the old federal principles, with measures invented by themselves still more odious.

Let no democrat be deceived into the belief that the native party is not their old enemy under a new name. Their abuse of the democrats—their falsehoods and their frauds—their revival of the proscriptive principles of the "reign of terror," show that they have adopted the policy of the old federal party in its most odious form. In a twelve-month the name of whig may be repudiated, and our old enemy will rally under the name that they rendered so memorable by the riots and conflagration that marked the origin of the party in Pennsylvania.

ROMULUS REMUS ROORBACK DUMARS, Esq. editor of the Harry of the West, and of the Chronicle, says that the long appeal to the Catholics in favor of Mr CLAY, published in the Chronicle, was an advertisement, and that it was inserted for the purpose of "injuring him among a certain class of voters in Pennsylvania." We cannot but think this very strange, for it is well known that the same matter has been published in Kentucky, at Mr Clay's home, for the purpose of gaining him votes. How can it be, that arguments used where Mr Clay resides for the purpose of making him friends, would have a tendency of injuring him in this quarter? This is hard for men of common honesty, to understand, and has very much the appearance of Mr Clay's own "North and southern faces" on the Tariff and other questions.

Our cotemporary appears to have no doubt but its publication here will injure Mr. Clay with a "certain class of voters," yet, because he is paid for it as an advertisement, he thinks there is nothing wrong in publishing it in his neutral paper! We do not believe that this explanation will be very satisfactory to the Clay Club, or that, after reading it, the public will believe that Mr Dumars' attachment to Clayism is much more patriotic than that of his immaculate coadjutor, the organ of the fifteen whigs.

BAD OMEN FOR WHIGGERY.—On Friday night, last, during a rather severe blow, the top of the great Coon Pole, which stands near the Monongahela House, was broken off, and now lies scattered in fragments. The fine Hickory on the premises of Mr. JOHN SMITH, although it bent before the blast; lived through it nobly, and like the old Keystone herself, stands proudly erect. "Freemen, cheer the Hickory Tree."

Mr. Burnett, in writing from Linton, Oregon, says: "It is my deliberate opinion that no country in the world affords so fair an opportunity to acquire a living as this. I can see no objection to it, except it be by a man who loves liquor, for he can get none here."

TREMENDOUS COON SKINNING.

GEORGIA.—The delegation from Georgia to the 29th Congress is now complete. Their names are as follows:

1st District—	Thomas Butler King,	whig.
2d "	Seaborn Jones,	dem.
3d "	Washington Poe,	whig.
4th "	Hugh A Harmalson,	dem.
5th "	Joseph H. Lumpkin,	dem.
6th "	Howell Cobb,	dem.
7th "	Alexander H. Stevens,	whig.
8th "	Robert Tombs,	whig.

The Augusta Chronicle gives returns from all the counties in the State, except five, as follows:

	Whig.	Dem.
1st District	2807	2225
2d "	3400	3584
3d "	4621	4185
4th "	3596	4150
5th "	3738	6591
6th "	4091	5842
7th "	3305	2293
8th "	4664	3309
	30,243	32,482
		30,243
Democratic majority		2239

The counties to be heard from gave a Whig majority of about 100 last year.

THE GREAT RACE.—The great foot race, which was run on last Wednesday, at New York, has created a greater sensation there than any event that has taken place for some time. It was a trial of speed between English and American runners—American and English pedestrians; three Englishmen came over expressly for the purpose of trying the bottom of their Yankee friends, but although they made excellent time, they "could'nt come it," and the race was won by an *American*, named GILDERSLEEVE. Judging from the glowing descriptions given of it by the New York papers the race must have been a most interesting spectacle, and worth a trip across the Atlantic to see it.

We will publish a full description of the race tomorrow.

To the subscribers to the Democratic Monthly Magazine and Western Review, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

On the receipt of a letter this morning, from Mr Miller, of Pittsburgh, I learned, for the first time, that my subscribers in that place, and in Allegheny city, had not received their numbers of the Review. This to me is a subject of much regret. On learning from Mr Miller that his numbers had not come to hand, I instituted search, and find that the failure arose as follows: On my return I handed the list for Pittsburgh and Allegheny city to the clerk in the office, with directions to place the names on the book and put up the packages. It seems that the clerk being busy at the time, misunderstood me, or some other inexplicable cause, occasioned the accident, and the names were not placed upon the proper book, and consequently the packages were not sent. I supposed that all was properly attended to until this morning. I feel mortified at this awkward accident, and as the best amends that can now be made, offer this apology, and send the back numbers by the first mail.

B. B. TAYLOR,
Ed. Western Review.

FOR THE POST.

Messrs Editors:—I respectfully request the favor to be permitted, through your paper, to contradict a statement published in the Brownsville *Free Press*, of October 16. The article to which I allude, has been written manifestly with the view of arraying the Protestant community against their Catholic neighbors, and inflaming their minds with feelings of hatred and animosity. The reckless virulence evinced by the writer of this article is worthy of the days of Nero or Caligula, and clearly shows that it is not a want of disposition on his part that we have not the scenes of Philadelphia enacted here in all their bloody atrocity. Whilst, however, this is to be taken as evidence of the unchariable feeling and wicked disposition of the writer in the Free Press, I am far from thinking that this proscriptive feeling exists, to any great extent in this enlightened community; unless I am very much deceived, I have positive evidence to the contrary. But, however, the writer, after charitably suggesting, that Catholicity must be exterminated or driven out of this country proceeds next to point out, individually, those whom he considers the most meet objects of this summary proscription—"Bishop Hughes," writes this christian brother of a "most holy religion," we are informed, visited some of our states prior to their elections and lent his influence to defeat the whig candidates."

There is no mention of the states which he visited—of the candidates he wished to defeat—of the means used for this end; but there is something definite in the following. We may now look out for some "*awful disclosures:*" "We probably may hereafter show the part some one or two Priests took in the election in this Congressional district—the efforts made by them in this county and Greene to defeat Mr Stewart. A map of their courses and distances, and a record of their sayings and doings, may perhaps open the eyes of the people to the danger of papacy, and shew what party they are linked with." Now although the writer has not had the moral courage to mention the names of the "one or two Priests" to whom he alludes. Yet the fact of his confining the exercise of their influence to this county and Greene renders the allusion quite definite. Rev Mr Duffy, who has not been here more than two weeks previous to the election, and myself, are the only Priests in the neighborhood. So that it is evident we are the one or two alluded to. Now the Rev Mr Duffy is a stranger here and has never been to Greene county in his life yet—neither, as far as I am able to judge, has he evinced any disposition to interfere or take any interest in politics, but has cautiously avoided the same, so that the assertion with regard to him is gratuitous and without any foundation.

Now, as regards myself, or any efforts being made by me to defeat Mr Stewart, as most unrighteously stated by the Free Press. I emphatically declare the accusation to be false—and the author of the statement guilty of transgressing, one of the Holy Commands of God! "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

I hold that every man has a right to use the franchise according to the dictates of his own conscience, and as he thinks will best promote the public good, and that every interference or attempt to check the free exercise of such privilege, is highly reprehensible in any man.

Therefore, whilst I claim the privilege for myself I leave to others its free enjoyment. Moreover, Mr Stewart is a personal friend of mine and one whom I esteem highly, and this I have stated frequently to men of both parties, both before and since the election; any attempt, therefore, on part of the Free Press in imputing to me motives which I disavow and repudiate, will, I trust, be appreciated as they deserve by the public.

Did I consider this as a matter merely personal, I would have passed it by unheeded; however, as I consider my character in great part identified with the flock over which I preside, I deem it due to myself and to them to give this calumny the most unqualified contradiction.

It is indeed to be regretted that such is the state of society that the most sacred acts and labors of the catholic minister particularly are misrepresented by designing and evil minded, who, for the base purposes of party are willing, nay, even desirous to array Brother against Brother, and neighbor against neighbor, to extinguish every vestige of social feeling between the members of different denominations, and of that christian charity and forbearance so essential to the well-being and happiness of society, and which I have always considered my duty to promote and cultivate.

M. GALLAGHER.

Brownsville, October 18th.

P. S. I have just seen another base attempt made by the press to deceive the Public, in attempting to identify with the Priesthood of the Catholic Church an individual who has been discarded from the ministry more than four years ago. This is as dishonorable as it is unjust, and if, as it appears, Gen. Markle has lent his aid for this end, he has added nothing to his fair fame by it.

James K. Polk.
PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

To the Friends of American Industry.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

Efforts of the most determined nature—most widely and secretly extended—and especially in this Commonwealth, are making to misrepresent the opinions and conduct of JAMES K. POLK, the Democratic candidate for President, on the subject of AID AND PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. The recent triumph of Democracy in Pennsylvania causes these efforts to be redoubled. We warn you against them. To expose them, nothing is needed but the diffusion of TRUTH

The OPINIONS of James K. Polk on this subject are not equivocal. They have not been concealed. We give them to you IN HIS OWN WORDS. They are as follows:

☞ IN MY JUDGMENT IT IS THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO EXTEND, AS FAR AS IT MAY BE PRACTICABLE TO DO SO BY ITS REVENUE LAWS AND ALL OTHER MEANS WITHIN ITS POWER, FAIR AND JUST PROTECTION TO ALL THE GREAT INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE UNION, EMBRACING AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, THE MECHANIC ARTS, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

HIS ACTIONS are not less unequivocal. Soon after his very first entry into public life, in Tennessee, James K. Polk devoted himself efficiently to the support of American Industry, so far as his legislative labors in that State enabled him to do so. He was especially the PROTECTOR and promoter of the MANUFACTURE OF IRON—a branch of industry in which Tennessee, like Pennsylvania, has a wide interest. We have collected from the official records of the Legislature of Tennessee the proof on this subject. We submit it to you. It shows that his sentiments IN FAVOR OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, as now declared, ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS ACTIONS, as thus exhibited and OFFICIALLY PROVED.

The Journal of the Legislature of Tennessee for the session of 1823-1824 contains the following, to wit:

"A bill Supplemental to an act entitled "an act to ENCOURAGE THE BUILDING OF IRON WORKS, passed November 2d, 1809," was read the third and last time, and ordered to be engrossed."

On the same day (November 28th, 1823) it was signed by the Speakers of the two houses and became a law.

The object of this law was to GRANT to the OWNERS OF IRON WORKS and those who would erect them, LARGE TRACTS OF LAND adjacent to them, for ore, timber, &c, upon condition that they would keep them in operation. The law therefore provided that "a preference as occupants to obtain grants for said lands," should be granted to the owners of Iron Works, on their paying "twelve and a half cents an acre."

Mr Polk, who entered the Legislature in that year, supported this law on the ground that it was the manifest policy of the State to EXTEND SUCH ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON. There were many Iron Works established in the State, and he considered such a course of legislation, by making such grants for their encouragement, as a matter of public policy which ought to be steady and uniform. The lands thus granted, though not of good quality for cultivation, were valuable and indeed indispensable to the owners of Iron Works. Other persons were thus prevented from taking them up and extorting high prices for them.

At the next session of the Legislature when Mr. Polk was again a member, he again supported the same course of legislation for the encouragement of Iron manufacture. The journal for that Session, contains the following, to wit:

"A BILL FOR THE ENCOURGEMENT OF IRON WORKS was read the third and last time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed."

On the same day (October 5th, 1812.) it was signed by the Speaker of the two houses and became a law. It was supported as that of the previous session had been, by Mr Polk.

This law provided that a Patent or Grant should be issued "to the owner or owners of any Iron works, for any LAND not fit for cultivation and not exceeding three thousand acres, which heretofore may have been designated and SET APART according to law FOR THE USE OF SAID IRON WORKS; and in making out the title it shall be the duty of the Register to insert in the face of such grant or grants, that said land is granted for the use of Iron works."

These, Fellow-Citizens, are the recorded evidences of the early, strenuous, and judicious efforts of James K Polk, to encourage one of the most important of the branches of American industry—and that most vital to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, besides other States. We submit them to you as a just commentary on his own declared opinions—as the best refutation of the misrepresentations that are made in regard to them.

Chas J Ingersoll,	Frederick Stoever,
John Robbins, Jr.,	Thomas Holloway,
Samuel Grice,	George H Martin,
Henry D Gilpin,	James Page,
John G Brennen,	Gideon G Westcott,
William H Hortaman,	Wm J Leiper,
Henry Horn,	J K Moorhead,
Calvin Blythe,	John I Smith,
George Plitt,	Joseph Worrell,
	Richard Rush.

Philadelphia, 14th October, 1844.

FROM TEXAS.

By the steam ship Republic, at New Orleans on the 7th, in four days from Galveston, the Picayune has Texas papers up to September 26th. The report of the election of Dr. Anson Jones to the Presidency;—his majority of Gen. Burleson was upwards of 2,000. The vote was large, and exhibits an increase of about 80 per cent. over the one of 1843.

Four men have lately been *Lynched* in Fannin co., by the most sanguinary process. Their names were Andrew Jones, Harvy White, L. Wray, and Mitchell, all lately from Missouri, and all notorious for their rascality before they left. The cause was for barbarously murdering and robbing three, friendly Indians—upwards of two hundred persons attended the trial and execution. Three others, named Benj Jones, Jewland and Harris were arrested and convicted of theft, and were made to hang the others and ordered to leave the country in ten days.

The U. S. steamer, Union, Lieut. Bell, which left Pensacola with Duff Green, on the 22nd ult., was bro't to Velasco on the 28th, it having been found that the boiler was giving way. Gen Green landed and proceeded to Galveston. He there applied to Winslow Foster, the commander of the U S revenue cutter Woodbury, for a passage, who on the 1st inst., despatched her to Vera Cruz with the General.

Northern Texas is fast filling up, emigrants are pouring into that section more rapidly than any other portion of the Republic. Four hundred families from Missouri and Illinois have lately settled on the upper Trinity; they are the old pioneers of the Western States, are well armed and prepared to defend themselves against the Mexicans or Indians.

The Galveston News of Sept 24th, in an able article on the subject of the annexation of that Republic to the United States, denies that the citizens of Texas have abandoned the idea of annexation, and adds:—"We speak not merely for ourselves, but for a large majority of the people of Texas, when we say that the same feelings of anxiety and determination exists now on their part to consummate that important object, that did at the time when the question was first agitated."

A public dinner had been given to Commodore Moore, by the citizens of Houston, and another by the authorities of Galveston.

No Mexican force is, or has been on the frontier for the invasion of Texas.

The notorious John A. Murrell is residing in Texas, on the Trinity, near Robbins Ferry.

A valuable salt spring has been discovered in Victria county.

From the New York News.

The following bets on the State of New York are offered to any responsible whig who is able and willing to lose his money, viz:

$500, That the Polk and Dallas electoral ticket will receive more votes than the Clay and Frelinghuysen electoral Ticket in the State of New York.

$500, That Silas Wright will receive more votes than Millard Fillmore, for Governor of the State of New York, at the coming election.

$100 That he cannot name a county in the State which gave a Democratic majority in 1840, which will give a whig majority in 1844.

$100, That I will name five counties in the State each of which gave a whig majority in 1840, each of which will give a Democratic majority in 1844.

$100, That he cannot name five counties in the State each of which gave a whig majority in 1840, each of which will give an increased whig majority in 1844.

$100, That I will name five counties,
100, " " ten "
100, " " fifteen "
100, " " twenty " in the State,
each of which gave a democratic majority in 1840, and each of which will give an increased Democratic majority in 1844.

$100, That he cannot name ten counties in the State whose aggregate Whig majority will be greater in 1844 than it was in 1840.

$100, That I will name ten counties whose aggregate Democratic majority will be greater in 1844 than it was in 1840.

$100, That I will name ten counties which will be ten times greater.
100, do. which will be 20 times greater.
100, do do 30 do
100, do do 40 do
100, do do 50 do

$250, That I will name seven counties whose aggregate Democratic majority will be 5,000 greater in 1844, than it was in 1840.

$250, That I will name seven counties whose aggregate Whig majority will be 5,000 less in 1844 than it was in 1840.

The above bets are based upon the vote for Presidential Electors in 1840 and 1844.

The two first, or the two first and two last, or the whole may be taken together.

Any person who will signify his willingness to take said bets by addressing a note to "New York," at the office of the *Morning News*, will receive immediate attention. By inserting the above, the Editors of the *News* will much oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Steam Canal Boat.—We publish below a letter from two members of the Board of Canal Commissioners, in regard to the success of Mr Converse's Steam Canal Boat. Mr Clark, we learn, was not present to witness the experiments of this boat. We trust the day is not far distant when steam will be generally used on our canals.—*Union.*

HARRISBURGH, Oct. 1, 1844.

The undersigned have witnessed an experimental trip made by Mr Gilman Converse, with a boat propelled by steam power. From our observations of the movements of this boat, we are of opinion, that with a sufficient increase of power, a boat upon this plan may attain a speed of six miles per hour on our canals, with as little injury to the Canal banks as is produced by the ordinary Canal Packet Boat at a speed of four miles per hour.

J. MILLER.
WM. B. FOSTER.

Married,

In Pittsburgh, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. M'Culloch, JOHN MAGILL, to MARY JANE M'ALAY.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Robert C. M'Munn, dec'd., late of Wilkins Township, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same are requested to present their accounts properly attested to the Administrators for settlement. SAM'L. M'MUNN, JOHN JOHNSTON, *Administrators.*
oct 21-3tw

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURER'S BANK, Pittsburgh, Oct 19, 1844.

AN election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking house, on Monday the eighteenth day of November next. W H. DENNY, Cashier.
oct 31-td

DR. C. GOODBRADE,

OFFICE on Butler Street, between East Lane, and Chesnut Street, Allegheny City.
oct 21-*

Cranberries.

30 BUSHELS CRANBERRIES, just received and for sale by HAILMAN, JENNINGS, & Co.
oct 21 tf. 42 Wood st.

New Livery Stable.

HOLMES' LIVERY STABLE, on Third street, between Market and Wood, near the Post Office, is now open for the accommodation of the public. His stock of Carriages &c. being all new, he hopes to be able to render full satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
Oct 19-1y

JUST received, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Barnsley Linen Sheetings;
12-4 Bleached Cotton do.
11-4 Imperial Counterpanes;
and for sale by JONES, MURPHY & Co.,
oct 19-d3t No 4, Wood street.

Fresh Fall and Winter Dry Goods.
JONES, MURPHY & CO.,
No. 148 Wood Street,

HAVE on hand a handsome and well assorted stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which have been purchased for cash, at the lowest prices, and which they will sell as low as goods of the same description and quality, can be sold in the city. They respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their stock; and feel confident that both goods and prices will give satisfaction. oct 19, d1w.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 18, 1844.

AN election for thirteen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house on Monday, the 18th day of November next.
oct 19—d1waw4t. JOHN SNYDER, Cash'r

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 19th, 1844.

THE annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 18th day of November next, between the hours of 9 A M, and 3 P M.
oct 19-td THOMAS HOWE, Cashier.

ALMANACS for 1845, &c. Just received, a large supply of the Family Christian, American Temperance Union, Loomis' Pittsburgh and Magazine, the Franklin and German Almanacs for 1845, for sale by the gross, dozen, or single, to suit merchants, dealers, or the public generally, and for sale low. Also, a good assortment of school books, writing, letter and wrapping paper, at wholesale and retail.
ISAAC HARRIS,
Ag't and Com. Merchant, No. 9, Fifth st.
oct 13—d1w&w.

FEATHERS.

300 LBS Prime live Geese Feathers received, on consignment, and for sale by REINHART & STRONG,
sep 30. 140 Liberty street.

Removal.

THE AMERICAN PORTABLE BOAT LINE, has removed to their new Warehouse, in Allegheny Town, on Lacock street, between the Allegheny and Hand street Bridges, where they continue to receive and ship Freight lower than ever.
sept 13 H. DEVINE & CO.

SILK, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &c.
87 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

BENJ. E. CONSTABLE,

RESPECTFULLY 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 Mouselin de Laines, newest designs,
Reps Cashmere, Cashmere D'Cyprus,
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 Merinoes 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 Gipore &c.
Plain and Figured new netts for Caps, 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.
Bl'k, French, Olive, &c. Cloths for Ladies Cloaks,
For Gent's wear B E C particularly recommend attention to his stock of new French Cloths; cassimere and vestings new fall style; scarfs, cravats, gloves linen and silk pocket hdkfs, &c.
oct 7-d1m

P. DELANY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 49, LIBERTY STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE VIRGIN ALLEY,
Having laid in a general stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
BEAVER CLOTHS,
CASTER CLOTHS,
Heavy Winter Tweeds, Sattinetts, &c
of which he has made up in the
LATEST STYLE OF FASHION,
by the
BEST WORKMEN OF THE CITY,
Amongst them are all sizes of Frock and dress Coats of superior French and English Cloths of all fashionable colors; super double milled broad cloth sack overcoats, plain and wrapper, and wrapped Beaver do., made handsome frock and sack fashion; every description of
HEAVY TWEED COATS,
Double milled plain and fancy Cassimeres,
PLAID, STRIPE, AND PLAIN PANTALOONS
CLOTH, SATTINETT, &c.
A splendid assortment of Vests, plain, plaid and figured, velvet, satin, wooden, velvet, cloth, cassimere, &c.
A few
CLOTH CLOAKS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
made in the present Fall fashion; a large lot of Bl'k Mackanw Blanket Coats, and a
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOYS CLOTHES
The subscriber having purchased his goods in the East, in the most favorable part of the season when the assortment was good and at very low prices, and from the large amount of patronage bestowed on his establishment, is enabled to sell
AT MUCH LOWER PRICES
than is usual in the trade.
A general assortment of goods are on hand, to make to order, and will be
MADE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Having secured the services of B. DONAGHY, well known in this city, as an experienced Tailor, and WM. B. ROATCH, who has long carried on a fashionable Tailor Shop, Philadelphia, he confidently assures all who desire
CUSTOM-WORK,
that they can be fitted with any sort of a garment, in a style that
CANNOT BE SURPASSED
In any shop in Pittsburgh.
The subscriber, returns his sincere thanks for favors received, and invites a continuance and extension of custom; his arrangements are such as must suit all tastes, and satisfy every one who may purchase of him.
oct 19 P. DELANY.

Fall Fashion for Hats,
No. 93 Wood Street,
THREE DOORS BELOW DIAMOND ALLEY.
HAVING just returned from New York with the Fall fashion for Hats and Caps, I have now on hand, and will continue to manufacture every variety of the most fashionable Hats and Caps at the very lowest prices. Persons wishing to purchase neat, cheap fashionable Hats and Caps are respectfully invited to give him a call.
S. MOORE.
oct 1-d1m2mw

Window Sash and Window Glass, &c.

ON hand, an excellent assortment of Window Sash and Window Glass; Economy Broad Cloths and Cassinetts; Carpet Chain; C S axes; Shovels, and Spades; Brushes; Coffee Mills; Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, and School Books; for sale on accommodating terms for Cash or approved country produce. ISAAC HARRIS, Agent
oct 17-3td&w and Com. Merchant, No 9 5th st.

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN the matter of the estate of William Anderson late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased: No. June Term, A. D., 1844.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, by order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, held in the City of Pittsburgh, in and for said County, on the 2 day of September, 1844, will be exposed to public sale, by Hugh Toner, Esq., surviving Administrator Wm. Anderson, dec'd., at the new Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of October instant, (being the 4th Monday,) at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day:

TWO certain lots of ground, situate in Pitt Township, in Allegheny County, aforesaid, fronting on Congress street, FORTY FEET, and extending back the same width NINETY FEET five inches, marked in the plan of lots laid out by the heirs of Elizabeth Blair, dec'd., and being situated on the Fourth Street Road, Nos 31 and 32, late the estate of the said William Anderson, dec'd., and being situated on the Fourth Street Road.
oct 18-3td2w THOS. FARLEY, Cl'k

WANTED—Suitable employment for a respectable and experienced clerk, who has been employed in a public office at Wash