The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29.

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 KNEASS, do.
3	do	WILLIAM H. SMITH, do.
4	do	JOHN HILL, do.
5	do	SAMUEL E. LEECH, Montgomery.
6	do	PENTEL CARP, Lehigh.
7	do	JESSE SHARP, Chester.
8	do	N. W SAMPLE, Lancaster.
9	do	WILLIAM HEIDENREICH, Berks.
10	do	CONRAD SHIRER, Northampton.
11	do	SWITHIN BALDY, Columbia.
12	do	JOHN 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 ANSHUTT, Somerset.
19	do	JOHN MATHEWS, Cambria.
20	do	WILLIAM PATTERSON, Washington.
21	do	ANDREW BURKE, Allegheny.
22	do	JOHN M'GILL, Mercer.
23	do	CHRISTIAN MYERS, Clarion.
24	do	ROBERT ORR, Armstrong.

☞ The Presidential Election in Pennsylvania takes place on Friday, November 1.

☞ DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE

INFAMOUS FRAUD.

ANOTHER FORGERY.

Democrats! Look well to your Tickets!

The last piece of villainy perpetrated by the whig leaders, is the printing of *spurious tickets*, with which they hope to cheat the democratic voters on the day of the election. The following letter from a highly respectable citizen of Monroe county, fully exposes the meditated fraud.

STROUDSBURGH, Oct 23, 1844.

Dear Sir—The whigs of Philadelphia, have sent to this county the following Electoral Ticket. You will perceive it is a fraudulent one, containing part of the Democratic Electors, and part of the Whig Electors:

ELECTORS.

WILSON M'CANDLESS,
ASA DIMOCK,
GEORGE F. LEHMAN,
CHRISTIAN KNEASS,
WILLIAM H. SMITH,
JOHN HILL,
John Killinger,
Benjamin Frick,
JESSE SHARP,
Alexander E. Brown,
WILLIAM HEIDENREICH,
Samuel Shaffer,
STEPHEN BALDY,
William Heister.
GEORGE SCHNABEL,
Daniel M. Smyser.
William A. Irvine.
JAMES WOODBURN,
John D. Nunsteel,
Daniel Washabaugh,
James Mathers,
Andrew W. Loomis,
ANDREW BURKE,
John L. Gow,
CHRISTIAN MYERS,
ROBERT ORR.

Three packages of these tickets were sent from Philadelphia, to a Federalist in this county, to be distributed in Monroe and Pike. No doubt tickets of the dike kind will be sent to different parts of the Commonwealth.

I therefore wish you to give the information to our friends, so that the Democrats be not deceived.

Yours, respectfully,
M M DIMMICK.

N B—I have succeeded in getting one of these tickets, and enclose it. These tickets were sent by a Mr Cox, a merchant of Philadelphia, to a Mr Eadburn of this place, for distribution. M M D.

The names in *italic* are from the Whig Ticket. We have no doubt but the whigs in this end of the State are playing the same game. One of them remarked to us in a jocular way, on Saturday, that they had a plan arranged by which they would "blow the Democrats sky high." We took his remark as a joke, but since we have seen the above letter, we believe that he alluded to this spurious ticket, and that they will have them distributed at every election poll in this State.

Every Democrat should be vigilant to detect and counteract this fraud, and no ticket should be given out before comparing it with a correct copy. Any of our friends who are not familiar with the names of the Democratic Electors, should show their ticket to some democrat on whom they can rely, before they vote, and above all, they should avoid taking tickets from any one that they do not know to be an honest democrat.

PROTECTION FOR VOTERS.—We have been told that at the Governor's election many employers in this city and neighborhood adopted the most harsh and rigid means to compel their workmen to vote the whig ticket. We have heard of an establishment where the tickets were given to the hands, and to make sure that they voted them, the employer sent on an agent with them to the polls, who *watched them* until they deposited their ballots. There were hundreds of men in this city who by threats and promises were induced to vote, not as they thought right, but as their employers dictated.

This system of dictation will, no doubt, be again attempted on next Friday, and the whigs will expect to gain many a vote for their ticket by threatening to deprive the poor democrats in their employ of the means of supporting their families unless they vote as their employers command them. To show these dictators the position in which they place themselves by attempting to influence their workmen by threats or promises, we publish the following extract from the Election Law. It is plain and unequivocal, and leaves no opening for evasion. We would commend it to the attention of workmen, and in all cases where employers attempt to deprive them of the privilege of exercising the right of citizens, either by gift, promise or threat, to have the law enforced at once:

"Section CXXIV. If any person shall give or bestow any such gift or reward, in order to procure any person to be elected, or shall promise or attempt, either directly or indirectly, to confer any such gift or reward for such purpose, or SHALL ATTEMPT OR ENDEAVOR TO INFLUENCE ANY VOTER BY ANY OFFER OR PROMISE of any appointment, employment or pecuniary benefit, or by threats of loss of any appointment, employment, or pecuniary benefit; he shall, upon conviction, be *fined* in a sum *not less* than one hundred dollars, *nor exceeding one thousand dollars*, and SUFFER IMPRISONMENT not less than one nor more than *twelve months*."

THE CLAIMS OF CLAY.—To listen to the fulsome adulation of CLAY, daily poured out by the whig presses and speakers,—to hear the ridiculous assumption of greatness and superiority they put forth for him, a stranger to his history might be led to think that he had always stood at the very head of the statesmen of his country—that in him superior talents, virtue and political sagacity, had ever been acknowledged by his countrymen—that his course had been one unvaried progress of triumph. The small-potatoe orators of the whigs are sure to make a climax for their silly eulogies of CLAY's statesmanship and character, by declaring with most emphatic and terrific energy that he is a "head and shoulders taller than any man in this country." Now, while we are willing to admit that PORTER, the Kentucky Giant, is as tall as the Coon worshippers represent Clay to be, we deny this commanding altitude to the "embodiment," and protest in earnest terms against HENRY CLAY's trading on the Kentucky Giant's "*capital*." And we shall be able to show by a glance at Mr. CLAY's life and history, that tall as he is said to be, his immense elevation above the mass of his party, is only a recent discovery among the whigs themselves—we fear it never will be discovered by the majority of his fellow-citizens.

In 1824, HENRY CLAY first came before the people as a candidate for President. He had long and anxiously made that office the object of all his ambitious dreams, and he fondly hoped that his aspirations would be gratified. He seemed to look on Mr ADAMS as his most formidable rival, and consequently spent much labor and some money in attacks on that gentleman. It is probable that Mr ADAMS's position as Secretary of State, which had been regarded as the surest avenue to the Presidency, made Mr Clay regard him as most in his way. Well, the election transpired, and the man who is a "head and shoulders taller than any other in this country," was signally rejected by the people; he got but 37 electoral votes, in all the States!

In 1832, HENRY CLAY was again a candidate for the Presidency. Notwithstanding the whig party had obtained new and "essential aid" in the prosecution of this campaign from the U. S. Bank—notwithstanding Mr CLAY had made himself conspicuous as the leader of the Bank forces in Congress, and the issue made was Jackson's Bank Veto—CLAY was so unpopular, so repugnant to the people of Pennsylvania, that his electors were driven from the course, and the whigs of Pennsylvania voted for WM. WIRT, the Antimasonic candidate for President.—At that election the people testified their cheap estimate of the claims of CLAY by giving him but 49 electoral votes out of 294. Then, neither the money of the Bank, nor the efforts of corrupt politicians, could induce the honest Antimasons of Pennsylvania to go in for a "Royal Arch Mason," who had made himself prominent for his devotion to the Order.

In 1836, the friends of Henry Clay did not put him on the track. The whigs, in this contest, only hoped to bring the election into the House of Representatives, and with this view they ran those who were the most likely to carry certain sections of the country. HARRISON was run in the West, WEBSTER in the EAST, and WHITE, in the South and Southwest. The unpopularity of the man who is a "head and shoulders taller," &c. was so notorious and apparent that they *dare not* not bring him on the course.

In 1840, he wished to be the candidate of the whigs, who determined to make a grand and concerted struggle to obtain power. The friends of CLAY came into the nominating Convention at Harrisburgh in December 1839; resolved to obtain his nomination in spite of the Antimasons of Pennsylvania, who, to their disgust of Clay's *masonry*, had a new cause of quarrel with him in the Compromise Bill, which Mr Denny denounced so stoutly and so well. In order to intimidate the "masonic Clay whigs," as they called his friends, they had previously taken up HARRISON at a State Convention, and declared they would stick to him. All will remember how the plan succeeded, and how the claims of this surprisingly "tall" candidate were trampled under foot by his own friends; what Mr Clay thought of this signal crushing of his hopes, in the moment of promised victory, will be seen from the following extract from a letter of his:

"My name never again, with my consent, shall be brought before a convention. I have been most shamefully treated by men in whose reiterated support, I placed every confidence. When I ascertain it is the wish of the people to elect me to the Presidency, I will consent to be their candidate.

With *those men* I never will again go into convention * * * But I am too happy, too tranquil, too comfortable on my farm, free from debt and surrounded by domestic felicity and true hearted friends, to be dragged BY KNAVES before the public and my name used for personal purposes."

Well, once more, and for the last time, the friends of Clay have brought him before the people. And his present nomination, like all the rest he sought, met with bitter opposition from a large portion of his own party. He was denounced throughout the country by many of his party presses, who pronounced his claims insufficient, and who pointed to frequent defeats as a proof that he was obnoxious to the people. The antimasons of this county opposed him,—ran a candidate for Congress against his candidate, (and outvoted him too,) and through their organ, the Gazette, declared that he was a "duelist," a "debauchee," an "immoral and profane man,"—a "free trade man"—a candidate "whose name has always been an omen of defeat."

Such has been the history of Clay's attempts to reach the Presidency. Do his repeated and disgraceful defeats before the people, and his insulting rejection by his party prove the superiority of his claims? If they do, then is Henry Clay a mighty candidate. But we take a different view—these facts show he has always been obnoxious to the people—and as he has not changed his course in a single particular,—as he is an unrenouncing Mason—an unrepentant Duelist—an inveterate Gambler—an extensive Slaveholder—a devoted Bank Man—and the author and adherent of the Compromise, we should like to know how his present claims are superior to those that have been so often and so signally rejected by his party and the people.

FALSE RETURNS.—We understand that the whigs of this city have made arrangements to express the election returns from this and the adjoining counties, to Philadelphia, so that they can have them in New York in time for the election that takes place in that State on the 4th November. This is no doubt a systematic plan to deceive the people of New York.—The actual result will show nothing that the whigs should desire to reach their friends in New York before their election, for no person has the slightest doubt but all the western counties will give PORTER and DALLAS a much larger vote than Mr SHUNK received. Of course the whigs will not wish to express such news, but they will make up *false returns* and send them into New York where they expect they will have an influence on the election before any correct information will be received.

We would caution our friends in New York to give no credit to any returns that may be brought into their state by whig expresses. They may rest assured, that they will be false, as whiggery can get no encouragement from the old Keystone.

CORRECTION.—We copy the following from the Age of yesterday, and would request the papers that may have copied the Age's first article, (which we did not, however,) to give this an insertion. It is proper to add, that the charge against Dr. TAPPAN, of having attempted a murder and committed a robbery, is the more aggravated from the fact that he bears an unsullied character, and was not near the place where the act was charged to have been committed. The first intimation Dr TAPPAN had of the injurious report in circulation against him, was on Saturday last, when a copy of the Age met his eye. He immediately set out for this city to have the slanderous tale arrested, and he called upon us yesterday, to request the insertion of a contradiction of it. It is to be regretted that so grave a charge as this against Dr. TAPPAN should obtain publication upon authority so questionable as that upon which it was given to the world:

A Blackhearted Act.—We have reason to believe that the account of the robbery and attempted murder of Mr. Dill A. Smith by Dr. Tappan, of Steubenville, published in this paper last week, originated with some blackhearted scoundrel to gratify his own malignant feeling. The matter was contained in a postcript to a letter from Smith to his wife. That part of said letter was exhibited to us on Saturday, and on examination we were fully convinced that the seal had been broken and the postcript inserted by some villain, into whose hands the letter had fallen, either to wound the feelings of the wife of Mr. Smith, or to injure the good name and character of Dr. Tappan. We should like a small portion of the rascal's ear—not on account of its value, but for the reason of its being a rascal's ear—for the part he has made us play in the matter.

HENRY CLAY OPPOSED TO PROTECTION.—Every candid man who will examine the course of Henry Clay on the Tariff question must admit that he is not only opposed to protection, but that the editor of the Gazette told nothing more than the simple truth when he charged him with having "*throttled the Tariff.*" We copy the following article from the Philadelphia Keystone, and it will serve to show those who seek for truth the influence that Clay's measures have had on the manufacturing interests of the community.

HENRY CLAY OPPOSED TO PROTECTION—WORSTED, LINENS AND SILKS.

By Henry Clay's compromise act of 1832, Worsteds, Linens and Silks, were made *free* from duty, as well as all articles of which silk was the material of *chief value*, thereby interfering with the manufacture of every fabric manufactured in this country of *Silk, Linen or Worsted.* We have the opinion, founded upon the knowledge and experience of 25 years of a wholesale Dry Goods man, that HENRY CLAY has shown himself not only unfriendly to the protection of American manufactures, but *opposed* to their just and proper encouragement. The fact above stated speaks volumes against him, its interference with our manufactures was a vital blow to enterprise; but the facility it gave to New York *smugglers*, was still more injurious, for a million's worth of superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, were run through our Eastern Houses, covered with *Worsted Merinoes*, and passed as *free goods* for a long time before the frauds were detected. The whole amount of *dutiable articles* secreted in packages, designated in invoices as *Worsteds, Linens*, or *Silks*, was incalculable, and we appeal to the Custom Houses in New York and Philadelphia, satisfied that the suits and *forfeitures* at each, will give proof of the ground here assumed, and that Henry Clay is opposed to a *tariff* for protection.

We are not able to place before our readers at this time, the amount of *worsteds, linens*, and *silks*, imported during the *ten years* of the existence of Henry Clay's compromise act, but we boldly assert and challenge contradiction, when we say, the amount was *enormous*, and that for that space of time, we had and were laboring under a *free trade system*, more injurious to the success and encouragement of American manufactures of every *fabric*, made in this country, than at any other period since the revolution;—and that that *system* of *free trade* and encouragement to smuggling, was projected by that weather cock statesman, *Henry Clay.* By reference to the act itself, any man can see the truth of our statements—and any man, Democrat or Whig, if he is open to conviction, must agree with us that *Henry Clay* is opposed to the just and fair protection of American manufactures. Henry Clay in reality, should be termed what he is, the champion of *free trade* and *direct taxation*—for they are the principles, too, of the *old Federal party*, to which he now belongs. Democracy and domestic manufactures have always gone hand in hand, and we appeal to the Republican journals for the last fifty-five years, and to the times of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Van Buren, to corroborate the fact.

Female Mass Meeting.—We perceive in the Memphis Eagle, the call of a Whig Ladies mass meeting, to be held at Hernend's. The ladies say in their call—"We are aware of the fact that our position is a new one, but we hope our enthusiasm has not carried us beyond the legitimate sphere in which Providence has placed us, being conscious that we also have a deep interest in the good government of our country. We therefore acting as the organ friends of our own sex, respectfully and pressingly invite you to attend and participate with us on that day. The editor, in referring to the call, compares the ladies, to Queen Elizabeth, Lady Jane Grey and Charlotte Corday. We hope that they may not exactly imitate the virtues of the first lady, and certainly escape the fate of the other two. [*N Y Sun.*

FOR THE POST.

THE DEMOCRACY AWAKE!!

The meeting at Mr Albeitz's on Saturday evening, was both large and enthusiastic. Mr A Hays President; Messrs John Keown, Z Bonham, and J Lehman, acted as Vice Presidents; and William Buford and Wm M'Elroy, as Secretaries.

Gen J K Moorhead being present, was first called upon, and addressed the meeting, giving a broad and unqualified denial to the insinuation in the Pittsburgh Gazette of last Wednesday, made during his absence from home, to create a suspicion that he was not a thorough friend of J K Polk, in consequence of his interest as a manufacturer in the tariff question. Mr M. denounced the publication as basely false and unfounded; he expressed the fullest confidence in Mr. Polk's principles, and a firm conviction that the best interests of the country demanded his election, and declared that no effort should be wanting on his part to effect that great object on Friday next, when the democracy of the Keystone will rebuke the slanders and falsehoods of whiggery, in a manner not to be mistaken.

S W Black, Esq. followed in a speech of considerable length, in which he handled Mr Clay's Bank bills, and his dodging of the Tariff of 1842, together with the hostility of his prominent friends to that measure, with the ability and pointed sarcasm for which he is so distinguished as a popular orator. Mr B drew a strong picture of whig morality and consistency, by placing in contrast their recent abuse of our amiable Governor elect, and their present zealous advocacy of Mr Clay, for whose expulsion, in common with all who participated in the Cilley tragedy, hundreds of them petitioned Congress a few years ago. On that inhuman outrage and its consequences up to the closing scene—the death a few weeks since of the lady of the murdered man, Mr B was more than eloquent, and he made a deep impression on all present. He next took up the subject of Native Americanism, and denounced it as a narrow, bigoted, anti-republican excitement, which, though a native born citizen, he should ever oppose; he avowed his position on that subject to be known in time, that no one might be at a loss to know where to find him. The generous, high minded and openhearted character of Mr Black, probably never appeared to more advantage, and certainly never elicited more loud, repeated, and hearty rounds of applause than those which greeted him on this occasion.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Heidleberg, Mr J Farrel and several other gentlemen in German and English, who reviewed the prominent points of the present contest, with ability and effect, during all which the attention of the crowd and the enthusiasm evinced, gave several signs of the confident and indomitable spirit which actuates the democracy, and urges them on to certain victories.

R. H. Kerr, Esq. who had been repeatedly called for during the evening, yielded near the close of the meeting to the calls of the crowd. He declined at so late an hour to go into a lengthy speech; but by a number of pointed anecdotes, applied in his own peculiar style, kept the house in a constant roar of laughter and applause for upwards of half an hour.

Resolutions of thanks to the Pittsburgh Glee Club, whose comic strains enhanced the intervals between the speeches, and also to S. W. Black, Esq., and the other speakers from our sister city, were then unanimously passed, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Polk, Dallas, and victory.

From the Louisville Courier, Oct. 24.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

EXPLOSION OF THE

LUCY WALKER.

60 TO 80 KILLED AND WOUNDED!

Is it with feelings the most acute and painful that we record the following fearful disaster, and the loss of so many valuable lives. The steam boat Lucy Walker, Capt. Vann, left this place for New Orleans yesterday, crowded with passengers. When about four or five miles below New Albany, and just before sunset, some part of her machinery got out of order and the engine was stopped in order to repair it.—While engaged in making the necessary repairs, the water in the boilers got too low; and about five minutes after the engine had ceased working, her three boilers exploded with tremendous violence, and horrible and terrific effect. The explosion was upwards, and that part of the boat above the boilers was blown into thousands of pieces. The U. S. snag-boat Gopher, Capt L B Dunham, was about two hundred yards distant at the time of the explosion. Capt Dunham was immediately on the spot, rescuing those in the water, and with his crew rendering all the aid in his power, to him we are indebted for most of our particulars.—He informs us that the Lucy Walker was in the middle of the river, and such was the force of the explosion, that parts of the boilers and the boat were thrown on shore. Just after the explosion the air was filled with human beings and fragments of human beings. One man was blown up fifty yards, and fell with such force as to go entirely through the deck of the boat. Another was cut entirely in two by a piece of the boiler. We have heard of many such heart-rending and sickening incidents.

Before Capt Dunham reached the place where the Lucy Walker was, he saw a number of persons who had been thrown into the river, drown. He however saved the lives of a large number of persons by throwing them boards and ropes, and pulling them on his boat with hooks. Immediately after the explosion, the ladies' cabin took fire, and before it had been consumed, she sunk in twelve or fifteen feet water. Thus is presented the remarkable circumstance of a boat exploding, burning, and sinking, all in the space of a few minutes. The screams and exclamations of the females, and those who were not killed, is represented as having been distressing and awful. We believe none of the females on board were injured—some, however may have been drowned. The books of the boat were destroyed, and of course it will be impossible ever to ascertain the names or the number of those killed. There were at least fifty or sixty persons killed and missing, and fifteen or twenty wounded—some seriously. Capt Dunham left the wounded at New Albany, all of whom were kindly and well cared for by the hospitable and humane citizens of that town.—Capt Dunham deserves the thanks of the community for his humane and vigorous exertions to save the lives of, and his kindness and attention, to the sufferers.—He stripped his boat of every blanket, sheet, and every thing else necessary for their comfort.

Mr John Hixon and Mr Henry Bebee, passengers on the Lucy Walker, deserve notice for their coolness and efficient exertions in saving the lives of drowning persons. The following are the names of the dead, missing, and wounded, so far as we have been able to learn them.

KILLED AND MISSING.

Gen J W Pegram, of Richmond, Va.
Sam'l M Brown, Post Office Agent, of Lexington, Ky.
J. R Cromick, of Virginia.
Chas Donne, of Louisville.
Philip Wallis, formerly of Baltimore.
Mr Matlock, of New Albany, engineer of the steamboat Mazeppa.
Nicholas Ford, formerly of this city.
David Vann, the Captain.
Moses Kirby, pilot.
Second mate, second clerk, second engineer, barkeeper, and three deck hands, names unknown.
Four negro firemen.

WOUNDED.

W H Peebles very badly hurt.
Mr Rains, of Va., do
First Engineer, do
Capt Thompson, pilot—arms fractured.
Mr Roberts of Phila., slightly hurt.

It is supposed that John N Johnson and Richard Philips were on board—if so, they are lost.

The boat was owned by Capt. Vann, of Arkansas, and was insured.

We hope to able to learn more names and particulars to-morrow.

GEORGE M DALLAS.

Some two or three years ago, when Mr Dallas was not a candidate for any office, he in a speech, laid dow the following, as *the creed of Democracy:*

DEMOCRACY IS

1. The essential legal equality of human beings.
2. The people, the only source of legitimate power.
3. The absolute and lasting servance of Church from State.
4. The freedom, sovereignty, and independence of the respective States.
5. The Union a confederacy or compact, neither a consolidation, nor a centralization.
6. The Constitution of the Union, a special written grant of powers, limited and defined.

Again—

1. No hereditary office, nor order, nor title.
2. No taxation beyond the public wants.
3. No national debt, if possible.
4. No costly splendor of administration.
5. No proscription of opinion, nor of public discussion.
6. No unnecessary interference with individual conduct, or speech.
7. The civil paramount to the military power.

And again—

1. The representative to obey the instructions of his constituents.
2. No favored classes, and no monopolies.
3. Elections free, and suffrage universal.
4. No public money expended except by warrant of specific appropriations.
5. No mysteries in government inaccessible to the public eye.
6. Public compensation for public services, moderate salaries, and pervading economy, and accountability.

☞ The Boston Post makes the following appeal to the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

Pennsylvania Democrats!—You have fought a hard battle and won a glorious victory. Democrats of other states greet you with cordial congratulations for it!—But "think nothing gained till nought remains"! The coon is desperate, and will still battle hard for the keystone state! Mark this! Burnish up your armor then for another triumph, and one more glorious still! Look sharp for the traps the money, the secret working of the whigs: they mean to move heaven and earth to carry your state in November. Welcome them to try! You can beat them gallantly if you try! Keep your sentinels properly posted: sleep with arms in your hands: pour another broadside from your noble ship into the federal hulk; and once more your distant democratic friends will gratefully greet you with the HUZZA OF VICTORY!

An item for the Tribune.—Recently the Tribune made a great ado over some advertisement of "Slaves for sale," in a Mobile paper, of the Messrs Bondurant, and denounced it as a specimen of Alabama locofocoism. The advertisers, however turned out to be staunch friends of Mr Clay. The last Nashville Banner, the organ of coonery in Tennessee, contains a proposition to bet "A NEGRO MAN *and a Barouche, that Tennessee will cast her vote for Clay.*"

What could be more characteristic of the party and its candidate, than this coupling of two chattels, each "sanctified as property by two hundred years of legislation," and this bragging them on a gambling bet!—We expect next to hear a banter from the Southern Whigs of a buck-negro to a yellow baby, that the abolitionists will vote for Clay in this State.

Albany Atlas.

Clay's opinion of the Abolitionists.—The Whigs, in their endeavors to secure the vote of the Abolitionists for Mr Clay, have overlooked the most important sentiment and expression of Mr Clay in reference to the Third Party. We supply the deficiency from Mr Clay's Speech of 1837.—*Albany Atlas.*

"Keep the Abolitionist separate and distinct from all other classes, *unmixed with the rest of the community, without the general sympathy*, and exposed to the overwhelming power of the united opinion of all who desire the peace, harmony and union of our confederacy."

Guano.—There have been so many disturbances among the vessels at Ichaboe, loading with Guano, in quarrelling for turns, that a vessel of war has been sent from St. Helena to preserve order. If war should grow out of this struggle for manure, it would be deemed a singular though a fertile cause of quarrel.—*Sun.*

The Trade in Guano (manure from the dung of birds,) which is at present carried on so extensively, is not wholly without some manner of precedent in Scripture. It is said (2 Kings, vi 25,) that during the Siege of Samaria, the fourth part of a cab (little more than half a pint) of dove's dung was sold for five pieces of silver—about twelve shillings sterling. It is well known that dove's dung is not a nourishment for man, even in the most extreme famine; and hence Josephus and Theodoret were of the opinion that it was bought to serve as a kind of manure, for the purpose of raising esculent plants of quick vegetation. *New York Mirror.*

THE MARKETS.

Friday Morning, Oct. 18, 1844.

After closing our notice of the Cotton Market yesterday, a list of 1400 bales was disposed of at 5¾c. on English account, which swelled the business of Wednesday to 3500 bales. Yesterday we had a heavy fall of rain, which interfered considerably with out-door transactions, and very few buyers made their appearance in the market. The sales, as far as we could learn, only amounted to 300 bales at previous prices. Freights are very stiff; to Liverpool ¾d., and to Havre 1 cent.

No business of importance was done yesterday in the Produce Market, owing to the rain. Flour is steady at $4 12½ per bbl. for Ohio, and up to $4 25 for St Louis brands. Provisions remain in statu quo. [*N Y. Picayune.*

BOY LOST.

INFORMATION WANTED.

My son JAMES aged 12 years, left home to go to school in the 4th Ward Allegheny city, on Wednesday morning, the 23d inst., and has not since been heard of. Any person who can give any information respecting him, will confer a particular favor. He had on when he left home a dark green roundabout, and a round crowned white hat, with a broad brim, a cord and tassel, and a red comfort on his neck. Address the subscriber, 4th Ward Allegheny city.

oct 29-1w WILLIAM McBRIER.

Night Writing Class.

REFE is prepared to receive pupils for a Night Writing School, and respectfully solicits those who are not acquainted with his system of teaching, and who may be desirous of acquiring, in a few lessons, a neat and easy style of Penmanship, to call and examine the specimens of his pupils. Hours, from 7 till 9 o'clock.

A class of LADIES, will be continued, as usual, from 3 till 5 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Room in Smithfield street, between Sixth street and Strawberry Alley. oct 26-1m

Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

MR. W. J. DAVIS respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of Pittsburgh that he will a give CONCERT of vocal and Instrumental Music at *Duquesne Hall*, Third street, over the New Post Office, on MONDAY EVENING, November 4th, on which occasion he will be asisted by

Messrs KLEBER, SCHUBERT, HERMANN, LAWTON, HEIDLEBERG, PARVIN, and a

LADY AMATEUR,

of this city.

Mr. D. will (for the first time in public,) perform on the "*Boehm Flute*," a newly invented instrument of the most unique and beautiful character.

☞ Tickets—50 cents each; to be had at the Music Stores, and at the door.

☞ The Concert will commence at eight o'clock precisely.

Oct. 26—3t.

PRINTING INK.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF C. JOHNSON'S SUPERIOR PRINTING INK,

IN LARGE AND SMALL KEGS,

Just received at the office of the "Post."

oct 25.

Proposals for Rifles and Pistols.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington. October 21, 1844.

BY direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P M on the 31st of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following arms for the use of the United States, viz:

10,000 rifles, percussion lock, new model.
30,000 pistols do do do

One-fifth of the above arms to be delivered annually, during the ensuing five years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1845. The whole subject to the proof and inspection prescribed by the Ordnance Department, packed in strong boxes, of the pattern now used, and delivered at such places as may be designated, the United States paying a reasonable price for the boxes and transportation to the place of delivery.

The proposals will be sealed, endorsed "Proposals for rifles and pistols," and addressed, under an envelope, to this office. G TALCOTT,

Lieut. Col. Ordnance.

☞ To be published in the Madisonian, Globe, and National Intelligencer; St Louis Reporter, Cincinnati Republican, Columbus (O.) Old School Republican, Pittsburgh Morning Post, Baltimore Sun, Philadelphia Mercury, New York Aurora, Norwich (Ct.) News, and Boston Times, for two months.

oct 22—2m

ON hand and receiving, an assortment of Economy Blue, Black and drab Broadcloths; Blue, Brown and mix'd Cassinetts. Also, Bleached and Brown Muslins. Merinos, Flannels, Blankets, and Shawls and Hbdkfs; Suspenders, Boss, and thread; Coffee mills, Shovels and Spades, Axes, Hoes; Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, School Books, Ink, Sand, Quills and Pins. Also, a large supply of the American Temperance and American Tract Society Publications.—Arthur's Temperance Tales, and about 5000 of the Christian, Amer. Temperance, Presbyterian, Loomis' Pittsburgh and Franklin Almanacs, for 1845. For sale low and on accommodating terms for Cash or approved barter. ISAAC HARRIS, Agt.

oct 26-d6t and Com. Merchant, No 9, 5th st.

Carpenter Wanted.

A CARPENTER can find employment for six or eight weeks, to go a short distance down the river, on application to

REINHART & STRONG,

oct22 140 Liberty street.

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,

oct 31-td Cashier.

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—d1wawd4t. 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 M HOWE, Cashier.

50 Bbls. Chip Logwood; just received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.

SILK, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

92. 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'Cypres.
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 Merlonos 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 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

Animal Magnetism and Phrenology.

MR. PARKER continues his instructions in these sciences, at the United States Hotel, on very reasonable terms. Phrenological examinations made and excellent Charts given for 50 cents each.

oct 25-d2w

KEEP COMFORTABLE.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

AT THE

THREE BIG DOORS!

No. 151, LIBERTY STREET.

The proprietor of this highly favored Establishment, respectfully informs the public that he has now prepared the

LARGEST STOCK OF SEASONABLE

CLOTHING

Ever offered in this city. His stock amounts to upwards of

$75,000,

And he has a large number of the best workmen constantly engaged in making new garments to suit the taste of his numerous customers. His assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, SATTINETS,
CASSINETS, VELVETS, &C.,

Of French, English, and American Manufacture, IS LARGER, AND MORE VARIED,

Than any other ever opened in this city, and cannot fail to please the taste of every class of purchasers.

HE HAS ON HAND,

CLOTHING IN ALL ITS VARIETY TO SUIT EVERY CALLING,

Which is warranted to be made from the BEST MATERIALS,

And in the LATEST FASHION.

His assortment of

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, OVER-COATS,

Of every description,

COATS AND PANTS.,

Of every quality and price,

VESTS AND VESTINGS

Of every variety of fashion and quality, CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

He has SEPARATE CUTTERS for every department in Clothing, and as they are all workmen who have been employed in the most FASHIONABLE HOUSES In the country, he can warrant his patrons that THE CUT AND MAKE Of all articles from his establishment will be in the most modern style.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are respectfully invited to call, as the proprietor feels confident that he can sell them Goods on such terms as will make it to their advantage to purchase at the Three Big Doors.

Oct 28 JOHN M'CLOSKEY,

PITTSBURGH

HEDGE FARM NURSERY.

FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS.

NURSERY between three and four miles east of Pittsburgh, near to the Farmers & Mechanics Turnpike road, (extension of 4th street.)

Orders left with Mr. James Montooth, Grocer and Leather dealer, near the corner of Seventh, on Smithfield street, or at our stand in market, on Market street promptly attended to.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

WM. & JAS. MURDOCK.

Oct 24-2wd

Feathers.

1600 POUNDS PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHRS, just received on consignment and for sale by REINHART & STRONG.

oct 24 140 Liberty Street.

For Sale.

A SMALL COUNTER, suitable for a retail Grocery, for sale low by REINHART & STRONG.

oct 24 140 Liberty Street.

Assignees' Sale of Real Estate.

THE undersigned, assignees of Thomas Sample Esq., offer for sale a very choice piece of land of about twelve acres, situated in Reserve Township and adjoining the City of Allegheny, and being part of "The High Rough Tract" or "Saw Mill Run Farm" in the plan of the Reserve Tract—adjoining land of James Gilmore, and others. It has been laid off in Lots, and will be sold on terms of payment to accommodate purchasers. A plan of the Lots can be seen at the office of the undersigned, 3d street, Pittsburgh.

It is laid off in such a manner as to leave a stone quarry on almost every Lot, and affords a rare chance to persons who may want a quarry and a desirable building lot.

ROBERT ROBB,
THOMAS McCONNELL, } Assignees.

oct 25—1m

Cranberries.

30 BBLS. CRANBERRIES just received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO.

oct 23 Water, between Wood and Smithfield st.