The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1845.

☞ V B PALMER, Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in

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BOSTON, No. 12, State street.

PHILADELPHIA, Real Estate and Coal Office, 59 Pine street.

BALTIMORE, S E corner Baltimore and Calvert sts, where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.

SAMUEL W. BLACK, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS DONNELLY, Allegheny city.
JOSEPH COOPER, Moon.
COL. WM. L. MILLER, Versailles.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

R. H. KERR, Allegheny city.

COUNTY TREASURER.

T. BLACKMORE, Birmingham.

RECORDER.

J. C. M'CULLY, Upper St. Clair.

REGISTER.

EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH E. M'CABE, Fayette.

AUDITOR.

JOHN H. M'ELHENY, Jefferson.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.—The editor of the Commercial is "both surprised and mortified" at the suggestion of the Baltimore American. He says: "It is, in effect, an invitation to surrender our party organization, for a mere TEMPORARY PURPOSE." This will be news, we think, to the good people of this city; they have generally believed that it was quite important to get the terminus of the Rail Road fixed at Pittsburgh, and if it should fail to be of *permanent advantage*, their disappointment will be great indeed. Again, the editor says: "we are asked, ***for a mere temporary control of local legislation***," to surrender party organization. Verily, if the candidates upon the Whig Assembly ticket, care no more for the Rail Road than their champion of the Commercial, judging from the tone of his article, then are they very unsafe men to trust at Harrisburgh. The editor, however, is entirely and widely mistaken. The Rail Road is not a mere "local question." The people of the western counties generally have spoken out in reference to it; and as evidence that it is not looked upon as a mere "local question," it is only necessary to state the fact, that the candidates for the Legislature in the counties north and west of Allegheny have all been nominated in special reference to it. Hear him again: "But how is it that we are asked just now to "*yield something to the Democrats?*" This is a novel view of the question.—Are the Democrats *alone* interested in having Pittsburgh fixed as the terminating point of the Rail Road? If not, why does the editor talk about "*yielding something to the Democrats?*" The Democrats have no more at stake than the whigs—they can as well afford to loose the Rail Road as their opponents. It is all nonsense, therefore, to talk about "*yielding something to the Democrats.*" The editor of the Baltimore American in his great and sincere anxiety for the success of the Rail Road project, ventures to make a suggestion as to the best plan of securing the influence of all parties in its favor, and in doing so has greatly "surprised and mortified" the editor of the Commercial. The editor declares that it is an insult to the integrity of the Legislature to suppose that they will more readily grant the right of way to a *Democratic* than a *Whig* delegation. We do not think so. It is perfectly natural for men to confide more readily in *friends* than *enemies*. If you send men to Harrisburgh who cannot act in harmony with the majority, how can you hope to influence that majority? You can only influence that majority by the power of truth; you must present such arguments and facts as will convince them of the justice of the measure—then you will succeed. It is idle to suppose that you can influence that majority if you employ "means" by them regarded as "*essentially corrupt;*"—or, if you please, men in whom they have no kind of confidence—men who are at "*dagger's points*" with them upon most other subjects. The necessity of sending a delegation that *can confer fully* and *act harmoniously* with the majority of the Legislature, is so obvious, that we are surprised to find objection made to it from any quarter, much less from these professing friendship for the Rail Road measure.

The editor of the Baltimore American takes the same view of the subject—he believes that it is important to send men to Harrisburgh who can harmonize with the majority, and in his honest zeal for the Rail Road, ventured to make the suggestion, which has given so much offence to the editor of the Commercial Journal.

THE GAZETTE—THE RAIL ROAD.—The Gazette in publishing, the very valuable article of the Baltimore American, omits an important part of it; the paragraph which contains the suggestion of the editor as to the best mode of concentrating the necessary influence to secure the passage of a bill granting the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road right of way to Pittsburgh, is omitted. The article is regarded as very important by our citizens generally, because it emanates from a paper known to be the organ of the Rail Road Company. Why then has the editor thus mutilated the article in question? The reason is plain—it paid a merited compliment to two influential Democrats of this city, and intimated that they, if elected to the Legislature, could efficiently serve the people in the matter of the Rail Road. This, then is the amount of the Gazette's friendship for the Rail Road. In thus omitting an important part of an article from a whig paper, merely because influence is conceded in it to two Democrats of this city, he has shown how completely he is controlled by party feelings—he would defeat the Rail Road project to-morrow, if its death was necessary to secure the election of the whig ticket. He has been loud in his professions of devotion to the interests of the city—we now know how much value to place upon his professions.

GREAT LOAD.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says: "The steamer Wisconsin, Capt Card, came into port yesterday, with over *nine hundred* passengers, and *two hundred and twenty-five* tons of freight, nearly all destined for the upper country. "This is the largest [illegible]" (says the Captain) "that ever floated on Lake Erie since Hull's surrender."

"O. K."—For a long time the people puzzled their brains to discover the meaning of the cabalistic letters "O. K." Recent events, however, says a Philadelphia paper, furnishes a key to the mystery. What can they mean but for "Oll this Kontinent"—Oregon, Kalifornia, Kanada and Kuba.

THE MAILS.—The *Alexandria Gazette* says: "In consequence of the difficulties that have occurred between the P. O. Department and the Railroad Companies, it is stated that a new plan is about to be introduced by the Postmaster General, for carrying the mail, at least, between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Boats of great speed and lightness are to be built, which will run through the Deleware and Cheaspeake Canal, so that the mail will be carried more rapidly than at present. This will obviate the difficulty which now exists between the Company and the Department. The contracts are already made. The scheme would have been adopted the present season, had there been any boats suitable for the purpose. But the contractors were under the necessity of having them built, and this could not be done in time for the present season. This arrangement, it is thought, will be followed by a proposition for a *government railroad* on which to carry the mails."

UPPER MISSISSIPPI CROPS.—The Lexington (Mo.) Express of the 1st. inst., gives the following account of the market and crops in that region: "For the last ten days the principal article of produce received from the country has been of the new crop of wheat. Mr. Waddell informed us this morning, that he has received at his mill, within the above space of time, a little rising of *eight thousand bushels*, for which he paid 50 cents per bushel. The price to-day, has declined to 40 cents; but still, we notice many wagons passing, loaded with the article!

AN OATH REFLECTED UPON.—Mr Romaine hearing a man call on God to curse him, offered him half a crown if he would repeat the oath. The man started—"What, sir, do you think I would curse my soul for half a crown!" Mr Romaine answered, "As you did it just now for nothing, I could not suppose that you would refuse it for a reward." The poor fellow was struck with the reproof, and said, "May God bless you and reward you, sir, whoever you are.—I believe you have saved my soul. I hope I shall never swear again."

☞ It is said that a proposition has been submitted to the Postmaster General to have two steamers employed by that department, under the law of the late Congress, to carry the mail between New York or Norfolk and Lisbon.

The Oregon Question.—The London Economist, speaking of the appointment of the Hon Louis McLane as minister to London, in place of Mr Everett, says, "it will be found, when the facts are clearly stated, that the discussion of this affair at Washington has reached a point which renders it desirable to have a particular proposition submitted to the British Government, and Mr McLane takes the mission on this ground."—*N Y Jour of Com.*

In reference to the above, the Washington Union, of Saturday, says: "We suspect "it will be found, when the facts are clearly stated, that the discussion of this affair" will be confined to Washington, and that Mr. McLane does not "take the mission on this ground."

OREGON.

[We annex a letter says the Albany Argus, from Col Clyman, one of the first settlers of Wisconsin, who emigrated last year to Oregon. The Colonel appears to be an old pioneer, and has now got as far as he can go West before he finds himself East. He gives a flattering description of that country, which is destined to be very influential over the affairs of the Pacific ocean, and the vast trade which, centering in the Sandwich Islands, radiates to all quarters of the Pacific, Southern and China seas. An active, intelligent and enterprising Anglo Saxon race in occupation of the fertile valleys of the Columbia, the Sacramento and Deception rivers must infallibly become a great commercial people, and command the whole trade as well as wealth of those seas. Col Clyman's letter is as follows:]

LETTER FROM OREGON.

WILLAMET FALLS, Oregon, Oct. 27, 1844.

I arrived here on the 13th day of the present month' having been on the way 151 days from Independence' Missouri, which was at least one month longer than the last year's company of emigrants. This was owing to the unusual rains that fell during the first two months after our departure from Missouri.

My health is good and has been during the whole route. The health of the small party that accompanied me is also good. The last thousand miles no interruption from the Indians took place, nor did even a shower of rain fall to lay the dust.

None of the families have yet arrived. The foremost are expected to reach this neighborhood in about a week. The last range of mountains, called the Cascades, have never been passed with wagons. We were five days passing over this range of mountains, and found it by far the most difficult and fatiguing part of the journey, both for ourselves and our horses. The mountains extend to within a few miles of this place. The range runs nearly north and south. The Willamet is on the west side of the mountains. The Columbia breaks through from east to west; it has a number of dangerous passes, and two falls that cannot be passed by the lightest canoe. Our families, wagons and baggage were carried around the falls; the portages, however, are not lengthy.

The settlements of this Territory appear to be in a good and prosperous condition. Even the last year's emigrants, some of whom have not been more than nine or ten months on their new farms, have plenty for themselves, and some to spare to their countrymen, now on the way. Of bread, beef, fish and potatoes of a superior kind, we have plenty. The brig Columbia is now freighted with wheat and flour, and will sail in a few days for the Sandwich Islands. A profitable trade with the Islands is already commenced.—From us they receive wheat, flour, beef, pork and lumber. In return, we receive from them, British, Chinese and American manufactured articles; and molasses, sugar, coffee and rice, the growth of the Islands.

Standing in the door of my present lodgings, I can count sixty-two buildings. They form the present village of the city of Oregon. Timber and lumber lay scatterd about for more buildings, say eight or ten.—Several other villages, (one or two of them I have seen.) have some pretension to future greatness, but are quite small as yet.

The leaves of such trees as shed their foilinge, are yellow and beginning to fall. The kinds shedding the leaf are oak, a species of maple, aloe, box wood, hazel. elder, &c., all small and scrubby, compared to those in the States, except elder and alder, which here grow quite large. Notwithstanding the ease with which the necessaries of life are acquired, I never saw a more discontented community, owing principally to natural disposition. Nearly all, like myself, having been of a roving discontented character before leaving their eastern homes. The long tiresome trip from the States has taught them what they are capable of performing and enduring. They talk of removing to the Islands, California, Chili, and other parts of South America with as much composure as you in Wisconsin talk of removing to Indiana or Michigan.

The Hudson Bay Company transact nealy all the foreign and domestic trade. The Company derive great profit from the buisiness, and at the same time accommodate the inhabitants of the Territory, who are all agriculturists and mechanics, without capital sufficient for commercial persuits. On our arrival we found the country dry and parched. We have recently had a week of warm rainy weather. The grass has commenced springing up and looks much like your Wisconsin prairies in May.

Almost the first man I met on my arrival, was J. M Weir, formerly of Indiana, who served with me in the Rangers. I also hear of Lancaster Clyman, who is married and settled some 40 or 50 miles up the Willamet. I expect to see him this week. It is said that he is doing well.

You recollect the large stories we used to hear respecting the immense size and height of timber in this country. The largest timber I have seen is an evergreen of the firr kind. One tree that I measured a few days since, is six feet four inches in diameter, and 268 feet long. The tree was felled with an axe last summer. The fire is of two kinds, white and red; both good for timber and lumber, and generally splits easy, making the neatest rail fences I have ever seen; it has the appearance of being durable. This is the season for sowing wheat; all the farmers are busily employed, it having been beretofore too dry to sprout the grain. The farmer can sow wheat from August until June, with a certainty of reaping a fair compensation for his labor. The straw of that sown in May grows very short, which renders it difficult to harvest. That sown early, and in good order, grows large and long, measuring five and six feet, and in some extraordinary cases it has been known to measure seven feet in length with a proportionable length of head. The grain or berry of all that I have seen is remarkable for its round plump form.

The small Canada corn comes to perfection; oats likewise grows well; Irish potatoes are of a fine quality, and yield abundantly. The streams. I am told never freeze over, nor does the snow ever cover the ground more than three or four days at any one time during the winter. The open or prairie valleys are small; almost all the uplands are covered thickly with the loftiest firr. The earth is thickly covered with bogs, underbrush, and the male fern, called by some brake. It grows in many places up to my shoulders, and so thick that I found it impossible in some instances to break through it.

I have crowded all I could on one sheet, which I send by Mr Perkins, of the brig Columbia. bound to Oahco, on the Sandwich Islands, whence I hope it will find its way by the whalers to Boston or some other port in the States. You may not hear from me again until I reach California. JAS. CLYMAN.

FOR THE POST.

The editor of the Commercial Journal, in his paper of yesterday, has a communication, signed, "A Friend to the Rail Road," urging the people to adopt the advice of the Baltimore American, and make the rail road the pre-eminent question, and to run a ticket half whig and half democratic. As his correspondent was no doubt a whig, a subscriber, Mr. R———, could not well refuse to publish, but he appends almost a column of argument against it. Among other arguments, he has the following:

"But how is it, that we are asked just now to yield something to the Democrats? Has there ever been a contest in which some important interest was not at stake. We know of none, and yet we never, before were asked to forget our principles for the sake of a local measure. *We ought, perhaps, to be more precise, the Democrats in this city, having no other reliance to give them an ascendancy, have often, very often, asked the people to discard party that they might elect a Mayor and Councils; and indeed they have some times been successful. But why is it that never, before, we have been asked by Whigs to give up our organization.* It is because Whig principles were not, until now, discovered to stand in the way of salutary legislation. We confess we cannot understand this state of things."

I am astonished at such a remark from that editor.—Does he really forget how often the Whigs have aided in electing a Democratic Mayor and Councils? How often they called upon their party to vote for *Jonas R. M'Clintock*, the "City Improvement candidate," against M. B. Lowrie and *Wm. W. Irwin*, one a Whig, and the other an Antimason.

Surely he must have forgotten these matters, when he says that the whig party was never before asked by Whigs to support Democrats.

A FRIEND OF THE RAIL ROAD.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of West Newton and vicinity, favourable to granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to Pittsburgh; JOHN STOKELY, Esq. was called to the chair; and JAMES GARDINER was appointed Secretary,—when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have in contemplation, to carry their road to the Ohio river, and whereas if said company fail to obtain an act of Assembly of this commonwealth, granting the right of way to Pittsburgh, from the known ability of said company to prosecute the construction of said road to the Ohio river West of Pittsburgh, we deem it of the utmost importance to our vital interest for the ensuing Legislature, to grant the right of way on fair and liberal principles at an early period of our Legislative session.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the true interests of the State in connection with our Eastern and Western emporiums, demand that the right of way be granted to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to carry their road to the city of Pittsburgh, and thereby secure the great Western and Eastern transportation through at least a part of the State.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting it would be expedient to hold a convention at the Court House in the borough of Greensburg, on Monday, the 24th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A M, for further consultation in relation to the important enterprise.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint 200 delegates to attend said convention, when the following delegates were appointed:

[Here follows the names of the two hundred delegates.]

Resolved, That the other sections of this County together with the Western counties of the Commonwealth, be and hereby are requested to send delegates to the proposed convention. All favorable are invited to attend.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Greensburgh papers, and all others favorable to the improvement, will please copy.

JOS. STOKELY, Pres't.

JAS. GARDINER, Sec'y.

ORIGIN OF THE ABORIGINES OF AMERICA.—In a notice, by the National Intelligencer, of an article by Mr. Gallatin, on the "semi-civilzed nations of Mexico, Yucatan and Central America," contained in a late volume of "Transactions of the American Ethnological Society," we find the following:

Mr. Gallatin thinks that the first inhabitants of America came from Asia. "From whatever quarter," he says, "America may have been peopled, the first importent question is that of the *time* at which that event must have taken place. We find in America more than one hundred languages, which, however similar in structure, differ entirely in their vocabulary or words. This difference must have originated either before or after America was inhabited.

The first supposition impels that of America having been settled, not by a few distinct races, which is very possible, but by more than one hundred distinct tribes and nations, of differen origin, and speaking entirely different languages. This supposition, so utterly improbable in itself is moreover inconsistent with the great similarity in their physical type and the structure of their languages between almost all the several nations and tribes which inhabited America when discovered in modern times by the Europeans. If, as is highly probable, the prodigious subdivision of languages took place in American, after making every allowance for the greater changes to which unwritten languages are liable, and not for the necessary subdivision of nations in the hunter state into separate communities, yet for producing such radical diversity and great multiplication of languages, we want the longest time that we are permitted to assume.—"I cannot see any possible reason that should have prevented those who, after the dispersion of mankind, moving towards East and Northwest, from having reached the extremes of Asia and passed over to America within five hundred years after the flood.—However small may have been the number of those first emigrants, an equal number of years would have been more than sufficient to occupy in their own way every part in America."

Mr. Gallatin's subsequent inqury as to the orign of American civilation involves a consideration of the greatest interest, and ought to be attentively perused by every statesman, patriot and philanthropist. His disquisition on the Indian forts, tumult, and other earth-works found in the valley of the Mississippi affords a rich treat to the antiquary. It is a curious fact, that not a single work of this description has been found either east of the Allegheny or west of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Gallatin supposes that the people who erected these were a colony from Mexico, evidently an agricultural people, who were not numerous or even strong enough to maintain their position, and that they must have been ultimately eithe exterminated or driven away by the savage tribes which surrounded them. This opinion closely coincides with that of Mr. Catlin, as expressed in his late work on the American Indians.

FIREMEN'S BENEFIT.—The following excellent poetic production is from the pen of FERD GARSON, better known as the "*Funny Old Clown.*" Call and see him at the New Orleans Circus:

DEDICATED TO THE FIREMEN OF CINCINNATI.

BY FERD. GARSON.

'Twas the hour when each valley, hill and steep
Was wrapt in a darkness, still and deep—
All nature was hushed, not a sound arose,
To break the silence and deep repose;
And not e'en a star lent its glimmering light
To illumine the dreary gloom of night.

Hark to that sound which pealing high,
Sends its echo up into the sky,
Breathing destruction and danger dire,—
'Tis the thrilling cry of "*Fire! fire!*"

Now madly gleaming upon the night,
Behold a ghastly and lurid light,
And the flames in eddying circles glow,
Like a fiend let loose from the depths below.

Alas! for the hearts which beamed so late
With joy, but now made desolate;
While the houseless ones, from their lov'd homes driven,
Appeal with tearful eyes to heaven.

But see! for quickly advancing in view,
Behold a chosen and hardy few;
Nearer and nearer still they speed
Like good spirits in the hour of need;
And the Fire-Fiend roars with its voice so drear,
As if knowing its *Conquerer* was near.

Hark! hark! what means that horrid cry?
That shriek of heart-felt agony?
'Tis a mother, who mourns in accents wild,
The loss of a darling and only child.

With dauntless step and ready hand,
A youth appears from that noble band,
And heedless of death, or danger, the while,
He rushes within the blazing pile.

A long, loud shout now rends the air,
For quickly see him again appear,
And the happy mother once more is blest,
As she presses the infant to her breast.

Joy, joy, to that noble and gallant crew,
Who with ready hands and hearts so true,
By night or day are prepared to flee
On their noble mission of charity.

Though no storied record of fiery fight
Be blazoned forth to prove their might,
Yet to them belongs a nobler name
Than encircles the soldiers gory fame;
And well may a hero be proud to claim
The *Firemen's* lofty, undying name.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, July 21, 1845.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed 'Memphis Navy Yard," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P M. of the 20th August next, for furnishing and delivering materials and for executing work at the Navy Yard, Memphis, Tennessee, as follows:

For making the necessary excavation to reduce the bluff to the established grade of the yard, and for grading Front or Chickasaw street; for furnishing materials and building about 6 900 perches vertical wall; for the delivery of 12,300 perches stone, sandstone, limestone, or both; for the necessary piling on the eastern side of Wolf river to secure the shore; for the delivery of 272,400 pressed brick, and 541,900 salmon brick; for the delivery of 183,500 feet [board measure] assorted lumber, cypress, white and yellow pine, for roofing and inside work of buildings; for constructing the foundations for nine buildings for various purposes; for making 221,000 cubic yards of embankment; and for clearing the whole ground [about thirty-two acres] of the undergrowth and trees.

Persons making offers must state the price per cubic yard for excavation; the price per cubic yard for embankment; the price per perch of twenty-five cubic feet for vertical wall; the price per perch of twenty-five cubic feet for stone; the price per foot lineal measure, for each kind of timber; for piles when driven and finished according to the plan; the price per thousand, for each kind of brick; the price per thousand feet, board measure, for lumber for the foundations of buildings; the price per foot, lineal, for piles; the price per thousand feet, board measure, for any wood work required, and the price per perch for the foundation walls. For clearing, the proposals must state the gross sum for the whole job; the contractors to have the wood which is upon the ground, The gravel upon Front and Chickasaw street must be preserved, and spread again upon the street after it has been graded; the work to be paid for at the same rate per yard as excavation.

The Department expressly reserves the right of diminishing or increasing the quantity of materials and the amount of work in the several portions of the estimates here furnished; and should the quantities of materials and the amount of work be increased beyond the estimates, the same price as is specified for that kind or description of materials or work shall be paid to the contractor, and no more.

The materials and work must be subject to inspection and approval of persons to be appointed by and under instructions from this Bureau; and none will be received or approved which shall not pass such inspection.

Contracts and bonds, with two approved sureties in one-third the amount of contract will be required, to be entered into within twenty days after the notification of acceptance of the bid; and ten per cent. of the amount of all bills will be retained as collateral security for the faithful performance of the contract, which will be paid only on the satisfactory completion of it; and ninety per cent. of all deliveries made and work executed will be paid on all bills properly authenticated within thirty days after their presentation to the Navy Agent.

Bidders are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the United States District Attorney, Navy Agent, or some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted upon.

Plans of the works can be seen, and such other information as may be required can be obtained, by application at the Engineer's office, Memphis

To be published once a week until the 21st of August next in the Union, Intelligencer, and Constitution, D. C.; Baltimore Republican, and Sun; Pennsylvanian; Philadelphia; Morning News, Evening Post, and Journal of Commerce, New York; Harrisburgh Union, Morning Post, Pittsburgh; Enquirer, Richmond, Va.; Nashville Union; and Memphis Appeal.

Proprietors of the above papers will be pleased to send a copy of the paper containing the above advertisement to this Bureau.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, July 21st 1845.

THE time limited for receiving Proposals for work to be performed and materials to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Memphis, is extended from the 21st of August, to 3 o'clock P M of the 10th of September next.

In cases where Proposals are made embracing more than one portion of the work of the materials, or the whole, as required by the advertisement, the Department reserves the right of dividing and accepting for such portions, or for the whole, as may be deemed best for the public interest.

P. S. Papers that are directed to publish the above advertisement are requested to publish this one also. July 29, 1845-1awtSep10.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

August 11th 1845.

THE time limited for receiving proposals for work to be performed, and materials to be furnished at the navy-yard, Memphis, is *further* extended to 3 o'clock, P. M. of the tenth day of October next. Persons intending to bid, and wishing further information are referred to the engineer, A. B. Warford esq., at Memphis.

Those papers which have copied the advertisement of the 21st ultimo, as well as the "Cincinnati Enquirer" and "Louisville Democrat" will please copy this notice also.

aug 30.

A GOLD and a Silver Patent Lever Watch will be sold at M'Kenna's, this evening at 7 o'clock, with a large collection of Miscellaneous Books.

aug30.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected; in pursuance thereof, I, ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said county on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several election districts therein.

The Electors of the 1st Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of James Little, in said ward.

The Electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Leopold Sahl, at the corner of Smithfield and Third streets.

The Electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of George H. Bell, on Liberty, near Seventh street.

The Electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Washington Coffee House, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn Streets.

The Electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Alexander Stewart, in said Ward.

The Electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the office of Dr J P Tibbatts, on the corner of Washington street and the Mechanics Turnpike, in said Ward.

The Electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of John Goehring, formerly occupied by H. De Haven, on Federal street.

The Electors of the Second Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of John Oliver, formerly occupied by John Goehring, corner of the Diamond and Ohio street.

The Electors of the Third Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House, in said Ward, on the East Commons.

The Electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Mrs. ———, East Commons.

The Electors of Pitt township, to meet at the house now, or lately occupied by Conrad Freyvogle known by the name of the Social Garden, "on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike road.

The Electors of Peebles township, to meet at the house of John Beitler, in the village of East Liberty.

The Electors of Wilkins township, to meet at the house of Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The Electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of Margaret Little, formerly John Little's, in said township.

The Electors of Versailles township, to meet at the White House, formerly owned by Thomas Neel, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike road, in said township.

The Electors of Elizabeth township, including the Borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Walden, in said borough.

The Electors of Jefferson topuship, to meet at the house of Michael Snee, formerly occupied by John King in said township.

The Electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by James H. Neel, in said township.

The Electors of Upper St Clair township, to meet at the house of James Connor, in said township.

The Electors of Lower St Clair township, to meet at the house of E. McAninch, formerly occupied by A. H. Harshbarger, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge.

The Electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of Sarah McFarland, formerly Audley McFarland, in said township.

The Electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house formerly Matthew McCray's, in Noblestown, in said township.

The Electors of Findlay township, to meet at the house of McLelland A. Armor, formerly owned by John Charles, in the village of Clinton in said township.

The Electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of Peter Onstot, in said township.

The Electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Hay, in said township.

The Electors of Franklin township, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Shrum, in said township.

The Electors of the Borough of Manchester, to meet at the Public School House

The Electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Gotleib Fisher, in said township.

The Electors of Baldwin township to meet at the house of John Cowan, in said township.

The Electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Henry Krider, Esq. in said township.

The Electors of Pine township, to meet at the house of Wm. Cochran, Esq., in said township.

The Electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Nathan Conley, in said township.

The Electors of East Deer township to meet at the Public School House in the village of Tarentum, in said township.

The Electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Samuel Mackey, in said township.

The Electors of the borough of Birmingham, to meet at the house formerly occupied Dominic O'Connor deceased, in said borough.

The Electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, to meet at the Town House in said borough.

The Electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the house of James Sharp, in said borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

FOUR PERSONS FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
ONE PERSON FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
ONE PERSON FOR CLERK OF THE COURT.
ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY RECORDER.
ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY REGISTER.
ONE PERSON FOR " COMMISSIONER.
ONE PERSON FOR " AUDITOR.

And by virtue of the 19th section of the act of the second of July, 1839, it was enacted that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select and Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the 4th section of an act approved the 10th of April, 1840, it is enacted—That the 13th section of the act passed July the 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be so construed as to prevent any Militia Officer or Borough Officer, from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any General or Special Election in this Commonwealth.

And the return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FRIDAY NEXT AFTER THE SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh this 29th day of August, A. D., 1845, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-ninth.

ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sheriff.

Aug. 30-d1t&wte

PHILADELPHIA STEAM SYRUP, on tap, at A. G. REINHART'S, 140, Liberty street.

aug30.

CHOICE PRUNES, at retail by A. G REINHART, 140, Liberty street.

aug30.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Morocco Leather store to No. 70 WOOD STREET, between 4th and Diamond Alley, where he has on hand a large assortment of Morocco, fancy Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c. &c., from one of the best manufactories in Philadelphia, which he will sell at lower prices than can be bought at any other house in the city. The trade are respectfully invited to examine my stock before purchasing.

aug29-tf J. C. KEMBALL.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon Benj. Patton, jr., President of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the 5th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, in and for said District, and William Potter and William Kerr, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same courts, in and for the said County of Allegheny, dated the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Fourth Monday of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Public notice is hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and constables, of the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrancers, to do those things, which to their respective offices in their behalf appertain to be done—and also those that will prosecute the prisoners that now are or may be in the jail of said county of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 26th of August, in the year of our Lord 1845, and of the Commonwealth the 66th.

aug30. ELIJAH TROVILLO, Sh'f.

Auction Sales.

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer, corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

AT 10 o'clock, on Monday morning, the 1st Sept, will be sold, an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P M., a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are mahogany Sofas, Bureaus, Candle-stands, Tables, Chairs, high and low post Bedsteads, mantel Clocks, Matrasses, Cradles, &c.

Also, Carpeting, Floor cloth, Glassware, Queensware, Cordage, Virginia manufactured Tobacco, Writing and Wrapping paper; one pair Canary Birds and cage, Writing desks; Rosin and Fancy Soap, 6 Boxes half pint Flint Glass Tumblers, &c. &c.

aug30

Iron City Glass.

LORENZ & HAMILTON, would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have their Glass Works now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Window Glass of all sizes, and of a quality which they will warrant equal, if not superior to any manufactured in the Western country. They would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Orders addressed to, or left with G. Adams, corner of Wood and 6th streets, shall receive punctual attention.

aug 30th-d2t.

School and Classical Books.

SANDER'S Spelling Book and Readers;
M'Guffey's do. do do.;
Cobb's do. do do;
Mitchell's Geography and Atlas;
Olney's, Smith's, and Parley's Geographies;
Mitchell's Ancient Geography and Atlas;
Frost's History of the United States;
Pinnock's Histories of England, Rome and Greece;
Emerson's, Ray's, and Smith's Arithmetics;
Smith's, Kirkham's, Bullion's and Conely's Grammars;
Hart's Class Books of Prose and Poetry;
Scholars Companion;
McGuffey's Rhetorical Guide;
Davies' Series of Mathematical Works;
Comstock's Philosophy, Chemistry and Physiology;
Cooper's Virgil;
Anthon's Classical Works;
Mair's Syntax;
Clark's Cæsar;
Donnegan's, Grove's, and Leverett's Lexicons;
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary;
Brook's, Ross's Latin Grammar;
Brook's Latin Lessons;
Bullion's Latin Reader.

All the above works on hand, with a full assortment of Slates, Quills, Steel Pens, Paper, Copy Books, and every article wanted for Schools, for sale at the *lowest cash prices* by JOHN H. MELLOR,

aug29. 122, Wood street.

N. B. Rags bought for Cash, or in exchange for goods.

CLEAR THE TRACK!!!

FOR KIMBALL'S SHOE STORE.

THE cheapest and best BOOTS, SHOES, and TRUNKS, for the people, can be found at,

J. C. KIMBALL'S STORE,

NO. 70 WOOD STREET,

Between Fourth and Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

Boots and Shoes of all kinds, sizes and descriptions. The following is a portion of his assortment:

Mens and Boys coarse Shoes;
do do Kip do
do do Calf do
do do coarse Boots;
do do Kip do
do do Calf do
Ladie's and Children's Leather Boots and Shoes;
do do Morocco do do
do do fine Kip Slippers do
double and sigle sole, Pittsburgh make;
do do Gaiter Boots of all kinds;
do do Kid, Jeffersons and Buskins.

Trunks.

Trunks of all sizes cheaper than can be purchased at any other place in the city. Come and examine my stock; "THE RAZOR STROP MAN" must and shall be beat!!!

All of the above goods have been selected and manufactured expressly for the Pittsburgh Market, and are and shall be sold wholesale and retail, cheaper than any other place in Pittsburgh!! Come and see!!!

aug29-tf J. C. KIMBALL.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of John King of the 3d Ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, respectfully sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the city aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

JOHN KING.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Pittsburgh, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said Tavern is necessary.

Isaac Walker,	Matthew Patrick.
James Hamill,	A Wilson,
John Hughes,	A Scott,
George Nelans,	Joseph Dubail,
John Marshall,	Thomas O'Bryan,
Thomas Markle,	Robert Peel.

aug. 29-3td. (Ariel copy.)

FIFTH STREET FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

H. H. RYAN,

HAVING completed his machinery for the MANUFACTURE OF CABINET FURNITURE, is now prepared to offer to the public all articles in his line, at wholesale or retail, very low for CASH; he warrants every article made at his establishment to give satisfaction, as none but the best workmen are employed, and every care taken in the selection of material.

Turning and Sawing done in the best manner.

Also, an assortment of turned material kept on hand, such as *Wagon Hubs, House Columns,*

Newel's and Balusters,	Bench Screws,
Bed posts,	Shovel and Fork
Table Legs, &c.	Handles.

The subscriber has in addition to his large Establishment, nine Brick houses, with shafts running through them, which he will *Rent for Shops*, with Steam Power sufficient to propel such machinery as may be put into them, at much lower rates than steam power can be produced from small engines.

Possession given at any time. aug28