The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH E. M'CABE, Fayette.

AUDITOR.

JOHN H. M'ELHENY, Jefferson.

THE RAIL ROAD—THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION OF 1844.—The Democratic Representatives in the Legislature of 1844 have been much misrepresented by the whig Press of this city, and especially the American. It has been asserted that they grossly neglected their legislative duties, so far as the rail road was concerned. The charge is most grossly unjust, and fortunately we have before usa conclusive refutation of the charge. In the Gazette of April 9th, 1844, we find a letter from the regular correspondent of that paper, dated "Harrisburg, April 4th," from which we clip the following;

"In the *House*, Mr. Tustin (from the Committee on Inland Navigation, &c.,) reported adversely to the petition of the Board of Trade, of the city of Pittsburgh, praying for the repeal of a certain law relating to the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad Company, accompanied with a resolution that the committee be discharged. Mr. Brackenridge *opposed the resolution with great force, and finally got it postponed till Monday next, that he might have an opportunity of examining the reasons on which the report was founded.*"

According to the showing of the correspondent of the Gazette, so far from being inattentive to the interests of his constituents, it appears that Mr. BRACKENRIDGE was very vigilant and efficient;—he it seems opposed the resolution of the committee on Inland Navigation, &c. "*with great force* and finally got it postponed." Mr. STURGEON was a member of the committee, and as such exerted himself to the utmost in favor of the road. Messrs. GIBSON and ANDREGG during the session were no less attentive to the subject of the rail road. The well concocted fable of the American is completely demolished by the Gazette's correspondent. What next?

We are assured by our representatives that they did not, during the entire session, receive a single memorial, letter or petition from their constituents on the rail road question, save the one from the Board of Trade. Mr. Brackenridge, we find, presented the memorial of the Board addressed to the House, and it was referred to the appropriate committee. The Whig members of 1844, we are informed, were very anxious to secure the passage of a bill for the sale of the State improvements, and when the subject of the rail road was mentioned, refused to give it consideration, for the reason that it would injuriously effect the sale of the works, and that it was then imprudent to agitate the rail road question. The whigs were nearly unanimous in favor of the sale of the State improvements, opposed to action upon the rail road question, for the reason above stated; a portion of the Democrats favored a sale of the State improvements, and believed with the whigs that it was impolitic to move in the rail road matter. Our delegation had this fearful odds to meet, and it is therefore not at all surprising that they failed in securing the passage of a rail road bill. Our correspondent B. has "done up" the subject so well that it is unnecessary for us to give it further attention.

☞ The whig papers of this city keep a constant cry about prospective sinecures are firing away at the Secretary of the Treasury for having dared to do what has been done by most of his predecessors. We understand, too, that they have succeeded pretty well in inducing their adherents to believe that the questions of the Secretary are rather impertinent.

We are the decided friends of a fair Tariff policy, and we trust Congress will not, at the coming session, interfere with the subject, but we must say, that we doubt the policy of treating the interrogatories of the Secretary with contempt. The manufacturers have an undoubted right to ask the government for fair protection against foreign competition, and they are entitled to such protection, but the right of the government to ask them for such information in reference to their business, as will enable Congress to act understandingly, is also undoubted. No editor friendly to the protection of American industry will give such advice to those called upon for information. The interests of the manufacturers as well as the government requires that full and correct information should be had upon the subject. Suppose our manufacturers refuse to give information, and that fact is reported to Congress, will it not be said at once by the enemies of the Tariff, that the information was withheld for the reason, that if given it would go to prove that a reduction of the Tariff was necessary. Is it the part of wisdom to put such a weapon in the hands of those opposed to a Tariff! We doubt not that full and accurate information will settle the question satisfactorily to all, and give permanency to the revenue policy of the country.

The Governor of Kentucky has been notified by the Secretary of War to hold himself in readiness to furnish a quota of troops for service if they should be needed, to march to the Texas frontier. The Governor has replied, in effect, that Kentucky is always ready to furnish her quota of men for the defence of the country, whenever their services may be demanded by the proper authorities.

☞ The editor of the Gazette denies that he has full advocated the doctrines of the Native American Party. Let us see what he said on the 15th November, 1844,. He says:

"The *only difference of opinion seems to be*, whether it is best to throw up our present name and organization, and form a new one, or cling to those which have done us such good service."

And again he says:—"*As to the principles there is no disagreement.*"

So, he *only* avowed himself favorable to the "*opinions*" and "*principles*" of Nativism, nothing more. Well, what more could he do? The poor Anti-Masons!—the editor does not even condescend to apologize for having unceremoniously kicked them overboard, by an unqualified approval of the Philadelphia Resolutions.

APPOINTMENT BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—Thomas L Wilson to be Collector at Portsmouth, Dauphin county in the room of Berman Board, deceased.

THE RAILROAD—THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.—It will be seen by the following extracts from the Erie Gazette, (whig.) and the Mercer Press, (dem.,) that the people of the northern counties will cordially support the Railroad measure; but not because they have been well used by the whig members sent from Allegheny county to the Legislature. The Erie Gazette says:

"*Not guided by the same narrow policy and selfish views that has hitherto influenced the representatives of the 'iron city' in their conduct towards northwestern Pennsylvania*, we cordially wish them success in their enterprize, and again assure them the co-operation of our county in the Legislative halls of the State."

The Mercer Press of September 12, says:—"The good people of Pittsburgh appear to be not a little excited about the termination of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and disposed to make great exertions to secure to their city the advantage arising from its termination. Now that the interests of the "Iron city" are involved, they are casting about them to secure sufficient legislative strength to grant the right of way to the Railroad company. *For our part, we think that the representatives of this county should be governed by what is right on the question. One thing is certain, however, the citizens of Mercer county owe the whig party of Allegheny nothing.* It will be recollected that as soon as they secured the completion of the Cross Cut canal, they deserted the support of the Erie Extension. So utterly careless and heartless did they show themselves to the citizens of Mercer, Crawford and Erie counties on that occasion, that we should not be astonished if the citizens of these counties now felt lukewarm in their great project."

The election of Democrats to the Legislature will make all things right. The Democrats of Allegheny have never deceived their northern friends; they have at all times acted with them in good faith, and we trust that they will forget that they have hitherto been deserted and deceived by whig representatives from this county.

PROFIT ON GAS.—It has been found, from late experiments in England, that one ton of coal, which cost 16s., produces 30 bushels coke, 20 gallons tar, and 2,000 feet of gas. This being correct, it is said that the coke and tar produced from a ton of coal, amounts to the exact value of the coal, and that the 2000 cubic feet of gas, which the coal also produces, and is sold to consumers at the common price yields to the gas companies no less than £37 6d. Now, let an application of this fact be made to an American gas maker or to companies in this country, and let any say what must be their profits?

RAILROAD MOVEMENTS—*Erie Railroad*;—The subscriptions to this stock, says the New York News, have been enhanced about $100,000 making now near $1,600,000 including such names as Benjamin Lesler, $200,000; Jacob Little, $100,000, Stephen Whitney, $50,000; &c, &c. The railroad fever has long raged in England and New England. New York is now beginning to feel the influence. With the Erie Railroad as a turning point, the market begins to move as on the outer circle of a vortex, each succeeding day witnesses a greater impetus; and soon the whole movement will absorb the energies and capital of the "great emporium." This Erie stock will command a premium by the time that it is all taken and fierce struggles will be waged for the last few shares.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Springfield on Wednesday last, and was fully attended. On the first ballot for a candidate for Governor of the State, Isaac Davis, of Worcester had 189 votes; Charles G. Greene, of Boston, 180, and Frederick Robinson, of Charlestown 100 Mr Greene then withdrew his name and the Convention adjourned to dinner. On the second ballot Davis had 211 votes; Bishop 140 and Robinson 38. The Hon Isaac Davis was then declared the candidate for the office of Governor, and Hi W. Bishop, candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

CURIOUS RELICT.—A friend has shown us a three dollar bill of the old Continental money. The following is a copy as near as we can make it out:

This Bill shall pass current in all Payments in this State for *Three Spanish Milled Dollars*, on the value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to the Resolutions of the Convention of New York, on the Thirteenth of August, 1775.

On the right is a picture of the English crown, supported by two men in military garb; and underneath is this emphatic sentence—"*'Tis death to counterfeit.*"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

☞ Henry G. Green, executed at Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, for the atrocious poisoning of his wife, it was announced to those present by the Rev. Mr. Van Kleek, had made a full confession of his guilt, acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and died deeply penitent for his crime toward God and man.

☞ Col. T. H. BENTON, we regret to see it stated in a letter from Washington to the New York Herald, is lying seriously ill. Ever since the disaster on the Princeton, he has been at times subject to symptoms of the paralyzing concussion which he then received.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Sampson S. Nye,	Dep Sur for	Beaver	co
Francis Homet,	" "	Bradford	"
Hadin Smith	" "	Cambria	"
Augustus F Armstrong,	" "	Franklin	"
Robert M'Gee,	" "	Indiana	"
Daniel P Mayer	" "	Schuylkill	"
Thadeus C Noble,	" "	Washington	"
Andrew H Ludlow,	" "	Warren	"

VERMONT ELECTION.

By last night's mails, we received a few additional returns from Vermont, which with those already reported, make an aggregate of 112 towns. In these the vote for Governor is as follows:—Kellogg, 10,788; Slade, 11,671; Shafter, 3,758 In 1844—Polk, 10,719; Clay, 13 793; Birney, 2 318. Whig net loss in 112 towns, *three thousand and thirty seven!* It will be noticed that the agregate vote in these towns, is almost as great as at the presidential election, although in four of them we have only been able to give majorities, leaving the whigs with no excuse for their loss but the growing unpopularity of their principles. In 172 towns 58 democrats, 85 whigs, and 10 abolitionists are elected to the house of representatives. Whig net loss FORTY ONE! A democratic senator is elected in Essex county. The whigs, by very small majorities, have elected senators in Caledonia and Grand Isle counties, last year represented by democrats. The next senate will probably contain 7 democrats and 23 whigs. In the house, the whig majority may be from 20 to 25.—*Boston Post Sept 11.*

In Favor of Marriage.—Powers, the sculptor, writing to a friend on what some people call the folly of marrying without the means to support a family, expresses frankly his own fears when he found himself in this very position; but he adds with characteristic candor, "*to tell you the truth, however, the family and the poverty have done more to support me, than I have to support them.* They have compelled me to make exertions that I hardly thought myself capable of, and often, when on the eve of despairing, they have forced me, like a coward in a corner, to fight like a hero, not for myself, but for my wife and little ones. I have now as much work to do as I can execute, unless I can find some more assistance in the *marble*; and I have a prospect of further commission."

The *truth*, as expressed above by the gifted sculptor is like a similar remark we heard made not long since by a gentleman of Boston, who tried matrimony in the same way, and found afterwards that the loose change in his pocket which he had before squandered in "foolish notions"—*young men's whims*—as he called them. was enough to support a prudent wife, who by a well-regulated economy, had proved a fortune in herself, and had saved a snug sum in money for her once careless husband. "A wife to direct a man towards a proper ambition and to a genteel economy," he said, "was like a timely succor at sea, to save him from destruction on a perilous voyage,"—*Boston Times*

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Democratic Committee of Correspondence.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny County, held at the Court House, on Saturday, the 12th inst.,

On motion of S. Jones, JOHN C. DAVITT, was appointed Chairman.

On motion of Col. J. A. Gibson, S. JONES, was appointed Secretary.

Col. Gibson moved an Address to the people of Allegheny County, on the subject of the approaching election, which was agreed to.

An address was then submitted by him, and being afterwards read, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed in the several English and German Democratic papers in the county.

ADDRESS

Of the Committee of Correspondence, to the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

In pursuance of a custom of long standing in our county, we take the liberty of addressing you a few words on the subject of the approaching general election, and of the interests involved in it. There is reason to apprehend that too many of our fellow democrats look upon the next election as an unimportant event, and are in a great measure indifferent as to its result. The prominent matter to be contended for at the next session of the Legislature is a license on reasonable term, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to bring their road to Pittsburgh, and all the candidates of all parties are said to be in favor of this, and therefore, it is thought, it makes but little difference what party shall succeed, others may say, we have no president to vote for, no governor, no congressman, no senator, and not even the principal county officers.

But, fellow citizens, we hope that such considerations as these will not prevail with any democrat so far as to keep him from doing his duty to his country, by exerting his influence and casting his vote in favor of democratic men and democratic measures. If we are sound in our democracy, it is for principles we contend, and though the offices to be filled may be of small importance compared with some others, if measured by the honor or emoluments attached to them, yet still in this, as in the most excited elections, our democratic principles are involved and we are pledged to sustain them. Suppose it true that our opponents are, equally with us, in favor of the Rail Road, still the general policy of the democratic party is to be supported. It should be matter of rejoicing that we are all of one mind on the subject of the Rail Road. It leaves us unembarrassed by divisions among ourselves, untrammelled by accidental subjects, and free to direct our individual efforts to the great and permanent principles that are involved in our elections. We have fewer friends whom we are interested to support, but still we have our principles to maintain. This is no time for democrats to give up the contest or slacken their efforts. For many years we have contended against a powerful majority in our county, but we think that we can see signs of other things. We think we can see indications that what was once called democratic Allegheny, will soon again be democratic Allegheny.

Hundreds of the old democracy of our county are beginning to discover that in the confusion and bollaste of parties which have taken place in the last twenty years, they have been thrown into the ranks of the enemy. They feel that they are associated with men to whose principles they are entirely opposed, and to whose political opinions they can have no affinity. How many hundreds were led away from the democratic party to support the friends of Antimasonry, and now find that party gone, and themselves now fighting against their old associates the democrats, and for their old enemies the whigs.

How can they help seeing and feeling that the party now called Whigs, lately 'National Republicans,' various as is their names, are the same old Federal party, which has always been found arrayed against democratic principles. They have abandoned, it is true, many of their most odious doctrines, but still they stand in clear and decided opposition to democratic principles. How can any one avoid seeing that the same Federal party which justified England in her atrocious violations of our commerce, to her assumed claim of the right of search of our vessels at sea, and in her further violation of the treaty of 1763 and censured and opposed all the means adopted by a democratic Congress, to redress and prevent the wrong, is now found justifying England's claims on our northern boundary and on the Pacific ocean, justifying England in her interference with American affairs, and justifying Mexico in her threats of war.

How can they help seeing that the party now called Whig is the same old Federal party that used to boast that it has all the intelligence, wealth and decency on its side. How can they overlook the fact that, though there is a large number of real democratic men in their ranks, being the salt that preserves them from utter dissolution, yet it is there we are to look for every man who has the courage to acknowledge aristocratic tendencies. There we find those who disbelieve in man's capacity for self government. In our ranks are to be found those who once were federalists, but who have seen the impropriety of federal principles, and have adopted the democratic. In the Whig ranks only are to be found those who will claim to be federalists and who adhere to federal opinions. There we find those who are in favor of confining the right of voting to landholders. There we find those who would disown and disgrace their ancestry by acting a mark of distinction on those of foreign birth. There we find the advocates of monopolies and exclusive privileges, and those who dare to say of the laws, "let them provide for the rich and the rich will provide for the poor." There we find those who say that be that has no property has no interest in the government and should have no voice in it. There we find the honors and admirers of the great whig party of England, which is composed of, and support "the moneyed aristocracy, more proud and imperious to the poorer classes than the titled nobility," and which oppose as earnestly as the tories, the advance of liberal and democratic principles, and advocate and support exclusive privileges, the rule of the few, and the continuance of the present tyranny in Ireland.

We do not say that these principles and feelings are common to the whole whig party; but we say that they prevail extensively, and in the whig ranks only are they to be found. We rejoice to believe that these things are beginning to be discovered, and that many of the honest citizens of this county are beginning to feel that they have been acting with the wrong kind of associates, and supporting a party, the full success of which would endanger some of the dearest principles of liberty, and produce an abandonment of some of its most important bulwarks.

The course of the whigs and federalists of Allegheny county can certainly have but few attractions for men of honest and fair principles. With them, at each defeat, the cry is, "what next?" When they could not succeed as Federalists, they joined themselves to a small band of disaffected democrats and called themselves National Republicans. Failing of success under this name, they joined the Antimasons and effected their destruction, and succeeded in obtaining something like a permanent majority for themselves. A few defeats in the State and Union makes them weary of their new name and they assume that of whig. When this too becomes degraded by defeat, we remember how in order to strengthen their ranks, we find them advocating the principles of the abolition party, predicting its success and threatening to join it; but their more wise or cunning leaders in other States called them back. When, notwithstanding all their proud and ignorant boasting, they were defeated last year and compelled to yield to the scorned and abused and slandered but still honest democracy of the State and Union, we find them loudly approving the principles of Native Americanism and proposing to join them, to abandon the name of whig and assume that of American Republicans. It cannot be forgotten how their inclinations were shown by the whig organ here, and, for a while, by all the leaders of the party. What principles can they be said to have when we thus find them, in this county, now Federalists, now National Republicans, now joining the Antimasons, now opposing them, now supporting the one principle Antimasonry, and then abandoning it when it proves unsuccessful, then proposing to adapt themselves to another one principle party, the Abolitionists, and shortly after to another the Native Americans.

What better evidence can we have of the utter absence of all principle in the whig party except opposition to democracy, than may be derived from the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate. We have nothing to say of Simon Cameron, but we refer to what the whigs of our county said of him before last winter. They did not hesitate to speak of him as a Bank President, using his money power continually to bribe Legislators, Congressmen and Governors—he was charged as a most bare-faced, trading, huckstering, gambling politician—a leader in every violence and intrigue—a man whose word and whose principles could not be relied upon for anything; and yet within a few short months after these charges were uttered, nay, while they were still fresh upon their lips, we find the whole whig party, as such, joining a few misled democrats and electing this same man to one of the highest offices in the world, when they had it in their power to postpone the election until they should have another chance of obtaining a whig majority. We find the whole whig representation from our county voting for him. We find this act approved by their leaders here. We find the three members who still justify their vote on that occasion received and cherished as worthy to be leaders of still received and advocates of whig principles. What are whig libels worth when they cannot keep even the whig party from voting for the man whom they have libelled!

Fellow-citizens, we ask your earnest attention to these considerations. Are these the men that are to be entrusted with the interests and liberties of the people? To the real democracy who are to be found in great numbers among the ranks of whiggery, we would say, "come out from among them and be ye separate." Your principles are at war with the position in which you stand, and would be sacrificed by your success. You are not trusted by the leaders of whiggery. No democratic principle can be advanced by whig success. Let none of us forget that we are contending for the equal rights of man, and that perhaps, upon our single vote depends the redemption of what used to be old democratic Allegheny, from the bondage of whiggery.

We have but little to say in relation to our ticket. We would be invidious to particularize. But we hesitate not to say, that we believe our ticket to be in all respects better than that of our opponents. It can do more for the great object, the Railroad. It will better sustain the equal rights of all. It has more talent, more true democratic principle; and if elected will better sustain the interests of the country. All those nominated, we believe to be abundantly competent for the respective offices for which they are candidates.

JNO. C. DAVITT,
JESSE SILL,
J. D. MILLER,
B. A. CAMPBELL,
J. A. GIBSON,
JNO. ANDEREGG,
ALEX. M'CLURE,
JNO. JOHNSTON,
S. JONES.
Committee.

FOR THE POST.

JOCKEYING

When unscrupulous Jockeys cannot win the race by fair horsemanship, they resort to the low tricks of their trade. This is now the attitude of the three whig editors of Pittsburgh, in reference to the Railroad question. Not able to find fault with our present democratic ticket, or to allege any thing good for their own party, they are like three disconcerted jockeyriders, elbowing, shuffling and kicking to no purpose at the democratic delegation of 1844. Because that delegation were unable to resist a decided majority (whigs as well as democrats,) who were against acting upon the question *at that time*, it is alleged that they were opposed to the Railroad, and are also accused of "imbecility." Now it is an old saying, that what is "sauce for the goose, is same for the gander;" and if such arguments are good for any thing, they are just as good against Mess. Darsie and Mr. Sullivan. Let us see what they did do, and what they did not do, at the same session.

March 11th. Mr. Darsie read in his place a bill entitled a Supplement to an Act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to construct a Railroad; &c. *Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.*

March 12th Mr. Darsie presented the memorial of the Board of Trade on same subject. *Referred to same committee.*

March 13th. Mr. Farrelly from the Committee of Internal Improvements, reported Mr. Darsie's bill No. 295 *with an amendment.*

This is *the whole amount* of the mighty exertions of the two whig Senators of Allegheny and Butler counties, in that session on the Railroad subject. In other words, two months and ten days of the session passed IN DOING NOTHING IN THE MATTER by either of them. Were they sleeping, or were they tainted with democratic *imbecility?* Mr. Darsie did rouse himself up a little on the 11th, (no doubt his memory jogged by the Board of trade,) and sent a "Supplement" to the Committee on Internal Improvements, which reported it back *with an amendment* into the Senate on the 13th. What became of it afterwards? The Journal tells you. The Supplement with the amendment was never afterwards called up that session. No further action was had; no attempt made to pass it, or send it down to the House. Was the child so disfigured by the amendment as to disgust Mr. Darsie with his offspring? Or was it indifference to the cause? Or was he and Mr. Sullivan seized with the "imbecility" of Mr. Brackenridge and colleagues in the House? No; I know better of Mr. Darsie and Mr. Brackenridge too. Not two members of that Legislature were more zealous and active for the interests of Allegheny county, than they were in their respective spheres. But they could not command success in every thing, and there were many circumstances existing in that session, which satisfied them that it was impracticable then to legislate with success on this subject in either House. By the same reasoning by which the three whig editors allege against the democratic members of 1843-'44, Mesars. Darsie and Sullivan could be convicted of negligence or hostility to the Railroad. And so also, as to Messrs. Craig, Hultz, and Sheridan of the preceding session. These gentlemen were seized all that winter, it appears by the Journal, with a *perfect oblivion of the subject.* So you might convict all Pittsburgh, and the Board of Trade too, with apathy and imbecility in the winter of 1843-'44. For it is a fact, that the Board of Trade delayed two months and ten days, before they sent down their memorial; and all Pittsburgh, including every man of the Whig Party, neglected to transmit *one single other line or letter to any of the democratic delegation at Harrisburgh that winter, urging the subject.* Where were ye then whigs; ye par-excellence patriots? Call ye this "backing your friends?" The truth is, these jockey editors in their vexation at the prospect of defeat ahead, have grown mad: naturally enough; for "Quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat." You see one handling a hot iron which is burning his own greasy fingers; another with a two-edged sword cutting into the flesh of his own people; and the third, (Gazette,) copying into his columns from both of them, matter which he has too much sense to originate, but too little hoarsy to discard.

B.

From the Genius of Liberty.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

According to public notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Connelsville and Dunbar townships convened at the school house in the borough of Connelsville, on the 8th inst. and was organized by calling PROV. M'CORMICK to the Chair and appointing Dr Loveless Lindsay, Hiram Herbert, Robert Torrence and Geo. J Ashman Vice Presidents, and P. A Johns and Daniel Forry Secretaries.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company requires that said road should be constructed to some point on the Ohio river. And where as the opinion that said road will not be constructed beyond Cumberland is no longer entertained by the sensible and thinking part of the community; but that, on the contrary, it will progress in accordance with the said charter, building up at its terminus, wherever that may be, a great commercial city; which will, in a short period of time, rival, if not destroy the Iron city, (if deprived of this road,) with whose interests Western Pennsylvania is intimately connected. And whereas the termination of the rail road at any point on the Ohio river below the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers would divert from the Pennsylvania Canal the whole trade of the valley of the Mississippi and of the North Western lakes, for the transportation of which said canal was mainly constructed; And whereas, we believe it is of vital importance and essentially necessary to the agricultural manufacturing, and commercial interests of the State of Pennsylvania that the terminus of said rail road should be at the city of Pittsburgh. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will zealously and energetically make use of all honorable means to secure the termination of the main line of said road at the city of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That, in furtherance of this object, this meeting do now appoint a delegation to consist of one hundred persons—50 from Connellsville and 50 from Dunbar townships—whose duty it shall be to attend the Rail Road Convention, to be held at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, on the 24th instant, and to present the views of this meeting to said Convention.

Resolved, That the different Townships favorable to this object be requested by the officers of this meeting, either by letter or special messages, to send delegations to said convention.

Resolved, That, as a greater furtherance of this to us all important matter, we will hold a Railroad Convention at Jefferson, Green county, on the first Tuesday of October next, to which Convention the townships of Fayette county. are requested to send delegates; that the invitation be extented to the surrounding counties, and that our delegates to the Convention at Greensburg, be instructed to give notice at the Convention of the time and place of the Greene county Convention, urging upon the members of said Convention, the propriety and necessity of a large delegation from that section of country.

From the Baltimore American, Sept. 13.

TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The N. Orleans Price Current of the 1st instant gives a retrospect of the most important business operations of that market during the business year which terminated on the 31st of August. We extract from it the following items of general interest:

Cotton—The entire crop of the year, as nearly as can be ascertained, was about 2,400,000 bales, of which there were received at New Orleans 997,228 bales. The total exports from New Orleans during the same period was 934,616 bales, of which 585,888 bales were shipped to Great Britain, 125,020 to France 125,483 to other Foreign ports, including one cargo to China, and 148 215 to United States ports, including 6,000 bales to Western States.

Sugar.—The entire crop of the year was, in round numbers, 200,000 hogsheads, or 215,000,000 pounds; and exceeding the crop of 1842 (previously the largest) by 60,000 hhds. The crop, as above stated, with a stock on hand 1st September last estimated at 2,000 hhds., made a supply of 202,000 hogsheads, the distribution of which was as follows: Exports, including those from Attakapas, equal to 107,000 hhds; Western States 70,000; domestic consumption of the city, and of places in Louisiana and neighboring states, furnished in small parcels, of which there is no record, 12,500; taken for refining in the city and state 10,000; stock on hand in the state 2,500; total, 202,000 hhds.

Molasses.—The crop of the year was 9,000,000 gallons. The quantity exported to the Atlantic ports may be stated at about 5,000,000 gallons, leaving 4,000,000 gallons for the consumption of the west and south. The previous year the Atlantic states took 2,000,000, and the west and south, 3,000,000 the total crop having been estimated at 5,000,000 gallons.

Tobacco.—The total receipts of the year were 71,493 hhds against 82,435 hhds. the previous year; showing a falling off of 10,942 hhds. The amount received includes about 10,942 hhds. of the crop of 1843, and as the quantity now in the interior is estimated to be considerably less than that amount, it results that the actual deficiency of the crop of 1844 is somewhat greater than would appear from a mere comparison of the receipts.

Provisions.—Under this head it is stated that the receipts of the year, as compared with those of the preceding show a falling off of pork equal to 29,000 bbls including bulks; of Bacon equal to 19 000 casks; of Lard equal to 127 000 kegs, and of Beef equal to 15,000 bbls.

Lead.—The receipts of the year are 732,125 pigs, being an excess of 92 856 pigs over the year previous.

Coffee.—The direct imports from Rio for the year were 167,669 bags, and from Cuba, St. Domidgo etc., 4 094—total 191,763 bags. The previous year the quantity imported from Rio was 161,082 bags, and from Cuba, St. Domingo, etc., 52,857—total 213,939 bags, or 42,167 bags more than during the season just closed. Of the receipts coastwise there is no record, but those having the best opportunity of knowing, estimate the quantity of all descriptions (the greater part being Rio) at 90,000 bags, which with the direct imports, and 17,000 bags for the estimated stock on hand at the beginning of the year, make a supply of about 279,000 bags. Of this amount there were exported to France 1,100, Texas 3,900, present stock 12,000—leaving 262,000 bags for the consumption of the West and South.

Roberry by an Express Messenger.—Francis Davenport, a messenger attached to "Gay's express," received in New York, on Friday Sept 5th says the Traveller, a package of New England Bank Notes, addressed to I C Brewer, Cashier of the Suffolk Bank of Boston, containing $2500, and another addressed to Waldo Flint, Cashier of the Eagle Bank, Boston, containing $1,658, 59, and a draft drawn by Chas. Wardell & Co, on Hill Chambertin and Co. Boston, sight, for $351 41, payable to order of Waldo Flint, Cashier, which have not been delivered. Davenport should have arrived in the city on Saturday morning last, but has not been heard from. A reward of $400 is offered for the recovery of the money.

[*Boston Times, Sept 11.*

☞ One of the hotel keepers in Texas requests United States editors to give an insertion to his advertisement and then "step over and dine with him." He must improve the facilities for travel before his polite invitation can be accepted.

THEATRE.

MANAGERS. SHIRES AND PORTER.
PROMPTER, GEORGE T. ROWE.
LEADER OF THE ORCHESTRA, J. H. HESSING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Tier of Boxes, or Dress Circle	50 cts.
2d " "	37½ "
3d " "	25 "
Pit "	25 "
Gallery for Colored Persons	20 "

1st appearance of Miss Bertha Lewis.
Positively the last appearance of Mr J A J Neafie.
3d night of Mrs H Lewis.

Tuesday Evening, September 16, 1845.
Will be performed, for this night only, Milman's Tragedy of the
ITALIAN WIFE.
After which Miss Bertha Lewis will have the honor of making her first appearance in the Spanish Dance of "*El Jaleo, De Xerzes.*"
Concludes with the Musical Farce of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
The Managers will not be responsible for debts contracted, or articles borrowed without their written order.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at ½ past 7 precisely. sept 16

FLINT GLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
P. MULVANY, JAMES E. LEDLIE.
MULVANY & LEDLIE.
MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
Cut, Mould and Plain
FLINT GLASSWARE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES, AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Market and Water Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
☞ Our Works continue in full operation, and we are constantly adding to our stock, which enables us to fill orders with promptness.
Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine prices and terms.
sep16-1y

Lumber.
1663 FEET dry Poplar Scantling, 4 by 4 and 3 by 4;
1600 do Clear seasoned stuff;
600 do Dry common do;
34,250 do Good shingles;
Received by Canal Boat "Paragon" and for sale by H. LAMBERT,
sep16 100 Liberty street.

Flour.
20 BARRELS Superfine Family Flour; received by Keel Boat "Mingo Chief," and for sale by A. LAMBERT,
sep16 100 Liberty street.

Auction Sales.
By John D Davis, Auctioneer, Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets.
AT 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, 18th inst. will be sold an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, embracing nearly all the variety usually kept in a Retail Dry Goods store!
At two o'clock P M—a quantity of Calf skins, Sole Leather, 1 set of harness, 1 case of fur hats, 31 bbs N O Molasses, 7 boxes Virginia Tobacco, 8 bxs. Rosin Soap, 6 bxs Glassware, a quantity of Queensware, Looking Glasses, Carpeting and a great variety of new and second hand household furniture.
At 7 o'clock P M—Gold and silver Watches, Jewelry, Fine Cutlery, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, Clothing, and Fancy Articles. sep 16.

New Books!
COOK received last night a lot of new works.
The man of Fortune, a novel by Mrs. Gore.
Essays of Elia, by Chas. Lamb.
Songs of the Campaign—eight songs—comic, serious and amusing, by Harry Torrequer.
The Farmer's Library for September.
Romance and Reality, a novel by T. S. Arthur.
Geis's Forms
Cosmos, by Hamboldt—a new supply.
Penny Magazine. No 10
Music of the Ethiopian Serenaders.
sep16

Immense Success.
PRICE REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.
The Sable Harmonists, by desire of many ladies and gentlemen, will give two more
GRAND CONCERTS
Of Ethiopian Melodies, Duetts, Refrains, Glees, Choruses, &c. &c., accompanied on the Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Congo Tambo & Bone Castinets,
On Monday and Tuesday Evenings, September 15th and 16th,
AT PHILO HALL, OVER THE POST OFFICE.
☞ Change of Programme each evening.
☞ Tickets to all parts of the room 25 cts.
Doors open at 7—performance to commence at 8 precisely Tickets for sale at the Exchange Hotel, and at the Door, on the evening of the performance.
sep16

War is come again.
THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the very liberal support heretofore awarded him, and again appeals to a *generous* and *patriotic* people to sustain him in his DISINTERESTED efforts to a FYE them. He therefore, reminds them, that he has just returned from the East, and is in the daily receipt, direct from the manufacturers, of a splendid assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, all selected with great care and circumspection, which he pledges himself to sell lower for cash, wholesale or retail, than can be purchased at any other establishment in the city. This is a *serious* fact, as all those heretofore purchasing from him can testify. He would also inform the YOUNG LADIES, that he has a beautiful article of the genuine ENGLISH KID white and black slipper, the tastiest article ever offered to the public. All goods purchased at this establishment warranted.
N. B. Measures taken for all kinds of work, and made at the shortest notice. Remember the place.
A. M'CAMMON,
112 Market street, facing St. Clair st.
sep 15-d2w.

LOCKE'S ESSAYS on the Human Understanding University and Library edition.
For sale by CHAS. H. KAY,
No. 76, Market st. above White & Bro's Store between 4th st and the Diamond.
sep 15

UPHAM'S MENTAL PHILOSOPHY, embracing the two departments of the Intellect and the Sensibilities, by Thos. C. Upham.
For sale by C. H. KAY,
sep 15 No. 76, Market st.

UPHAM ON THE WILL, a Philosophical Treatise on the Will, forming the third vol. of a system of Mental Philosophy, by Thos. C. Upham.
For sale by C. H. KAY,
sep 15 No. 76, Market st.

MESMERISM AND PHRENOLOGY. Etherology, or the Philosophy of Mesmerism and Phrenology, with a review of Neurology and Phrenomagnetism, by J. Stanley Grimes.
For sale by CHAS. H. KAY,
sep15 No 76 Market st.

RENWICK'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. First principles of Natural Philosophy, being an introduction to that science, by James Renwick.
For sale by C. H. KAY,
sep15 No 76 Market st.

PARK'S PANTOLOGY. Being a systematic survey of Human Knowledge, by Roswell Park.
For sale by C. H. KAY,
sep15 No 76 Market st.

New Salmon.
NOW open, new No 1 Halifax Salmon, at retail, by A. G. REINHART,
sep15 140 Liberty st.

Smoked Salmon.
200 LBS Smoked Salmon, just received and for sale by A. G. REINHART,
sep15 140 Liberty st.

Mackerel and Herring.
A FEW Bbls each, just received and for sale by A. G. REINHART,
sep15 140 Liberty st.

Scaled Herring.
A FEW Boxes prime scaled Herring, just received and for sale by REINHART,
sep15 140 Liberty st.

NUTS, &c.—12 Bales African Pea nuts; 500 lbs. Bordeaux soft shelled Almonds; 300 do Grenoble Walnuts; 5 Baskets pure Olive Oil; for sale low, by P. C. MARTIN,
sep15 No 60 Water street.

Wrapping Paper.
100 Reams Wrapping paper, different sizes, for sale low by P. C MARTIN,
sep15 No 60 Water st.

Playing Cards.
20 DOZ. Packs Playing Cards, for sale low by P. C. MARTIN,
sep15 No 60 Water st.

EDWARD FENDERICH,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Second street, between Wood and Market streets,
HAVING located his Medical Establishment (formerly in the "Monongahela House," and destoyed by the great fire) on the above place, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and respectfully asks for a continuance of the same.
Particular