The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3.

☞ V B PALMER, Agent for county newspapers is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in Boston, Nos 12 State street, New York, Store Street, Boston, 30 Ann street, (adjoining Post Office.)

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

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

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE COMMISSIONER.

JAMES BURNSIDE, Allegheny.

ASSEMBLY.

SAMUEL W. BLACK, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS BONNERLY, Allegheny city.
JOSEPH COOPER, Mon.
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.

Tickets! Tickets!!

☞ Any quantity of the regular Democratic ticket can be had at this office.

Are You Assessed?

☞ Democrats, remember the election is at hand. The time is fast approaching, when all who desire to exercise the glorious right of suffrage, should examine the proper assessment list, and see that there has been no omission of names. Remember, that if you have not been assessed *at least* ten days before the general election, and have not paid *a state or county tax*, you cannot vote.

Every Democrat should make it his business to examine the assessment himself, and see that his name has not been omitted. Democrats, don't neglect—be sure that your name is on the assessment list.

The Gazette and the Stolen Letters.

We love to laugh, and the Gazette of yesterday morning afforded ample opportunity to indulge in the luxury. The *twistifications* of the editor are beyond measure amusing. We have no disposition to be selfish, and therefore, will share the sport with our readers. In speaking of the "certain paper" referred to, by us, the editor says:

"The "certain paper" which he speaks of was a *private* document, intended solely for those it concerned, and it was stolen by one who in so doing violated most shamefully the confidence of his partners in business."

The M'Kenzie letters were *unquestionably stolen*, and the matter is now under investigation before a police magistrate. The "certain paper" which we referred to, *was not stolen*; it, we believe, was never out of the possession of the parties. How then can the Gazette assert that it was stolen?

The editor denies that the "fair business transaction, was consummated," and adds that he never saw the certain paper." If this is really so, it goes far to prove that the "Fifteen" regarded the editor as an "argle" they had a right to dispose of at pleasure, and that in the matter of the "certain paper," they treated him with great disrespect.

Again the editor says:

"He [the editor of the Gazette] never even saw the "certain paper" until it was published in the Post, and never had a syllable of conversation on the subject with any of the "Fifteen Whigs" until after that event, and with several of them *he has never spoken to in his life, and does not know them when he meets them in the streets to this day.*"

Well, well! this is really too bad! The impudence of the "Fifteen" is reprehensible in the extreme! Here we find that "Fifteen Whigs," some of whom the editor has never spoken to in his life and does not know them when he meets them in the streets, "actually attempted, secretly, to make the editor of the Gazette a party to a very important, *if not a "fair business transaction."* It is the most impudent piece of business we ever heard of in the whole course of our life.

The above is very well, and if the editor had closed with it, his denial would have much better answered his purpose; but we must say that the following is calculated to leave the impression that he is not quite so great a stranger to the "Fifteen," as he is anxious to have the world believe. The editor says:

"For the truth of these facts we refer the editor to the gentlemen he denominates the "Fifteen Whigs." *They are well-known and highly respectable, and live in our midst.*"

Here we are referred to the "Fifteen whigs," for the truth of the editor's assertions, and he is able to say that the "Fifteen Whigs" *are well known and highly respectable and live in our midst.*" It is a little strange that the editor of the Gazette should be so well informed as to the *"character"* and whereabouts of the "Fifteen," and yet not know them when he meets them in the streets!"

Again the editor says: "Some persons have come to believe there is some truth in it—*that we really did receive three thousand dollars for some political services.*"

It is really surprising that people should doubt the political purity of the editor of the Gazette, yet we have his own authority for saying that "some persons have come to believe" that he is "no better than he should be."

We expressed no opinion in reference to the propriety of the publication of the "certain paper," we merely stated that the editor of the Gazette had changed his mind since last fall; how then can the editor assert that we have "done the very thing that we charged him with doing!"

We said that he justified the conduct of the N. Y. Express and Tribune in the use of stolen letters.—The letters used by them were stolen. It has been well ascertained that a box containing the private letters of Jesse Hoyt, Esq., was *broken open* and robbed of its contents—the letters stolen from this box have been published in certain whig papers and the Gazette approves their conduct.

As a specimen of the Gazette's articles on the subject, we give the following:

"It was quite as great a favor to the public to "reveal the rascalities of Van Buren, Butler & "Co; as it would be to reveal that of a gang "of horse thieves."

No two men in the nation, have, throughout life, been more exemplary in conduct than Mr Van Buren and B. F. Butler, and yet in the columns of a paper making daily professions of great regard for decency, and moderation, we find the above vile paragraph. After publishing the above infamous article the editor of the Gazette complains that we have dealt harshly with him. Is it by the publication of such paragraphs as the above, that he expects to deserve to be treated with courtesy by his brethren of the press? We tell him that there is not an editor of any party in the United States, who would not at once, declare the above paragraph a disgrace to the writer of it, and calculated to destroy public confidence in the press of the country.

The editor of the Gazette has delivered many lectures on the subject of newspaper abuse—he has said much against it, and yet, the files of his paper will show that he has indulged in it himself more than any other paper in this city; indeed, if he, in good faith, would follow out his professional personal advice, he would immediately retire from the city press, and silence every impulse, not only the aggressive, but the free to maintain his character.

THE EDITOR of the Commercial Journal has again volunteered half a dozen squares of insipid thunder, for the benefit (elsewhere) of the editor of the Ariel "that was." But the illustrious and peevishness of the former shall not offend—perhaps may not seriously injure the object of his "ridicule" (he so *called* it) and petulence. It is not believed that the public are very materially interested in this matter of personal dispute—and it does seem that a gentleman of Mr. R's affected taste should not desire to drag subjects of an exclusively private nature before the world, knowing that the practice will not be indulged in in return.

The editor of the Journal has convicted himself of the commission of a questionable act, and his attempts at explanation, while they may confuse, cannot alter the facts. He refuses to accept a disclaimer of any intention to offend him, and modestly swaggers about letting one "go," with as much complacency as though he had really had somebody to louse. This is absurb affectation. If it were deemed necessary, or could the divulging of private matters be sanctioned, the editor of the Journal might very easily be placed in a very unenviable position.—But these encounters are in bad taste, and lead to no good results. Besides, it is folly to contend against weapons in the use of which one's self-respect forbids indulgence.

Here rests the matter in this quarter. T.

☞ Mr. James Dumars, one of the editors of the Morning Chronicle, has purchased the interest of Mr. Thos. W. Wright, in that establishment, and the firm will hereafter be "Whitney, Dumars & Co." The chronicle appears to be increasing in value to the publishers, and their enterprise deserves it.

DOES NOT KNOW HIM.—Mr M'Culloch, of Franklin, one of the whig Central Committee of the STATE, will not stand the nomination of Mr. S D. Karns for Canal Commissioner. Following is his letter to the editor of the Chambersburg Whig:

MR PRITTS—I have felt some surprise at finding my name appended to an address, purporting to be of the Whig State Committee," nominating and recommending "after mature deliberation" Capt. S. D. Karns as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner. I have no knowledge of this matter, except that *I declined taking any part in it*, believing that the State Committee of 1844 was tumrus asinus. However little importance may be attached to the name of any individual to the address, I do not choose to have mine there, as I am entirely ignorant of some of the measures stated in it. Capt. Karns may be all that is stated of him but I do not know it, nor have I ever known any thing about his qualifications for the highly important office for which he is named.

You will therefore please to omit my name in republishing the address. T. G. M'CULLOH.

Sept. 18, 1845.

The Lancaster *Union* publishes the above with the following remarks:

We find the following note in the last Chambersburg Whig. We think it doubtful that the name of every other or nearly every other member of the Whig State Central Committee has been used by Mr Feller without consent. Mr. Karns, with as little ceremony, has been put out of Mr. M'Culloh.

DUTY EAST.—The New York Globe tells a good story, showing how a very verdant looking Yanke was *not* taken in at a mock auction, where real gold watches are put up and pinchbeck substituted after. John Bull, then had a gold watch and key, a pencil, and gold headed cane knocked off to him at $25. Happening to have all the articles in his hand when the word *gone* was spoken, one of the clerks kindly offered to wrap them up for him, while he settled with the sellers; but Jonathan had heard that they sometimes put in more articles than was bargained for. So he pulled out his money,—saying, No you don't, I ain't a goin' to be suck'd in, any way you can fix it—here's your twenty-five dollars, I've got the things and I mean to keep 'em.' At this the Funks began to look blank—one walked up to Jonathan and whispered, *confidentially*, 'My friend you are from the country, and we don't want to take you in; the watch is a brass one—give it to me and I will change it for a real gold one.' 'Will you now,' said Jonathan, 'well, I guess I shan't trouble you—a bargain's a bargain, brass or no brass.' So saying he threw down his money on the counter and walked off, leaving the Funks in utter amazement, as the lot was worth at least $25. The auctioneer only could utter. 'Gone, by———'

☞ A new counterfeit has appeared on the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, and so well executed as to deceive some of the best judges.—Also one on the Bank of Louisville. It will be well for persons not acquainted with bank paper to be on their guard.

☞ A western editor excuses his lack of editorials by saying that his better half compels him to stay at home and tend the little one, while she is around among the neighbors showing off her *new calico dress!*

☞ The Georgia Rail Road is now completed at Atlanta a distance of 172 miles into the interior of the State. In a few months more, it is expected this road will be finished to the Oustanaula river, a distance of eighty miles further, making two hundred and fifty-two miles of the great line of road which is designed to connect the Atlantic with the valley of the Mississippi.

SPOUTING.—At Bermuda, the colonial legislature was prorogued on the 13th, and seven waterspouts were visible from the island about the same time. It was thought that there had been spouting enough in the legislature before the appearance of the water ones.

☞ A rich Hebrew, Mr. Joseph Jackson, of 33 Elridge street New York, has been held to bail in the sum of $10,000, his sureities justifying in $20,000, on a charge of perjury, committed to screen himself from taxation.

☞ The MACOMBERS, female singers, have been fined $50 by the authorities of Louisville, because they poured forth their music without a license.

☞ It is the funniest thing in the world to hear a man with white hands and a ruffled shirt talk of the "dignity of labor." The workies are beginning to find out precisely what this cant term means.

☞ The U S sloop Marion left Norfolk, on the 26th inst., for Africa.

☞ M. Thiers has gone to Spain to survey the grounds for a graphic narrative of Napoleon's Spanish campaigns.

☞ Strong efforts are making in Utica, for the formation of a company to carry on cotton manufacturing by steam.

☞ COL. LILLIAN AMBROSE declines being a candidate for the State Senatte, in the district of Westmoreland and Somerset counties, at the ensuing election; and wishes his name to be withdrawn from before the public.

☞ We learn from the Nashville papers that there has lately been an elopement in that city—a daughter of a Bank Cashier with a young man from the city of New York.

☞ The *Inverness Courier* states, that no less a sum than $17,776 has been paid by Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, of Edinburgh, for the copyright of the fourth volume of *D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.*

TEMPERANCE AND LEGISLATION.—Following is Mr. Black's excellent reply to the "Committee of Friends of Temperance." It is frank and straightforward—just such a reply as we expected he would give—just such as his constituents have a right to expect from him. We have always held Mr. Black's entire management and his conscientious course to be a moral reform, and we believe that appeals should be made to the reason and judgment of men, rather than their prejudices or fears. The experience of Massachusetts is conclusive on this point.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1, 1845.

To John A Wills, William Larimer, Jr., D J Carothers, James Reader, and J F Williams, Committee of the Friends of Temperance.

GENTLEMEN:—Your circular informing me of my nomination for Assembly in this county for their views on the license system, fell into my hands a few days since. I have been engaged for some days in an electioneering trip in the country. I had not before deem it necessary to answer your question. I never did believe that legal enactments would help a moral reform, but have always been taught that its appeal, to be effectual, must be made to the heart of man and not to the fears of the creature. A reformation should visit the good sense and humanity of every one to whom it is addressed—its approach with the still voice of kindly persuasion is its original province and final home glory.

But to the question. I answer—It is the duty of a representative to obey the clearly revealed will of his constituents, as origin. Therefore, if a majority of the people, in case I should be elected, instruct me to vote for the passage of a law such as you desire, I shall obey, and at the same time regret that a great moral reform has lost its beauty and dignity in the bullets of the political ring. Respectfully,

SAM'L. W. BLACK.

FOR THE POST.

Gentlemen:—You will please publish the following, for the information of those concerned,

JOHN FLEMING,
Collector.

"CANAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Harrisburgh, Sept. 29, 1845.

Resolved, That during the continuance of the interruption of navigation, from upon the destruction of the aqueduct over the Conococheague river at Shaver's Ford on the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal, the Collectors at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, shall allow a credit to the transporter or transporters, on tolls and wharfage accruing at their respective offices, at the rate of fifty cents for every 1000 lbs. on flour, and seventy-five cents per 1000 lbs. on all other freight which they shall on satisfactory evidence believe to have been carried through between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, east or west, by way of the Pennsylvania Improvements; and the Collectors at Columbia and Pittsburgh, shall allow a similar credit on a equal freight which comes on or goes off said improvement at Columbia, and which shall have been carried through on said improvements east or west, between Pittsburgh and Columbia."

Extract from the Journal:

D MITCHELL, jr. Sec'y.

☞ BISHOP O'CONNOR, of this city, is now on a visit to Ireland. He was present at the grand banquet given at Kilkenny, in honor of Father Mathew, the great apostle of temperance, and made a speech on the occasion.

☞ John Diamond, the negro dancer, lately "stabbed" a brother performer, and was jailed at Chambersburg. Diamond was too sharp a boy to stand that; so he not only *cut* out his foe, but cut himself off.

The New York rumored duel—will it come.

☞ In Paris, Maine, they have already this season had snow to the depth of an inch on a level.

☞ A British naval surveyor on the St. Lawrence proves, in opposition to the received opinion, that the mercury in the barometer has not a tendency to fall during the prevalence of high winds.

☞ At New London, Connecticut, says the Hartford Courant, the following inscription is found on a grave stone. The records of ancient Rome or Greece do not exhibit a single instance of noble patriotic heroism:

"On the 30th of October, 1782, 4,000 English fell upon the town with fire and sword. 700 Americans defended the fort for a whole day, but in the evening about 40 of them were taken. The commander of the besieged delivered up his sword to an Englishman who immediately stabbed him. All his comrades were put to the sword. A line of powder was then laid from the magazine of the fort to the sea, there to be lighted, thus to blow the fortress into the air. William Hotman, who lay not far distant, by three strokes of the bayonet in his body, beheld it, and said to one of his wounded friends who was still alive: 'We will endeavor to crawl to his line, and will completely cut the powder with our blood, and thus will we with the little life that remains to us, save the fort and magazine and prisoners a few of our comrades who are only wounded!' He alone had strength enough to accomplish this noble design. In his 30th year he died on the powder which he overflowed with his blood. His friends and seven of his wounded companions by that means had their lives preserved."

After this narrative are the following words in large characters:

"HERE RESTS WILLIAM HOTMAN."

Married.

On Thursday morning, 2d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Riddle, Mr JAMES DUMARS, (one of the proprietors of the "Chronicle,") to Miss HANNAH RENTON, all of this city.

With the above came an unmistakable compliment—the very slip of paper on which it was written being stained by exuberent sweets, and redolent with savories. Thanks and good wishes send we to this new partnership in matrimony.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday Morning, Oct. 3

We have had a good deal of rain during the week, and our rivers are all in good order, and a good deal doing on them all.

The fall sales are beginning, and some wholesale houses are doing a good deal and we may expect quite lively times for the fall business. Our merchants and manufacturers are generally extremely well provided with excellent stocks at very low prices, and Wood and Water streets, and the burnt district, looks remarkably well with new stores, warehouses, &c. As there are very few changes in the market prices, we are very brief this week.

Flour—The prices of flour has been well sustained until Wednesday, when the supplies coming larger, prices have fallen about 6 at 12½ cts. a bbl. Sales to day, of fresh ground, at $3 50@3 56¼ at the river and from wagons, and $3 62½@3 87½ from stores—7000 lbs of Buckwheat sold in sacks at $1 50 per 100 lbs—sacks extra.

Grain—Wheat at the city mills, 65@66—Barley 65@68—Rye 42—Oats, sales 28 29 and 30 cts a bushel.

Ashes—Scorchings, sales at 3@3¼—30 casks pots at 3¾, and pearls 4, and sales of 6300 lbs of saleratus at 4½ cts a lb.

Beans—Small white, $1 a bushel, in demand.

Beeswax—In demand at 27@23 cts a lb.

Butter—Market scarcely supplied; 100 bbls and kegs sold at 9@9¾ from wagons, &c., and 10@10½ cts from stores; one lot sent to Buffalo.

Cheese—Sales of about 500 lbs in lots at 5@5½ and 6 cts a lb.

Feathers—Sales of about 4000 lbs in lots at 27 to 30 cts a lb.

Groceries—Coffee, Rio 7¾@9—N. O. Sugar. Sales of the week about 87 hhds in lots of 10 and 11 hhds at a time, at 7@7½ per lb for money—Molasses. Sales of about 160 bbls in lots of 5 to 98 bbls at 37 1-2@39 cts a gallon.

Metals—Large sales of Nails and Iron at former prices.—Lead—Stocks small and 4 to 4½ cts a lb.

Pig Metal—100 tons Allegheny at $28—4 mo; 100 tons good do at $30 cash; 100 tons in lots at $28.

Seed—Scarce and in great demand; Clover $5 to $5½; Timothy $3 50 per bushel.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the District Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27th day of October, A. D. 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz:—

All the right, title, interest and claim, of James Chadwick, of in and to, all that tract of land situate in the township of Peebles and Pitt, Allegheny county, which William Moore and Isabella his wife have by their deed conveyed to said Chadwick, containing one hundred and forty acres and one hundred and three-tenths perches and allowance, more or less, adjoining lands of David Beeler, John Murdock, Albany Irwin and other lands of the said James Chadwick, to the said Moore and wife, by said deed from said Moore and wife, to said Chadwick, excepting that part of the mortgaged premises conveyed by mortgage, to a number of the mortgagees, as more and conveyed by said Bunce to Chadwick in James Gray, by deed dated March 7th, 1839, and recorded in Book H 34, page 179 &c., supposed to be about six acres more or less—sold and taken in execution as the property of James Chadwick, at the suit of William Moore.

ALSO

All the right title and interest of William T Peters, of, in and to, all that piece of land situated on the Monongahela river, in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of John McNutt, James Gray, and the heirs of Rupert M'Farland, containing one hundred and eighty six acres, more or less, being the same tract of land conveyed by Gabriel Peterson and wife, to Harvey H. Peterson and William T. Peters, the defendant herein, by deed recorded in of Book G 34, page 257, in Allegheny county, (for such tract see said deed,) on which is situated a house, dwelling house and log barn, and regular orchard, covering the improvements of said defendant, being a very simple estate in possession of said tract as described, subject to a prior mortgage, given by the defendant to the widow of Gabriel Peterson, who is still living, and sold and taken in execution as the property of William T. Peters, at the suit of Samuel Winker for use of Thomas Melton.

ALSO.

All the right title interest and claim of James Dick, of in and to, one undivided half of lots Nos. 46 and 47, situate in the town of Lawrence, Lots Deer township, Allegheny county, on which is erected a steam saw mill and steam grist mill and appurtenances. Also, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to a proposed house and lot, situated about a mile and a half from Lawrence, on the road leading from Pittsburgh, east or west, by way of the Pennsylvania Improvements; and the Canal on Columbia and Pittsburgh, shall allow a similar credit on a equal freight which comes on or goes off said improvement at Columbia, and which shall have been carried through on said improvements east or west, between Pittsburgh and Columbia." Lawrence Houses, consisting of two contiguous two story brick dwelling houses, with a small frame back building, and a small lot of ground, being part of the same property which the said James Dick, by his deed of conveyance to the said James Houses, conveyed the same, and more fully described in said deed, and also all the interest of said defendant in the same property, which he conveyed to the said James Houses, by said deed, and also all the interest of said defendant in the same property, which he conveyed to the said William