THE PARIFF QUESTION.

land. Our commerce, both foreign and revenue tariff of 1846!

is attempted to be withdrawn.

cal year of 1845 and '46 of \$76,902,096. The value of the exports of our agricultural products for the year preceding the act of 1846, amounted only to \$78,827,511; but the value of our agricultural exports for eign market for the products of our soil, eign countries to that amount.

Chding in 1854, the exports of American isting tariff, is to be found in the great inmanufactures has reached the sum of \$38,- crease which has been made in our com-206,547. And it is a fact worthy of a marcial tonnage. The highest point which \$520,000 at 5 per cent.,

-vant be able to maintain a competition with annually developing new sources of indus-.19 williets of Nova Scotia and New Bruns- try for the employment of labor and capit--swieter and "that in the end the could from al, and which has already given an imin all the British Provinces would take the place petus to American enterprise in all the outhe He Ponnsylvania coal under such a tar- pursuits of life, that is daily exhibiting re-

On the contrary, no country in the world What a commentary, sir do these facts acquired more than a million of square has exhibited such a spectacle of unbound- furnish on the wisdom of that Democratic miles of territory, and at least fifteen huned prosperity as we have enjoyed since policy, which repealed the protective tariff dred miles of ocean coast-we have ex-

inland, has been greatly extended; our But unable to deny the truth of these rate of postage more than thirty per cent. works of internal improvement have been the protectionists turn round and ellege our government, and established it both at fory; and in almost every department of so they do. But would any one desire it marking the progress of our tariff, we see not well be otherwise; for the less interfe- The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rappursuits, the more profitably will it be em- abroad our domestic products desire that ally compensated. loyed, and the less injury will be done to they shall receive in return only the same other industrial occupations from which it value? Do our farmers, who take to mar-

ket the products of their farms, expect to The thriff of 1846 reduced the duties one return with only the same amount of mo A Sinking Fund "As is a Sinking Fund." balf of what they were under the act of ney which they would have brought in the Among the first official acts of Gov. 1842; but notwithstanding this reduction, neighboring market? If they do then Bigler, after his inauguration, was to call the revenue of the fiscal year ending June there is no gain to be acquired by travel- the attention of the Logislature, then in 30, 1851, has exceeded the revenue of the ling to a distant market, and their wisest session, to the state of the public finances Jast year of the tariff of 1852, \$22,905, course would be to sell their produce at and the public debt, and to suggest meas-859, 52. The value of the exports of the home. Allow me, sir, to give you an il- ures for the improvement of the one and growth, produce, and manufacture of the Justration of this balance-of-trade policy .- the reduction of the other. With his usual United States, during the last year of the During the year 1851, we exported about acuteness, he saw clearly that funds could tariff of 1842, exclusive of gold and silver \$107,000 worth of ice. The ice when be procured, on the faith of the State, on coin, amounted to \$101,718,042; but un | sold in a foreign market, brought perhaps, torms so favorable as to warrant a loan der the Democratic tariff of 1846, during about \$1,000,000, which was invested in sufficient to pay off the entire amount of the year ending the 30th of June, 1851, some foreign product, and imported into the six per cent. stocks of the State, and at our domestic exports amounted to \$178,-, the United States. The trade would stand a rate of interest not exceeding five per

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, exhibit a balance against us on this trade es, urging upon them, as the representa- Meeting will be held in the Court house on amounted to \$145,903,778—nearly dou- of \$893,000, when the fact was, that the tives of the people, to adopt such meas Tuesday evening the 21st inst., at early ble thorvalue of our agricultural exports export paid for the import. In the past ures as would secure this result-pointing candle light. A general attendance is exunder the tariffof 1842. Now, sir, I ask, thirty years our imports exceed our exports out the mode by which it could be affected. how can the agriculturalist, with this sin- more than \$250,000,000; and according The Legislature approved his views, and hand. gle fact before him, advocate an abandon- to the theory of the manufacturers and passed an act authorizing the State Treasment of a policy which has opened a for- their friends, we would be in debt to for- urer to borrow a sum not exceeding five

ports of the country? But as I intend, be- stead of the balance of trade averaging an- invited, and Tuesday last, the 7th inst, fore I conclude my remarks to show the ef- nually \$30,000,000, it scarcely exceeds the proposals were opened and allotted,

the manufacturing industry of our country, sum! My time however will not allow me dred, were accepted to the amount of near and more than trebel our exports of arti-to enter into any claborate discussion on ly three millions. Other bids were offere cles of domestic manufacture. During these points, and I must, therefore, pass but not on terms sufficiently liberal in the the fiscal year ending in 1846, the export them for the present. the fiscal year ending in 1846, the export them for the present.

of articles of American manufacture a But, perhaps the most striking evidence cers of the Government, to justify the mounted to \$11,563,433; but for the year of our national prosperity, under the ex-acceptance.

passing notice, that the manufacturor of it reached under the tariff of 1842, was cotton goods during the last fiscal year of 2,562,084.81 tons; but at the close of the \$520,000 at 5 per cent., the tariff of 1842; exported printed or col fiscal year ending in 1851, it numbered 520,000 ored coltons to the value of only \$280,549; 3.772,489.43 tons. Another fact connectbut in 1851 he had increased his exports ed with the tonnaga equally instructive is, to the value of \$1,006,561. In 1846 there that in the five years from 1841 to 1846, were exported uncolored cottons to the val-jour tonnage had increased only 431,340,ue of only \$1,978,331; but in 1851 the 44 tons; but from 1846 to 1851, the in-\$10,000 at 5 per ct., at a prem. of \$2 56 export of the same articles of manufacture crease was 1,210,354,62 tops; thus show-*afficiented to \$5,571,576;—thus making a ing that, under the tariff of 1846, the indifference in the export of two descriptions orense was nearly three times greater than "if cotton goods alone, of \$4,219,257 in it had been under the tariff of 1842. If favor of the tariff of 1846. But in the face we examine the tonuage of our consting of these facts, which the official reports of trade, we will find the some evidence of the Prensury Department exhibit, my col- increased activity under the tariff of 1846. league (Mr. STEVENS) holdly asserts, with- It had reached 1,289,870.89 tons; but in out the slightest authority, "that the tariff 1851 it numbered 1,854,317.90 tons. of 1646 decreased the manufacture of cot-During the five years preceding the tariff ton in this country." Why sir, in a peri- of 1846, the coasting tonnage increased \$170,000 at 5 per cent., od less than twenty years, our export of 182,803.01 tons; but during the five years cotton manufactures, including white, print- succeeding the passage of that law, it has ed and colored goods, has increased more increased 564,447.01 tons. I will also 8.0,000 at 5 per cent., than four hundred per cent. And still the add that the number of vessels built in the cotton manufacturer elamors; for further United States during the last five years was 2,956 more than there were in the \$100,000 at 4 per cent.,

Even in regard to iron, for the protective years preceeding the tariff 1846. tion of which a certain class of Democrats Now, Mr. Chairman, it is impossible in my own State seem ready to abandon for us to shut our eyes to these facts. the principles of their party, we find that When we find that in the short period of nour exports have been annually increasing five years, our revenue has been nearly \$3,000 at 42 per cent. under the act of 1846. For the year end doubled that our domestic exports have ing June 30, 1846, our export of the man-bounded forward from \$101,000,000 to ufactures of iron amounted to \$1,151,782; \$178,000,000—that the exports from our thousand dollars, which goes directly to of the convention, of Forest country to a pointed to come off at L. Bauder's, on the next but the merging of the Seward interbut for the year, ending, June 30, 1851, agricultural products have risen from \$78, those exports, at a much reduced value, 000,000 to \$145,000,000 and our examounted to \$2,255,698, almost double ports of articles of American manufacture, much of the State debt; while the disthe export under the target of 1842, and from \$11,000,000 to \$38,000,800, and charge of the six per cent, stocks, with the principle, and policy, to the practice of our political friends in "old Mother Cen-pandering to all the political abominations Actured article excepting that of unclouded our commercial tonnage more than 1,700, Commonwealth over \$25,000 annually in to be a nominee unless made so by the law find the same gratifying result, has talenged in a foreign war, we must be considered in the same gratifying result, has talenged in a foreign war, we must be considered in the same gratifying result, has talenged in a foreign war, we must be considered in the same gratifying result, has talenged in a foreign war, we must be considered in the same gratifying result, has talenged in a foreign war, we must be considered in the same of some of the ground; and let the Webster conservative union the right to confer such distinction. coofiell, that when the tariff of 1846 was be- has given freedom to commerce, and reing discussed in the Sanate, Mr. Webster moved the shuckles of protection from the expressed the opinion, that if the bill became industry of the country. Sir, it is that

one diwothe colliers of Pennsylvania would policy of commercial freedom, which is was But like all Whig prediction; time sults upexampled in the history of any friends of the Commonwealth, the counties, from the tone of the people. In 1846, we liad four thous-selves, will not fail to see that this great finally, from the voluntary acknowledge.

| Correct Musical taste in the United States and the people in the United States and the United States and the people in the United States and the people in the United States and the United States and the people in the United States and the people in the United States and the United States an odbildhe contary diminished it. But it has railway in the United States, at a cost of a clone even more; for previous to 1846 \$120,000,000; but on he first of January, Gov. Bigler; neither will they fail to award or the late not to be found in the reports on 1851, we had eight thousand seven hun the credit of this achievement where it is in nominating the man of their first dy's man. Wonder if Godey ain't in fa-

During that year the number of arrivals way at a cost exceeding \$165,000,000 Extracts World Pepcech of Hon. Thomas of vessels engaged in the coal business at and I may add that during the same time Ross, of Pennsylvania, delivered in the Port Richmond, the great depot for the we have extended our telegraph wires duse of Representatives, August 12, 32 Schuylkill region, was 8,126—more by more than eleven thousand miles. In 1827 That Mr. Chairman, let us now see what 4,238 than the whole number of vessels the first mile of railway was constructed, the been the operation of the tariff of 46; arriving at New York. During the pres- and from that time to 1846, a period of Beby the fruit must the tree by judged .- ent year the demand for coal far excepts nine een years, only four thousand one Have the predictions of the Whig party in the supply. It was but yesterday that I hundred and forty-four miles which were regard to its destructive effects been fulfill noticed in the newspapers that the colliers completed. But so great was the impetus ed? Have our workshops been closed, or of Schuylkill county are advertising for the tariff of 1846 gave to all branches of our manufacturing establishments aband, niners, the supply of workmen being un- industry and enterprise, that in the four oned? Have the fires in our furnaces been equal to the demand. One firm alone ad- years following its passage we more than extinguished? Have our agricultural pro-vertises for one hundred hands. I hope doubled the number of miles; and that, ducts been shut out of foreign markets?— that the hard-working miner will remem- too, at a cost of \$45,000,000 more than Or has capital been unemployed, or labor ber these facts when his employer denount had been expended in the previous placticen. unrewarded 1 No, sir no. Not one of ces the tariff of 1846, and attempts still years. Since 1846 we have added nearthese direful forehodings has come to pass. further to reduce the wages of his labor. Iy four millions in our population—we have the tariff of 1846 became the law of the of 1842, and substituted in its room the tended our postal communications many thousands of miles, and have reduced the revenue has been doubled; our various stubborn facts, or to resist their conclusion, In a word, we have restored the credit of prosecuted with an energy and a success that, although the exports have increased, home and abroad on a firm and sound unknown in any former period of our his- the imports still exceed the exports. And basis. Instead of rain and desolution, creased activity and prosperity. It could our imports are governed by our exports? magic, in all directions—our agricultural. 12. P. Damon, not well be otherwise; for the ices interies. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred. The best evidence that we can have of a mineral, and manufacturing resources rapred to the wide of the w

> From the Harrisburg Union THE \$5,000,000 LOAN.

\$20,138, showing an excess over the fis- as follows: Imports, : : \$1,000,000 cent. per annum, and at the same time Exports, :::: 107,000 command a premium of considerable amount to be added to the sinking fund, Balance against us, :::: \$893,000 und applicable to the discharge of a portion of the debt itself. Accordingly he Now, sir, the custom house books would directed a special messenger to both Hous-

onillions, and directed its application in Wil meet at the court house on Saturday gand which has already, in the short space. But my colleague is as much mistaken accordance with the recommendations of evening next, at early candlelight, of five years, doubled the agricultural ex- in his facts as he is in his theories; for in- the Governor. The loan was accordingly fect of the tariff of 1846 on the interests of \$4,000,000 in four years from 1846 to under the provisions of the law, and the the Democratic Standing Committee at the agriculture, I will not dwell on this branch 1850. And if we have experted specie at result proves the sagacity of Gov Bigler, office of D. W. Moore, Esq., on Tuesday

the rate of \$66,000,000 annually as he al- and the practical utility of the measure. The present tariff has not merely in- leges, does he not know that we have, in Offices for the loan, at five per cent, ingreased pur agricultural exports-it has the same time, dug from American soil, terest per annum, and at an average pre- afternoon. in an equally, striking manner stimulated and by American labor, a much greater mium of about two dollars on every hun-

The following are the bids for the loan

C. H. FISHER. for every thousand dollars. 1012 2 526,000 1017 7 1020 20 520,0001022 70

Western Saving Fund Society. for every hundred dollars. ELLEMAM BROTHERS.

	\$50,000	at 5	per cent.	, viz:		
	10,000		·		101	5
	for	each	hundred	dollars	stock.	
֡	40,000	at 5	per cent.,		101	7
֡	10,000				103	0
	10,000	"	46		102	3
	10,000	"	66		102	5

C. M'ALLISTER. for each one hundred dollars stock. Pennsylv'a. Co. for Insurance on Lives.

for every hundred dollars stock. Bank of the Northern Liberties. STEPHEN T. COOPER. \$10.00 at 5 per cent.. for every one hundred dollars stock.

JAMES HAMILTON.

ed bids, amount to between fifty and sixty this we refer to the refusal, by a majority held by them last week, and another is ap- dissolution of the Whigi party; and what will be applied to the liquidation of so voice in its deliberations. ved to the State an actual payment of over ving the right to confer such distinction. \$50,000 of the public debt, and an annual Fully impressed with such convictions, we ing a single cent from the pockets of the

tax-payers. We recommend to

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., Sept. 17, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT, Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE. OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. EGR VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. For the State at large—Senatorial. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne. WILSON M'CANDLESS, of Allegheny. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1. Peter Logan, 113. H. C. Eyer, G. H. Martin, 14. John Clayton, John Miller, 15. Isaac Robinson 4. F. W. Bockius, 16. Henry Fetter, 5. R. McKay, Jr., 17. Jas. Burnside, 8. A. Peters 9. David Fister, 21. Andrew Burk, 10. R. E. James, 22. Wm. Dunn, FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

WM. HOPKINS, of Washington Co. OR CONGRESS. CARLTON B. CURTIS. FOR SENATUR. BYRON D. HAMLIN, of M'Kean. OR ASSEMBLY. A. S. ADNOLD, of M'Kean Co.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF. ISAAC L. BARRETT, of Boggs tp. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. SAMUEL SHOFF, of Beccaria tp. FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. L. JACKSON CRANS, of Curwensville.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR CHRISTOPHER KRATZER, of Clearfield.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING. The Democrats of Clearfield county, will take notice that a general County pected, as eminent speakers will be on By order of the Stan. Com.

Pierce and King Club No. 1

Meeting of the Standing Committee.

We are requested to call a meeting of the 21st of September, at 4 o'clock in the

I. W. Graham, Philip Hovener, J. M. Cummings, G. B. Goodlander, John Stites, Francis Coudriet, G. S. Tozer, Richard Hughs, Thomas Owens, John I. Bundy, G. Benjamin Carr, J. W. Graham, Philip Hovener, J. M. Chase, W. S. Sankey, Martin Nichols, jr., Sam'l C. Thompson J. A. T. Hunter, W. F. Johnson, Elias Horn, G. W. Shoff, J. B. M'Enally, J. H. Fleming,	r-	Committee.	
John Shoff, F. G. Miller, J. M. Cummings, G. B. Goodlander, John Stites, Francis Coudriet, G. S. Tozer, Richard Hughs, Thomas Owens, John I. Bundy, Benjamin Carr, Philip Hovener, J. M. Chase, W. S. Sankey, Martin Nichols, jr., Sam'l C. Thompson J. A. T. Hunter, W. F. Johnson, Elias Horn, G. W. Shoff, J. B. M'Enally, J. H. Fleming,	ed :	Maj. V. B. Holt,	I. W. Graham,
J. M. Chase, J. M. Cummings, G. B. Goodlander, John Stites, Francis Coudriet, G. S. Tozer, Richard Hughs, Thomas Owens, John I. Bundy, Benjamin Carr, J. M. Chase, W. S. Sankey, Martin Nichols, jr., Sam'l C. Thompson J. A. T. Hunter, W. F. Johnson, Elias Horn, G. W. Shoff, J. B. M'Enally, J. H. Fleming,	œ	John Shoff.	Philip Hevener,
J. M. Cummings, G. B. Goodlander, John Stites, Francis Coudriet, G. S. Tozer, Richard Hughs, Thomas Owens, John I. Bundy, Benjamin Carr, W. S. Sankey, Martin Nichols, jr., Sam'l C. Thompson J. A. T. Hunter, W. F. Johnson, Elias Horn, G. W. Shoff, J. B. M'Enally, J. H. Fleming,	i-	F. G. Miller,	J. M. Chase,
G. B. Goodlander, John Stites, Francis Coudriet, G. S. Tozer, Richard Hughs, Thomas Owens, John I. Bundy, Benjamin Carr, G. B. Goodlander, Martin Nichols, jr., Sam'l C. Thompson J. A. T. Hunter, W. F. Johnson, Elias Horn, G. W. Shoff, J. B. M'Enally, J. H. Fleming,	11	J. M. Cummings,	
John Stites, Francis Coudriet, G. S. Tozer, Richard Hughs, Thomas Owens, John I. Bundy, Benjamin Carr, Sam'l C. Thompson J. A. T. Hunter, W. F. Johnson, Elias Horn, G. W. Shoff, J. B. M'Enally, J. H. Fleming,		G. B. Goodlander,	Martin Nichols, jr.,
Francis Coudriet, G. S. Tozer, Richard Hughs, O John I. Bundy, O Benjamin Carr, J. A. T. Hunter, W. F. Johnson, Elias Horn, G. W. Shoff, J. B. M'Enally, J. H. Fleming,	ว : เ	John Stites,	
G. S. Tozer, Richard Hughs, Thomas Owens, John I. Bundy, Benjamin Carr, W. F. Johnson, Elias Horn, G. W. Shoff, J. B. M'Enally, J. H. Fleming,		Francis Coudriet,	J. A. T. Hunter,
Richard Hughs, Elias Horn, G. W. Shoff, J. B. M'Enally, J. H. Fleming,	30	G. S. Tozer,	W. F. Johnson,
60 Thomas Owens, G. W. Shoff, J. B. M'Enally, J. H. Fleming,		Richard Hughs,	Elias Horn,
O Benjamin Carr, J. H. M'Enally, J. H. Fleming,	0	Thomas Owens,	G. W. Shoff,
U Benjamin Carr, J. H. Fleming,	:U	John I. Bundy,	J. B. M'Enally,
20	U,	Benjamin Carr,	
	90	هناري سينب المناسبة	

THE LATE SENATORIAL CONVENTION. The official proceedings of this body

not having reached us yet, we can only give the result of its deliberations. The convention mot at Smethport, on the after-0 noon of the 7th inst., and did not bring their labors to a close until late in the afternoon of the 8th-balloting 121 times.

No advantage was sought to be taken by ance question. them, whether technical or substantial,

saving in interest, of \$25,000 without requir- continued the canvass for the nomination never have been parted. Both now feel better rally upon Webster and the Constiat Smethport for a length of time that, un- the effects of the separation. The same production is Here is a sinking fund with practical red der ordinary circumstances, would have sults, which are plain to every one. Unlike been unreasonable, simply because we Gov. Johnston, Gov. Bigler does not claim were induced to believe, from the assurthat he has paid the State debt, but the true friends of the Commonwealth, the result has been accomplished, through the ments of four-fifths of the delegates in utrecommendation and personal exertions of tendance themselves, that, after they should another triumph for this distinguished ladisconfinence and havigation any exports of dred and ninety-seven miles is operation, properly and legitimately belongs.

The disconfinence and havigation any exports of dred and ninety-seven miles is operation, properly and legitimately belongs.

The properly and legitimately belongs. a greater growth. In 1846 there was sent friends predicted would destroy American Trancisco they are numerous enough to find the city—a city whose commerce is fell that we were attempting to force a nomin-transfer of fair that we were attempting to

not designate their second choice in the offered, when but a single vote was need- Speeches, etc., may be expected. The same ed. But we do not complain. If they out and their constituents are satisfied we

are.

The candidates presented by the differ-20. W. S. Colahan, the three northern counties, after having rapidly breaking up.
21. Andrew Burk, dropped Sartwell, first voted for a Mr. Beginning with the ratification meeting. following vote:

> Hamlin, Moore, Sartwell,

OUR NEXT REPRESENTATIVE.

McKean is in luck this time. Now, we counties; and had it been her turn instead of McKean's to have the Representive, fifty millions a year. very certain are we also that for one at her claim to the Schator.

will be the result. Certainly there is more They sprout, they blossom, they are do. dissutisfaction than we ever witnessed be- veloped, and they die. The Whig party fore, and as next week will be court, we has blossomed, and run to seed, and is now presume the people will get together and going "the way of all the earth." It is decide what course to take.

confidence of the party in that county. We party of its money have no doubt Mr. H. will faithfully discharge all his duties as a Senator.

Con't forget the meeting in the Court House on next Tuesday evening .--The Pierce and King Club have invited Gov. BIGLER and Judge CAMPBELL, who are expected to be present, and other distinguished demacrats from a distance, to say nothing of some of our Centre county friends, who will address the sterling De-spirit, with the rank mutiny of Giddings mocracy of Clearfield.

The election took place last Tuesday, in tions of the liberty men in New York; Maine, and we now warn our Democratic and the Free Soilers in Massachusetts; friends not to be alarmed at the news from and worse than all, with the terrible, dog-We were on the ground, and witnessed that State. The Democrats are running the whole proceedings-not an uninterest two candidates for Governor and two can-know all this, but what can we do? The ted spectator, it is true, still not so blinded didates in two of the Congressional dis- experience of two gunpowder Presidents by either zeal or anxiety as not to see tricts of that state, and will therefore be is recoiling upon the Whig party. Defeat things just as they were. But we have badly beaten. This the whigs will claim stares them in the face. With their divino complaints to make—and having inflic- as favorable to Scott. But it will be no cope with the unterrified, and hungary ted no wounds, at least not intentionally, such a thing. The Democrats there are Democracy—hungary, rallied and united we have no wounds to heal. The claims unit on the Presidential question, and will as they never was before-moving North par. of our county were fully, fairly, zealously, give Pierce and King 10,000 majority, and South in a solid phalanx, like a Robut respectfully, urged by her delegates, and are only divided now on the temper-

Our Democratic friends down the and they as carnestly resisted the taking of river, are determined to do their duty for The aggregate premiums on the accept- such technical advantage by others. In Pierce and Kiso. Two meetings were we expect, but the formal disbanding and 30th.

he'w five per cents clean, will save the forcing nominations—and we never wish tre" are allowing themselves to be led sad- and catch-penny humbugs of the day. ing is very substantial proof.

The fact is, Centre and Clearfield should quire, in this crisis, whether they had not

The New York Musical World, is now issued weekly, at \$3 per year, and is materially aiding in the establishment of a be correct, it appears that there are 4,880 correct Musical taste in the United States.

Godey's Lady's Book, for October is

tion from that convention. That they did ing, the weather being wet and cold more than \$75,000,000 per annum.

ANOTHER POLE BAISING: manner they professed a desire and a willingness to do, was not for the want of an intend raising a Pierce and Kino pole opportunity, for some forty or fifty were near M. Nichol's, on Saturday the 25th.

A STATE OF FROM the New (Kork Herild);

THE BREAKING UP OF THE WHIG PARTY. A distinguished Whig Senator was heard ent counties were, Hon. S. Sartwell, of to say, a few days after the nomination of ent counties were, Hon. S. Sartwell, of Gen. Scott, "We can form no judgement McKean, G. W. Zeigler, of Jefferson, Hon. now of the election—we must wait five or W. P. Wilcox, of Elk, and ourself. Oth- six weeks. If in that time the Whig party, er gentlemen were named and voted for, can revive the old enthusiasm of 1840 or For some 40 odd ballots but little change '48, then we shall have a living and unfail. took place, the counties of Tioga, Potter and McKean casting their nine votes for are gone." The five or six weeks have Sartwell, and Jefferson, Elk and Clear- elapsed-every expedient to revive the field giving Zeigler, Wilcox and Moore gunpowder furore of '40 and '48 has proveach three. After this, the three last na- ed a chilling abortion, and he who runs med counties cast their nine votes alter-6. A. Apple, 18. M. McCaslin, med counties cast their nine votes alter-that "the Whig party has been weighed in 7. N. Strickland, 19. Jas. McDonald, nately for their three candidates; while the balance, and found wanting," and is

> 24. G. R. Barrett. man, of Potter, when, after the 120th balhas been a most signal failure. The jubilot, which stood Lyman 9-Moore, 9- lee at Lundy, Lane was a vast failure to Horton, of Elk, and on the next ballot that tent, to the fancy men, and even to the Horton, of Elk, and on the next ballot that Canadians; for they expected another ingentleman received the nomination by the vasion of at least fifly thousand men, to open the campaign in Canada. The Stanley meeting in this city, the other even. ing, was confessedly a failure; the subse-, quent little class-meetings about town, in cluding the flash-in-the-pan at Williams. burg, were worse and worse. And the The Representative Convention for this same heavy incubus of indifference to the district met at Ridgeway, on the ninth, and military glory of Gen. Scott, appears to exon the 124th ballot nominated the Hon, tend over the whole country, from the St. A. S. ARNOLD, of McKean. So it seems Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from Coney Island to San Francisco. Why is this? Is it because military glory is thread. think our county has a good right to com- bare, or is it on account of the Galphins, plain. She has stood, and can stand a the Chickasaws, or the Gardiners; or the good deal, but this is piling it on a little too abolitionists, or free farms, or intervention. thick. Certain we are, that few of her cit-izens would thus act towards her sister weather? What is the evil? What are we to do to save Scott, to save Seward, to save our bacon, and the public plunder of

The evil is without remedy. It is the least, we would not have seriously urged evil of natural decay. Parties-political. religious, and social—like codfish and cab-We shall not attempt to say now what bages, have their day. They are subject in the process of disintegration, decomposition, and dissolution; in fact, it is breaking B. D. HAMLIN, Esq.—This is the gen- up like a Methodist camp meeting in the leman selected by the Inte district Con. midst of a settled rain, or like Newport vention, as the Democratic candidate to and Saratoga when the season is over-it represent the 18th Senatorial district in And yet, while standing upon its last legs, the State Senate. Mr. Hamlin is a citizon we see all sorts of quacks, with their quack and member of the Bar, of M'Kean county, medicines, and quack pamphlets and and although quite young, is a gentleman tracts, urging the sale of their nostrums as of excellent character and superior talents; the only means of saving the Whig party,

Even in its dying struggles these greedy and as a Democrat he possesses the entire fellows are intent only upon fleecing the cheap as dirt, and full of blood and carnage. Circulate the documents, and pay up, or Scott will be defeated!" What hope can their be for such a party whose fuglemen are governed by such unscrupulous rapacity !.

Very well. We must put the best face upon this business. We know that the Whig party has run its career—that it has nothing more to do-that it is embarrassed; and harrassed, and broken in body and and the Whigs of the Western Reserve of Ohio-with the all-pervading distrust of DON'T BE FRIGHTENED; DEMOCRATS .- Seward in the South-with the machine. ged and sullen silence of Daniel Webster upon the nomination of Gen Scott-we ded and disorganized forces, they have to man legion, for Pierce and King, the Baltimore platform, and the forty thousand offices, and the public plunder of full fifty millions a year!.

What is to be the end of all this? In the defeat of Gen. Scott, what else can est, bag and baggage, into the great Free Soil Abolition party of the North? Such street, look about them, and calmly intution, than sink with Seward and the higher taw. a stone with rinner dollar of

From a recent estimate, believed to houses in San Francisco, which are prosumed to contain seven persons each making the population of this city about thirty thousand. Five years ago the little town of San Francisco contained a few houses built of sundried brick, and had a population of less than four hundred.