The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Democratic

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE for the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY, was held at the house of Maj. Daniel Fickieson on Wednesday the 15th inst., when it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democrats of Allegheny County, are requested to meet at the usual places, on

Saturday, the 1st day of Sept.,

to elect Delegates to the County Convention, to meet at the New Court House on the following Wednesday, Sept. 5th, to nominate a Democratic County Ticket. The meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., and in the Wards and Boroughs at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Pres't, *pro tem.*

JAMES WATSON, Secretary.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.

Marshall Swartzwelder Esq.

Marshall Swartzwelder Esq., was last year a Representative in the State Legislature, from Allegheny county. While in that body he voted for the Ten Hour Law and an Elective Judiciary. For taking this course he was denounced as a "Locofoco" by the whig leaders of this city, and an effort was made to read him out of the party. It is well known that he was a candidate for re-nomination last fall; but was defeated, mainly through efforts of the "Old Bunker" whigs, THE MONOPOLISTS, who are opposed to every measure of Reform.

Mr. Swartzwelder was a delegate to the recent Whig State Convention from this county. In that body he was honored with being made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Among the resolutions offered by Mr. S., and adopted by that Convention, we find the following. We copy from the *Gazette* of yesterday:

Resolved, That as the government is in duty bound to protect the labor of the country, so more especially should it be careful to foster and protect the youthful laborer, the youth of the country being its most valuable possession. We therefore deem the law known as the Ten Hour Law, a proper and judicious safeguard against oppression.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and will sustain an Elective Judiciary, a whig measure carried out by the last whig Legislature.

The *Gazette* copies the above resolutions without a word of comment. The Editor is no doubt deeply mortified to think that a State Convention should sustain the position taken by Mr. Swartzwelder in the Legislature, and place the seal of condemnation upon the Whig monopolists of Allegheny county.

The fact is, the Ten Hour System and an Elective Judiciary are Democratic measures, and are proper and necessary, to meet the demands of the people. The Whig State Convention, in incorporating those measures into the creed of their party, do so for the purpose of securing the support of the Workingmen; and not on account of any real love they have for those excellent Reforms. It is well known that the Whig papers in this city have taken a decided stand against the Ten Hour Law—regarding it as containing worse evils than Pandora's box. If these papers are honest, and wish to preserve a character for consistency, they should now come out and hurl their thunderbolts of denunciation against the State Convention for passing such resolutions as the above. Will they do it? No—they dare not. They have not the moral courage to speak out against the resolutions, notwithstanding they were aimed at the "Old Hunker" Whigs of this city.

The workingmen will now perceive the game of fraud and deception that is attempted to be practiced upon them by the whig party. Can it be possible that a single workingman in Allegheny county will suffer himself to become the dupe and victim of federal duplicity? The Democracy have never deceived the honest workingmen. Whether success smiles or defeat frowns upon them, the Democracy do not change their Principles or Opinions. They have nothing to conceal from the public eye. They have confidence in the intelligence of the people; and although they may be cheated and defeated, it can only be for a short time. Like TRUTH that has been crushed to earth, they will rise again, purer, and brighter and holier than ever.

"Caricatures."

Our conscientious and truth-loving friend of the *Gazette* asserts that—

"The Washington *Union*, and other Locofoco prints, continue to hold up the President of the United States to ridicule, by publishing caricatures of his speeches, and representing them as genuine."

The Deacon wishes to know if "these pamphlets will publish "the speech of the old General delivered at Pittsburgh." We shall do so with pleasure, the moment we receive a *genuine* copy thereof, certified to by gentlemen of respectability who actually heard it. We deny, most positively, that the report of the General's speech, as published in the *Journal* and *Gazette*, is genuine. It is a gross "caricature," if not a *forgery*. We are authorised to say that there are sentences in that report that were never uttered by Gen. Taylor. This can be proven by the testimony of Whigs. Will the *Gazette* have the reckless impudence to deny this?

New Rotary Engine.

NEW INVENTION.—The Rochester *American* says that Mr. A. W. CAREY, of Brockport, Monroe county, has invented an improved Rotary Engine to be propelled by steam or other power, for the purpose of forcing or pumping, or as a steam engine for other purposes, which seems to be a perfect triumph of mechanical genius and art. It is extremely simple and compact in its construction, and powerful and effective in its operation. One of these machines in operation at the Eagle Hotel, in that city, forced a stream of water with the power of only one man, causing it to reach the roof of the Eagle with great facility. "The invention of a rotary engine," continues the same paper, "has for many years engaged the attention of mechanics, and many have been constructed, but none without some radical defect, until Mr. Carey, after a labor of six years, brought his to perfection.

Mr. C. has removed one great objection to rotary pumps and engines, viz: the difficulty of keeping them steam and water tight. As a fire engine, it is without doubt, the cheapest and most effective machine ever invented. The power of one man is sufficient to force a column of water through hose or a pipe from three to five hundred feet high. It can be used for an almost endless variety of useful purposes and in wells not more than 33 feet deep, is the cheapest and best pump ever invented."

THE ELECTIONS—NEXT CONGRESS.—The political complexion of the next House of Representatives is still a matter of uncertainty, although the Baltimore Patriot, a whig journal, concedes an anti-administration majority. Elections are still to be held in Maryland, Louisiana and Mississippi; besides vacancies to be filled in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont and Ohio.

☞ The Wilkesbarre Farmer says, that Mr. A. W. Renshaw, of Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, arrived at that place on the 13th inst., with the frames and fixtures complete for *fifty nine dwelling houses*, destined for California.

☞ Brigadier General Brady, of Detroit, is now the oldest surviving officer in the American army.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ Thomas Jefferson McKaig, of Cumberland was on Thursday nominated by a District Convention, as the Whig candidate for Congress from the Allegheny district of Maryland.

☞ The Democracy of Louisiana are in high spirits at last accounts, and the result of the last election will not have a tendency to dishearten. Old Zack and his rulers may expect to hear more Democratic thunder sometime in the month of November.

☞ Scolding is the pepper of matrimony; the ladies are the pepper boxes.

☞ The Cincinnati Chronicle, says, the poisoned members of Captain Summons' family have recovered.

☞ Why should we open our hearts to the world? It laughs at our weakness—it does not believe our virtues—it does not pity our sorrows.

☞ The "Pleasures of Hope" can be found in hoping that you are not five minutes too late for the cars when you know you are.

☞ The property which Mr. Hudson, the railroad King obtained by fraud, and which is to be sold at auction, is valued at three and one half millions o dollars.

☞ Greely, of the N. Y. *Tribune*, says the Whig party is "a loose and casual aggregation of independent thinkers."

☞ We notice that a patent was issued on the 14th instant to Edwin Hills, of Cincinnati, for an improvement in steam tables.

☞ The Troy *Budget* says that Henry Clay attended a horse-race at Saratoga the other day, and enjoyed the sport hugely.

☞ Richter says:—"No man can either live piously or die righteously, without a wife.' A very wicked old bachelor of our acquaintance says to this, "O, yes! suffering and severe trials purify and chasten the heart."

☞ Take care you do not rashly assent to things with which you are acquainted; and never sign a paper without reading it attentively.

☞ A generous mind, when it grants a favor, will do it with a grace, and not with reluctance.

☞ The *Northern* (Texas) *Standard* of the 7th July, states that the cholera prevails to some considerable extent on the road from Clarksville to Shreveport. Mr. Ewbanks, living about twenty miles from Shreveport, had lost twenty negroes.

☞ Mr. James R. Jones, of Whitewater township, Franklin county, Ia., recently killed a rattlesnake "as a snake." He had sixteen rattles and a button, was six feet in length, and weighed thirty five pounds.

☞ The Executive mansion is at present occupied exclusively by Mrs. Taylor and Col. Bliss.

☞ Mr. Robert W. Middleton, formerly Editor of the *Lancaster* (Pa.) *Tribune* and other papers, has been appointed to a Clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington.

☞ It is stated that of the five hundred and forty young ladies who fainted last year, more than one half fell into the arms of gentlemen! Only one had the misfortune to fall on the floor.

☞ Gen. Avezzana, the late Minister of War of Rome, has arrived in New York. The Italian residents of that city are making preparations to give him a public reception.

☞ A few days since the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial saw a lady driving a buggy. The *gentleman* with her was too drunk to manage a horse. Beautiful!

☞ A Mr. Stevenson, of Albany, has discovered an infallible method of ascertaining counterfeit money, and offers to impart his system to the business men of that city for a small fee.

☞ A Female College is about to be established in Cincinnati. The Gazette says that a large and beautiful edifice has been erected for the purpose on Pleasant Hill, a most delightful and healthful position.

☞ Mr. William H. Burke, son of Mr. Michael Burke, of Harrisburg, the well known contractor died at his residence in Wyndham, N. H., last evening, of dysentery.

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER:—In the American of the 20th inst., Mr. Biddle purports to give the substance of a conversation, for it partook of none of the characteristics of a speech, held by Gen. Taylor with the Iron Manufacturers, at the Monongahela House.

Now Biddle is notorious as a brag—sometimes at the expense of veracity, that we doubt its genuineness, or that Gen. Taylor made the remarks as quoted. Biddle says the President in the course of conversation expressed his decided disapprobation of the present tariff; that he was in favor of a system that would promise permanency sufficiently high and give reasonable protection to the interests of the Country, but not so high as to amount to exclusion—he would not go, he said for that."

All very well said for a *"non-electioneering"* Presidential tour—"some one here remarked, that he supposed the South would oppose any Tariff of protection to Northern labor. A portion of the South, the President replied, would *kick at it, but*, he added, WHO CARES!"

Now after this demonstration of Gen. Taylor's independence and sagacity "WHO'S AFRAID?"

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER: You have no doubt seen the proceedings of the meeting held by the different Iron Masters from the adjoining counties, held on Saturday evening, the 18th inst. I was shocked while coming up Wood street, on Monday morning, (at the corner of Third,) to hear one of those lords—one of the kind that carries a mark on his nonluspiece that every good man may see—was informing one of his fellows that the proceedings of their meeting had been verbally submitted to the President on the Sabbath day, and that all that was published in the American that day, of what Gen. Taylor should have said was said, and came from him on the Sabbath. Such a course should be denounced by a Christian people.

A GOOD "WHIG," BUT A RESPECTOR OF THE SABBATH.

CALIFORNIA COIN.—The New Orleans Picayune has received one of the new California gold coins.—It is about the size of a $5 U. S. gold piece, but is not quite so handsome. On one side it has the American eagle, with the inscription, "California Gold," "Without Alloy." On the reverse it has a circle of stars with the inscription "Full Weight," "Half-Eagle," "San Francisco," "N. G. N."—"1849." It is coined by a private company.

☞ The following accompanying the President's circular in reference to the death of Mr. Polk, has been addressed to the American consuls in Germany, by our ambassador to the Central Power, Donelson.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
FRANKFORT, July 15, 1849.

The undersigned would respectfully bring the attention of the Consuls of the United States, who are in correspondence with him, to the subjoined circular of the President of the United States, announcing the death of his predecessor, James K. Polk. As a manifestation of their sympathy with this national calamity, these consuls are invited to display the flag of their country, with the staff wrapped in black, on the 25th of July, and to wear crape on their left arm for the period of six weeks from that date. The life of the late President is a beautiful illustration of the influence of the institutions of this country. From an humble station in the solitudes of Tennessee, he was gradually raised to the most exalted which his countrymen of the whole Union could confer; and they will forever cherish his memory, because in both his public career and his private conduct, the historian will find nothing that is not in harmony with the virtues which dignify, and the rewards which honor human nature.

A. J. DONELSON.

THE FAR WEST.

Letter from an Oregon Missionary.

The "*Preacher*" of yesterday contains a very interesting letter from the Rev. WILSON BLAIN, who went out as a Missionary to Oregon. We publish the letter of Mr. BLAIN at length, believing that we could not present to our readers more acceptible matter.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—If memory serves me, our last communication was from the Black Hills, some hundred miles west of Fort Laramie. Your readers will perhaps take some interest in reading a brief account of some of the incidents which checkered our long and wearisome journey across this region of lofty mountains. We pursued our way pleasantly up the North Fork of Platte River, and over the Black Hills, without any occurrence worthy of note, as by this time the animating buffalo chase began to lose much of its excitement, and became a matter of common place when we wanted some fresh steak. These hills are a low range of mountains, stretching along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and serve as an introduction of emigrants to the wild, rugged and picturesque scenery which characterizes the remainder of the journey. Having again reached the Platte west of the hills, we found at the mouth of Deer Creek a beautiful piece of grassy bottom land, and the cattle were allowed a day to regale themselves on so rare a luxury. Here all were in fine spirits. But, alas! how short lived are human joys. While our young men were bathing in the river, one of them was swept away by the rapidity of the current, and drowned. He was the sole dependence of a large family. They were for a time in an agony of distress, and gloomy sadness pervaded the whole company. The body was not found. There is something peculiarly distressing in the thought of leaving a child and brother alone in the wilderness to become the food of ravens and wolves. We crossed the Platte, June 27th, for the last time, on a ferry boat kept by a band of Mormons, who stationed themselves there for that purpose. Here the road changed its character. Hitherto it was covered with coarse, flinty sand, as sharp as pounded glass, which wore off the hoofs of the cattle so that many of them were lame. But now the road became of more clay, or fine sand, and the cattle soon got well of their lameness. We were some four days in passing from the Platte to the Sweet Water. This part of the country is full of mineral springs, and covered with large flats of saleratus beds. Here then commences that succession of wonders which so many profess to reject as fabulous. The substance called saleratus has just the appearance and performs the same functions as the genuine article, though it is most probably impregnated more or less with other salts. One thing is very certain, the supply is inexhaustible. And another thing we find to be equally certain, it was death to our cattle. Our company lost quite a number from eating too liberally of this substance. One of mine died, and several others were so debilitated that I found it necessary to lighten my loading as much as possible in order to get along.

At the Sweet Water we came to the base of the Rocky Mountains proper. The valley of the Sweet Water is usually called the South Pass. The ascent is smooth, and so gradual that you would not think of mountains were it not for the lofty mountains. A mass of naked granite immediately on the right, and another pine clad, snow capped range some ten or twelve miles to the left. For the special information of the incredulous, I remark, that from our arrival at the Sweet Water, the discovery of flax growing luxuriantly was a matter of constant occurrence, and some places it was found in large quantities.

On the tenth of July we crossed the summit, and camped in Oregon. We were now almost in the regions of perpetual snow. The Wind River chain, with its snowy peaks reaching upward towards heaven, extends to the north as far as the eye can reach. To the south, the mountain seems to have been washed down to a vast, desolate, and barren plain, with occasional elevations still remaining. But the most beautiful view of mountain scenery we had, was after crossing Green River. We nooned near perpetual snow, and in the afternoon, when we had reached the top of the mountain, we beheld the whole country spread out beneath the eye as far as the eye could reach. The elevated speaker, the wild confusion and utter desolation, filled the soul with thoughts too big for utterance. Here were the sources of mighty rivers, and here the Creator's power is displayed on the most magnificent scale.

But while in the vicinity of Green River, we were detained some three days by the Mormons who kept the ferry across that stream. They attempted to appropriate right of our cattle to their own use by driving them to Salt Lake. But we were so fortunate as to discover their trail, and also to secure the assistance of Joseph Walker, the celebrated mountaineer, and after the party had pursued them nearly seventy-five miles, they succeeded in recapturing the cattle, but we could not get a satisfactory report in reference to the trespassers. It is generally believed that Walker shot them. If emigration to this Territory continues across the country, the Mormons will be found to be a greater annoyance than the Indians They station themselves at favorable points all along the road, and rob and steal regularly as opportunity occurs of doing so with impunity. And being in constant communication with the Indians, they possess a power which might be exerted with fearful effect.

During the detention occasioned by this very usual exhibition of Mormon character, I visited several elevated points in our vicinity in order to get a view of the grandeur of the prospect. There is something reviving to one's feelings in the ascent from those deep and sultry valleys to the mountain's top, and bathing the feverish brow in the cooling atmosphere of that region of everlasting snow. In this ramble, I traversed vast hills composed of sand and sea shells. Yes, there in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains, are mountains of shells in a state of petrifaction. Here the question so often agitated by theologians and geologists is presented in all its force. The geological character of the Sweet Water Mountains is exclusively granite The Green River region is Calcarious and Argillaceous; and from that to the Pacific shore, is almost wholly of ignious or volcanic origin. With this peculiar geological formation on either side, how came these salt water shells in their present location? This is only one of the wonders of nature found in the wild mountains.

In the deep valleys found among the mountains here, our cattle fared unusually well. I have seen many acres together of the grass, called by western people, red top. This grass grows luxuriantly in all these valleys.

July 26th, we reached the Soda springs on Bear River. These Springs are the greatest wonder on the whole route. There are hundreds of them boiling up in all directions over a large plain, and even in the bottom of the river. They differ in character from clear boiling water to that of a chaldron of boiling soap. Among them, is one spring from which we drank cool delicious soda water. From this place to the Blue Mountains, warm, hot and boiling springs are numerous.

Fort Hall is situated on a beautiful plain, a rare oasis, at the point where our road first came to Snake River. We arrived there July 29th. It is a small fortress, and would not be able to withstand a common six-pounder a half a day. It is built of sun-dried bricks, and serves very well for a trading post, but is of little value for military purposes. Here I observed corn and potatoes growing luxuriantly.—This place will be a good location for a military post, and might be made amply secure by enclosing the present building with a palisade.

From Fort Hall the journey becomes more and more laborious and harrassing. The pasturage is miserable, and the dust excessively annoying. The cattle become weak and worn out; and scarcely a camping place did we pass where the remnants of abandoned wagons did not testify to the misfortune of some luckless emigrant. Indeed, wagon timber was quite common fuel many times where other fuel could not be had.

The Blue Mountains presented more high, steep hills to climb than any other part of the whole road, but we surmounted them all without much difficulty. There was something animating in the sight of those majestic forests of pine and cedar, after traversing some twelve hundred miles of country characterized by a total absence of timber. There are cedars in the Blue Mountains that would lose nothing by a comparison with the famed "cedars of Lebanon."

Owing to the density of the forests, and the consequent roughness of the road, the Cascade Mountains present the most difficult and dangerous piece of road in the whole route. It is only some sixty-five miles through them, but it is the hardest week's work for both man and beast in the entire journey. The courage is kept up, however, by the reflection that this is the last effort, and soon the comforts of home will make ample amends for all the toil. After much exhausting labor, and many hair-breadth escapes from impending dangers we got through safe, and arrived in Oregon City on the third day of October, truly thankful that we were at home again alive, though almost worn out with the tedious journey.

Take it altogether, the road in this entire length is one of the wonders of the world. Its vileness is astonishing. There are hills it is true, and a few long and steep hills, but considering the distance, which is full two thousand miles, and the fact that there has been no labor bestowed on it, except a very little by the emigrants, it must be confessed that it is excellent. The difficulty and annoyance of the journey does not arise from the defect of the road, but from the scarcity of pasturage and fuel. Towards the latter part of the journey grass almost failed, and the strength of our cattle failed with it. For three-fourths of the distance willow brush was our only dependence, hence we found great difficulty in preparing our food properly.

I have spoken of abandoned wagons, and here I wish to make a remark in order to explain the reason of it. It is perfectly incredible that men of the least degree of common sense would ever have thought of starting on such a journey with such cattle and wagons. In some cases the wagons would break where they could not be mended and must be left; and in other cases the cattle were not sufficient for their task, and the wagon must be left from sheer inability to get it along. When a person starts with a good wagon and sufficient team, it is rare, indeed, that such person does not get through safely. I call four yoke of good strong cattle a sufficient team for one wagon. We had three yokes to a wagon, and succeeded in getting through, but the cattle were perfectly exhausted.

The great matter of fear in reference to this journey is the hostility of the Indians. We were, however, greatly favored of Providence in this respect. Twenty-five resolute Americans could drive from a battle-field all the Indians we saw on the whole route. The Sioux and Crows were engaged in war with each other at some distance from our road, and hence we did not see any of the Crows, and but few of the Sioux. The Snakes caught the measles from the emigrants last year, and hence they were afraid to approach us this year. The valiant little army of Oregon had recently taught the Cayuses and their allies along Snake River to respect American valor, or to fear their fatal rifles, so they all keep themselves at a respectful distance. It is probable that no emigration ever came through with so little annoyance from the Indians as the last.

The Lord kept us in safety on every hand, and to him be the praise!

Yours truly,
WILSON BLAIN.

Whig Cant—"The Man of Peace."

There is no end to whig cant and humbuggery.—The organs of that party have rung the changes upon the "Second Washington," until the whole country laughs at the imposture. Now the "humane" President, whom they denounced as a "murderer" and "a journeyman throat cutter," while he was putting their Mexican friends to the sword, is set up as "the man of peace." The *National Intelligencer* cannot publish his recent proclamation against the supposed Cuba expedition, without descending to this namby-pamby disgraceful cant.—What has General Taylor done, or rather the Secretary of State done, more than it was his duty to do, in issuing such a proclamation, if he believed the facts would warrant it? He was bound not only by the laws of his country, but of nations, to do it. And yet, for doing a plain act of duty, which any President would have done under circumstances justifying it, he must be dubbed a "man of peace."—Have not the last elections taught those whig Bonifaces particle of common sense? Has the cant cry of the "Second Washington" accomplished anything except to bring down ridicule upon the head of the simple-minded man who is made the butt of such execrable cant? We implore the whig press to treat their President with something like decency. Persuade him out of the ridiculous illusion that he is a "Second Washington," and do not fill the mind of the old soldier with the vain—we ought to say the sacrilegious—idea that *he is, par excellence*, "the man of peace." There have not been but one "man of peace" born in this world, and he was a man of truth, of courage, of wisdom, of humility, of purest virtue, of sublimest intellect, and yet he was "Man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." Do not profane the name of this more than human, by applying to General Taylor epithets which are appropriate to Him who was more than mortal. Do not overload General Taylor by any more of the obsequious and irreverent cant. It is full enough for him to carry about the *sobriquet* of "Second Washington," without being loaded down with any more such arrant humbuggery.—*Washington Union.*

Salaries Here and in England.

The Reformer RICHARD COBDEN, some days ago, in a recent debate in the British House of Parliament on the bill to reduce the salaries of the government twenty per cent., made the following striking comparison between England and this country, and the public men of each:

A salary of £5000 a year for occupying the Treasury bench was much more than need be paid to any man. He would go further than a reduction of 10 per cent on such salaries. Why, considering the general range of profits and prices, should we pay our public officers more than double the salaries paid to the public officer of any other country? Take the United States. (Hear, hear.) It was a great empire, second only to ourselves in maritime importance. Well, the four principal Secretaries of State in the United States received only £1,250 a year each. Now those men corresponded in dignity and importance with the Secretaries of this and other countries, and were in all respects quite as distinguished as they were. It was impossible that any individual on the Treasury bench could conceive that he (Mr. Cobden) in any wily detracted from their importance or their merits, by comparing them with those men. Take next, the diplomatic officers. Our ambassador to Paris had £10,000 a year; our ambassador to Austria had £9,900 a year; and our Ministry to Spain had £6,500 a year, while the United States did not pay to their highest diplomatic functionary more than £2,000 a year. Now, he put it to the House—had they one ambassador or minister abroad, who would consider it derogatory to his dignity to be compared with Mr. Bancroft? Had they a superior man to Mr. Bancroft? (Hear.)

Who amongst them all stands higher in his profession, or as a man? Why, then, should we pay £10,000 a year to an ambassador at Paris, when the Americans pay only £2,000 to their ambassador at Paris? But it was not his proposition that the salaries paid this country should be reduced to the same figure as that of the United States. Let it not be said he was for bringing down their establishment to those of a republic. If the House would reduce them 20 per cent that would satisfy him, and they would still be well paid. But what he wished the public functionaries of this country to exhibit more prominently was a sense of loyalty, and an appreciation of the honor which attached to the holding of office, and not an exclusive desire of being paid for carrying on the public establishments of the country. Were such a feeling displayed by public men, it would greatly enhance the dignity of their position and heighten the estimation in which they would be held by the community.

He had thus, then, indicated what was the class of officers the reduction of whose salaries he wished to see effected. There were, in his opinion, not only many that might be reduced, but many public servants whose services might be dispensed with altogether. The Hon. gentleman had lost sight of the great number of supernomeraries that we had, and who were not required. The noble lord at the head of the Government had stated that Prime Ministers had foamerly sinecure offices, which they could give to their sons. Now, it did not seem to him that Ministers of the present day lost sight of their relations altogether.—("Hear," and laughter.) A great part of the patronage at the disposal of our Ministers ought to be considered as some compensation for the labor of their offices. Besiees, there were retiring pensions in this country, but in America there were ho retiring pensions for civil services.

The Murder out—The Secret Explained.

The Detroit Bulletin thus account, for the despatch to the Journal folks, announcing the death of Gen. Taylor. If true, the person who sent it, would have had good cause for supposing old Zack dead, had it not been for the fact that the old General has made himself quite famous for forgeting pledges:

☞ We have heard the origin of the rumor of Gen Taylor's death accounted for in the same manner: A gentleman residing in Pittsburgh, an original Taylor man, who, during the canvass, devoted himself and money to the interests of Gen. Taylor, was, while on a visit to Washington, assured personally, by the President, that if he was (the President) *alive on the 20th of July*, he would appoint the said Pittsburgh gentleman to office, and that, about that time, his commission would be forthcoming. The twentieth of July came and passed, but no commission, nor tidings of Gen. Taylor; hence it was reasonably inferred that the General was not alive on the 20th, and the gentleman *confidentially* communicated the news of his death far and wide by means of the telegraph.—*Detroit Com. Bulletin.*

The Official Poisoner.

In the olden times of Italian diplomacy and intrigue, to be skilled in history and in the application of poisons, in all their infinite varieties, was regarded as a rare accomplishment. The consequence was, that sudden deaths became matters of common occurrence; and so expert *was* the enemy, that death was frequently inhaled from a flower, or conveyed by a touch of the glove. The present Regency at Washington have improved upon the Italian idea. In order to justify their indiscriminate Proscription of their opponents—in order to excuse their violation of the pledges of Gen. Taylor—they have adopted the plan of poisoning the public ear by the circulation of the most scandalous calumnies against every Democrat in office—these calumnies, being so artfully compounded, and so insidiously circulated, that ere the unsuspecting officer has time to ward off the blow aimed at his reputation, he is summarily removed—sent out before his country branded with infamy—an official stigma stamped upon his name which he may or may not succeed in removing.

The hired prisoner of the Regency is the Washington Republic. We have already seen its slanders against Messrs. Wellor, Collins and others, published just enough times before the axe fell, in order to give an aspect of necessity to the decapitation. The case of Mr. Collins was peculiar. While stricken with the cholera, mourning upon a sick bed the death of a cherished member of his household—the subtle calumny was published against him at a distance, even before he dreamed of it. Col. Weller is struck at while thousands of miles absent and though bravely defended by his friends, is whistled off like a common felon.

Doubtless some official argument will appland and justify the removal of the gallant Col. LANE, Governor of Oregon. Mr. CLIFFORD, our Minister in Mexico, is evidently to be removed, from the manner in which he is now assailed by a pensioned and pandering press. And doubtless it is intended to make the system general in its application.

Is it any wonder that an administration guilty of these infamous practices, should be repudiated by the people before it has been six months in existence? —*Pennsylvanian.*

TAYLOR'S TOUR.—The telegraph reports that General Taylor is about to take a tour through the Northern and Eastern States. We are glad to hear it! He came to Nashville last winter, and in Davidson county, in the following election, his party lost more than four hundred votes. So much for his visit. We judge that they have fared still worse in Louisville, Ky., another point at which he touched. Let him be seen and *talked to*, and the illusion which blinded many honest men is dissipated.—*Nashville Union.*

Yes; and Gen. Taylor came to New Albany one fine Sunday morning, amid the firing of cannon and marching of military, and the first election thereafter, the Democrats made a clean sweep. Where's the tail end of the Louisville committee?—*New Albany Democrat.*

☞ We will hazard the prediction that every county in Pennsylvania visited by "President TAYLOR and Myself," will exhibit an increased Democratic vote in October. The whigs are heartily welcome to all the political capital they can make out of this Presidential tour.

Our Prospects.

Within the last fortnight we have had an opportunity of conversing with a number of prominent democrats from different sections of the State, and we are gratified to say that the prospects of the democratic party were never more flattering and soul-cheering. The party are firmly united on the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention, and are battling energetically for democratic principles, being now placed in their proper position before the country. The cause of freedom and human liberty are now advocated by the party as one of its principles, and we are rejoiced to see the people taking a bold stand in its favor.

The democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, John A. Gamble, appears to be a favorite among the people, being a man of superior moral character and intellectual fitness for the office. He possesses talents, energy of character, and firmness, without which no man can act wisely or correctly in the discharge of the duties of a public officer. He sanctions the proceedings of the Convention, and is known to be above reproach either as a politician or an exemplary citizen, and will therefore receive the individual support of the Democratic party.—*Lawrence Journal.*

CURE FOR LOVE.—Take 12 ounces of dislike, 1 pound of resolution, 2 ounces of the powder of experience, 1 large sprig of sense, 14 drachms of the juice of disdain, 1 quart of the cooling water of consideration. Set them over a gentle fire of love, sweeten it with the sugar of forgetfulness, thin it with the spoon of melancholy, put it to the bottom of your heart, cork it with the cork of a sound conscience, and then let it remain, and you will instantly find ease and be restored to your right senses again. These drugs are to be had of the apothecary at the house of understanding, next door to reason in prudent street, in the parish of contentment.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, Miss HELENA SPENCE, in the 29th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Spence, on Liberty street, between St Clair st. and Cecil's alley, and proceed to the Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Notice.**—There will be a meeting of the Irish Greens held at the house of Sergeant Dougherty on Saturday evening, August 25, at 7 o'clock. All those friends to said Company are requested to attend.

By order, [aug23:3t] CAPT. DOUGHERTY.

☞ **Notice.**—The Democratic citizens of the First Ward will hold their Primary Meeting at the house of Daniel Fickeisen, in the Diamond, on Saturday, September 1st. aug23:3tm*

☞ **Vigilant Fire Co.**—A special meeting of the Vigilant Fire Co. will be held this evening, (Thursday) August 23, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance of the members is requested. JOHN KENNEDY,
aug23 Secretary.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL.

☞ By the magnificent, fast sailing, favorite Steam Ship SARAH SANDS: burthen 1700 tons.

WM. C. THOMPSON, Commander.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, AND FROM LIVERPOOL ON THE 6TH OCTOBER.

A FEW respectable persons can be handsomely accommodated with second cabin, and found, on moderate terms. Persons returning to the Old Country, or those sending for their friends, should not neglect this opportunity, as she invariably makes her passage in 16 days—the price of passage being little more than in a packet ship.

For passage in Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage, or further particulars, apply, or address by letter, post paid, to P. W. BYRNES & Co., 83 South st., N. Y., and 36 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

Or to JOHN THOMPSON,
156 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

☞ The "Sarah Sands" carries an experienced Surgeon. aug23:3t

THE EMPIRE MINSTRELS, WOULD tender their sincere thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their very liberal patronage during the past SIX WEEKS, and beg leave to announce that they will give another of their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS, at

APOLLO HALL,

on THURSDAY EVENING, August 23d: on which occasion they will introduce

NEW SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c., &c.,

Doors open at 7½ oclock. Concert to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. aug23

9 CASES OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—This day, (Thursday, August 23d,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at McKenna's Auction Rooms, the contents of 9 cases of Dry Goods—some were damaged by water on the canal. JAMES McKENNA,
aug23 Auctioneer.

PHILO HALL.

THE *WONDERFUL EXHIBITION* of the great Magician ADRIEN.

Exhibition every evening this week, at 8 o'clock.

This exhibition is divided in 3 parts, and composed each part of a great variety of novelties.

See the Small Bills

BARGAINS IN RICH SILKS.—*A. A. MASON & CO., at No. 60 Market street*—We will offer our entire stock of Silk, consisting of rich pure Satin, Chameleon changeable, Brocade Satin stripe, Velour, &c., Ottoman, Gros De Rhine, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices. Call soon for any of the above named Goods, at the only Cheap One Price Store, No. 60 Market street. [aug21

BOOKS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.—*JAMES D. LOCKWOOD, Bookseller and Importer, 63 Wood st.*, will leave for New York, Boston, &c., to attend the Trade Sale s, in a few days, and will be happy to execute any orders for Books, &c., which may be entrusted to him. aug21

POCKET BOOK LOST.—A gentleman lost his pocket book or had it stolen on Saturday. It contained a counterfeit $10 note and some papers of no value to any person but the owner. Whoever has it will confer a favor by leaving it at this office. aug21

BIBLES AND PRAYERS.—JAMES D. LOCKWOOD, *Bookseller and Importer, 63 Wood street*, has just received an invoice of beautiful Bibles and Prayer Books, richly bound in morocco and velvet, with and without clasps. aug21

Lost and Found.

THE young gentleman who found a pair of lady's gold lor shop, on St. Clair street, yesterday, will confer a favor on the owner by leaving them at JOHN B. McFADDEN'S, Market street. aug18-1w

J. H. LAWHAN'S
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
NO. 68 FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDINGS,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Always on hand, a large assortment of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c. mar21

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—A desirable location for a country residence. THOMPSON BELL,
aug22 At Mechanics' Bank.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CONTRADICTION.—We have been requested to state that our neighbor of the Chronicle was entirely in error yesterday morning, in reference to the disturbance before the Monongahela House on Monday night. Upon invitation the Empire Minstrels went there for the purpose of serenading Gen. Taylor and Gov. Johnston, and had been in the house singing for nearly two hours, when they came out with the intention of going home. They were met at the door by the Western Minstrels, and a proposition was made that each company should sing a song. The Westerns sang first and the Empires immediately after. After the singing was over some individuals not in any manner connected with either band, started a fight, in which we have every reason to believe, and have so been assured by both companies, none of their members participated.—The disturbance was of but a moment's duration. We were present and did not see any thing out of the way on the part of either band; both tried to prevent and quell the disturbance.

A PITY.—We were yesterday shown a little girl, confined in jail on the charge of having attempted to poison the family of Mr. David Sands. She is quite an intelligent and innocent little girl in appearance, and we really think that something else should have been done other than send her to prison. She is not more than eight or nine years of age, and we are sure that the humane Judges of our Courts will hoot at the idea of trying such a mere infant for so serious an offence. Sheriff Forsyth shows the promptings of a kind and generous heart, by keeping the child in his own family, and not casting her into the prison, where she would soon be contaminated by the corrupt and depraved wretches of her sex, who make that place their only abode. We hope measures will be taken to have the child sent to her mother, who resides in Ohio. Will not some of the ladies of our city, who are celebrated for their kind and charitable deeds, take part in this matter?

A SCRAPE.—A woman, who is not an ornament to her sex, made information against her lover for Surety of the Peace, and had him arrested and lodged in the Tombs on Tuesday night. The young man, we understand, has been devoted in his attentions to the female for four years, and has squandered money on her to excess; but she has become enamoured of somebody else, and took this means to free herself from her *cher ami*. He settled the matter with her by the payment of a round sum. We hope it may prove a serviceable lesson to him for the future. "Frailty, thy name is ——."

INQUEST.—Coroner Richardson held an inquest yesterday morning upon the body of Sally Morrison, a crazy woman, who died in jail on Tuesday night. It will be remembered that Sally was tried some eighteen months ago for the murder of her stepmother, who she burned to ashes, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity. She has since been confined in jail, it being the only place in this county for the accommodation of the insane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—M. A. Miner, Smithfield st. will accept our thanks for a copy of a cheap publication, entitled "Illustrated lives and adventures of the desperadoes of the New World," being a compendium of the many bloody scenes and thrilling incidents which in years gone by, and of late have occurred on this continent, and principally in the South West. Some of the narrations are of the most thrilling nature. Price 25 cts.

IN TOWN.—The city is again flooded with organ grinders. We heard a couple of them trying to sing "carry me back," yesterday, and we made up our mind that they were in earnest. Some of them look healthy enough to work.

BLASTING.—That blasting on 5th Street should be stopped at once